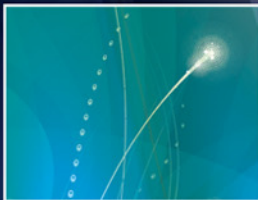


Surface Preparation Techniques for Adhesive Bonding

Second Edition



Raymond F. Wegman
James Van Twisk

Surface Preparation Techniques for Adhesive Bonding

This page intentionally left blank

Surface Preparation Techniques for Adhesive Bonding

Second Edition

*Raymond F. Wegman and
James Van Twisk*



AMSTERDAM • BOSTON • HEIDELBERG • LONDON • NEW YORK • OXFORD
PARIS • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TOKYO

William Andrew is an imprint of Elsevier



William Andrew is an imprint of Elsevier
The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, UK
225 Wyman Street, Waltham, MA 02451, USA

Copyright © 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher

Permissions may be sought directly from Elsevier's Science & Technology Rights Department in Oxford, UK: phone (+44) (0) 1865 843830; fax (+44) (0) 1865 853333; email: permissions@elsevier.com. Alternatively you can submit your request online by visiting the Elsevier web site at <http://elsevier.com/locate/permissions>, and selecting *Obtaining permission to use Elsevier material*

Notice

No responsibility is assumed by the publisher for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products, instructions or ideas contained in the material herein. Because of rapid advances in the medical sciences, in particular, independent verification of diagnoses and drug dosages should be made

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress

ISBN: 978-1-4557-3126-8

For information on all Elsevier publications
visit our web site at books.elsevier.com

Printed and bound in the US

12 13 14 15 16 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Working together to grow
libraries in developing countries

www.elsevier.com | www.bookaid.org | www.sabre.org

ELSEVIER BOOK AID International Sabre Foundation

Dedication

To all those engineers and scientists who have dedicated their careers to the advancement of the field of materials and processing for adhesive bonding; and to my wife, Rose, whose encouragement, indulgence, and sacrifice made this book possible.

This page intentionally left blank

Contents

Preface	xvii
Acknowledgments	xviii
Notice	xviii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Adhesion	1
1.1.1 Specific Adhesion	1
1.1.2 Mechanical Adhesion	2
1.2 Bonding	4
1.3 Plasma Surface Treatment of Material for Improved Adhesive Bonding	5
References	7
2 Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 FPL ETCH	10
2.3 Phosphoric Acid Anodize Process	13
2.4 P2 Etch Process	16
2.5 Chromic Acid Anodize Process	17
2.6 Preparation of Aluminum Alloys by the Sol–Gel Process	19
2.7 Preparation of Aluminum Alloys by the Optimized FPL Etch (Sulfo-Chrom Etch)	21
2.7.1 Apparatus	21
2.7.2 Materials	21
2.7.3 Processing	23
2.7.4 Restrictions	23
2.8 Preparation of Aluminum Alloys by the Phosphoric Acid Anodize Process (PAA)	24
2.8.1 Apparatus	24
2.8.2 Appearance	24
2.8.3 Materials	25
2.8.4 Processing	25
2.8.5 Restrictions	26
2.8.6 Anodic Coating Inspection	26
2.9 Preparation of Aluminum Alloys by the P2 Etch (Sulfo-Ferric Etch)	27
2.9.1 Apparatus	27

2.9.2	Materials	28
2.9.3	Processing	28
2.9.4	Restrictions	29
2.10	Preparation of Aluminum Alloys by the Chromic Acid Anodize Method (CAA)	29
2.10.1	Apparatus	29
2.10.2	Appearance	30
2.10.3	Materials	31
2.10.4	Processing	32
2.10.5	Restrictions	33
2.10.6	Specific Controls	33
2.11	Preparation of Aluminum Alloys by the AC-130 Sol–Gel Process	34
2.11.1	Materials	34
2.11.2	Facilities Controls	34
2.11.3	Manufacturing Controls	34
2.11.4	Storage	34
2.11.5	Processing	35
2.11.6	Acceptable Results	35
	References	36
3	Titanium and Titanium Alloys	39
3.1	Introduction	39
3.1.1	AC-130 Prebond Surface Treatment	45
3.2	Preparation of Titanium by the Chromic Acid Anodize Process	46
3.2.1	Apparatus	47
3.2.2	Materials	48
3.2.3	Processing	51
3.2.4	Restrictions	52
3.3	Preparation of Titanium by the Turco 5578 Process	52
3.3.1	Apparatus	52
3.3.2	Tank Construction	52
3.3.3	Materials	52
3.3.4	Processing	53
3.3.5	Restrictions	53
3.4	Preparation of Titanium by the Liquid Hone/Pasa-Jell 107 Process	54
3.4.1	Apparatus	54
3.4.2	Materials	54
3.4.3	Processing	55
3.4.4	Restrictions	56
3.5	Preparation of Titanium by the Dry Hone/Pasa-Jell 107 Process	56
3.5.1	Apparatus	56
3.5.2	Materials	57
3.5.3	Processing	57
3.5.4	Restrictions	58

