Electroplating, Anodizing, Metal Treatment, Powder Coating, Metal Finishing, Electrochemicals, Electroplating Chemicals, Ferrous, Non Ferrous Metals and Surface Coating Technology
Surface finishing is a broad range of industrial processes that alter the surface of a manufactured item to achieve a certain property. Currently, the trend is towards surface treatments. Surface engineering techniques are generally used to develop a wide range of functional properties, including physical, chemical, electrical, electronic, magnetic, mechanical, wear-resistant and corrosion-resistant properties at the required substrate surfaces. In general, coatings are desirable, or even necessary, for a variety of reasons including economics, material conservation, unique properties, or the engineering and design flexibility which can be obtained by separating the surface properties from the bulk properties. Surface engineered products thus increase performance, reduce costs, control surface properties independently of the substrate and medium, thus offering an enormous potential in the finishing Industry. Electro depositing of metals is a very significant industrial process. Electroplating is both an art and science. It entailed adhering a thin metal coating to an object by immersing it into an electrically charged solvent containing the dissolved plating metal. Electroplating served a number of functions, such as protecting from corrosion and wear, decoration, and electrical shielding. Anodizing most closely resembles standard electroplating. Anodizing or anodizing is an electrolytic passivation process used to increase the thickness of the natural oxide layer on the surface of metal parts. Anodizing increases corrosion resistance and wears resistance, and provides better adhesion for paint primers and glues than bare metal. Anodic films are most commonly applied to protect aluminium alloys. The aim of this handbook is to give the reader a perspective on several metal surface treatment techniques which are generally followed in the finishing Industry. This is a unique compilation and it draws together in a single source technical principles of surface science and surface treatments technologies of plastics, elastomers, and metals along with various formulae of bath solutions, current density, deposit thickness, manufacturing processes, various ingredients used in these processes. It is a very useful guide for the readers, engineers, scientists, practitioners of surface treatment, researchers, students, entrepreneurs and others involved in materials adhesion and processing.
Electroplating and Metal Finishing concerns itself with the development and applications of composites and non metallic coatings. These coatings are used for decorative, protective and functional application. Some of the other common metal surface finishing technologies are phosphating, pickling, electroforming, powder coating etc. Electroplating is the process of applying a metallic coating to an article by passing an electric current through an electrolyte in contact with the article, thereby forming a surface having properties or dimensions different from those of the article. Metal finishing has now come to be known as surface engineering. Surface engineering techniques are generally used to develop a wide range of functional properties. In addition to the decorative aspects, metal finishing aids the protection of metals and alloys from corrosion and rusting. A great potential exists for development of new materials involving, for example, coatings of metals composites particle incorporated anodic coatings and even films of sapphire like materials, porous files of niobium etc. and coating of refractory metals like molybdenum and tungsten. Phosphate coatings have a wide field of application in manufacturing industry, both as an aid to mechanical production operations and in surface finishing. The major applications for phosphate treatments fall into four areas; pre treatment prior to organic coatings, protection against corrosion, anti wear coatings and phosphating as a production aid. Powder coating of aluminium, extrusions in particular, has become an important feature in the finishing of aluminium. There are several advantages of powder; powder coating overspray can be recycled and thus it is possible to achieve nearly 100% use of the coating, powder coating production lines produce less hazardous waste than conventional liquid coatings, capital equipment and operating costs for a powder line are generally less than for conventional liquid lines. Surface finishing is a broad range of industrial processes that alter the surface of a manufactured item to achieve a certain property. Currently, the trend is towards surface treatments. Industries in developing countries like India have to be increasingly aware of the need not only for upgradation of existing technologies but also for indigenization of new technologies on a time bound basis. The content of the book includes information about technology involved in surface engineering of metals; some of
them are electroplating plant, barrel planting plant, electroplating equipment, cleaning, pickling and dipping, equipment for hot alkaline cleaners, electrolytic and chemical processes for the polishing of metals, canning stainless steel electro-polishing solution, electroforming in gramophone record production, silver plating, fluoborate plating, gold plating (gilding), cadmium plating, zinc plating, chemical finishing of aluminium, powder coating of aluminium, bright nickel electro plating, copper plating, etc. This book covers an intensive study of technology of electroplating, phosphating, powder coating and metal finishing. The first hand information on these technologies is dealt in the book and can be very useful for those looking for entrepreneurship opportunity in the said industry.
