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Effect of Anticorrosive Pigmentation on the Performance of Vinyl Coatings

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Effect of Anticorrosive Pigmentation on the Performance of Vinyl Coatings*

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Introduction

THE CORROSION OF STEEL requires the presence of both oxygen and water. It has been long known that coatings which provide an effective barrier to one or both of these elements will effectively reduce corrosion. Tar and grease are well-documented examples of such coatings. As coatings technology developed, it was discovered that certain compounds provided additional anticorrosive properties. Thus, when drying oils began to be used, the technique of incorporating certain pigments, particularly derivatives of lead, became popular because of the additional protection they provided. With the advent of synthetic resins, technologists continue to use those formulating principles.

While the mechanism by which anticorrosive pigments provide a corrosion retarding effect to coatings is not entirely understood, it has been shown empirically that compounds of lead and zinc are particularly effective for this purpose. The corrosion protection afforded by these two pigment types is quite different. While lead pigments are believed to retard corrosion primarily through the generation of an alkaline environment, zinc pigments are thought to be effective primarily through metal passivation caused by the slow release of zinc or chromate ions. While the presence of ions has been demonstrated to be of considerable help in reducing corrosion, it has also been demonstrated that a salt of high solubility such as sodium chromate does not protect the substrate, and can actually be harmful. Therefore, an effective anticorrosive pigment should have proper balance between solubility and insolubility.

The development of highly hydrophobic and chemically insensitive high performance polymers in the last few decades has provided a level of resistance properties unknown in earlier types of coatings. However, the earlier principles of formulation were so deeply entrenched that many of these newer high performance binders were formulated into coatings according to established pigmentation rules. However, new forces in technical and regulatory areas foster change constantly. There is considerable stimulus to eliminate the presence of heavy metals such as lead and chromium (as chrome) from paint formulations. Vinyl coatings have been used for many years with and without anticorrosive pigments both in government paint specifications and proprietary compositions.

Methodology

The severe raw material shortages following the oil embargo of 1973 convinced many researchers and engineers that it was time to develop data enabling the formulator to select suitable alternative paint ingredients. The prospect of shortages and regulatory limitations was the basis of the PACE (Performance of Alternate Coatings in the Environment) pro-

ject at the Steel Structures Painting Council in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

After an industry-wide search, a critical survey of alternatives, and selection of the most promising candidates, a broad range of products was evaluated. Some of these were: free of pigments, resins, and solvents which could be potentially hazardous during application, use, and removal; products low in volatile organic pollutants; surface preparation methods that are safe and nonpolluting; and improved primers and pretreatments.

These coatings were exposed in five typical environments in a statistically designed experiment in which they were directly compared with reproducible standard products, the performance of which had been documented over many years. The program was administered by a balanced committee of producers and users who selected promising products for evaluation.

The evaluation of a variety of anticorrosive pigments in vinyl coatings was one of the earliest series started. Thanks to the early initiation of tests, panels in this particular series have logged a substantial length of exposure, and have reached a point where the results yield valid conclusions. While the PACE program continues to evaluate a variety of coatings, the branch on pigmentation of vinyl coatings has provided valuable information which is presented here.

A small segment of this work considered the performance of vinyls over hand cleaned, rusty, and intact millscale surfaces with a thick coat of wash primer. Three primer formulations were exposed in three environments.

The vinyl formulation described in Mil. Spec. MIL-P-15929 was chosen. A variety of pigments were substituted for red lead at a constant pigment volume concentration: aluminum flake, calcium boro silicate, zinc molybdate, barium metaborate, zinc sulfo oxide complex, micaceous iron oxide, and red iron oxide/barytes. These primers were applied to steel panels blast cleaned to either white metal (SSPC-SP 5) or near white (SSPC-SP 10) using steel grit or shot abrasives, and primed with wash primer conforming to Mil. Spec. MIL-P-15328. The standard United States Navy vinyl alkylid (MIL-P-15188) was used as topcoat.

