



Engineering, Operations & Technology  
Boeing Research & Technology

# Non-Cr paint systems on commercial aircraft – current status and future direction

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## Report Documentation Page

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# Overview

## Boeing Commercial Airplanes

### **Cr<sup>6+</sup> Overview**

**Historic & Current use of Cr<sup>6+</sup>**

**Chromate use and alternatives**

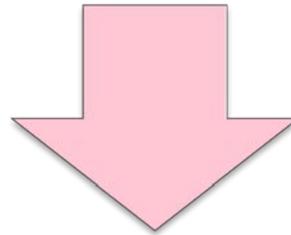
**Strategy for Sunset Date**

**Near term systems and qualifications**

**Gaps and long term developments**

# Cr<sup>6+</sup> Overview

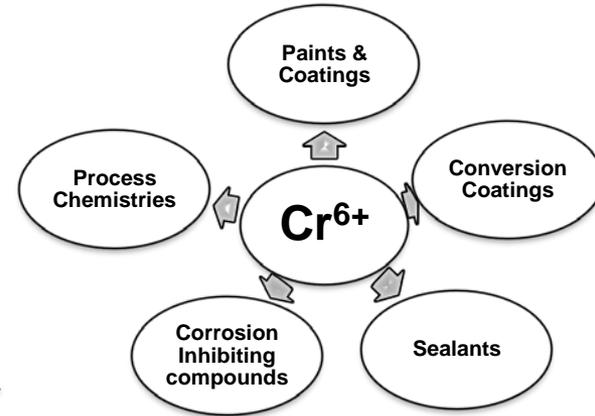
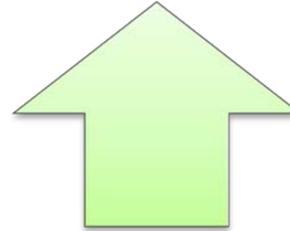
Cr<sup>6+</sup> is a known carcinogen and an excellent corrosion inhibitor



**Gold Standard of Corrosion Inhibitors**

**Carcinogenic**

- REACH Sunset Date 2017-2019
- Hazardous Waste
- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>



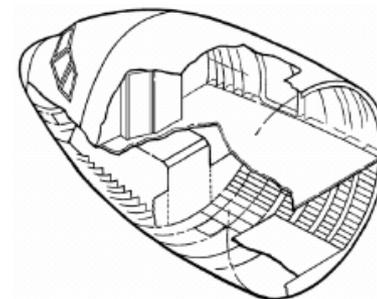
# Historic & Current use of Cr<sup>6+</sup> Boeing Commercial Airplanes

Cr<sup>6+</sup> containing materials have been used on all metal parts, including aluminum, titanium, and stainless steel alloys.

Over 75% of the plane is coated with chromated materials.

## Successful Cr<sup>6+</sup> reductions via:

- Substrates and Design changes (composite materials, titanium, guidelines, etc.)
- Alternative materials (products and processes)



Item	Division	Sub-division	Surface of part	Location on airplane	Finish requirement
Bare plate and sheet, extruded shapes, extruded bar drawn or rolled bar, forged block, forgings and castings FN 3				Fuselage lower lobe FN 1	Anodize + two coats BMS 10-11 Type I primer
				Fuselage upper lobe	Anodize + BMS 10-11 Type I primer
				Nonaerodynamic exterior	Anodize + BMS 10-11 Type I primer
				Exterior Aerodynamic	Anodize + BMS 10-79 Type III primer + BMS 10-60 Type II white enamel or BMS10-126 Type II
				Landing gear	Anodize + BMS 10-79 Type III primer + BMS 10-60 Type II gray enamel
Attached to CFRP FN 8 FN 3			Within 4 in of CFRP FN 54	General except as noted below	Anodize + two coats BMS 10-11 Type I primer
				Located in integral fuel tank	Anodize + two coats BMS 10-20 Type II primer
				Exterior Aerodynamic, Wing and empennage trailing edge coves	Anodize + two coats BMS 10-79 Type III primer

Corrosion Potential Table

Group	Metal or alloy
I	Magnesium and its alloys
II	Aluminum, zinc, and their alloys. Cadmium-titanium, cadmium or zinc-nickel plating
III	Steels (except CRES), Iron, lead, tin, and their alloys. Tin plating.
IV	CFRP, titanium and titanium alloys, CRES, bronze (aluminum-bronze or aluminum-nickel-bronze), nickel and nickel alloys, chromium (plating), copper, brass, copper-nickel, copper-beryllium, molybdenum, cobalt alloys, tungsten, carbon, silver, and gold