The Complete Technology Book on Aluminium and Aluminium Products
Aluminium, the second most plentiful metallic element on the earth, became an economic competitor in engineering applications as recently as the end of 19th century. It was become a metal for its time. Aluminium possesses many characteristics that make it highly compatible with recycling. It is resistant to corrosion and it thus retains a high level of metal value after use, exposure, or storage. Once produced, it can be considered a permanent resource for recycling, preferably in to similar products. It is essentially a soft and weak metal which has to be strengthened by alloying with suitable elements. The elements which are added to aluminium is appreciable quantities to increase its strength and improve other properties are surprisingly limited to only four, namely, magnesium, silicon, copper and zinc. These are added singly or in combination. It is theoretically 100% recyclable without any loss of its natural qualities. It is the most widely used non ferrous metal. The applications of aluminium are grown in many fields for example; electric conductors, windows and building components, aircraft, foil packaging etc. It has a major role in packaging industry especially in pharmaceuticals. It includes different types of packaging; unit packaging, bunch wrapping, strip packaging, thermoformed unit packaging and sachets Aluminium alloys with a wide range of properties are used in engineering structures. Aluminium alloys are divided into two major categories; casting compositions and wrought compositions. Further differentiation for each category is based on the primary mechanism. The most commercially mined aluminium ore is bauxite, as it has the highest content of the base metal. The primary aluminium production process consists of three stages. First is mining of bauxite, followed by refining of bauxite to alumina and finally smelting of alumina to aluminium. India has the fifth largest bauxite reserves with deposits 5% of world deposits. Indian share in world aluminium capacity rests at about 3%; it will touch almost 13% to 15% of the growth rate. This book basically deals with aluminium production, heat treatable and non heat treatable alloys, properties of cast aluminium alloys, testing of liquid & solidification contraction of aluminium alloys, trends in the improving economic use of aluminium, laboratory investigation of carbon anode consumption in the electrolytic production of aluminium, alumina extraction from a
pennsylvania diaspore clay by an ammonium sulfate process, the recovery of alumina from its ores by a sulfuric acid process, initial softening in some aluminium base precipitation hardening alloys, basic properties of aluminium foil, how to select a flexible foil packaging laminate, printing on aluminium foil, designing aluminium foil packs etc. The present book covers the need within the industrial and academic communities for up to date information about production of aluminium and extrusion process due to the ever increasing use of this technology. The book provides concepts in the different areas of extrusion technology. It is hoped that its presentation will be very helpful to new entrepreneurs, technocrats, research scholars, libraries and existing units.
Surface Coating is in use since long back is rapidly increasing with the development of civilization. There has been considerable impact in this field. Surface coating technology specializes in finding out engineering solutions to all the critical production problems related to coating the products on a continuous and consistent basis in your production plant.

Surface coating can be defined as a process in which a substance is applied to other materials to change the surface properties, such as colour, gloss, resistance to wear or chemical attack, or permeability, without changing the bulk properties. Production of surface coating by any method depends primarily on two factors: the cohesion between the film forming substances and the adhesion between the film and the substrate. The development of science and technology revolutionized the surface coating industry in the progressive countries of the world. Surface coating technology involves the use of various types of products such as resins, oils, pigments, polymers, varnishes, plasticizers, emulsions, etc. We have completely replaced costly petroleum solvents with water and we get cheaper finished products with no evaporation loss and fire hazards. Paint is any liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition which after application to a substrate in a thin layer is converted to an opaque solid film. It is most commonly used to protect, colour or provide texture to objects. The paint industry volume in India has been growing at 15% per annum for quite some years now. Varnish is one of the important parts of surface coating industry. They are used to change the surface gloss, making the surface more matte or higher gloss, or to provide the various areas of a painting with a more unified finish. Plasticizer plays an important role in the formation of polyvinylchloride (PVC). It is also used to plasticize the polymers. Polymers are divided into three different types; linear polymers, branched polymers and cross linked polymers. Polymer Energy system is an award winning, innovative, proprietary process to convert waste plastics into renewable energy. On the basis of value added, Indian share of plastic products industry is about 0.5% of national GDP. This book basically deals with principles of film formation, evaporation of solvent from a solution, chemistry and properties of drying and other oils, glyceride structure and film formation, the size of polymer molecules, processing of oil
and resin, inorganic pigments, classification by chemical
constitution, azo pigments, organic pigments in architectural
(decorative), organic pigments in industrial finishes, solvent
requirements of specific resins convertible systems,
molecular structure of polymer plasticiser systems, properties
of plasticised polymers, surface active agents, optical
properties, rheological characteristics, emulsions and other
aqueous media, formation of polymer emulsions, modern
methods of analysis etc. The book presents a concise, but
through an overview of state of technology for surface
coating. This is organized into different chapters like principal
of film formation, chemistry and properties of drying and other
oils, processing of oil and resin, organic pigment, solvents,
plasticizer, surface active agent, surface preparations etc.