3.6	Preparation of Titanium by the Alkaline Peroxide Process	58
3.6.1	Apparatus	58
3.6.2	Materials	58
3.6.3	Processing	59
3.6.4	Restrictions	59
3.7	Preparation of Titanium by the Stabilized Phosphate Fluoride Process	60
3.7.1	Apparatus	60
3.7.2	Materials	60
3.7.3	Processing	61
3.7.4	Restrictions	62
3.8	Preparation of Titanium Alloys by the AC-130 Sol–Gel Process	62
3.8.1	Materials	62
3.8.2	Facilities Controls	62
3.8.3	Manufacturing Controls	62
3.8.4	Storage	62
3.8.5	Processing	63
3.8.6	Acceptable Results	63
	References	64
4	Steel and Stainless Steel	67
4.1	Introduction	67
4.2	Carbon and Alloy Steels	67
4.3	Bonding to Oily Steel	69
4.3.1	Preparation for Bonding to Oily Steel	69
4.4	Conversion Coating of Steel	70
4.5	Stainless Steel	70
4.6	Specialty Stainless Steels	71
4.7	Preparation of AM355 Stainless Steel by the AC-130 Sol–Gel Process	72
4.7.1	Materials	72
4.7.2	Facilities Controls	72
4.7.3	Manufacturing Controls	72
4.7.4	Storage	73
4.7.5	Processing	73
4.7.6	Acceptable Results	74
4.8	Preparation of Steel by the Phosphoric Acid-Alcohol Process	74
4.8.1	Apparatus	74
4.8.2	Materials	74
4.8.3	Processing	75
4.8.4	Variations	75
4.8.5	Restrictions	76
4.9	Preparation of Steel by the Nitric-Phosphoric Acid Process	76
4.9.1	Apparatus	76
4.9.2	Materials	76
4.9.3	Processing	76

4.10	Preparation of Stainless Steel by the Sulfuric Acid-Sodium Dichromate Process	77
4.10.1	Apparatus	77
4.10.2	Materials	77
4.10.3	Processing	78
4.10.4	Restrictions	79
4.11	Preparation of Stainless Steel by the Sulfuric Acid-Sodium Bisulfate Process	79
4.11.1	Apparatus	79
4.11.2	Materials	79
4.11.3	Processing	80
	References	81
5	Copper and Copper Alloys	83
5.1	Introduction	83
5.2	Preparation of Copper and Copper Alloys by the Ferric Chloride-Nitric Acid Process	84
5.2.1	Apparatus	84
5.2.2	Materials	84
5.2.3	Processing	84
5.2.4	Restrictions	85
5.3	Preparation of Copper and Copper Alloys by the Ferric Sulfate-Sulfuric Acid/Sodium Dichromate-Sulfuric Acid Process	85
5.3.1	Apparatus	85
5.3.2	Material	86
5.3.3	Processing	86
5.4	Preparation of Copper and Copper Alloys by the Black Oxide Process	87
5.4.1	Apparatus	87
5.4.2	Materials	87
5.4.3	Processing	88
5.4.4	Restrictions	89
5.5	Brass	89
5.5.1	Introduction	89
5.5.2	Preparation of Brass by a Mechanical–Chemical Process	89
5.5.3	Preparation of Brass by the Zinc Oxide, Sulfuric Acid, and Nitric Oxide Method	89
5.6	Bronze	90
5.6.1	Introduction	90
5.6.2	Preparation of Bronze by the Zinc Oxide, Sulfuric Acid, and Nitric Acid Process	90
	References	90