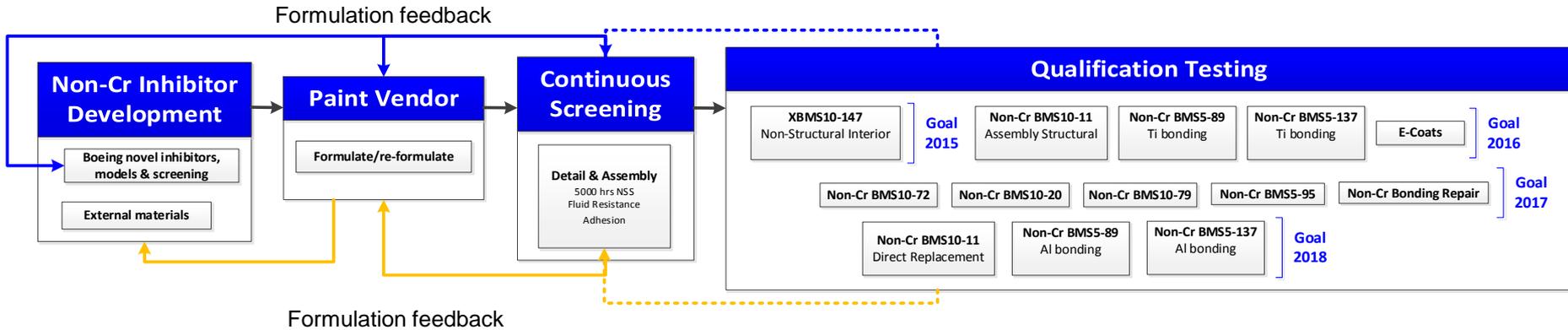
# Chromate Alternative Successes and Targets

Chromated material/process	Alternatives
Chromic acid anodize	Boric sulfuric acid anodize (BSAA), Accelerated sulfuric acid anodize (ASAA)
Deoxidizers	Ferric/nitric deoxidizers
Paint strippers	Mechanical, benzyl alcohol based. In work: laser & atmospheric plasma
Composite primers	BMS10-103
Exterior primer (BMS10-72, MIL-PRF-23377)	BMS10-72 NC In work: searching for Cr <sup>6+</sup> equivalency
Non-structural interior primer (BMS10-11 Ty I lite)	In work: XBMS10-147
Structural interior primer (BMS10-11 Ty I, MIL-PRF-85582, MIL-PRF-23377)	In work
Bond primer (BMS5-89, BMS5-137)	In work
Assembly level primer	In work
BMS10-20 (SAE-AMS-C-27725)	In work
BMS10-79	In work
BMS5-95	In work