Film thicknesses were well-controlled (Tables 1, 2, and 3) to minimize the thickness-related effects. Ten percent of the panels were selected randomly and replicated to establish a statistical measure of precision.

Panels were immersed at room temperature in fresh (distilled) and synthetic sea water (ASTM D-1141-52) and exposed to salt fog (ASTM B-117), and to a severe industrial atmosphere at a coke works. Initially, only the panels exposed at the industrial site were scribed. The salt fog panels were still in excellent condition after 8000 hours exposure. At this point, they were scribed and reexposed for an additional 3500 hours.

Exposure Results

As shown in Table 4, all but one of the panels were still perfect after 5700 hours of fresh or salt water immersion. Similarly, the panel surfaces exposed in the severe industrial

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* Union Carbide Corporation, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

** Steel Structures Painting Council.

TABLE 1 — Film Thickness Summary: Wash Primer

Environment	Pigment Surface Preparation	Red Lead (Standard)	Miles CW 111	Miles CW 221	Miles CW 230	Zinc Phosphate	Seam 11	Mary White 101	Miles SC 1	Miles CR 42	Miles CR 42	Miles CR 42	Aluminum Flakes	Seam 11	Miles CR 42	Red Iron Oxide/Barium
Salt Water Immersion	Steel Grt Q14	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 5	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Fresh Water Immersion	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.2	1.1
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ps Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.8
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Coke Works	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S300	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.1	1.1
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.2	1.1
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ps Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.8
Salt Fog	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S300	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.1
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.0
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ps Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.8
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Film Thickness: mils (1 mil = 25.4 μ m)

TABLE 2 — Film Thickness Summary: Wash Primer Plus Three Primer Coats

Environment	Pigment Surface Preparation	Red Lead (Standard)	Miles CW 111	Miles CW 221	Miles CW 230	Zinc Phosphate	Seam 11	Mary White 101	Miles SC 1	Miles CR 42	Miles CR 42	Miles CR 42	Aluminum Flakes	Seam 11	Miles CR 42	Red Iron Oxide/Barium
Salt Water Immersion	Steel Grt Q14	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.8	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	6.2	4.5	5.9	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 5	4.1	—	—	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	6.4	5.0	5.0	4.5	6.1	6.0
Fresh Water Immersion	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	4.4	—	—	—	4.4	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	4.9	3.9
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	5.3	3.7
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ps Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	5.7	4.8
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.6	5.9	5.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	6.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	5.6	5.7
Coke Works	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S300	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.8	5.8	4.7	4.0	4.7	6.3	4.6	3.2	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	4.1	—	—	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	5.1	3.7
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	5.0	3.8
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ps Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	5.6	3.6
Salt Fog	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	4.4	4.1	4.7	3.6	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.2	5.0	6.7	4.3	4.8	4.8	6.2	4.3
	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	4.2	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S300	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.8	5.5	4.4	3.9	4.7	6.3	4.1	3.0	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	4.4	4.6	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	5.3	3.8
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	4.9	3.5
	Millicore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ps Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	6.3	4.8
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Film Thickness: mils (1 mil = 25.4 μ m).UCC
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TABLE 3 — Film Thickness Summary: Full System (Wash Primer Plus Three Primer Coats Plus Topcoat)

Environment	Pigment Surface Preparation	Red Lead (Standard)	Nelson CW 111	Nelson CW 221	Nelson CW 222B	Zinc Phosphate	Sesun 11	Body White 181	Melich SC 1	Nelson CR 42	Micaceous Iron Oxide	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes	Aluminum Flake	Sesun 11	Nelson CR 42	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes
Salt Water Immersion	Steel Grt Q14	5.1	6.2	5.9	5.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 5	5.9	—	—	—	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.2	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	5.9	7.1	6.0	6.0
Fresh Water Immersion	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	6.1	—	—	—	5.6	—	—	—	7.0	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	6.5	6.7
	Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	7.3	6.0
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	9.5	8.2
	Pa. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt Q14	5.4	6.0	5.6	5.1	7.6	6.6	5.2	5.8	5.6	7.6	7.7	5.7	7.8	8.2	8.0
Coke Works	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	—	—	7.8	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S280	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.4	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.2	7.6	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	6.2	—	—	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	7.9	6.4
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	7.3	6.2
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	9.3	7.6
	Pa. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Fog	SSPC-SP10	5.9	6.2	6.7	4.9	7.3	7.0	5.6	5.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.3	6.5
	Steel Grt Q14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	7.0	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S280	6.0	6.7	5.9	4.7	7.5	6.8	6.0	5.8	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.3	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	5.8	6.4	—	—	5.4	—	—	—	—	6.4	6.3	5.5
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	7.3	5.8
	Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	10.7	7.7
	Pa. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Film Thickness, mils (1 mil = 25.4 µm)

