

*SERDP/ESTCP Workshop
Surface Finishing & Repair Issues for
Sustaining New Military Aircraft*

*Fiesta Resort & Conference Center, Tempe, AZ
Feb 26-28, 2008*

Pre-Coated Fasteners

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• Problem

- Military standards require permanently installed fasteners to be treated with a corrosion-inhibiting, “wet” sealant prior to installation to meet the stringent corrosion performance required by the military aerospace operational environment.
- The process is expensive, time consuming, subject to technician error, and requires the use of an environmentally hazardous sealant.
- Removal and replacement of “wet installed” fasteners by field and depot technicians is labor intensive, leading to increased down time for aircraft repairs.



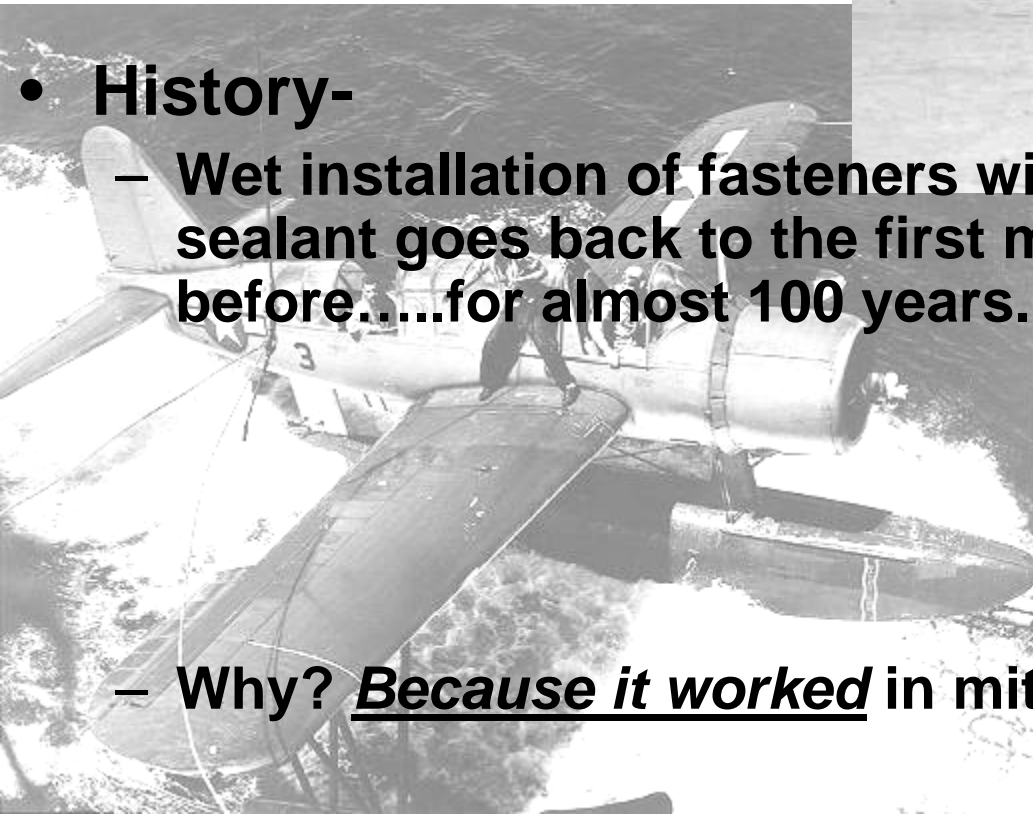
• Objectives

- Dem/Val laboratory and field performance of a candidate pre-coated/self-sealing fastener technology on Navy/USMC aircraft in operating environments and compare to existing practices
- *Deliver a qualified precoated aluminum fastener for fleet use*



Why Wet Install?

- Prevent crevice corrosion around fastener head that leads to filiform corrosion
- History-
 - Wet installation of fasteners with a type of chromated sealant goes back to the first metal Navy Aircraft and before.....for almost 100 years.
 - Why? Because it worked in mitigating corrosion.



Impact to Fleet/Issues

- **Equivalent to and/or improved corrosion protection from a “dry” ready-to-use fastener**
- **Elimination of hazardous solvents and reduction in hazardous waste**
- **Reduce maintenance and corrosion repair cost**
- **Simplifies installation (eliminate wet installation), reducing installation time and cost**
- **Eliminates human element of current sealant process resulting in uniform watertight seals reducing airframe corrosion**
- **Increase aircraft/vehicle readiness level**



- **Performance**
 - Corrosion protection
 - Visual difference
 - Neutral environmental impact
- **Cost**
 - Low impact
- **Production/manufacture**
 - High volume manufacturing
- **Logistics**
 - Shelf life



Project Overview

Initial Candidate Coated Fasteners

Surface Coatings



Magnesium
Rich Primer -
dry

Hi-Cote (phenolic
based aluminum
coating)

Magni 565 (Zn-
rich basecoat
w/Al-rich topcoat)

FluorKote1
(fluoropolymer
coating)

Xylan 1424
(waterborne, dry-
film lube with
PTFE)

ND Microspheres
(microcapsules of
epoxy resin)

Xylan 1020
(similar to
Xylan 1424)

Gasket



NySeal (pre-
applied
uncured
sealant)