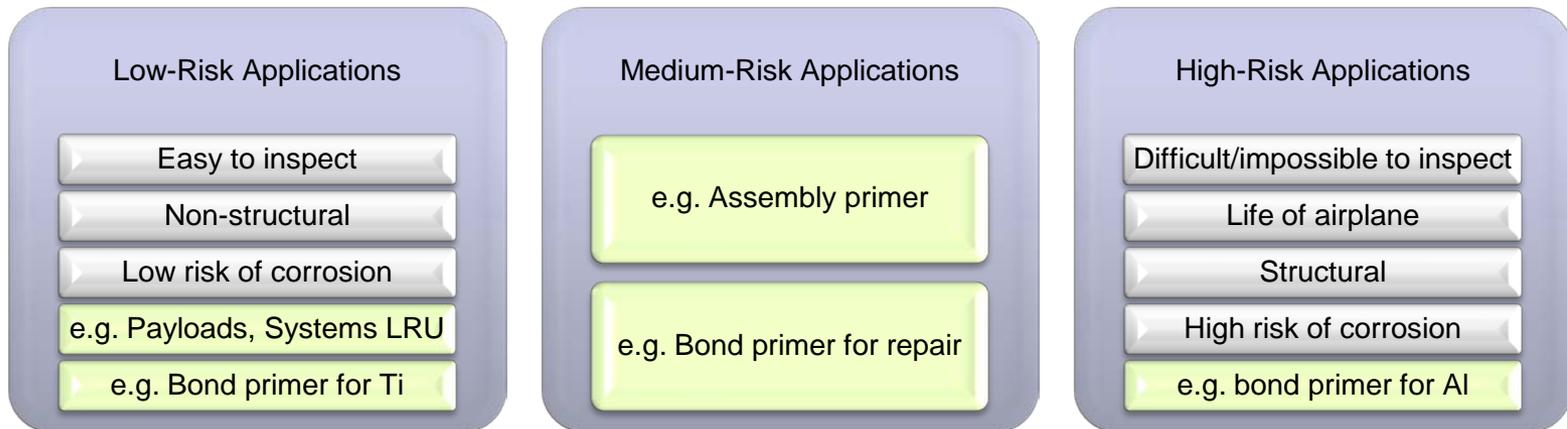
# Strategy for Sunset Date

## Non-Cr for BMS10-11, BMS10-20, BMS10-72/BMS10-79, BMS5-89

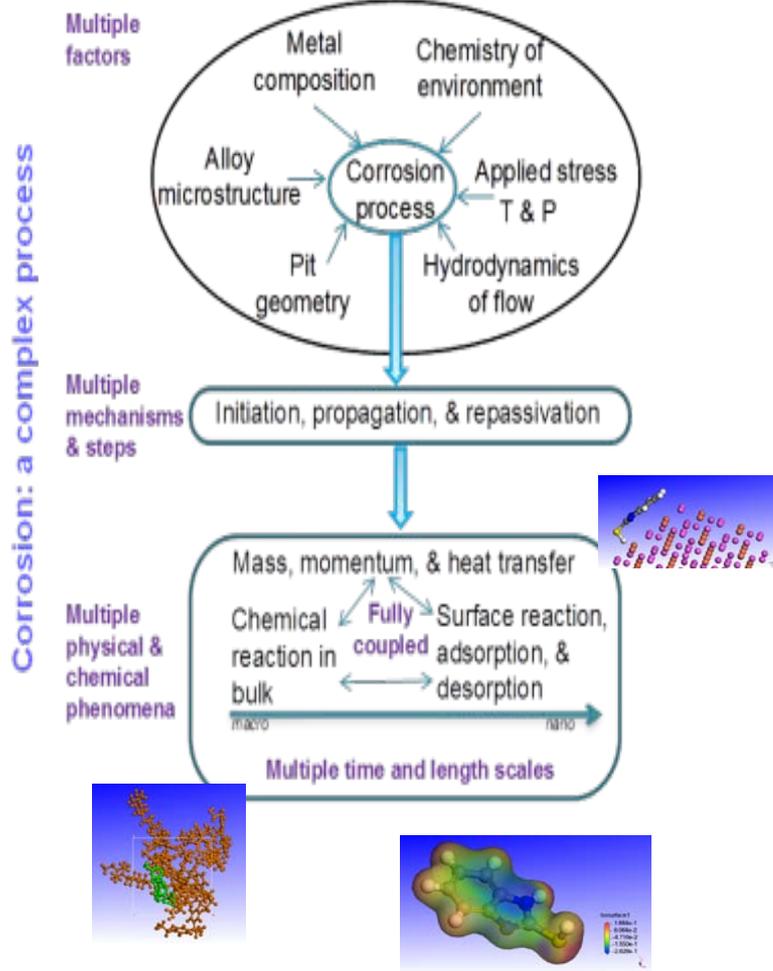
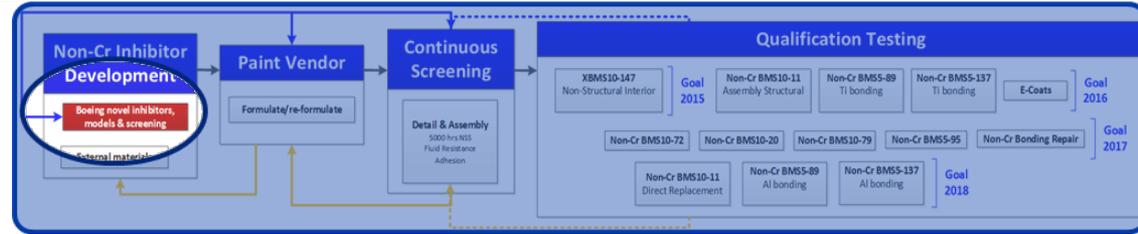
### Multidimensional approach:



**Test top candidates to the spec requirements, match product performance to application.**



# Corrosion Protection System Development



## Materials development

- CSIRO, Boeing, Suppliers, universities
- Inhibitor species
- Polymer resins
- Formulation nuances

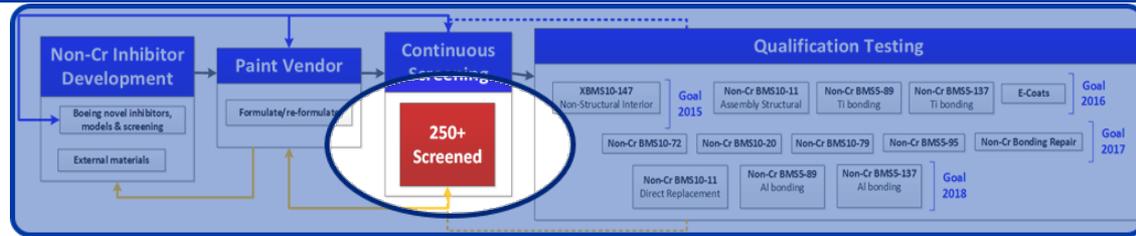
## Testing/evaluation

- Boeing, universities, CSIRO
- Accelerated exposure protocols
- Advanced evaluation techniques