6	Magnesium	93
6.1	Introduction	93
6.2	ASTM D1732, Type A, Grade 2 (ASTM D1732 Supersedes the MIL Specification)	95
6.2.1	Apparatus	95
6.2.2	Appearance	96
6.2.3	Materials	96
6.2.4	Processing	97
6.3	ASTM D1732, Type 1, Class C (ASTM D1732 Supersedes the MIL Specification)	98
6.3.1	Apparatus	98
6.3.2	Appearance	99
6.3.3	Materials	99
6.3.4	Processing	100
6.3.5	Restrictions	101
6.4	Preparation of Magnesium and Magnesium Alloys by the Chromic Acid Treatment Processes	101
6.4.1	Apparatus	101
6.4.2	Materials	102
6.4.3	Processing	103
	References	103
7	Other Metals	105
7.1	Introduction	105
7.2	Beryllium	105
7.2.1	Preparation of Beryllium by the Sodium Hydroxide Process	105
7.2.2	Preparation of Beryllium by the BERYLCOAT “D” Process	106
7.2.3	Cleaning	106
7.2.4	Surface Activation Treatment	106
7.2.5	Passivation	106
7.2.6	General Processing Recommendations	107
7.3	Cadmium (Cadmium Plating)	107
7.3.1	Preparation of Cadmium and Cadmium Plating by Abrasive Scouring	107
7.4	Chromium (Chromium Plate)	107
7.4.1	Preparation of Chromium and Chromium Plating by Abrasive Cleaning	108
7.4.2	Preparation of Chromium and Chromium Plating by the Hydrochloric Acid Process	108
7.5	Gold	108
7.5.1	Preparation of Gold by Abrasive Cleaning	108
7.5.2	Preparation of Gold and Gold Plate by Abrasive Scouring	108

7.6	Nickel and Nickel Alloys	108
7.6.1	Preparation of Nickel by Abrasive Cleaning	108
7.6.2	Preparation of Nickel by the Nitric Acid Etch Process	109
7.6.3	Sulfuric-Nitric Acid Pickle	109
7.7	Nickel Plated Parts	109
7.7.1	Preparation of Nickel Plated Parts by Abrasive Cleaning	109
7.7.2	Nickel Alloys	109
7.7.3	Inconel	109
7.8	Preparation of Inconel Alloys by the AC-130 Sol–Gel Process	110
7.8.1	Materials	110
7.8.2	Facilities Control	110
7.8.3	Manufacturing Controls	110
7.8.4	Storage	110
7.8.5	Processing	110
7.8.6	Acceptable Results	111
7.9	Platinum	111
7.9.1	Preparation of Platinum by Abrasive Cleaning	112
7.9.2	Preparation of Platinum by Abrasive Scouring	112
7.10	Silver	112
7.11	Uranium	112
7.11.1	Preparation of Uranium by Abrasive Cleaning	112
7.11.2	Preparation of Uranium by the Acetic Acid–Hydrochloric Acid Process	112
7.11.3	Preparation of Uranium by the Nitric Acid Process	113
7.12	Zinc	113
7.12.1	Preparation of Zinc by Abrasion Cleaning	113
7.12.2	Preparation of Zinc by Acid Etch Processes	113
7.12.3	Preparation of Zinc by the Sulfuric Acid/Dichromate Etch Processes	113
7.13	Rare Metals	114
7.14	Metal Matrix Composites	114
	References	114
8	Plastics	115
8.1	Introduction	115
8.2	Organic Matrix Composites	115
8.2.1	Peel Ply	116
8.2.2	Abrasion	117
8.3	Thermoset Materials	118
8.4	Thermoplastic Materials	118
8.5	Acetal Copolymer (Celcon)	118