TABLE 4 — Fresh and Salt Water Immersion Data Summary (5700 Hours)

Rating Method	Environment	Pigment Surface Preparation	Red Lead (Standard)	Nelson CW 111	Nelson CW 221	Nelson CW 222B	Zinc Phosphate	Sesun 11	Body White 181	Melich SC 1	Nelson CR 42	Micaceous Iron Oxide	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes	Aluminum Flake	Sesun 11	Nelson CR 42	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes
Rusting ASTM D-610	Salt Water Immersion	Steel Grt Q14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
		SSPC-SP 5	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
		Steel Grt Q14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Fresh Water Immersion	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
		Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
		Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
		20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Pa. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
Blistering ASTM D714	Salt Water Immersion	Steel Grt Q14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	—	—
		SSPC-SP 5	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
		Steel Grt Q14	10	10	10	AF	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Fresh Water Immersion	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
		Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9M	10	10
		Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	AM	AM	AM
		20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Millicale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Pa. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
		SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5 - Coke Works Data Summary (24 Months)

Rating Method	Pigment Surface Preparation	Red Lead (Standard)	Makex CW 111	Makex CW 221	Makex CW 233B	Zinc Phosphate	Seash 11	Moly White 101	Makex SC-1	Makex CR 42	Mikrocass Iron Oxide	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes	Aluminum Flake	Seash 11	Makex CR 42	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes
Rating (ASTM D-410)	Steel Grt G14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S200	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scratch	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pt. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt G14	4	6	10	6	2	6	6	4	10	4	5	2	6	6	6
Undercutting	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S200	4	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	4	6	2	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	26
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32nd Inch	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	32	26
	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pt. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 6 - Salt Fog Data Summary

Rating Method	Pigment Surface Preparation	Red Lead (Standard)	Makex CW 111	Makex CW 221	Makex CW 233B	Zinc Phosphate	Seash 11	Moly White 101	Makex SC-1	Makex CR 42	Mikrocass Iron Oxide	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes	Aluminum Flake	Seash 11	Makex CR 42	Red Iron Oxide/Barytes
Rating (ASTM D-410)	Steel Grt G14	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	—	6	9	10	10	10	10	10
	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S200	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(11,500 Hours)	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blistering	Pt. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt G14	5F	5F	5F	5F	6MD	5F	5F	3MD	5C	6F	10	10	5M	6MD	5F
	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	5F	—	—	—	—	—	—	6F	10	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S200	5F	5F	6F	6F	10	5MD	6F	6F	6F	10	10	10	—	—	—
ASTM D714	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	5F	10	—	—	3MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	6F
	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2F	10
(11,500 Hours)	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pt. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steel Grt G14	0	0	2	2	4	0	6	6	6	4	2	4	4	4	2
Scratch	SSPC-SP 5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
	Steel Shot S200	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	6	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8
	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32nd Inch	SSPC-SP 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20% Rusty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	8
	Mikrocass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSPC-SP 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pt. Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
	SSPC-SP10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE 7 — Experimental Design