## Modeling tools

- Boeing, CSIRO, universities
- Inhibitor mechanisms
- Transport processes
- Service performance prediction

# Continuous Screening Overview



## Materials Process Example:



## Test panel stack-ups:

### Detail Primer:

7075-T6 Bare Al
Alodine 600   BSAA Unsealed   BMS10-128
BMS10-11 Ty I Green or Candidate

### Assembly Primer:

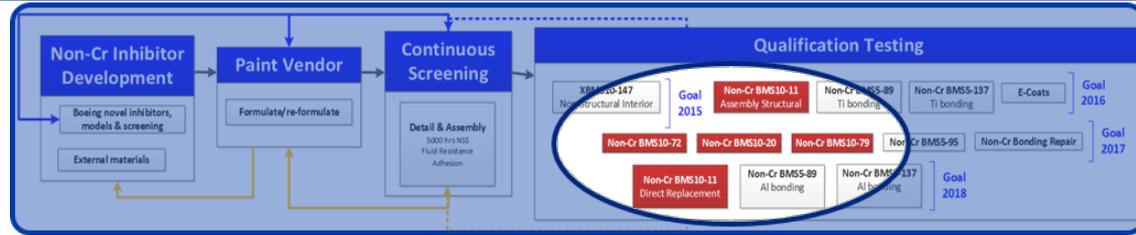
7075-T6 Bare Al
Alodine 600   BSAA Unsealed   BMS10-128
BMS10-11 Ty I Green
BMS10-11 I Yellow or Candidate

## Screening Tests:

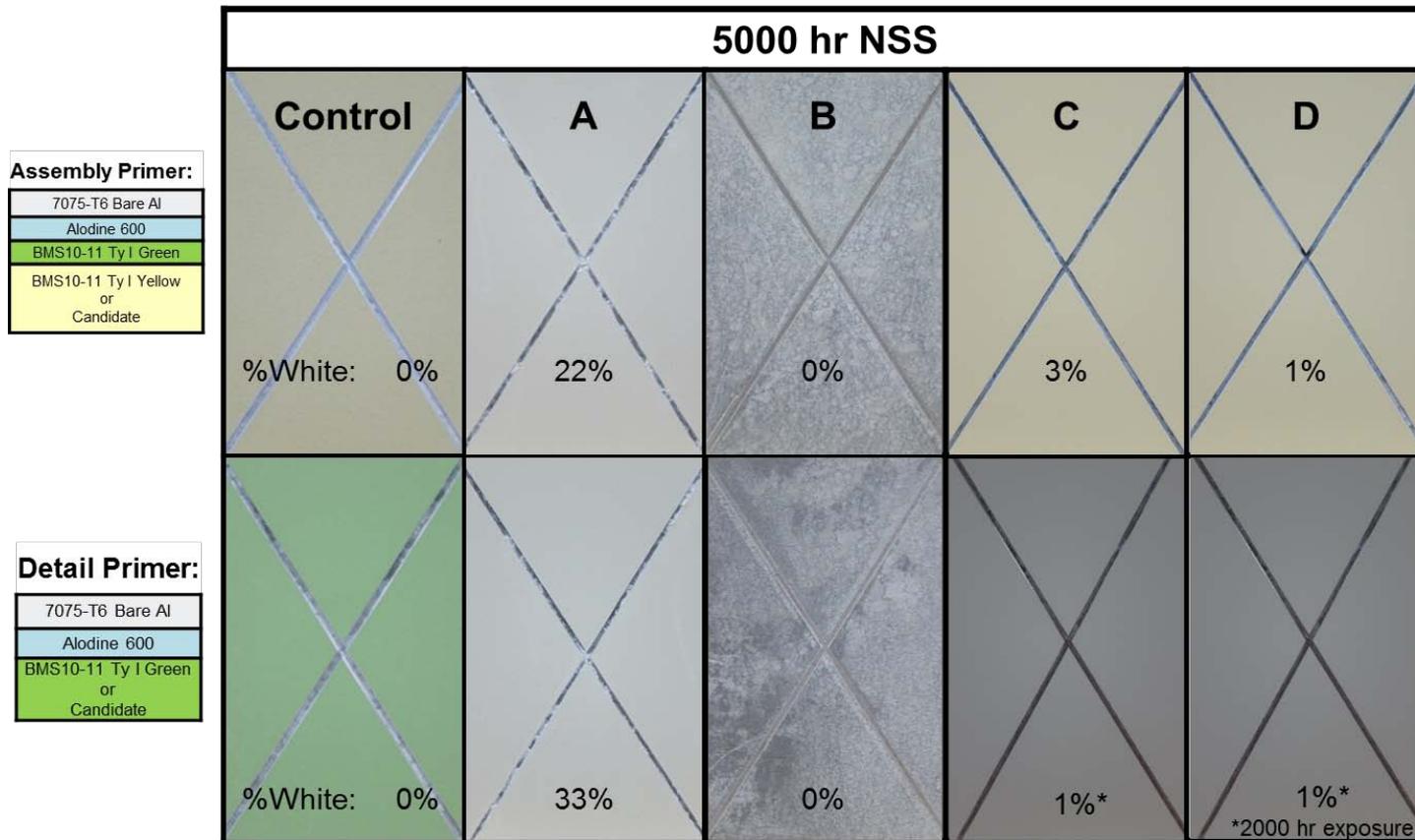
- Dry/Wet Adhesion. BSS7225, ASTM D 714.
- 30 days 120F condensing humidity. BSS7225, ASTM D 714
- 30 day hydraulic fluid soak. BSS7263, ASTM D 714
- 5000 hours in Neutral Salt Spray chamber. BSS7249, ASTM D 714