This book is an invaluable resource to technocrats; new
entrepreneurs, research scholars and others concerned to
this field.
Handbook on Electroplating with Manufacture of Electrochemicals
Electroplating is an electro deposition process for producing a dense, uniform, and adherent coating, usually of metal or alloys, upon a surface by the act of electric current. The term is also used for electrical oxidation of anions onto a solid substrate, as in the formation silver chloride on silver wire to make silver/silver-chloride electrodes. Electroplating is primarily used to change the surface properties of an object (e.g. abrasion and wear resistance, corrosion protection, lubricity, aesthetic qualities, etc.), but may also be used to build up thickness on undersized parts or to form objects by electroforming. Electrochemical deposition is generally used for the growth of metals and conducting metal oxides because of the following advantages: (i) the thickness and morphology of the nanostructure can be precisely controlled by adjusting the electrochemical parameters, (ii) relatively uniform and compact deposits can be synthesized in template-based structures, (iii) higher deposition rates are obtained, and (iv) the equipment is inexpensive due to the non-requirements of either a high vacuum or a high reaction temperature. An electrochemical process where metal ions are transferred from a solution and are deposited as a thin layer onto surface of a cathode. In the recent years, developments in electronic and chemical engineering have extended the process of electroplating to a wide range of materials such as platinum, Alloy, Silver, Palladium, Rhodium, etc. The electroplating market is an application driven market, which depends largely on the net output of the manufacturing industry. The electroplating technology allows electro-deposition of multiple layers as thin as one-millionth of a centimeter which makes it an indispensable part of the semiconductor industry. Rising demand for computing devices is expected to create significant market opportunities for electroplating service providers. Growing net output of manufacturing industry, rising demand for consumer goods which mandates more surface finishing services, growth of the electronics industry are some of the key factors driving the growth of the global electroplating market. The book gives comprehensive coverage of Electroplating Uses, Application Manufacturing, Formulation and Photographs of Plant & Machinery with Supplier’s Contact Details. The major contents of the book are Metal Surface Treatments, Electrolytic Machinery Methods, Electroless Plating, Electroplating Plant, Electroplating of Aluminium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt,
Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Nickel, Bright Nickel, Silver, Alloy, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Bright Zinc, Tin and Plastics Barrel, Zinc Electroplating Brightener, Colouring of Metals, Metal Treatments, Electrode position of Precious Metals and Stainless Steel, Case Hardening, Electroless Coating of Gold, Silver, Manufacture of phosphorus. It is a very useful book that covers all important topics of Electroplating. It will be also a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, those who are interested in this field can find the complete of Electroplating. It will be very helpful to consultants, new entrepreneurs, technocrats, research scholars, libraries and existing units.
About NIIR

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (NPCS) is a reliable name in the industrial world for offering integrated technical consultancy services. NPCS is manned by engineers, planners, specialists, financial experts, economic analysts and design specialists with extensive experience in the related industries.


NPCS also publishes varies process technology, technical, reference, self employment and startup books, directory, business and industry database, bankable detailed project report, market research report on various industries, small scale industry and profit making business. Besides being used by manufacturers, industrialists and entrepreneurs, our publications are also used by professionals including project engineers, information services bureau, consultants and project consultancy firms as one of the input in their research.