Control #1



no coating Cr Conversion
only

Control #2

Plain FastenerWet
Sealed/polysulfide sealant

SBIR PH II



SMRC-Quickseal/pre-applied
non-cured sealant

METSS

Hybrid w/ (Nyseal) Gasket



Magni 565 & Nyseal



Hi-Cote & Nyseal

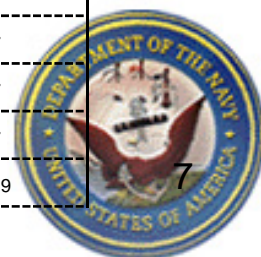


Xylan 1424 w/ Nyseal



Test Panel & Fastener Matrix – Riveted Panels

	ID	Test Method	Comments	Panel Sets			
	A	Salt Fog Atmosphere Per ASTM B117	Phase I Down Selection	51			
	B	Salt/SO2 Fog Atmosphere Per ASTM G85-A4	Phase I Down Selection	51			
	C	Beach Exposure Testing	Long Term Observation to Correlate to Salt & S02	17			
	ID	Coating/Installation Method	Comments	NSF	SO2	Beach	Total Panels
1	A	Wet install – current method	Baseline	3	3	1	7
2	B	Primer Mag Rich - Dry	Dry installed	3	3	1	7
3	C	Hi-Kote 1	Phenolic based aluminum coating	3	3	1	7
4	D	FluorKote1 (blue)	Fluoropolymer coating	3	3	1	7
5	E	Xylan 1070 (black)	similar to 1424	3	3	1	7
6	F	Xylan 1424 (blue)	Waterborne, dry-film lube with PTFE	3	3	1	7
7	G	Magni 565	Zn-rich basecoat w/Al-rich topcoat	3	3	1	7
8	H	ND Microspheres (yellow)	Unknown - waiting recommendation	3	3	1	7
9	K	NySeal (green)	Preapplied sealant	3	3	1	7
10	J	NySeal & Magni 565	Hybrid	3	3	1	7
11	I	NySeal & Hi-Kote	Hybrid	3	3	1	7
12	L	NySeal & Xylan 1424	Hybrid	3	3	1	7
13	M	SMRC Product (gray)	Preapplied sealant 2001	3	3	1	7
14	N	METSS Product (brown)	Preapplied sealant	3	3	1	7
15	O	Contro, Plain Rivets		3	3	1	7
16	P	Plastisol		3	3	1	7
17	Q	AvDEC tape seal	Sandwich the AvDEC tape	3	3	1	7
			Totals	51	51	17	119

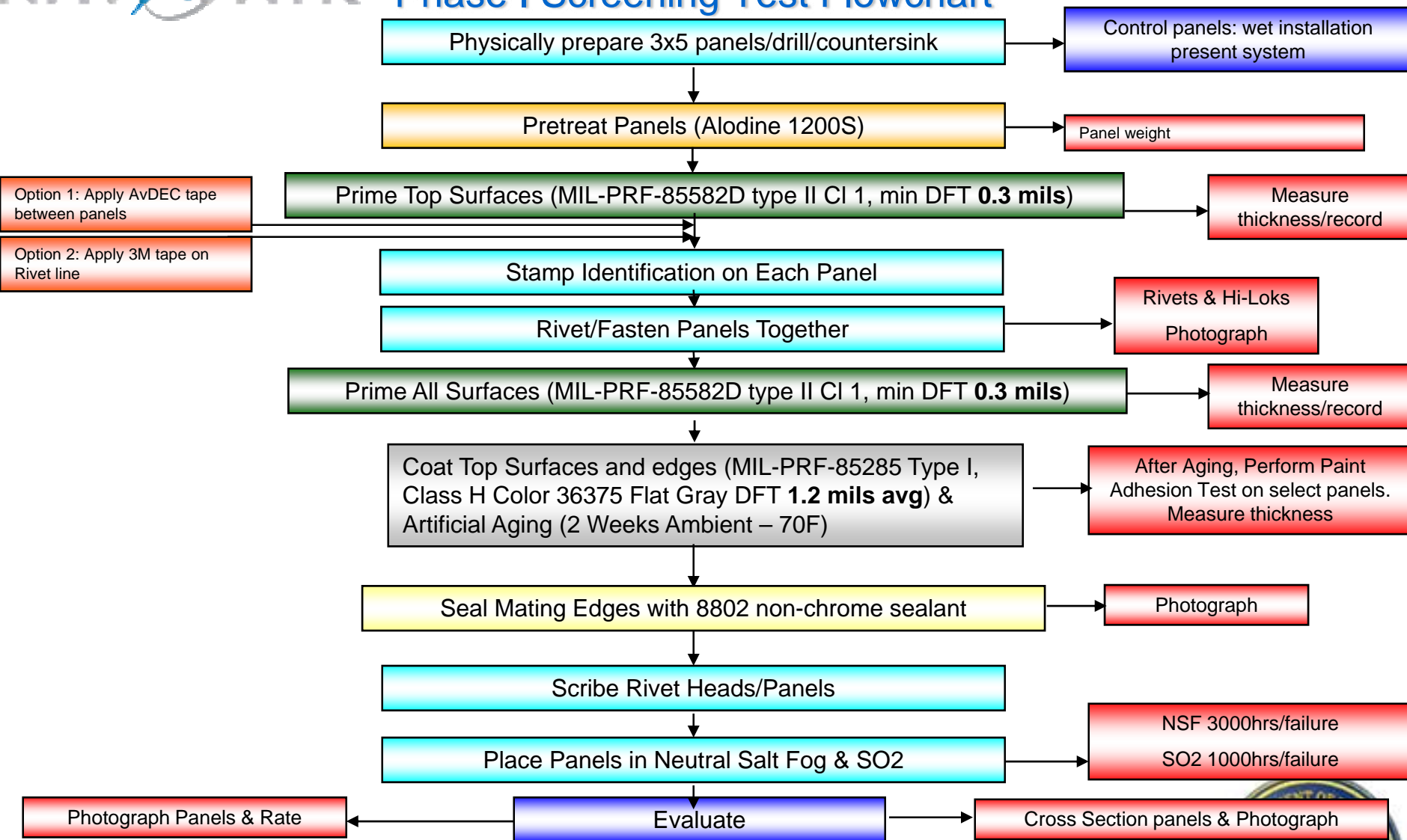


Testing Summary

- **Phase I: Initial Screening testing**
 - Corrosion only
 - Various coatings, tapes, surface treatments for dry installation
 - Evaluate using Aluminum Countersunk Rivets
 - Current chromated primer/pretreatment used for evaluation
- ***Downselect***
- **Phase II: Final Screening testing**
 - Retest using non-chrome pretreatment and non-primer panel setup
 - Nonchrome fastener
 - Fluids compatibility
 - Physical/mechanical testing
 - Leak Testing
 - On-Aircraft testing
- **Phase II A:**
 - Start steel, Hi-lok[™] & titanium fasteners