**Candidates that look good in screening, move to production batch testing**

# Continuous Screening Medium/High risk zones

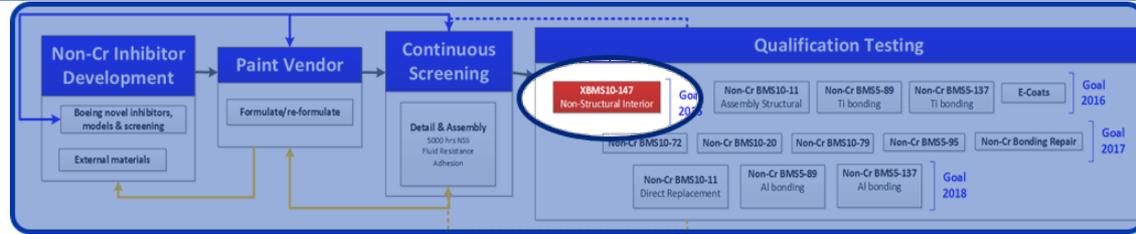


Four candidates are moving to production batch testing to BMS10-11 Ty I, BMS10-20, BMS10-72, & BMS10-79



# XBMS10-147

## Low-corrosion risk zones



### Technical Requirements

- Corrosion resistance criteria based on MIL-PRF-23377, but with a wider scribe.
  - Neutral Salt Spray (NSS) for 2000 hrs, no pitting & minimal oxides within the scribe.
- Compatibility requirement testing based on application

### Opportunities

- Interior payloads primer for non-structural parts (brackets, clips, stow-bin rails, etc...) – All models
- Systems Line Replaceable Units (LRU), such as ducts, valves, pumps, etc...) – 777X

### Status:

- 7 candidates tested, top candidate reformulated for improved adhesion (blisters)
  - Reformulation successful, candidate currently in qual testing

Payloads

Systems LRU

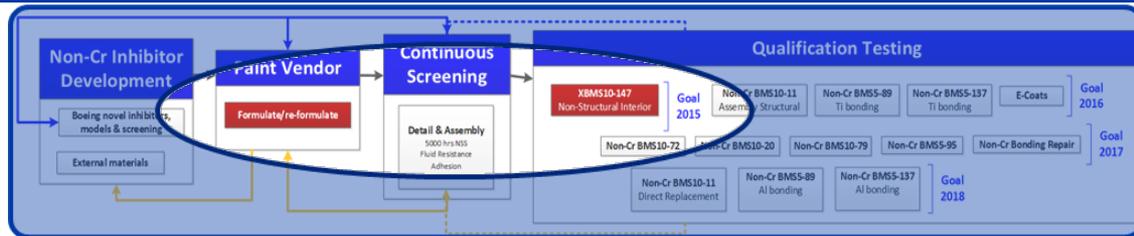


Key Tests	Application: Payloads, Systems, Both	Risk Rating								
		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Spray Properties	Both	TBD	PASS	PASS	MARGINAL	PASS	PASS	FAIL	PASS	
Drying Properties	Both	PASS SCREENING	PASS	FAIL	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	
Color	Payloads	PASS SCREENING	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	
Gloss	Payloads	TBD	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	
Adhesion	Both	PASS SCREENING	FAIL BLISTERS	PASS	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	MARGINAL	FAIL	
Humidity	Both	PASS SCREENING	FAIL BLISTERS	PASS	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	
Neutral Salt Fog 2000 hrs	Both	TBD	PASS EXCELLENT!!!	PASS ACCEPTABLE	FAIL	PASS GOOD	FAIL	FAIL	FAIL	
Fluid Resistance	Both	PASS SCREENING	PASS	FAIL	PASS	PASS	FAIL	PASS	PASS	
Rivets & Fasteners Adhesion	Both	PASS SCREENING	FAIL BLISTERS	PASS	--	FAIL	--	FAIL	FAIL	

