### 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

High Gloss Corrosion-Resistant Coatings

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### 14. ABSTRACT

A high-gloss, corrosion-resistant coating which can be applied directly to surface comprising about 30 to 82 percent by weight of a polymeric binder and 18 to 70 percent by weight of a pigment system consisting essentially of zinc molybdate, zinc salt of benzoic acids, and zinc phosphate in specific ratio's. The coating exhibits good adhesion, flexibility, chemical- and weather-resistance.
A high-gloss, corrosion-resistant coating which can be applied directly to a surface comprising about 30 to 82 percent by weight of a polymeric binder and 18 to 70 percent by weight of a pigment system consisting essentially of zinc molybdate, zinc salt of benzoic acids, and zinc phosphate in specific ratios. The coating exhibits good adhesion, flexibility, chemical- and weather-resistance.
HIGH GLOSS CORROSION-RESISTANT COATINGS

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government of the United States of America for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties therefore or therefor.

CONTINUATION APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending application Ser. No. 07/331,200 filed Mar. 28, 1989 now U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,324 which in tum is a continuation of copending application Ser. No. 07/211,026 filed June 16, 1988, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to novel coating compositions and more specifically to corrosion resisting coatings which can be applied directly on to various surfaces particularly metal and polymeric composite substrates as a single topcoat.

Various surfaces and particularly metal substrates require the protection of a coating especially when the surfaces are exposed to a corrosive environment. Metal surfaces on aircraft for example are exposed to seawater spray which require protection from corrosion due to salt, etc. Specifically, aircraft, i.e., Navy aircraft, which are exposed to aircraft carrier environment are subject to seawater spray in addition to various acid forming gases such as sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide. Moreover, in addition to aircraft, various machinery and equipment in the industrial environments where fossil fuels are used need protection against corrosion.

In addition to corrosion, it is important that the coatings be resistant to various chemicals, the weather, be flexible and have good adhesion.

Presently, coating systems comprise one or more films, i.e., an undercoat and a topcoat. Aircraft have been traditionally coated with high performance two-component protective coatings generally consisting of an epoxy primer and a polyurethane topcoat. The epoxy primers used on the aircraft are designed to adhere to the metal surface and improve the adhesion of the topcoat and prevent corrosion. However, the primer coat requires a topcoat, since it lacks flexibility especially at low temperatures (—60° F) which results in extensive cracking in highly flexed areas of the aircraft. The primer also lacks weather resistance and cannot generally be formulated in various colors required for aircraft. Thus, the polyurethane compositions of this invention provides not only resistance to the weather and various chemicals, i.e., NaCl, SO_2 and CO_2, but also have the required degree of flexibility and the desired optical properties. Moreover, the multi-film coating systems utilized heretofore generally have a total dry film thickness ranging up to about 0.005 inches, e.g., up to about 5 mils or more which adds considerable weight to the aircraft. Further, it is very time consuming to apply two coats particularly since there is a drying time requirement between each application. The removal of a two-coat system also can be difficult and time consuming and the prior coatings generate high levels of volatile organic component (VOC) emissions during the coating operations.

In accordance with this invention, however, the corrosion resistant coating comprises a polyurethane binder derived from the reaction of at least one polyester polyol and a diisocyanate in combination with a unique pigment system consisting essentially of an alkali earth phosphate particularly zinc phosphate or a zinc-barium phosphate, a zinc salt of benzoic acid or substituted benzoic acids, and zinc molybdate. All three of the zinc salts are critical in the relative proportions to provide a high gloss film with the necessary corrosion resistance required of a coating for aircraft. Other pigments and particularly titanium dioxide (TiO_2) including the spherical TiO_2 particles and the vesiculated beads e.g. beads containing TiO_2 may be included as a pigment together with the three zinc salts disclosed herein. The coating composition of this invention may be applied as one coat directly to various hard surfaces such as metal, wood, composites and does not require a topcoat to provide a high-gloss, corrosion-resistant finish.