Phase I Screening Test Flowchart

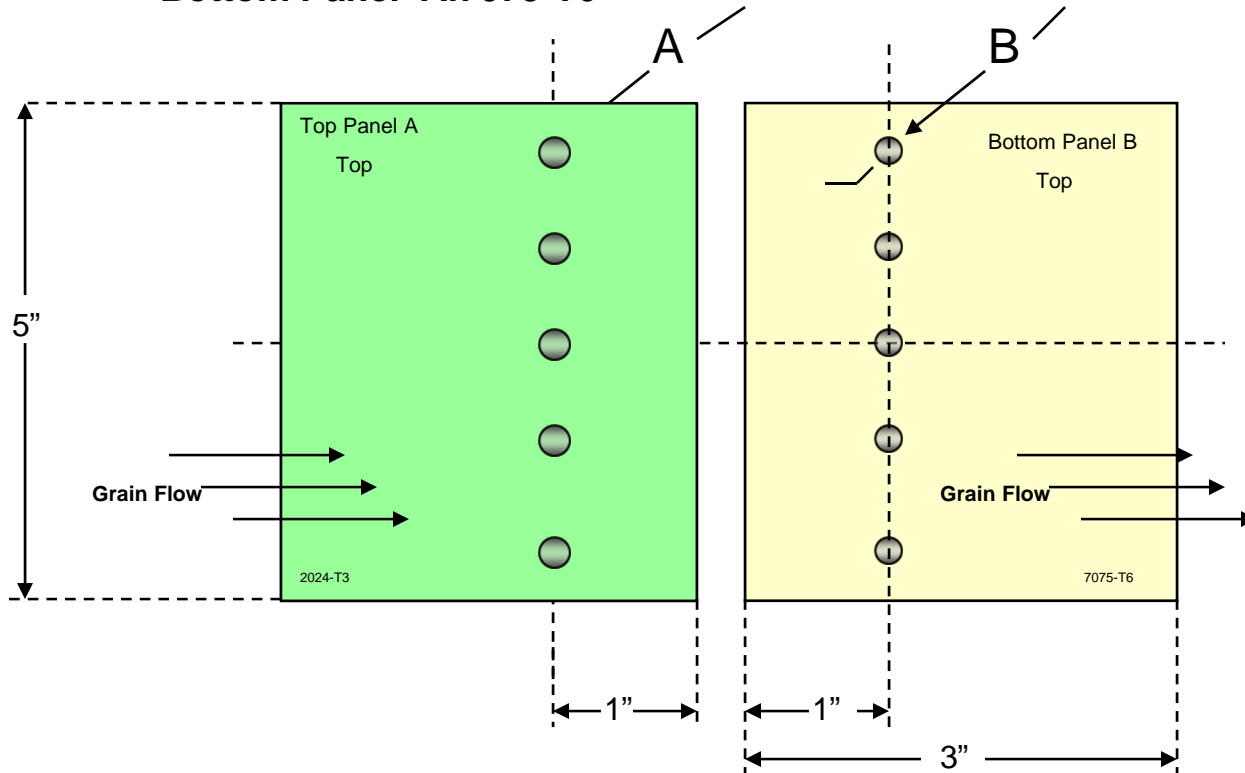


Test Panel Preparation/Pretreatment

Fasteners – Al 2117-T4 (chromated)

Top Panel- Al 2024-T3

Bottom Panel- Al7075-T6



Note A: Top Panel 2024-T3, Dimensions 3in wide x 5in length x 0.25in thick, Countersink 0.25 in 5 Places, starting center at 0.5 inches from short side edge – 1 inch in from long side edge, then drill 1 inch apart on center. Drill through after counter sink 0.1875 inch diameter.

Note B: Bottom Panel 7075-T6, Dimensions 3in wide x 5in length x 0.25in thick, 5 Places, starting center at 0.5 inches from short side edge – 1 inch in from long side edge, then drill 1 inch apart on center, drill through each 0.1875 inch diameter.

Note C Pretreatment: Pretreat all surfaces IAW MIL-DTL-5541, Type I, Class 1A (Alodine™ 1200s). 40-70mg/sqft

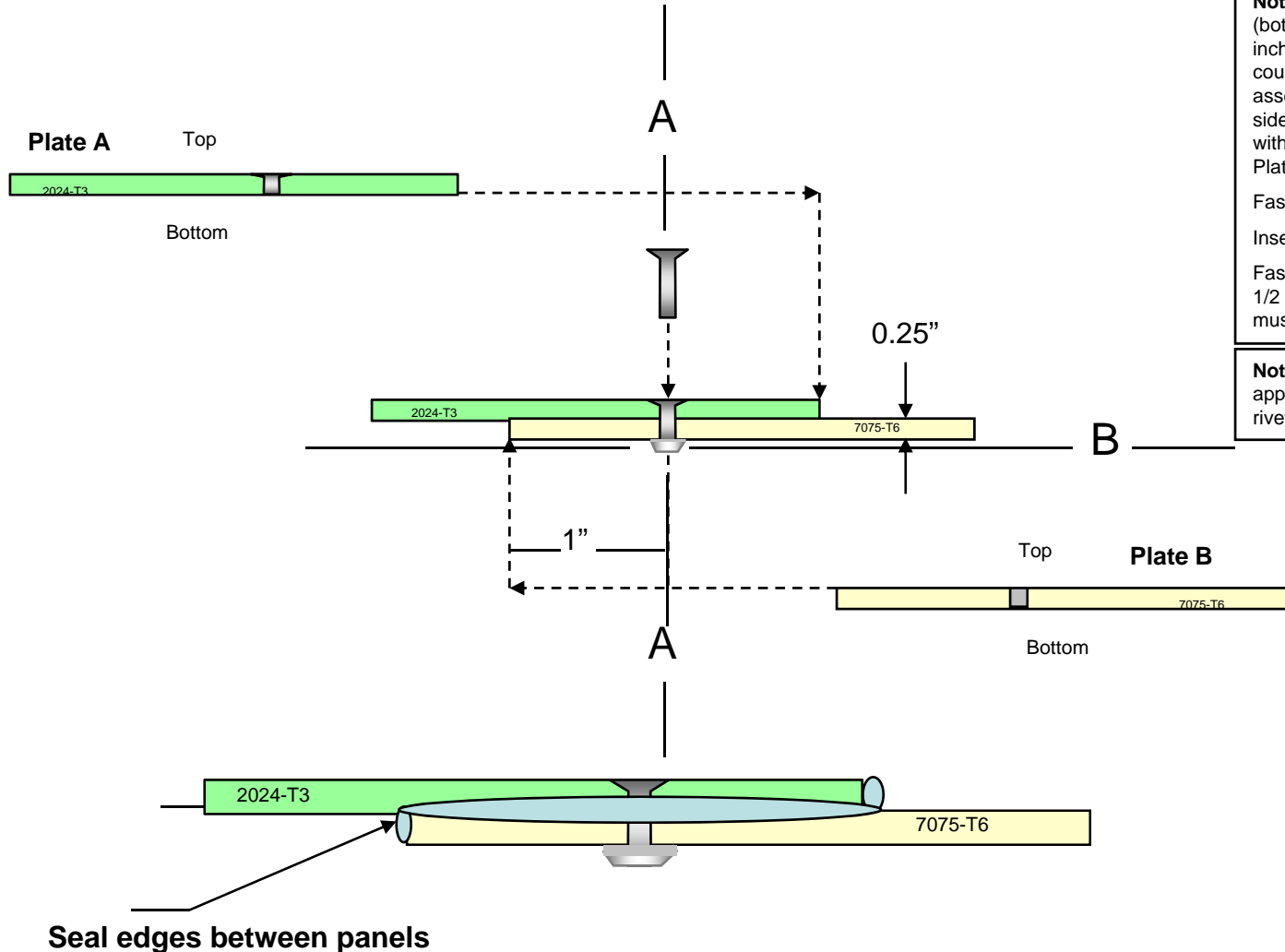
Note D: 1st Prime coat, all top surfaces as shown and edges one (1) coat each to each panel of average thickness of 0.3 mils of MIL-PRF-85582 Type II, Class C1. Measure thickness after priming & record.