**Compatibility requirements by application:**

Materials	Payloads Applications	Both	Systems Applications
Substrates		2000 series bare	Al Castings
		7000 series bare	Ti 6Al-4V
		6000 series bare	CRES
Substrate Prep	BSAA Unsealed	BSAA Sealed	Grit Blast
	CAA Unsealed	CAA Sealed	Cd plating, Cr6+
	Sol-Gel	Alodine 600	Zn-Ni plating, Cr3+
		Alodine 1200	Zn-Ni plating, Cr3+
Fluids		BMS3-11	BMS3-32 Ty II
		Fuel	
		Water	
		solvents (MEK)	
Primers	BMS10-11 TyI Gr A	PR-1200 RTV	
	BMS10-11 TyI Gr B		
	BMS10-11 TyI Gr E		
	BMS10-83 Ty IV		
Topcoats	BMS10-83 Ty II	BMS10-60 Ty I	BAC5710 Ty 41
	BMS10-83 Ty VII	BMS10-11 Ty II	
Sealants		BMS5-95	
		BMS5-45	
Adhesives		BAC5010 Ty 60	
		BAC5010 Ty 70	
		BAC5010 Ty 89	

# XBMS10-147 Top Candidate



## Curing Solution Reformulation

- 5 candidates screened
- Tested Fresh vs Aged 4 months @ 120F
- Chemistry vs mechanical properties

## Liquid Component Testing

- HPLC
- FTIR
- GPC
- LCMS

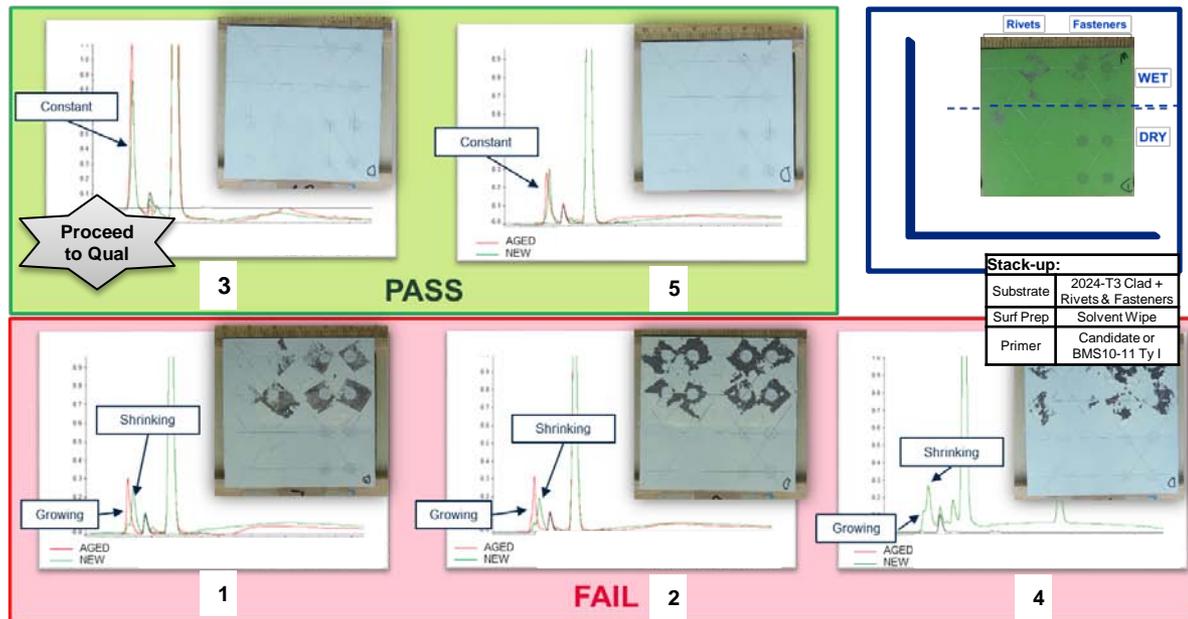
## Cured Film Testing

- Rivets/Fasteners Adhesion
- Wet/Dry Adhesion
- 120F Condensing Humidity
- SEM/EDS