8.5.1	Preparation of Acetal Copolymer by the Potassium Dichromate/Sulfuric Acid Etch Process	118
8.5.2	Preparation of Acetal Copolymer by the Hydrochloric Acid Etch (Nonchromate) Process	119
8.6	Acetal Homopolymer (Delrin)	119
8.6.1	Preparation of Acetal Copolymer by the Potassium Dichromate/Sulfuric Acid Process	119
8.6.2	Preparation of Acetal Copolymer by the DuPont [®] Three-Step Method	119
8.7	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene	120
8.7.1	Preparation of ABS by an Abrasive Process	120
8.7.2	Preparation of ABS by the Sulfuric Acid/Potassium Dichromate Process	120
8.8	Cellulosics	121
8.9	Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate	121
8.10	Fluorinated Ethylene-Propylene (Teflon [®] , FEP)	121
8.10.1	Preparation of FEP by the Sodium Naphthalene Complex Process (ASTM D2093)	121
8.11	Nylon	121
8.11.1	Preparation of Nylon by the Abrasive Treatment Process	121
8.11.2	Preparation of Nylon by the Sulfuric Acid/Potassium Dichromate Process	122
8.11.3	Preparation of Nylon by the Alternate Abrasive Treatment Process	122
8.12	Phenyl-Oxide-Based Resins (Noryl [®] Polyaryl Ethers)	122
8.12.1	New Method	122
8.12.2	New Method	122
8.13	Polyaryl Sulfone (Astrel [®])	123
8.13.1	Preparation of Polyaryl Sulfone by Solvent Washing	123
8.13.2	Preparation of Polyaryl Sulfone by Abrasive Treatment	123
8.13.3	Preparation of Polyaryl Sulfone by the Sulfuric Acid/Potassium Dichromate Process	123
8.14	Polycarbonate (Lexan [®] , Calibre [®] , and Tuffak [®])	123
8.14.1	Preparation of Polycarbonate by Flame Treatment	123
8.14.2	Preparation of Polycarbonate by Hot Air Treatment	124
8.14.3	Preparation of Polycarbonate by Abrasive Treatment	124
8.15	Polyethylene	124
8.15.1	Preparation of Polyethylene by the Potassium Dichromate/Sulfuric Acid Process	124
8.15.2	Preparation of Polyethylene by the Flame Treatment Method	124
8.15.3	Introduction	124
8.15.4	Newer Methods of Treating Low Density Polyethylene	125
8.15.5	Preparation of Low Density Polyethylene by the Potassium Dichromate/Sulfuric Acid Process	125

8.15.6	Preparation of Low Density Polyethylene by the Bleach-Detergent Process	125
8.15.7	Preparation of Low Density Polyethylene by the Lead Dioxide–Sulfuric Acid Process	125
8.15.8	Preparation of Low Density Polyethylene by the Potassium Iodate–Sulfuric Acid Process	125
8.16	Polymethylmethacrylate (Plexiglas or Lucite)	126
8.16.1	Preparation of Polymethylmethacrylate by Abrasive Treatment	126
8.17	Polymethylpentane	126
8.17.1	Preparation of Polymethylpentane by Abrasive Treatment	126
8.17.2	Preparation of Polymethylpentane by the Potassium Dichromate/Sulfuric Acid Process	126
8.17.3	Preparation of Polymethylpentane by the Potassium Permanganate Process	126
8.18	Polyphenylene Sulfide (Ryton [®])	127
8.18.1	Preparation of Polyphenylene Sulfide by Abrasive Treatment	127
8.19	Polypropylene	127
8.19.1	Preparation of Polypropylene by the Potassium Dichromate/Sulfuric Acid Process	127
8.19.2	Preparation of Polypropylene by the Flame Treatment Method	127
8.19.3	New Methods for Treating Polypropylene	127
8.19.4	Preparation of Polypropylene by the Bleach-Detergent Process	128
8.19.5	Preparation of Polypropylene by the Lead Dioxide–Sulfuric Acid Process	128
8.20	Polystyrene	128
8.20.1	Preparation of Polystyrene by Abrasive Treatment	128
8.20.2	Preparation of Polystyrene by the Sulfuric Acid/Sodium Dichromate Process	128
8.21	Polysulfone	129
8.21.1	Preparation of Polysulfone by the Sulfuric Acid/Sodium Dichromate Process	129
8.21.2	Preparation of Polysulfone by the Solvent Wash Process	129
8.21.3	Preparation of Polysulfone by Abrasive Treatment	129
	References	129
9	Rubbers	131
9.1	Introduction	131
9.2	Neoprene	132
9.2.1	Preparation of Neoprene by Abrasive Treatment	132
9.2.2	Preparation of Neoprene by the Cyclization Process	132

