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# Research Protective Metal Coatings to Face the Elements

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**Abstract:** This article describes the methods of coating polymer coatings and the work efficiency of the coating coated details. Polymeric coatings are made of polymeric materials and can be applied on a number of substrates using a variety of methods such as extrusion/dispersion and solution casting techniques. Polymeric coatings provide excellent adherence to and protection from the environment.

**Keywords:** Polymer, coating, corrosion, property, matrix, environment, surface.

**Introduction.** In today's fast-paced time, synthetic raw materials are replacing natural materials. in particular, polymerized polymer materials have become the main raw material for the manufacturing industry. polyethylene, polypropylene, phenol-formaldehyde and other types of polymers are widely used in industry. The advantage of thermoplastic polymers is that they can be recycled. we can also see this process in the production of film and fiber. Coatings made of thermoplastic polymers, especially films, which protect the metal surface from corrosion and the external environment are very important.

## Methods and objects of research

The word polymer is derived from a Greek word, where "poly" means many and "mers" means particles. So, polymer can be described as a combination of identical molecules called mers. Polymers are composed of repeat units of small compounds called monomers. Different polymers show different properties, depending upon how the monomers are linked with each other. Some polymers are hard, such as bakelite and glass; whereas some are soft, such as biopolymers, silk, and rubber. Polymers are found to have several and the use of both natural and man-made polymers is widespread in applications our society. The natural polymers include proteins and polysaccharides, and the man-made polymers include synthetic plastics and fibers.

Their applications range from households to industries such as transportation, aviation, and pharmaceuticals. Their $[-CH_2-CH_2-]_n$ extensive use is in the area of medical devices, food packaging, decoration, transportation, information technology, and so on. Polymers are represented by repeating structural units called monomer. For example, a simple and long-chain polymer polyethylene, with ethylene as a repeat unit and n as its number of repetition, is expressed as follows:

The dissolution of polymers is different from the low-molecular-weight compound. Long dissolution time and enhanced viscosity of their solution make them unique. To obtain homogeneous solution, one can make use of solubility parameters and predict the solubility of polymer in the solvent. When these data are not available, trials with various solvents would be needed.

Polymeric coatings are made of polymeric materials and can be applied on a number of substrates using a variety of methods such as extrusion/dispersion and solution casting techniques. Polymeric coatings provide excellent adherence to and protection from the environment. They are so designed that they adhere well to the substrate and not peel off easily, nor degrade due to heat, moisture, salt, or chemicals. Coatings are made up with different ingredients such as solvent, additives, and thinners. Different

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ingredients play different roles in coatings, such as additives enhance the functional properties. Similarly, thinners reduce the viscosity of the mixture, making the final coat appear smooth and without any defect.

**Coatings are mainly used in the following sectors:**

- ***Transportation***: The coatings provide protection from weather such as heat/ light, corrosion, and scratches from accidents such as dents.
- ***Household***: The coatings provide finishing to kitchen appliances, such as Teflon coating and anti heating properties to utensils.
- ***Medicines***: The coatings are used to coat drugs and thereby reduce contact with viruses and bacteria.
- ***Industry***: In industries, coatings provide protection to equipment such as pipelines from weathering, extreme heat/light, and corrosion; in membrane industry, coating is used for the selective separation of gases.
- ***Cosmetics***: Coating is widely used in creams, glasses, nail paints, etc.
- ***Energy***: In this sector, coatings act as a protective barrier against extreme heat and light, enable easy dust removal, serve as an O2 barrier, such as in wind energy and solar energy panels, and so on.

The use of coatings have increased extensively in automobile, aerospace, aircraft, marine, membranes, magnetic media, storage devices, and food industry. They are also used in the oil and gas industry for corrosion control, encapsulation of electronic circuits, textile industry for making breathable clothing, surface engineering industry for manufacturing of multilayer coatings that are used in various transportation and infrastructure applications, implantable devices, and materials for protection from the weathering conditions.