Environment	Pigment	Red Lead Standard	Miles CW 111	Miles CW 221	Miles CW 239	Zinc Phosphate	Sealer 11	Sealer Whole 181	Miles BC 1	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42	Miles CI 42
Salt Water Immersion	Steel Grit G14	DPJ	DPK	DPL	DPW	DPN	DPO	DPP	DPQ	DPR	DPS	DPK	DPQ	DPK	DPQ	DPK	DPQ	DPK	DPQ
	SSPC-SP 5 Steel Grit G14	DPJ1	DPK1	DPV	DPW	DPN1	DPV	DPZ	DQA1	DQB	DQC	DPL1	FRQ1	FRP	FRW	FRZ	FQC		
	SSPC-SP 5 Intact Millecale	—	—	DPV1	—	—	—	DQA	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRN	FRW	FLP		
	SSPC-SP 1 25% Rusty Millecale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRQ	FRZ	FL1		
Fresh Water Immersion	SSPC-SP 2 Pa Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
	SSPC-SP 10 Steel Grit G14	DGD	DGF	DGH	DGI	DGL	DGN	DGP	DGR	DGT	DGV	FRM	FRS	FRX	FRQ	FRZ	FLD		
	SSPC-SP 5 Steel Shot S280	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	DDE	FRN	FRP	FRW	FRZ	FLP			
	SSPC-SP 10 Intact Millecale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
Coke Works	SSPC-SP 1 25% Rusty Millecale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
	SSPC-SP 2 Pa Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
	SSPC-SP 10 Steel Grit G14	DOX	DOZ	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	FRQ	FRP	FRW	FRZ	FLP			
	SSPC-SP 5 Steel Shot S280	DOY	DRA	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	DRE	FRQ	FRP	FRW	FRZ	FLP			
Salt Fog	SSPC-SP 10 Intact Millecale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
	SSPC-SP 1 25% Rusty Millecale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
	SSPC-SP 2 Pa Sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		
	SSPC-SP 10 Steel Grit G14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRK	FRY	FLC		

TABLE 8 — Steel Structures Painting Council Paint Spec. No. 9

Ingredients	Wt%	Pounds/100 Gallons	Vol. %
Pigment			
Titanium Dioxide, Unextended	12.0	100	2.9
Vehicle (88% maximum)			
Vinyl Resin A (Hydroxyl-Containing)	8.0	66.7	5.9
Vinyl Resin B (Carboxyl-Containing)	8.0	66.7	5.9
Tricresyl Phosphate or Dioctyl Phthalate	3.0	25.0	2.5
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	34.5	288.0	43.0
Toluene	34.5	288.0	43.0
	100.0	834.4	100.0

atmospheres (Table 5) have not shown any signs of rust after two years. However, there are differences in the amount of undercutting at the scribe. Scribe results show essentially no difference between the steel shot and grit abrasives used in blast cleaning.

Salt fog exposure performance data are given in Table 6. No signs of rusting were evident after 11,500 hours. Slight blistering was noted only after 6000 hours. After 11,500 hours, there was little difference in blistering among the 12 systems. Aluminum flake and iron oxide were slightly better than the rest. These small differences, however, may very well fall within the range of experimental error.

A small set of panels was prepared to test the effect of a thick coat (over 0.5 mils) of wash primer when used with vinyl primers containing both rust-inhibitive and noninhibitive pigments. Standard practice calls for a maximum of 0.5 mils for the wash primer (SSPC-PT 3). One purpose of this test was to determine if a vinyl coating could be applied successfully

over hand-cleaned steel (both intact and partially rusted millecale) if a thick coat of wash primer is applied. It is important to note that no controls were included to establish the performance of a thin coat. Except for the thick wash primer, the vinyl systems used here were identical to those used in the main vinyl pigmentation study. Four surfaces were used: sand-blasted, grit-blasted, intact millecale, and partially rusted millecale. Three exposure environments were chosen: (1) fresh water immersion; (2) salt fog; and (3) severe industrial. Data for this small side study are given in the last three columns of Tables 1 through 7.

The blast-cleaned panels with the thick wash primer remained in excellent condition after 5700 hours of fresh water immersion. The hand-cleaned panels, however, started to blister, particularly the partially rusted millecale panels.