9.2.3	Cyclization (Modified Process)	133
9.2.4	Preparation of Neoprene by the Chlorination Process	133
9.3	Ethylene-Propylene-Diene Terpolymer (EPDM)	133
9.3.1	Preparation of EDPM by Abrasive Treatment	133
9.3.2	Preparation of EDPM by the Cyclization Process	133
9.4	Silicone Rubber	134
9.4.1	Preparation of Silicone Rubber by Solvent Cleaning	134
9.4.2	Preparation of Silicone Rubber by Soap-and-Water Treatment	134
9.4.3	Priming	134
9.5	Butyl Rubber	135
9.5.1	Preparation of Butyl Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	135
9.5.2	Preparation of Butyl Rubber by the Cyclization Process	135
9.5.3	Preparation of Butyl Rubber by the Chlorination Process	135
9.5.4	Priming	136
9.6	Chlorobutyl Rubber	136
9.6.1	Preparation of Chlorobutyl Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	136
9.6.2	Preparation of Chlorobutyl Rubber by the Cyclization Process	136
9.6.3	Preparation of Chlorobutyl Rubber by the Chlorination Process	137
9.6.4	Priming	137
9.7	Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene (Hypalon [®])	137
9.7.1	Preparation of Chlorosulfonated Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	137
9.7.2	Priming	137
9.8	Nitrile Rubber	138
9.8.1	Preparation of Nitrile Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	138
9.8.2	Preparation of Nitrile Rubber by the Cyclization Process	138
9.8.3	Preparation of Nitrile Rubber by the Chlorination Process	138
9.8.4	Priming	139
9.9	Polyurethane Elastomers	139
9.9.1	Preparation of Polyurethane Elastomers by Abrasive Treatment	139
9.9.2	Priming	139
9.10	Synthetic Natural Rubber	139
9.10.1	Preparation of Synthetic Natural Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	140
9.10.2	Preparation of Synthetic Natural Rubber by the Cyclization Process	140
9.10.3	Preparation of Synthetic Natural Rubber by the Chlorination Process	140

9.11 Styrene–Butadiene Rubber	141
9.11.1 Preparation of Styrene–Butadiene Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	141
9.11.2 Preparation of Styrene–Butadiene Rubber by the Cyclization Process	141
9.11.3 Preparation of Styrene–Butadiene Rubber by the Chlorination Process	141
9.11.4 Priming	142
9.12 Polybutadiene	142
9.12.1 Preparation of Polybutadiene by Abrasive Treatment	142
9.12.2 Preparation of Polybutadiene by the Cyclization Process	142
9.12.3 Preparation of Polybutadiene by the Chlorination Process	143
9.12.4 Preparation of Polybutadiene by Solvent Wiping	143
9.13 Fluorosilicone Elastomers	143
9.13.1 Preparation of Fluorosilicone Elastomers by Solvent Cleaning	143
9.14 Epichlorohydrin Rubbers	143
9.14.1 Preparation of Epichlorohydrin Elastomers by Solvent Cleaning	143
9.15 Polysulfide Rubber	144
9.15.1 Preparation of Polysulfide Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	144
9.15.2 Preparation of Polysulfide Rubber by the Chlorination Process	144
9.16 Polypropylene Oxide Rubber	144
9.16.1 Preparation of Polypropylene Oxide Rubber by Solvent Cleaning	144
9.17 Fluorocarbon Elastomers	144
9.17.1 Preparation of Fluorocarbon Elastomers by the Sodium-Naphthalene Complex Process	144
9.18 Polyacrylate or Polyacrylic Rubber	145
9.18.1 Preparation of Polyacrylate or Polyacrylic Rubber by Abrasive Treatment	145
Reference	145
Index	147

Preface

The purpose of this handbook is to provide information on processing adherends prior to adhesive bonding. Where sufficient data were available the processes are given in the form of process specifications. Further, where available, data are given to provide potential users with a basis for the selection of the process most suitable for their particular application and facility.

It is known that many of the chemicals used in these processes are hazardous due to their strong oxidizing properties, or may be toxic or hazardous to one's health. It is the user's responsibility to assure that proper safety, handling and disposal procedures are implemented and monitored when any of these methods is employed.

Raymond F. Wegman

Acknowledgments

My grateful thanks to Dr. David W. Levi for his help and encouragement; Dr. John D. Venables and his staff at the Materials and Surface Science Department at Martin Marietta Laboratories, for supplying the numerous micrographs and drawings of treated surfaces.

Raymond F. Wegman

Notice

To the best of the Publisher's knowledge the information contained in this publication is accurate; however, the Publisher assumes no liability for errors or any consequences arising from the use of the information contained herein. Final determination of the suitability of any information, procedure, or product for use contemplated by any user, and the manner of that use, is the sole responsibility of the user.

Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the Publisher.

The book is intended for information only. It is known that many of the chemicals used in the processes described are hazardous, due to their strong oxidizing properties, or may be toxic or hazardous to one's health. It is the user's responsibility to assure that proper safety, handling and disposal procedures are implemented and monitored when any of these methods is employed. Expert advice should be obtained at all times when implementation is being considered.