Material: Top Plate Al 2024-T3 3inx5inx0.25in thick, Bottom Plate Al 7075-T6 3inx5inx0.25in thick.

Grain direction parallel to short dimension



Dry Install Test Panel: Riveted Assembly



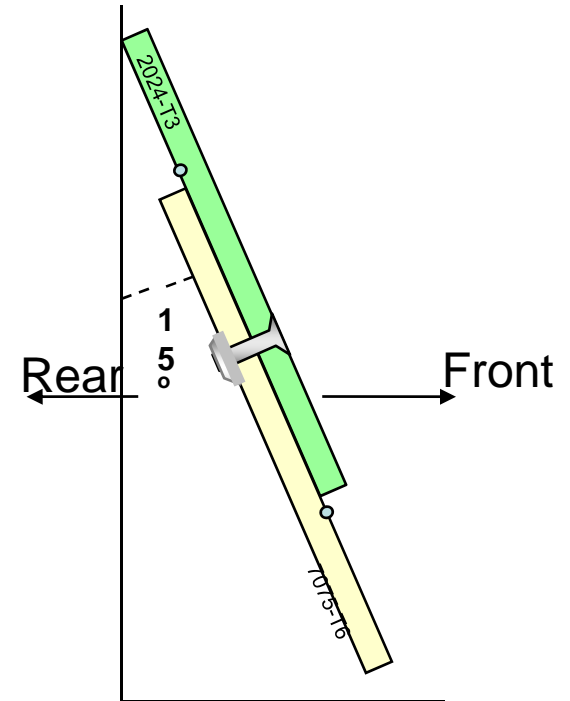
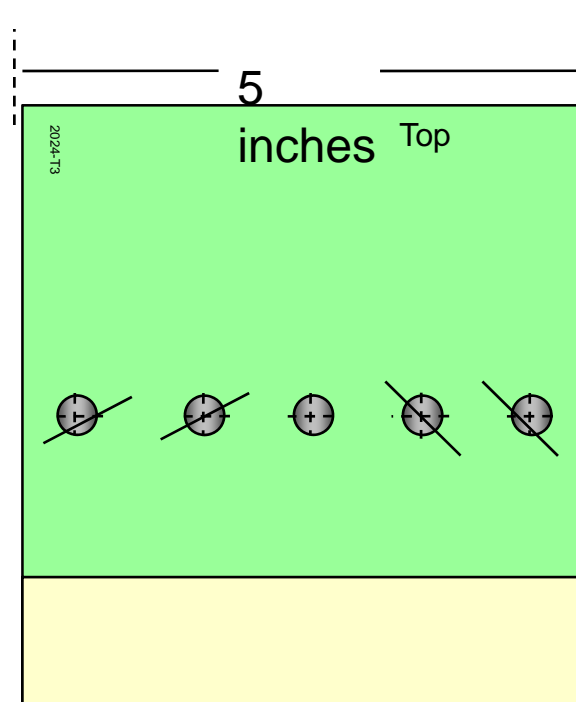
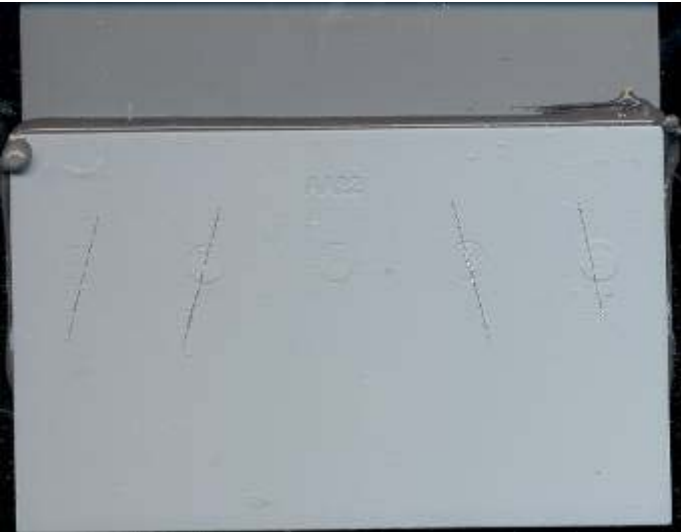
Note A: Assemble Plate A (top) to Plate B (bottom) flush, using MS20426AD5-12 3/16 inch diameter fasteners. Top Plate A, countersink/coated side facing up when assembling. Bottom plate B orientation – coated side up. Coated top of bottom plate B will mate with the uncoated (not painted) bottom side of Plate A.

Fasten per PS19000

Insert and fasten using rivet gun & bucking bar
Fastened rivet back should be approximately 1-1/2 times the diameter of the rivet, evenly mushroomed.

Note B: Fastened rivet back should be approximately 1-1/2 times the diameter of the rivet, evenly mushroomed.

NSF & SO2 Panel Orientation in Cabinet



Orient panels 15 degrees from vertical.

Evaluate per ASTM D 1654-05

Neutral Salt Fog B117– Duration 3000 hours

- Check weekly until 1000 hours
- 1000 hours plus, check every 2 weeks, rate and photograph.
- If a failure occurs – remove, rinse, and photograph or scan panel, and determine the final rating – record.
- Run sets 2800 hours, 5000 hours, & 10,000
- photograph, rate, and scan. Record all data.

168 hours = 1 week/7 days

1000 hours = 41.5 days

3000 hours = 125 days~4 months

SO₂ ASTM G35– Duration 1000 Hours

- If a failure occurs – remove, rinse, and rate, then photograph or scan panel
- At 1000 hours remove 1 set of panels, rate/record, photograph and scan.
- At 2800 hours remove 1 set of panels, rate/record, photograph and scan.
- Run remaining set to 5000 hours.