It is generally known that low gloss coatings are appropriate for camouflage purposes particularly on most of the outer exposed surfaces of military aircraft, but low gloss coatings are not appropriate for the internal or unexposed surfaces such as the engine inlet, ducts, landing gear, etc. Nonmilitary aircraft, particularly require high gloss, high visibility coatings. Thus, it was heretofore believed that in order to obtain good corrosion resistance the pigment volume concentration (PVC) had to be relatively high thereby also resulting in a low gloss finish. It was therefore believed that it was not possible to obtain a coating which had a high gloss and at the same time good corrosion resistance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is the object of this invention to provide a high-gloss corrosion resistant coating which can be applied directly to a surface e.g., metal, as a single one coat.

It is another object of this invention to provide a coating which is flexible, resistant to chemicals, resistant to weathering, and exhibits good adhesion.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a corrosion-resistant coating composition capable of reducing the time, manpower and materials required for applying onto a substrate.

It is still a further object of this invention to provide a coating for military or civilian aircraft of substantially reduced thickness and which thereby reduces the weight added to the aircraft while at the same time providing the necessary corrosion resistance.

These and other objects of the invention are accomplished in accordance with this invention by providing a corrosion-resistant composition capable of being applied as a single topcoat exhibiting high gloss and corrosion resistance.

THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

This invention is directed to a high-gloss, corrosion resistant coating which functions as a primer or as a single topcoat which has good adhesion characteristics, highly flexible and resistant to chemical and weather conditions.

More specifically, this invention relates to a high gloss, corrosion-resistant coating composition which comprises from about (a) 30 to 82 percent by weight of the coating of an organic polymeric binder i.e., a polyurethane binder, and (b) about 18 to 70 percent by weight of the coating of a pigment system consisting
essentially of a critical ratio of about 13 to 34 parts by weight of a zinc phosphate e.g. zinc-barium phosphate, 1 to 5 parts by weight of a zinc salt of a benzoic acid or a substituted benzoic acid, and about 63 to 85 parts by weight of zinc molybdate. In addition, depending on the opacity etc. required of the coating, from 0 to 85 percent by weight of titanium dioxide based on the total weight of the pigment system, i.e. combination of three zinc salts may be added to the coating as an additional pigment. The coating is applied, preferably as a solution comprising about 0 to 85 e.g. 20 to 50 percent by weight of the total coating of at least one organic solvent including various mixtures of hydrocarbon solvents or known paint solvents.

In the preferred embodiment, the organic binder comprises a polyester derived from the reaction of a saturated polyester polyl and a multi-functional aliphatic polyisocyanate based on hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI). The polyester polyl is preferably used in solution with an organic solvent e.g. toluene, xylene, n-butyl acetate, etc., and the HDI is preferably used in solution with other organic solvents such as n-butyl acetate, xylene, etc. The hydroxyl number of the polyester polyl and the isocyanate (NCO) content and the equivalent weight of the isocyanate should be controlled to obtain the desired urethane film. Thus, the preferred polyols and isocyanates are reacted in approximately stoichiometric amounts such that the NCO to OH ratio ranges from about 0.85 to 1.2 equivalents of the NCO to 1.0 equivalent of the OH e.g. 1 to 1 ratio.

The pigment system of this invention is unique and consists essentially of a zinc phosphate e.g. zinc-barium phosphate, zinc salts of benzoic acid or a substituted benzoic acid and zinc molybdate in controlled ratios. These three pigments alone or in combination with other pigments e.g. TiO₂ provide outstanding corrosion protection, which enables the coating to be used as a primer or topcoat. It is important to recognize that the preferred zinc salt of the benzoic acids are characterized as preferably having at least one hydroxyl substituent and at least one (NO₂) group. The zinc salts of the benzoic acids are further characterized as having molecular weights of approximately 100 to 500 and a density of about 2-3 grams per milliliter. The zinc phosphates e.g. zinc-barium phosphate are available as PhosPlus (30866) from Mineral Pigments Corporation. The zinc molybdates are well known zinc compounds commercially available as Moly. White. In addition to utilizing the pigment system in the required ratios i.e. parts by weight, other known pigments particularly titanium dioxide may be added to the coating not only to provide reinforcement but also to add color, hiding and opacity to the coating. Other additives include tinting or coloring agents which may be added to the coating in small but effective amounts and include such compounds as zinc oxide, antimony oxides, barium sulfate, calcium carbones and one or more of the organic pigments such as the phthalocyanine colors e.g. greens or blues, etc.