After two years of severe industrial atmospheric exposure, all panels, including the hand-cleaned ones, were rust-free. The hand-cleaned panels, on the other hand, showed a

**TABLE 9 — Vinyl Type White (or Gray) Paint
Formula V-766a**

Ingredients	Wt%
Vinyl Resin, Type 3 (Copolymer Resin)	5.6
Vinyl Resin, Type 4 (Carboxylated Terpolymer Resin)	11.6
Titanium Dioxide and (for Gray) Carbon Black	13.0
Diisodecyl Phthalate	2.9
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	32.0
Toluene	34.7
Orthophosphoric Acid	0.2
	100.0

the formulation of this paint, which was first adopted in 1964. Since this coating contains a carboxylated resin, the paint is suitable for direct application over steel, while it is also self-topcoatable; therefore, an entire system can be based on it. One such system is described in SSPC paint system #4.

An example of the use of paint SSPC-9 in a difficult environment is that defined by the American Water Works Association in Spec. AWWA D102-78. In the inside painting system No. 2, this specification indicates that the first coat on the system directly on steel consists of SSPC Paint No. 9.

Numerous other examples could be cited. One, included in the United States Army Corps of Engineers Spec. CW-09940. System No. 3, is a 4 coat system in which the primer consists of Formula D-766, which is pigmented with titanium dioxide only. This formula is shown in Table 9. The United States Army

TABLE 10 — VP-3639 White High Build Vinyl Anticorrosive Paint

	Pounds/100 Gallons	Gallons/100 Gallons	Wt%
Methyl Butyl Ketone	52.27	7.80	5.25
Cellosolve Acetate	365.86	45.17	36.76
Xylene	36.57	5.04	3.67
Toluene	57.50	7.94	5.78
VM&P Naphtha	10.46	1.66	1.05
Flexol 10-10	39.00	4.85	3.92
UCAR Resin VMCA	217.97	19.67	21.90
Thixotropic Agent	9.18	1.08	0.92
Titanium Dioxide	114.72	3.45	11.53
Zinc Phosphate	91.78	3.34	9.22
	995.31	100.00	100.00

large area of scribe undercutting. Thick wash primer had no noticeable effect on scribe undercutting for blast-cleaned steel.

There was no difference in scribe ratings at the industrial site between the shot- and grit-blasted panels. However, the sand-blasted panels had better scribe performance than either shot- or grit-blasted panels. Even CR-42, which had the most scribe undercutting in the pigment section of this branch study had an excellent scribe rating when applied over a thick wash primer on the sand-blasted panels. However, this surface had poorer performance in the salt fog tests.

After 11,500 hours of salt fog exposure, the vinyl performance on hand-cleaned steel, coupled with thick wash primer, was comparable to that of blast-cleaned steel.

Experience with Alternative Pigmentation

The use of alternative pigmentation in vinyl systems is not new. There are numerous examples of coating systems which have been used for many years and have provided a highly reliable level of performance.

One of these is Spec. SSPC-9, which covers a vinyl coating pigmented only with titanium dioxide. Table 8 shows

Corps of Engineers has numerous case histories where this type of paint has been applied for over 20 years under conditions of continuous immersions such as river locks and dams.

A recent example of the use of zinc phosphate as an alternative anticorrosive pigment is illustrated in Formula VP-3639, shown in Table 10. Because of its neutral nature, zinc phosphate can be used in combination with a carboxylated vinyl resin such as VMCA for the formulation of coatings that are applied directly over steel. VP-3639 is one such example; this particular paint with an antifouling topcoat has been totally immersed for over 5 years at a test station in Florida. The results of this test are excellent.

Summary

In vinyl vehicles, a variety of alternative pigments were at least equivalent to the established red lead formulations. This conclusion applies to vinyl systems only. Another portion of the SSPC PACE program dealt with a similar series of experiments aimed at evaluating alternative pigments in alkyd coatings. Here, the replacement appears to be more difficult, pointing to the fact that permeability of the polymer itself is an important factor on the allowable formulating latitude.