## Top re-formulation proceeding to qual

- 1<sup>st</sup> production Batch sprayed Sept 2014

## Curing solution chemistry aging vs cured film adhesion properties

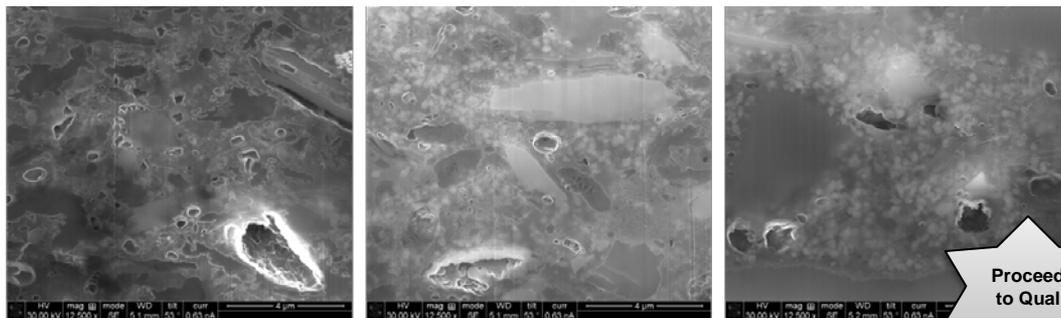


## Curing solution components per reformulation.

candidate	initial	1	2	3	4	5
part	B	B	B	B   C	B   C	B   C
Components	[Color blocks]					
Adh. Rivets & Fasteners	FAIL	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS

Proceed to Qual

## SEM – focused ion beam paint cross-section at 12,500x mag



initial

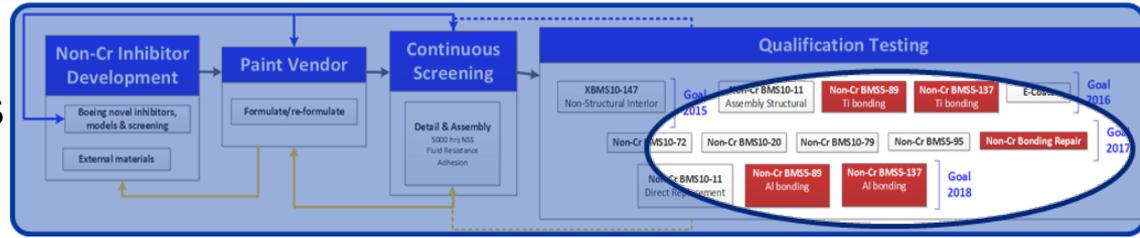
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3

Proceed to Qual

# Adhesive Bond Primer

## High/Medium/Low risk zones



### Overview

- Two candidates selected based on performance over on titanium/sol-gel and aluminum/PAA substrates
- The desired goal is to find a primer that can do both aluminum and titanium bonding at both 250F and 350F processing temperatures

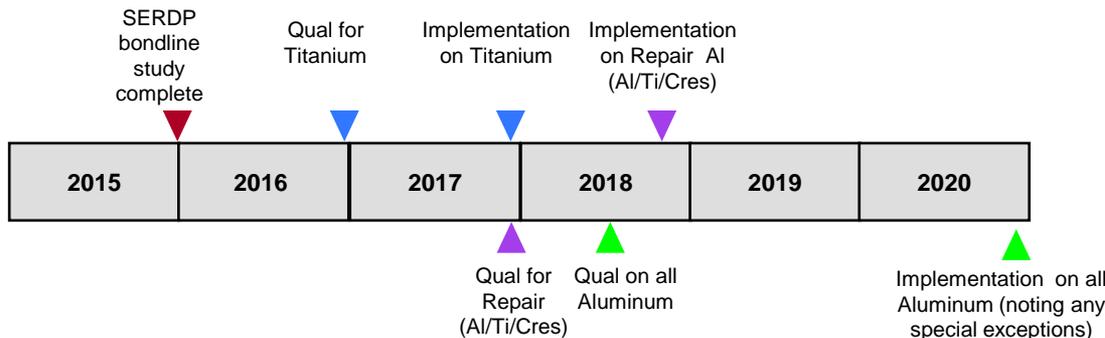
Bond Primers are Applied on Variety of Surface Treatments and Alloys

Aluminum	Non-Aluminum: Titanium, Stainless Steel, Nickel	
aluminum adherend 2024-T3 bare	titanium adherend Ti-6Al-4V	
phosphoric acid anodize	1 - Grit Blast 2 - Grit Blast + NaOH 3 - Etch + NaOH	
Bond Primer (0.15-0.40 mil / 6400 rpm)	Bond Primer (0.15-0.40 mil / 6400 rpm)	Sol-gel (0.002-0.004mil / 50-100nm)
Adhesive (film) 10 mil	Adhesive (film) 10 mil	thin bond primer layer
Bond Primer (0.15-4 mil / 6400 rpm)	Bond Primer (0.15-4 mil / 6400 rpm)	Sol-gel (0.002-0.004mil / 50-100nm)
phosphoric acid anodize	1 - Grit Blast 2 - Grit Blast + NaOH 3 - Etch + NaOH	
aluminum adherend 2024-T3 bare	titanium adherend Ti-6Al-4V	