Specifically, high gloss corrosion resistant coatings of this invention were prepared by glass milling the ingredients set forth in the Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyester polyl</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>10 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI)</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc-barium phosphate</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc salt of a substituted benzoic acid</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.1 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc molybdate</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0 to 85</td>
</tr>
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<td>Solvent</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>5 to 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Solvent R.Z is a commercial product identified as a hydroxyl and NCO-obtained benzoic acid salt.

Preferably, the coatings are prepared by mixing all of the ingredients, except the HDI and milling the mixture to a fineness of grind of about 7 on the Hegman scale according to ASTM D1210. Subsequently, the solution of HDI is added shortly before application of the composition which is applied to thickness ranging from about 0.001 to 0.003 inches e.g. up to about 10 mils preferably 1 to 3 mils. The coating may be applied by various methods including spraying, rolling, or brushing onto the surface. The viscosity of the coating for any particular application may be achieved by adjusting the content of the solvent within the ranges specified herein. After the coating composition is applied to the surface, the solvent is evaporated at room or elevated temperatures and the film cures to a coating having the desired film properties.

The pigments can be introduced into the coating composition by first forming a mill base with the polyester polyl. The mill base can be formed, for example, by conventional sand-grinding or ball-milling techniques, and then can be blended, by simple stirring or agitation, with the other constituents of the coating composition.

It was unexpectedly discovered that the combination of zinc molybdate, a zinc salt of benzoic acid e.g. zinc benzoate and zinc phosphates synergistically function to improve the corrosion resistance of the coating when formulating high gloss paints. In other words, the specific combination of zinc molybdate, a zinc salt of substituted benzoic acid and zinc phosphate, in the ratio's stated, improves the corrosion inhibition of the coating substantially when compared to the use of either one of these zinc salts alone. Thus, by decreasing the pigment volume concentration (PVC) of the pigment system in the binder, a high gloss coating can be obtained without...
impairing the corrosion resistance. The combination of all three of the zinc salts synergistically provide a method of preparing a high gloss coating with substantially improved corrosion resistance. In the Examples, the polyester polyol was used as a solution in toluene and the HDI was used as a solution. e.g. 75% in a solvent comprising toluene and an acetate. More specifically, the preferred polyester polyols of this invention have equivalent weights ranging from about 325 to 970, a hydroxyl number ranging from 41 to 252 and an acid number greater than 10.

The polyols, however, may include a variety of polyester polyhydroxy compounds known in the art including for example the condensation-reaction products of pentaerythritol, a glycol, a monocarboxylic acid, and an aromatic or an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid. Any branched-chain glycols are usable in the formation of the polyester, although it is preferred that these glycols contain no more than 8 carbon atoms. Neopentyl glycol and pinacol are examples of branched-chain glycols. A particular useful polyol is formed where the molar ratio of glycol to pentaerythritol is from 2:1 to about 6:1.

The monocarboxylic acid component of the polyester polyol prevents molecular weight build-up of the polyol. It has been found that any aromatic or aliphatic monocarboxylic acid, or mixtures of these, having 18 or less carbon atoms can be used. Normally, this acid will be used in a molar ratio of acid to pentaerythritol of about 1:1 to 2.5:1.

Examples of aromatic monocarboxylic acids are benzoic acid, butylbenzoic acid, triethylbenzoic acid, toluic acid, phenylacetic acid, and the like. Examples of aliphatic acids are acetic acid, propanoic acid, butyric acid, valeric acid, caproic acid, caprylic acid, pelargonic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, and stearic acid.

The dicarboxylic acids useful in the formation of the polyester polyol have the general formula

\[ HO—C—R—C—OH \]

where R is an aliphatic or aromatic group. Preferred are succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, and pimelic acid. The most useful acids are those in which R has 2 to 8 carbon atoms with the preferred being maleic acid and itaconic acid. The aromatic dibasic acids that are preferred are phthalic, isophthalic, and terephthalic, although other aromatic dibasic acids can be used.

It is understood that the lower alkyl mono- or diesters of these acids and the anhydrides of these acids can also be used in place of the acids with equivalent results. If the above-mentioned esters are used, the alkyl groups preferably have no more than 5 carbon atoms. Other polyester polyols can be obtained by the condensation reaction of a polybasic acid, such as adipic acid, phthalic anhydride, isophthalic acid, etc., and a diol or triol, such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, trimethylene propane, glycine, etc. The polyether polyols can be prepared by adding propylene oxide, ethylene oxide, or the like, to a polyhydric alcohol, such as glycine, propylene glycol, etc.