NAVY AIR ***Accomplishments to Date***

Mar-June

- Panels assembled with candidate fasteners
 - Photographic & Visual documentation
 - Panels placed in SO₂ and Salt Fog
 - Panels shipped for beach exposure testing.
-

June-Oct

- 1000 Hr SO₂ Panels completed, cut for examination and under evaluation
 - SEM analysis performed on Control (current wet install) and Plain (non-coated fastener).
 - Panels placed on beach
 - 2800 Hr SO₂ Panels completed - evaluated
 - 1000 Hr B117 panels complete
-

Oct-Feb

- 2800 Hr B117 Complete – sectioned/being evaluated
 - 5000 Hrs SO₂ Complete- sectioned/being evaluated
-

Feb ->

- 5000 Hrs B117
- 10,000 Hr B117

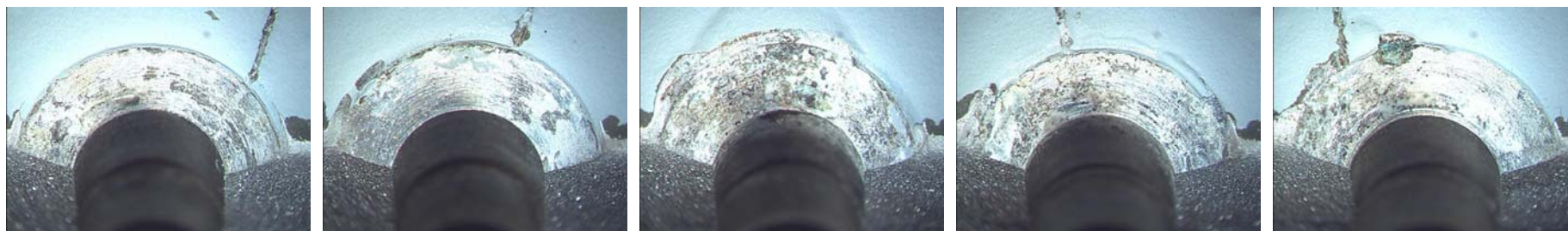


SO2 (G85) Evaluation
1000 Hrs
2856 Hrs





1000 Hours Control- Plain Rivets



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets



1000 Hrs SO₂ Wet Install



17(2,856 Hrs) weeks Wet Install

Good





1000 Hours Wet Install with Primer Mag Rich



17 Weeks Wet Install with Primer Mag Rich



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets





1000 Hours SMRC Product



Not seated

17 Weeks SMRC Product



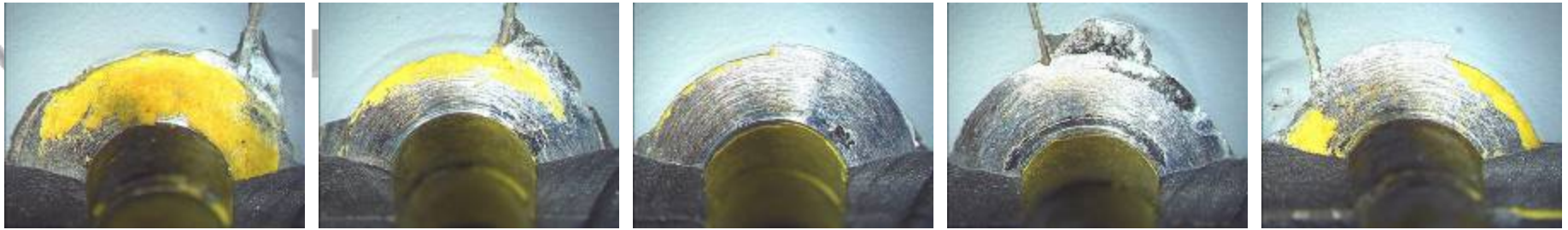
17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

Note: Product was precured at time of fastening, fasteners did not seat properly, still performed well-present chromated formulation