Polymeric coatings are prepared with or without solvents. Coatings of one polymer and one solvent are called binary coatings. Multicomponent coatings have more than one polymer/solvent. Polymeric coating chemistry is different from that of polymers. The coating includes polymer matrix or binder: the polymer phase that holds all the constituents together. In polymeric coatings, we add fillers, pigments, surfactants, plasticizers, and binders to impart hardness/flexibility, strength, weather protection, color, gloss, and reflectance. The interface plays an important role in the performance of polymeric coatings. The main types of interfaces are substrate (bottom), coating air (top), and additives (internal). Other interfaces that also play a role are solid–gas, solid–liquid, and gas–liquid interfaces (e.g., in drying paints). Flow and leveling properties greatly influence the appearance and performance of coatings. The polymer phase present on the surface and its chemistry is far different from the bulk polymers. The interesting characteristics of polymer coatings are that they are easily spread and handled. They can be applied as liquids as in the case of paints, and various additives may be added to enhance their properties. Some other properties such as flexibility, drying, and self-healing are the ones where molecular mobility plays an important role. The advanced polymeric coatings are thermosetting in nature, despite that a large majority of polymeric materials are thermoplastics. It is easy to predict the molecular mobility of thermoplastic polymers because their entangled macromolecules are still largely independent. However, in thermosetting polymers, the network structure strongly hinders the molecular mobility.

Wether it concerns electricity poles, coils, gas canisters or drilling platforms, they all have to withstand the elements or frequent handling. This requires metal coatings with exceptional performance and Stahl delivers just that. Our polymer technologies protect metal products and outdoor constructions against damage and corrosion, while meeting safety standards and regulation.

**Anti-corrosive, resistant and safe coating technologies**

One of the main challenges for metal surfaces is preventing corrosion. Stahl Polymers provides resins that are alkylphenol epoxylates (APEO)-free. This enables alternative solutions that protect metal products and constructions from the oxidizing effects of water and humidity. This ensures their long-time

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high-performance functionality. At the same time, metal or metal-coated products face a lot of heavy-duty handling. Think of gas canisters or bottles or industrial drums, which require a hard, scratch-resistant coating. Water-based acrylic polymers are a vital component of chemical resistance properties required for industrial coatings that also retains their flexibility. We even design polymeric solutions that withstand the extreme conditions of a marine environment. Thanks to the versatility in polymer technologies we offer, compatibility and easy formulating, we can provide resin solutions with excellent results. Resins that offer protection for metal surfaces with high gloss, high scratch and abrasion resistance, with high flexibility and extremely high chemical resistance.

**Working with Stahl as partner for metal coating solutions**

Stahl's expertise in responsible chemistry has helped us become a rapid market leader in the field of metal coatings with a portfolio of acrylics and polyurethanes that are leading in performance. Additionally, we provide direct technical service to even our small-scale clients as we value each equally and understand their pressing needs for the right fit technologies. With first class resins, we can help formulate coatings that create hard surfaces with resistant film that leaves no cracks and holes, ensuring durable and long-term protection. As we produce locally, we can also provide fast services.

**Key Benefits of Stahl's metal solutions**

There are numerous advantages to opting for Stahl Polymers when it comes to resins for metal surfaces. In addition, we can create solutions tailored to your precise needs in performance and legislative requirements.

**Key benefits:**

- Excellent adhesion on metal
- Very good corrosion resistance
- Solvent-free and low VOC
- High hardness
- Excellent chemical resistances
- From high gloss to satin/matt formulations

**Metal solutions portfolio overview**

| Description | Solids (%) | MFFT (°C) | Features benefits and uses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Styrene-acrylic emulsion | 40.0 | 50 | Outstanding corrosion and blister resistance. |
| Styrene-acrylic emulsion, OH functional | 47.5 | 37 | For oven bake systems with melamine. Outstanding hardness and chemical resistance on metal surfaces. High gloss properties. |
| Styrine-acrylic emulsion | 50.0 | 32 | Outstanding corrosion and blister resistance. Direct to metal (DTM) coatings. |
| Solvent-free aliphatic polycarbonate PUD. | 35.0 | 74 | For use in metal pre-treatment and fingerprint coatings. Excellent heat and corrosion resistance. |
| Solvent-free aliphatic cationic polycarbonate PUD | 35.0 | 50 | For use in metal pre-treatment. Excellent stability at low pH. High hardness. |

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**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it should be noted that the speed and quality of production will increase as the manufacturing industry improves polymeric materials that replace natural materials and metals. films and fibers are used in all fields of machinery. This article describes the methods of production and modification of films and fibers using modern methods, as well as coating the detail surface with polymer coatings.

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