### Key Tests

- Wide Area Lap Shear - *BSS7202 Type III*
- Metal to Metal Peel - *BSS7206 Class 1, ASTM D 1781*
- Salt Spray – *Scribed panels, ASTM B117*
- Wedge Crack – *BSS7448 ASTM D 3762*

### Qual & Implementation Goals:

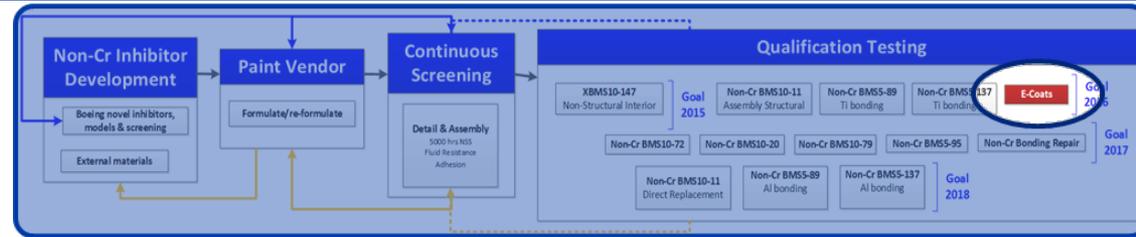


### Boeing Specifications:

- BMS 5-89
- MMS350, Ty III
- MMS307, Type II
- HMS 16-1111, Ty 1
- HMS 16-1278, Ty 1
- BMS 5-137
- DMS 2002, Ty 3 & 4
- DMS 2169, Ty 1(A)
- SCGMS56033, Class 2

# Electrocoat (e-coat)

## Low corrosion-risk zones



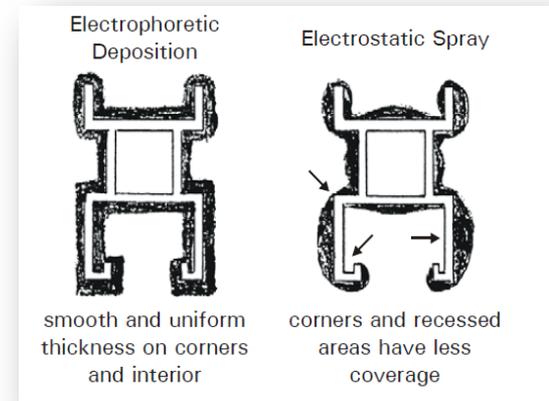
### Process:

- Automated, low waste process which provides uniform paint film thickness.

### Overview:

- Potential use for complex geometries, such as tubes in low corrosion-risk zones
- One candidate has passed screening tests, with varying degrees of corrosion protection depending on metal alloy.

### Plans to acquire a Pilot Coater in 2015



# Gaps & Long Term Developments

## Gaps:

- In-service testing and long term exposure. Will not be accepted until proven in service.
  - 50-100k cycles per commercial aircraft
  - Lifecycle of 20+ years
  - Corrosion observed after 8-10 years in-service for Cr
- Risks associated with unknown failure of primary structure
  - Flight and safety critical components
    - Interaction between corrosion effects and fatigue crack initiation is unknown
- Reliable inspection methods
  - Implement nonchromate systems with increased inspection
  - Understand relationship between corrosion morphology and fatigue initiation/propagation
- Risk based implementation increases manufacturing complexity
  - Ensuring the correct coating system on the correct application

Current Authorization Needs: List 3 and 4 Chromates

List	Identification		Authorisation Dates		REACH Authorization Needed		
	Substance	CAS	Last Application	Sunset	BCA	BDS	Combined
3	Ammonium Dichromate	7789-09-5	3/21/2016	9/21/2017	NO	NO	NO
3	Chrome Trioxide	1333-82-0			YES	YES	YES
3	Chromic Acid, hydrated forms	7738-94-5 & 13530-68-2			YES	YES	YES
3	Potassium Chromate	7789-00-6			NO	NO	NO
3	Potassium Dichromate	7778-50-9			YES	YES	YES
3	Sodium Chromate	7775-11-3			YES	YES	YES
3	Sodium Dichromate	7789-12-0 & 10588-01-9	YES	YES	YES		
4	Dichromium tris (chromate)	24613-89-6	7/22/2017	1/22/2019	NO	NO	NO
4	Pentazinc Chromate Octahydroxide	49663-84-5			NO	NO	NO
4	Potassium hydroxyoctaoxidizincatedichromate	11103-86-9			YES	YES	YES
4	Strontium Chromate	7789-06-2			YES	YES	YES

**BCA Chemical Risk Management is interested in discussing partnering opportunities in the chromate use application process**