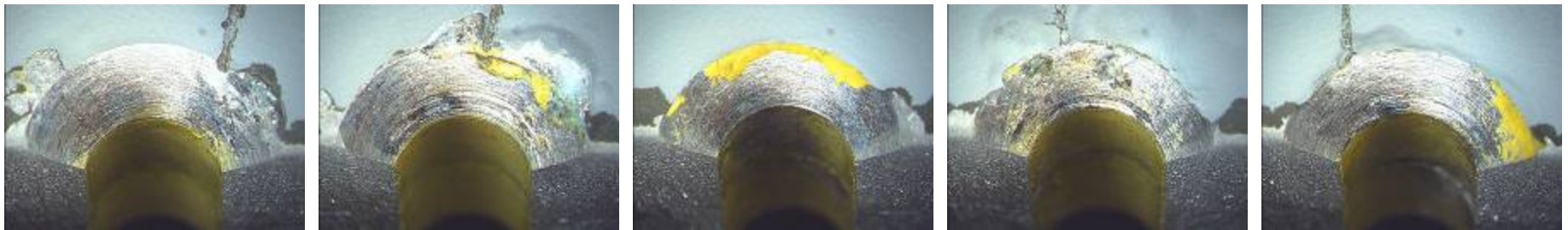


Fair





1000 Hours ND Microspheres

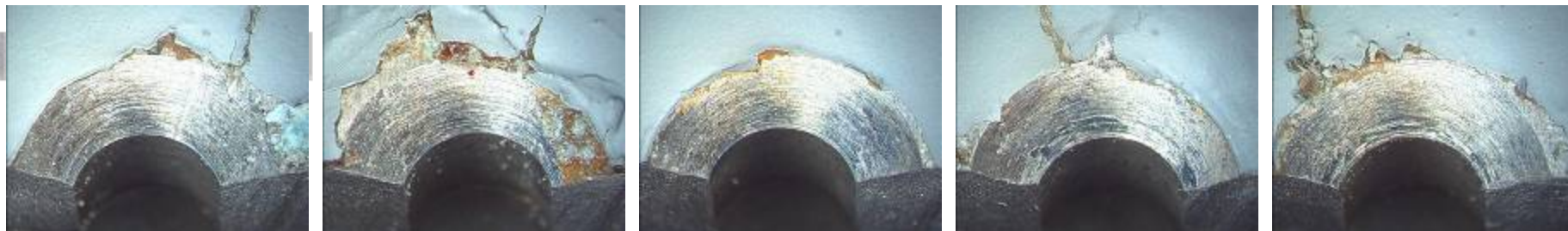


17 Weeks ND Microspheres



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

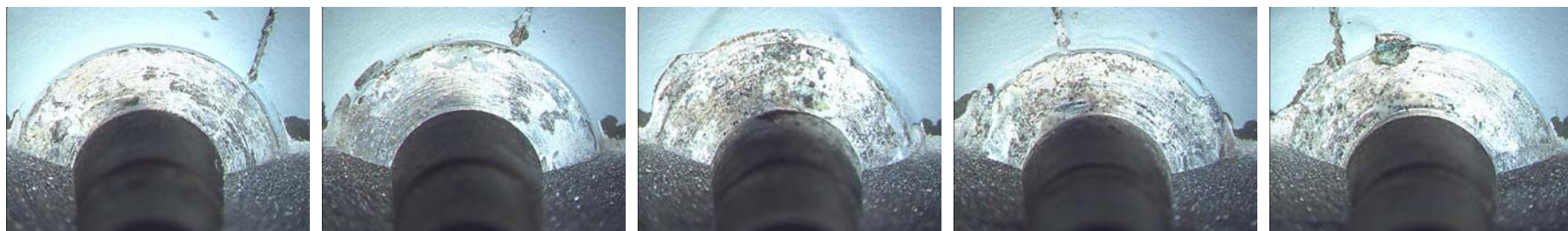




1000 Hours METSS Product

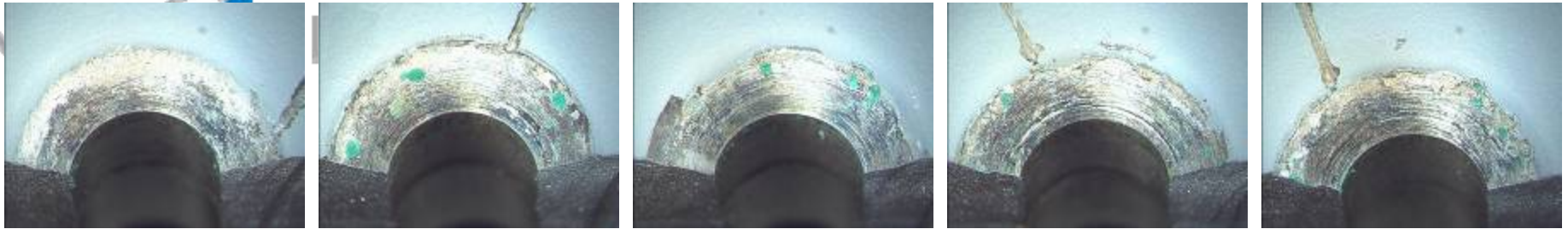


17 Weeks METSS Product

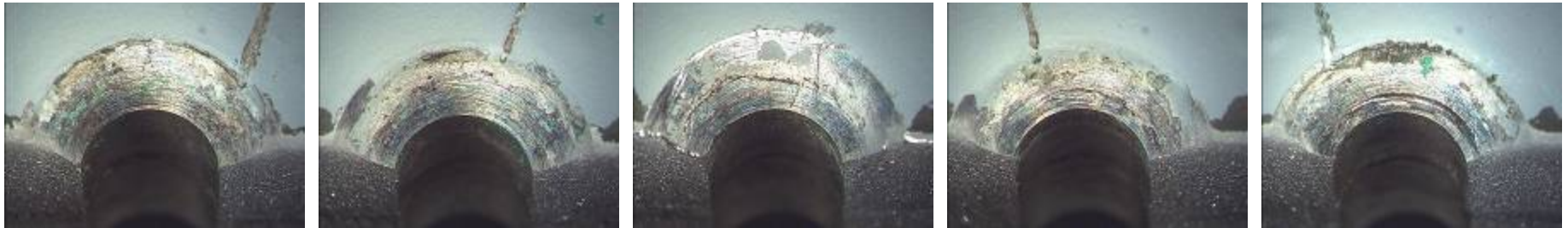


17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets





1000 Hours NySeal & Magni 565



17 Weeks NySeal & Magni 565

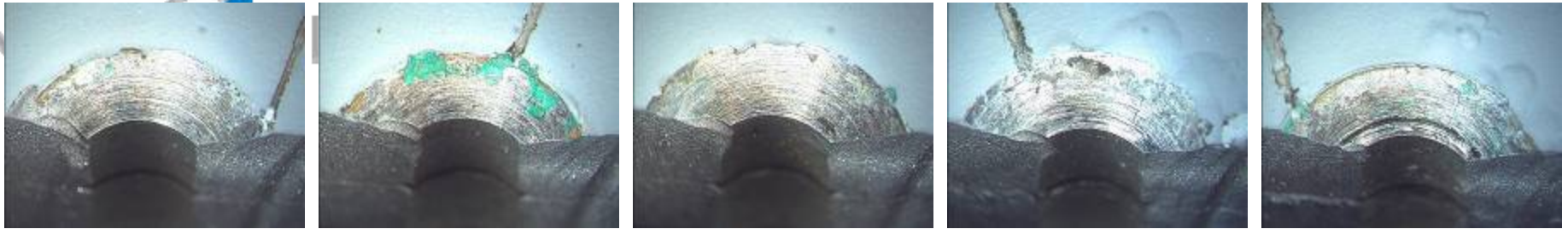


17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets



Worse





1000 Hours NySeal & Hi-Kote



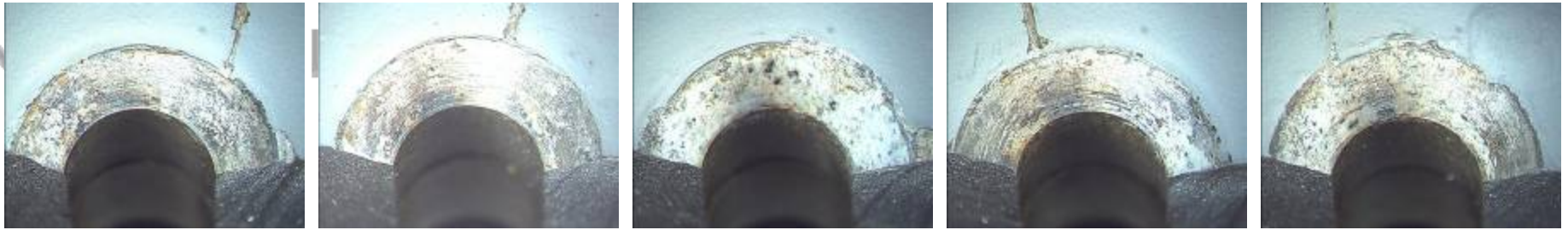
17 Weeks NySeal & Hi-Kote



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

Fastener Head Eaten Away





1000 Hours Hi-Kote 1

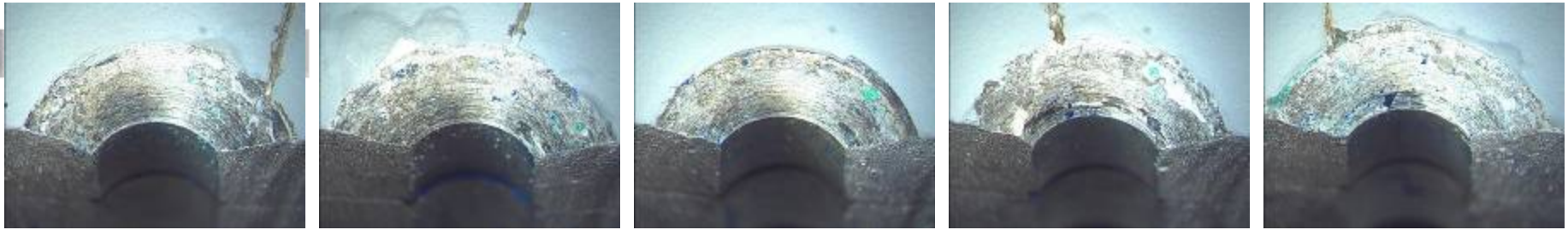