The isocyanates and particularly the HDI are used as an organic solution and include various multi-functional aliphatic isocyanates having an isocyanate content (NCO) ranging from about 10 to 20% by weight of the compound, and an equivalent weight ranging from about 200 to 300. Specific examples of the organic polyisocyanates that can be used in the present invention are diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, diphenyl-4,4'-diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diisocyanate, toluene-2,6-diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethoxy-4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate methylene bis-(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate) tetramethylene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, decamethylene diisocyanate, ethylene diisocyanate, ethylidene diisocyanate, propylene-1,2-diisocyanate, cyclohexylene-1,2-diisocyanate, m-phenylene diisocyanate, p-phenylene diisocyanate, 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethoxy-4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate, 3,3'-diphenyl-4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate, 4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate, 3,3'-dichloro-4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate, fururylidene diisocyanate, bis-(2-isocyanatoethyl) furanate, 1,3,5-benzene trisocyanate, para, para', para'-triphenylmethane trisocyanate, 3,3'-disocyanatodipropyl ether, thylene diisocyanate, B,B-diphenyl propane-4,4'-diisocyanate, and isophorone diisocyanate.

Preferred are hexamethylene diisocyanate and methylene-bis-(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate). The polyisocyanates include the bisurets of the formula:

\[ R—NCO—N—R \]

where R is an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon group having 1-12 carbon atoms.

By making the proper choice of polyols and by adjusting the NCO to OH ratio, the physical properties and efficiency of the film, such as the strength of film, flexibility, chemical resistance, solvent resistance, etc., can be modified over a wide range, making it suitable for a specific purpose. Compounds where the NCO to OH ratio ranges from 0.85 to 1.2 of NCO to 1.0 of OH groups e.g. 1:1 are suited for the manufacture of coating in accordance with this invention.

The blocking agents that may be used for the purpose of masking the free isocyanate radical of the isocyanate compounds include phenol, m-nitrophenol, p-chlorophenol, ethyl malonate, acetylated or ethyl acetooxate, cresol, butyl mercapanic, methanol, ethanol, ethylene chloropropylic, etc. Although the temperature at which the above-mentioned blocking agents are dissociated varies with the agents, it is generally accepted that heating is required.

The coating compositions according to the present invention can be applied by any ordinary method of coating, such as spray, brush or roller coating, or dipping. The coating also permits the addition of commonly used pigments and plasticizer, or other kind of additives which may be used in small but effective amounts.

The hydroxyl numbers of the preferred polyester polyols should be at least 40 and more preferably between 41 and 252. The polyester, containing hydroxyl
groups, is combined with the diisocyanate. This combination can be carried out in several ways known to the art. For example, to an organic solution of the polyester containing, if desired, a catalyst promoting urethane formation such as an organo-tin compound, an equivalent amount of the isocyanate is added. The combination is made at ambient temperature and the heat of reaction usually causes an increase in temperature. The mixture is agitated preferably at room temperature until the urethane reaction has been substantially completed. The course of the reaction can be followed by noting the viscosity of the mixture. When the viscosity becomes substantially constant, it may be concluded that the reaction has been substantially completed. The result contains insignificant amounts of free isocyanate and/or hydroxyl groups.

Alternatively, the polyester solution can be reacted with a small excess, e.g. about 10% excess of the equivalent amount, of the isocyanate component. After the urethane reaction has been substantially completed the excess NCO groups can be reacted with a "chain-extending" substance, e.g. water. This alternate procedure results in polymers of substantially equivalent character and moreover permits the reaction to proceed at a faster rate, due to the mass action of the excess NCO groups. Such small excess amounts are intended to be included within the meaning of the expression "stoichiometric amounts".