1 Introduction

1.1 Adhesion

Adhesion is a surface phenomenon, i.e., adhesion is controlled by the condition of the surface of the adherend. The ASTM [1] defines adhesion as “the state in which two surfaces are held together by interfacial forces which consist of valence forces or interlocking actions or both.” Adhesion between surfaces which are held together by valence forces is called specific adhesion; this is the same type of force which gives rise to cohesion. Cohesion is defined as the state in which particles of a single substance are held together by primary or secondary forces. As used in the field, cohesion is defined as the state in which the particles of the adhesive (or the adherend) are held together.

Adhesion between surfaces in which the adhesive holds the parts together by interlocking action is known as mechanical adhesion.

Both specific adhesion and mechanical adhesion are important to the understanding of how adhesion is affected by surface preparation. Allen [2] in his discussion of the fundamentals of adhesion concluded by stating “. . . an adhesive bond achieves its strength from the combination of a variety of sources; (mechanisms). . . For these mechanisms, the relative importance and the proper way which they should be combined will vary from one example to another, but none should be excluded without very careful consideration and exploration.”

1.1.1 Specific Adhesion

According to the theory relating to specific adhesion, this type of adhesion involves the establishment of some kind of attraction between the atoms and the molecules which make up the adhesive and the adherends. These attractions may involve primary bonding forces, which tend to be quite strong; hydrogen bonding, which yields intermediate strength; and the weaker secondary (Van der Waals) forces.

Primary bonding may be covalent or ionic in nature. Covalent bonding involves the sharing of electron pairs between adjacent atoms. Ionic or electrostatic forces are the type of primary bonds that are found in ionic crystals. Another type of primary bond is the metallic bond which is similar to the covalent bond except that it involves the valence electrons in the metal. This type of bonding is discussed by Verink [3], Wegman and Levi [4] and Salomon [5].

Secondary bonding involves dipole-dipole interactions, induced dipole interactions and dispersion forces. Secondary bonding becomes important in adhesion when nonpolar or chemically inert surfaces are involved. Hydrogen bonding may be considered a special case of dipole interaction, since hydrogen bonds result from the sharing of a proton by two electron-negative atoms. However, hydrogen bond strengths are of the same order as a weak primary bond.

Another type of bond, discussed by DeLollis [6], is described as a chemisorbed bond. This type of bonding is proposed as the reason why adhesive promoters, such as primers and coupling agents, are successful in overcoming potentially weak boundary layers and result in good durable bonds.

In dealing with specific adhesion, good contact must be obtained between the adhesive and the surface of the adherend. To obtain this molecular contact with a solid adherend requires the wetting of the solid surface by the liquid adhesive. During the bonding process even the solid adhesive must go through a liquid phase. To understand the conditions of adequate wetting one must consider the role of surface energetics in adhesion. This, simply stated, requires that in order for a liquid to wet and spread on a solid surface the critical surface tension of the solid or solids must be greater than the surface tension of the liquid. In the case of polar solids such as metals and metal oxides this requirement is easily met, because the surface energies of the solid, provided that the surfaces are clean, are greater than 500 dyne/cm while the surface energies of the liquid adhesives are less than 500 dyne/cm [4]. However, even if good wetting and good contact between the adhesive and adherend are obtained, it may be difficult to obtain good durable bonds if there is a weak boundary layer on the adherend. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully select the proper surface preparation technique for the particular adherend, in order to make sure that such a weak boundary layer does not occur, which would make the bond practically useless. Surface energetics is further discussed by Kaelble [7].

1.1.2 Mechanical Adhesion

Mechanical adhesion results from an interlocking action between the surface structure of the adherend and the adhesive or primer.

Bickerman [8] proposed that adhesion was due to the inherent roughness of all surfaces. He accepted the fact that molecular forces of attraction caused an adhesive to wet and spread on the surface. Once this was achieved, however, Bickerman felt that mechanical coupling between the adhesive and the inherently rough adherend was more than enough to account for bond strength. Surface roughness can also account for a number of negative factors such as trapped gas bubbles, as described by DeBruyne [9], and imperfect molecular fit, as described by Eley [10]. Many arguments have been presented against Bickerman's theory and inherent surface roughness should be considered to be a contributing factor only, rather than a basic factor in the theory of adhesion.