17 Weeks Hi-Kote 1



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets





1000 Hours NySeal & Xylan 1424



17 Weeks NySeal & Xylan 1424



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

Fastener Head Eaten Away





1000 Hours NySeal (Green)

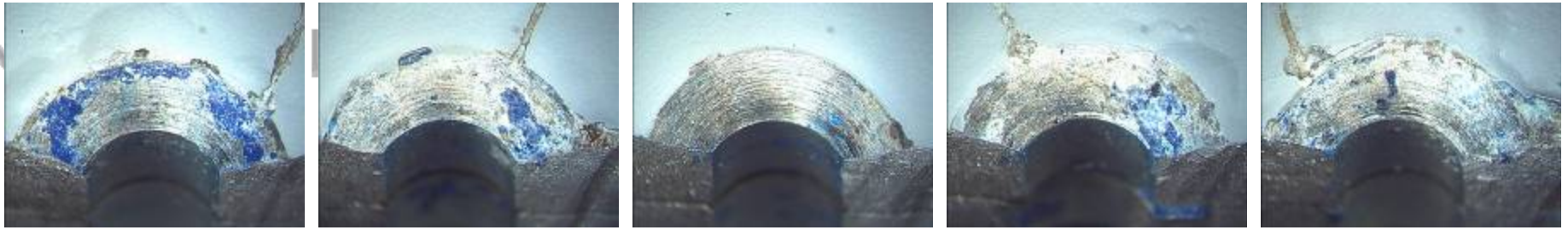


17 Weeks NySeal (Green)

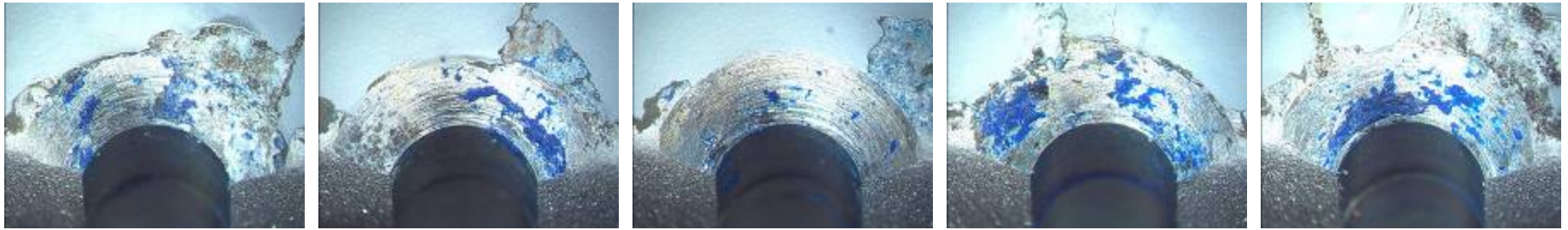


17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

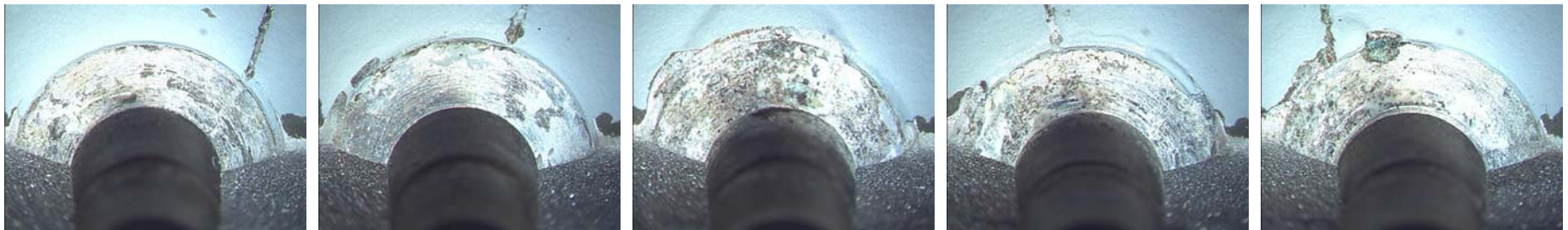




1000 Hours Xylan 1424



17 Weeks Xylan 1424

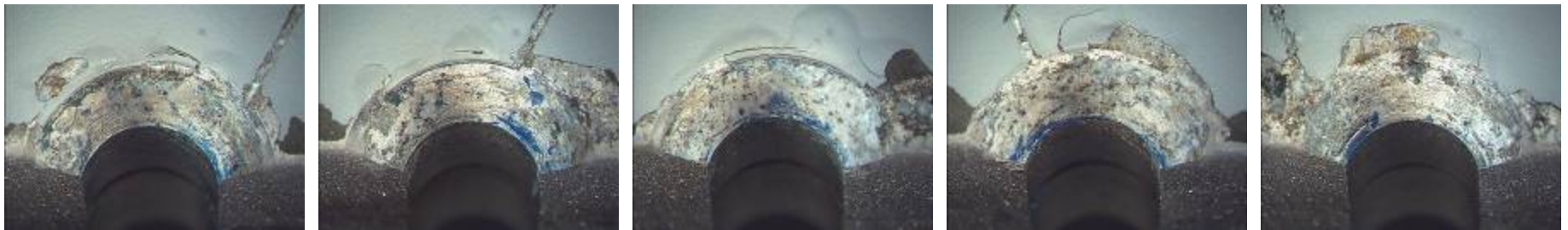


17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

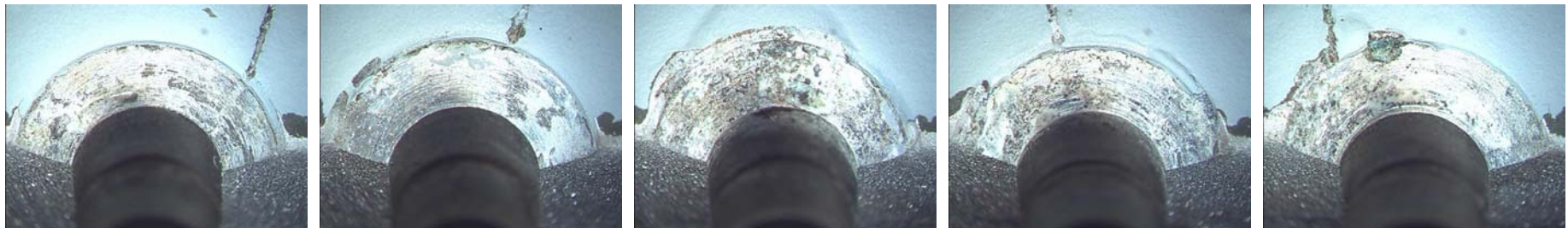




1000 Hours FluorKote 1



17 Weeks FluorKote 1

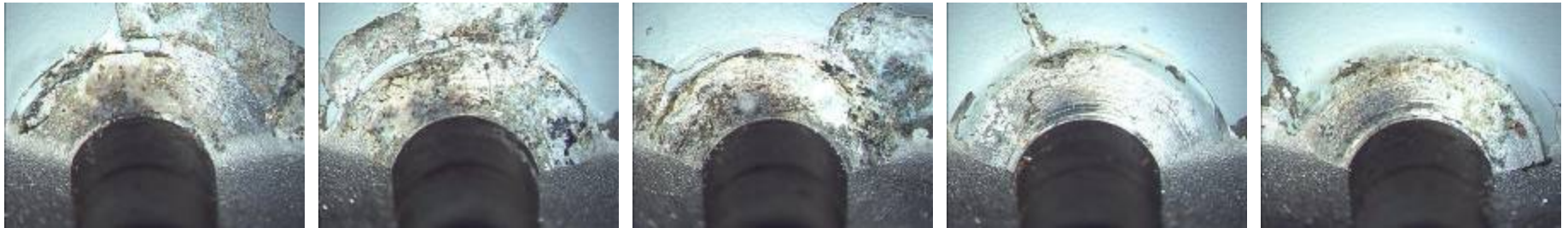


17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets





1000 Hours Xylan 1070



17 Weeks Xylan 1070