In a two package system, a solution of polysiocyanate is in one package, and a solution of the polyol is in a separate package. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed just before applying the coating composition. Separation of the two solutions is usually necessary since the "pot life" of the composition is short. The polysiocyanate (NCO) reacts with the hydroxyl groups of the polyol at room temperature and above. Regardless of the method by which the coating composition is prepared, the coating should contain 30 to 82% by weight of the polyurethane binder in up to about 85% e.g. 10-50% by weight of solvent. The solvent of the composition can be a mixture of the organic solvents wherein the reaction constituents of the binder react.

The coating composition of this invention may contain about 0.01-2.0% by weight, based on the weight of the polymer forming blend, of a curing catalyst. The catalysts are usually organo metallics such as dibutyl tin dilaurate and zinc octoate, dibutyl tin di-2-ethylhexoate, stannous octoate, stannous oleate, zinc naphthenate, vanadium acetyl acetonate, and zirconium acetyl acetonate. Also useful as catalysts are tertiary amines, such as, for example, triethylene diamine, heptamethylene biguanide, triethylamine, pyridine, dimethylamine, and methyl morpholine. When a two-component system is used, the catalyst can be added to either the polysiocyanate solution or the solution of the polyester polyol.

Instead of the two-component, "two-package" system a "one package" coating composition can be prepared if the reactive groups of the polysiocyanate are blocked with a blocking agent such as a methyl ethyl ketoxime. This eliminates the need for keeping the hydroxyl-containing copolymer and polyester polyol apart from the polysiocyanate until just before use. When the coating composition, with the blocked polysiocyanate, is applied and heated the blocking agent is released, permitting the polysiocyanate to react with the polyester polyol.
A high-gloss corrosion-resistant coating which comprises from about (a) 30 to 82 percent by weight of a polyurethane binder derived from about 15 to 25 percent by weight of an aliphatic polyester polyol and (b) 18 to 70 percent by weight of a pigment system consisting essentially of about 2 to 14 parts by weight of a zinc-barium phosphate, 0.2 to 1.5 parts by weight of a zinc salt of a substituted benzoic acid, and 4 to 27 parts by weight of zinc molybdate, and 0 to 85 percent by weight of titanium dioxide based on the total weight of the pigment system.

9. The coating of the claim 8 wherein the OH to NCO ratio of the aliphatic polyester polyol and the hexamethylene diisocyanate is about 1 to 1.

10. The coating of claim 9 wherein the zinc salt of the benzoic acid has one hydroxyl and nitro (NO2) substituent.

11. The coating of claim 1 wherein the aliphatic polyester polyol and the hexamethylene diisocyanate have a NCO to OH ratio of about 1 to 1.

12. A high-gloss corrosion resistant coating which comprises from about (a) 30 to 82 percent by weight of a polyurethane binder derived from about 15 to 25 percent by weight of an aliphatic polyester polyol in at least one organic solvent having an equivalent weight ranging from about 325 to 970, and a hydroxyl number ranging from about 41 to 252, and from about 10 to 16 percent by weight of hexamethylene diisocyanate in at least one organic solvent consisting essentially of about 13 to 34 parts by weight of a zinc phosphate, 1 to 5 parts by weight of a zinc salt of a benzoic acid, 63 to 85 parts by weight of zinc molybdate, 0 to 85 percent by weight of the total pigment system ranging from about 100 to 500, about 2 to 14 parts by weight of hexamethylene diisocyanate having a molecular weight ranging from about 200 to 300 and an isocyanate content ranging from about 10 to 20 percent by weight, and from about 18 to 70 percent by weight of titanium dioxide based on the total weight of the pigment system.

13. The coating of claim 12 wherein the zinc phosphate is a zinc-barium phosphate.

14. A process of preparing a corrosion-resistant urethane coating on a substrate which comprises forming the polyurethane coating by applying onto the substrate an organic solution comprising from about (a) 10 to 30 percent by weight of a polyol polyester and 5 to 20 percent by weight of a diisocyanate, and (b) 18 to 70 percent by weight of a pigment system consisting essentially of about 13 to 34 parts by weight of a zinc phosphate, 1 to 5 parts by weight of a salt of a substituted benzoic acid, 63 to 85 parts by weight of zinc molybdate, and 0 to 85 percent by weight of titanium dioxide based on the total weight of the pigment system.

15. The process of claim 13 wherein the ratio of the NCO groups of the isocyanate to the OH groups of the polyol range from about 0.85-1.2 to 1.0.