In 1977, Chen et al. [11] proposed that the surface of Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) etched aluminum consisted of fine finger-like structures of

aluminum oxide which were determined to be about 50 Angstroms thick and approximately 400 Angstroms in height. Each of the fine fingers protruded from the tripoint of the oxide structure. This finding was made possible by advanced electron microscopy using such techniques as the scanning transmission microscope. Similar findings were made when the surface of phosphoric acid anodized aluminum was studied.

Further discussions and stereomicrographs of treated aluminum surfaces are presented in Chapter 2 of this book.

In 1980, Ditchek et al. [12] described the morphology and composition of titanium adherends prepared for adhesive bonding. In this work they discussed macro-rough and micro-rough surfaces. From their determination of the morphology of various surfaces they predicted the order of bondability of the surfaces and the reliability of the resultant bonds. Their predictions were confirmed by Brown [13] using the wedge test and by Wagman and Levi [14] using stress durability testing. This work is described in more detail in Chapter 3. Some excellent micrographs of these surfaces were presented by Venables [15] using extended resolution scanning electron microscopy.

This work shows that mechanical adhesion on a microscopic level does play a major role in adhesion and the durability of the resultant bonds. Therefore, as in the case of specific adhesion, it is equally important that proper surface preparation be used when one considers mechanical adhesion.

Whether one subscribes to the specific adhesion theory, the mechanical adhesion theory, or a combination of the two, surface preparation is a major item that must be considered.

At a National Research Council Workshop held in Washington DC [16] it was suggested that any study of the interface should begin with the realization that the traditional picture of the two-dimensional nature of the interface is outdated. It was further suggested that the interface is a three-dimensional "interphase." This interphase was described as "extending from some point in the adherend where the local properties begin to change from the bulk properties, through the interface, and into the adhesive to where the local properties approach the bulk properties." The interphase can extend from a few to a few hundred nanometers. On the adherend side it includes morphological alterations in the adherend near the surface, as well as oxides, whether deliberately constructed or native to the adherend surface. The oxide layer can vary in porosity and microstructure. Absorbed gases may be present on the oxide surface giving rise to conditions unfavorable to a good durable bond. A polymeric adhesive may be affected by the presence of the adherend surface. The polymeric network may be altered in the region close to the adherend surface, giving rise to a material which is different in composition and mechanical properties. This is caused by diffusion of certain adhesive components into the oxide surface leaving a layer of adhesive which contains a smaller amount of these components than does the bulk. Acceptance of the interphase as a working model of the actual joint interface leads to the conclusion that the logical beginning of a strong, durable adhesive bonded joint is the selection of the proper surface treatment.

1.2 Bonding

Adhesive bonding is widely accepted as the method for joining material, distributing stress, and producing structures that could not otherwise be made. The successful performance of these structures depends upon the ability to control all of the independent steps of the production line.

Wegman and Levi [17] describe the various considerations involved in setting up a satisfactory adhesive bonding shop. A summary of these steps includes:

1. Receiving materials. These materials include adherends, adhesives, and the chemicals and solvents required for cleaning.
2. Knowledge of the fabrication processes for the parts to be bonded. The process by which the individual parts were produced may affect the type of cleaning process which will be required. The use of cutting oils, release agents, or the type of binder used in the manufacture of a casting mold can have an effect upon the selection of a cleaning process and the success of subsequent bonding steps.
3. Mating of parts to be bonded. Some cleaning processes such as acid etching will remove material, while processes such as anodizing and other coating processes will add material. Therefore, in some designs it is important to know how much material was removed or added to allow for a satisfactory glue line. Machined parts should be mated prior to application of adhesive to insure there are no misfits which could cause voids, surface bulges or stress concentration points.
4. Surface preparation. This is often the most critical, complex, and frequently abused step in the bonding sequence.

It is important to remember these factors regarding surface preparation:

1. Know the adherend material, its surface condition and how it was prepared.
2. Use good safety and health practices when using cleaning agents.
3. For wiping parts, only clean white cotton cloths with no sizing or finish or paper towels with little or no organic binders should be used. Never use synthetic materials.
4. Hot solvent washing or vapor degreasing should not be used to clean composite materials or for secondary bonding preparations, unless these materials have been tested and proven to be safe.
5. Train, qualify and requalify personnel who operate the cleaning facility.
6. Check the cleaning line regularly.
7. Cleanliness, vigilance and attention to detail are of primary importance on the job.
8. Don't rely on faith. Know your process, materials, personnel and quality control tests and results at all times.