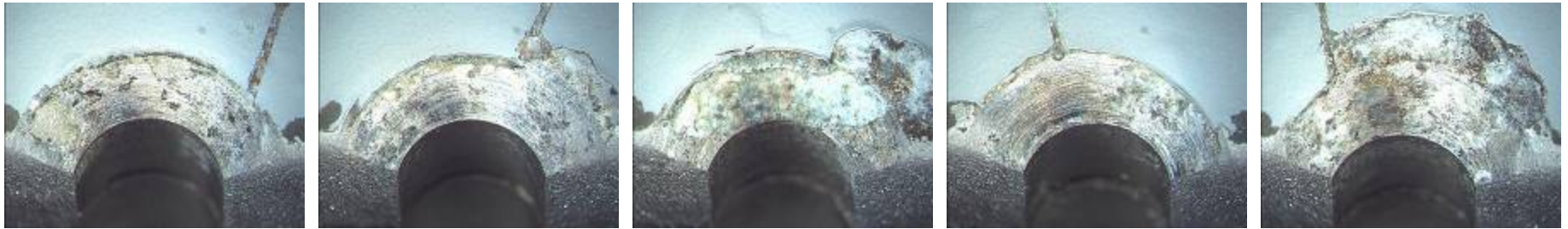


17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets

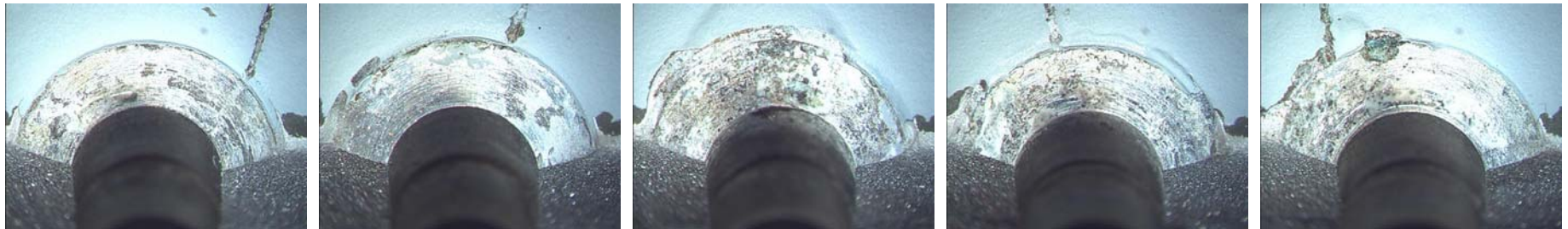




1000 Hours Magni 565



17 Weeks Magni 565



17 Weeks Control- Plain Rivets



- **1000 hour B117 did not tell much**
- **From Samples taken out of SO₂ & 1000 & 2800 Hours**
 - **Fasteners with a coating of said min thickness mitigate crevice corrosion Need some type of corrosion inhibitor over fastener**
 - Coating must fill gap during fastening to mitigate crevice corrosion
 - **Thinly coated products do not mitigate crevice corrosion**
 - **Fasteners without a corrosion inhibitor included in coating**
 - Heavy corrosive attack, usually resulting in degradation of the fastener head.
 - **It appears as if the dry coating fastener approach may produce candidates perform as well or nearly as well as the current wet installation.**