Another important but often neglected step in processing for adhesive bonding is quality control. Control of the temperature of the solution, control of the drying between immersions and control of the type and flow of rinse waters are all very important. One of the most critical steps requiring control is the rinsing of adherends. McNamara et al. [18] concluded that "the rinsing operation during FPL pre-treatment of aluminum surfaces for bonding is crucial to the success of the bonding operation." Immersion rinse solutions with a $\text{pH} < 3.0$, if allowed to dry on the adherend surface, can lead to catastrophic bond failure. This control of rinsing is required for other treatments as well. McNamara et al. [19] also pointed out that

aging studies on standard and optimized FPL solutions indicate that no significant change in oxide morphology occurs up to very high levels of dissolved aluminum (approximately 2 wt % Al). Long before this level is reached, reaction by-products precipitate from the solution as it cools to room temperature. This may cause rinsing problems. The authors suggest that a specific gravity measurement be used to monitor the useful life of the tank. Shearer [20] recommends the monitoring of wedge test [21] results as the best control of the etch tank. The floating roller peel test [22] can also be used as a quality assurance test to monitor the etch tank [20,23].

Shearer [19] also states that higher than normal etch bath temperature may affect the effectiveness of an etch solution. Other points that should be considered include the health hazards involved, the protection of materials that have been prepared for bonding, the inspection of bonded parts and the development of the process specification.

1.3 Plasma Surface Treatment of Material for Improved Adhesive Bonding

Surface preparation of many of the materials in the preceding chapters to improve adhesive bonding and bond durability has required the use of strong, dangerous, and often hazardous chemicals. A newer surface preparation technology for cleaning surfaces for bonding is atmospheric plasma technology, a technology similar to corona treatment.

“Corona treatment (sometimes referred to as air plasma) is a surface modification technique that uses a low temperature corona discharge plasma to impart changes to the properties of the surface. The corona plasma is generated by the application of a high voltage to sharp electrode tips which form plasma at the ends of the sharp tips” [24]. Corona treatments are limited largely to flat thin surfaces. While the treatment speed can be high, the surface activation is marginal (usually up to 60 dyne/cm). Corona does not remove organic contamination from the surface, exposes an electrical charge, and produces large amounts of ozone which are detrimental to human health and very corrosive to metals.

Another more effective treatment is achieved via atmospheric pressure (air) plasma (APP). “Like corona, atmospheric pressure plasma is the electrical ionization of a gas. The plasma (glow) discharge creates a smooth, undifferentiated cloud of ionized gas with no visible electrical filaments. Unlike corona, plasma is created at a much lower voltage” [25]. APP treatment is one of the most efficient surface treatment processes for cleaning, activating, or coating materials like plastic, metal (such as aluminum and titanium), or glass. APP improves low surface energy levels (22–32 dyne/cm) to as high as achieving complete wettability (72 dyne/cm). High dyne levels generally associated with better adhesion for various adhesives, paints, inks, and coatings. APP activates surfaces by creating functional groups such as carbonyl and hydroxyl groups (with polymer substrates). Atmospheric plasma is

- [The Economist \(1 February 2014\) pdf, azw \(kindle\), epub, doc, mobi](#)
- [What Is Tao? pdf, azw \(kindle\), epub](#)
- [download Northwords here](#)
- [read *God Save the Fan: How Preening Sportscasters, Athletes Who Speak in the Third Person, and the Occasional Convicted Quarterback Have Taken the Fun Out of Sports \(And How We Can Get It Back\)* online](#)
- [read online BYTE Magazine, Volume 1: Issue 4 \(December 1975\)](#)
- [Robota pdf, azw \(kindle\)](#)

- <http://reseauplatoparis.com/library/Raw-Food-for-Real-People--Living-Vegan-Food-Made-Simple.pdf>
- <http://qolorea.com/library/What-Is-Tao-.pdf>
- <http://diy-chirol.com/lib/Les-Yeux-Jaunes-des-Crocodiles.pdf>
- <http://test1.batsinbelfries.com/ebooks/God-Save-the-Fan--How-Preening-Sportscasters--Athletes-Who-Speak-in-the-Third-Person--and-the-Occasional-Convict>
- <http://yachtwebsitedemo.com/books/Passionate-Declarations--Essays-on-War-and-Justice.pdf>
- <http://kamallubana.com/?library/Robota.pdf>