

Surface-Lubricated Steel Sheet

by

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Synopsis

Parts of appliances made of galvanized steel sheet are cleaned after bending and pressing in order to remove oil and dirt. The use of cleaning agents 1,1,1-trichloroethane and special fluoro-hydrocarbons are prohibited by law due to their being ozone depleting substance, so much research has been done to develop alternative cleaning methods. However, the solution has not yet been found. This is why we developed lubricated steel sheets which do not require lubrication when the sheets are processed. These sheets are self-lubricated in order to use a dry press process without toxic cleaning agents. We have various lubricated steel sheets such as TOUGH-ZINC F hot dipped, TOUGH-ZINC ALLOY F hot dip alloyed, and SUMI-ZINC TJ electroplated. Moreover, TOUGH-ZINC ALLOY F, which is gray in color, enables the after-coat process to be eliminated. In this paper, we introduce the properties and suggest applications of the lubricated steel sheets in the electric appliance industries.

1. Introduction

Surface-lubricated steel sheets are specialized for specific use and classified into 3 types with various pretreatments as shown in **Table 1** and **Fig. 1**. Each sheet has a lubrication layer on top for the dry process. Moreover, they achieve a clean working environment by, for instance, not requiring a degreasing process.

2. Performance

2.1 TOUGH-ZINC F(GI-F)

Figure 2 illustrates coating composition GI-F. GI-F, which consists of a chromate layer and high lubricate thin organic layer, is surface-lubricated steel sheet, and the substrate is galvanized steel sheet.

Table 1 Line-up of surface-lubricated steel sheet

Products	Characteristics	Benefits
TOUGH-ZINC F	Excellent lubrication	No degreasing process and clean working environment
TOUGH-ZINC ALLOY F	Excellent design	Dark gray, no painting process
SUMI-ZINC TJ	Excellent conductivity	Grounding use, welding use

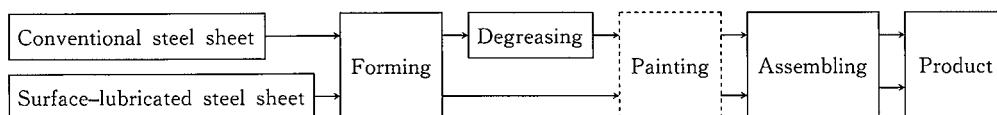


Fig. 1 Example of product process

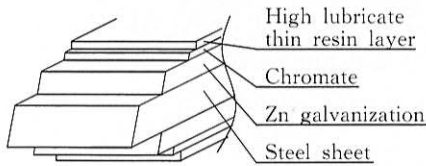


Fig. 2 Coating structure of GI-F

2.1.1 Lubrication

Figure 3 shows Bowden test method. Friction coefficient of various substitute surface is represented by means of this expression.

$$F \text{ (Friction force)} = \mu \text{ (Friction coefficient)} \times P \text{ (Vertical load)}$$

Friction coefficient of GI-F, GI-K (TOUGH-ZINC K ; special chromate galvanized steel sheet), and greased GI-K are below 0.1, about 2.5 and 0.5 respectively as shown in Fig. 4. GI-F, which has more excellent lubrication than GI-K, possesses ability in order to dry press. Furthermore the resin layer of this sheet protects surface of galvanized layer from occurring galling.

Photo 1 shows appearance after pressing. GI-F, which has excellent lubrication, is better forming than GI-K and greased GI-K.

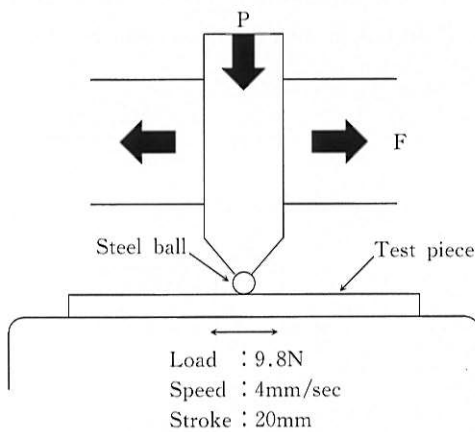


Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of Bowden test system

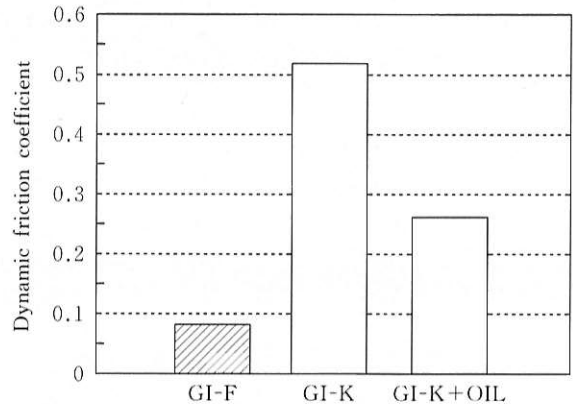


Fig. 4 Friction coefficient of GI-F

2.1.2 Corrosion Resistance

Figure 5 shows corrosion resistance for flat sheet specimens of GI-F and GI-K. White rust area was examined by SST (Salt Water Spray Test ; JIS Z-2371). Time to 5% white rust occurrence of GI-K is about 100 hours, however, that of GI-F is more than 500 hours as shown in Fig. 5.

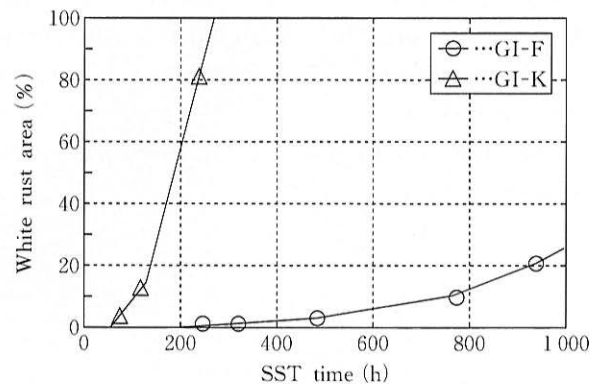


Fig. 5 Result of salt water spray test of GI-F

2.1.3 Spot Weldability

Figure 6 shows the optimum welding current range by spot welding. The GI-F resin layer on top is so thin (1μm) that the sheet has good weldability and the optimum weld current range of GI-F is as

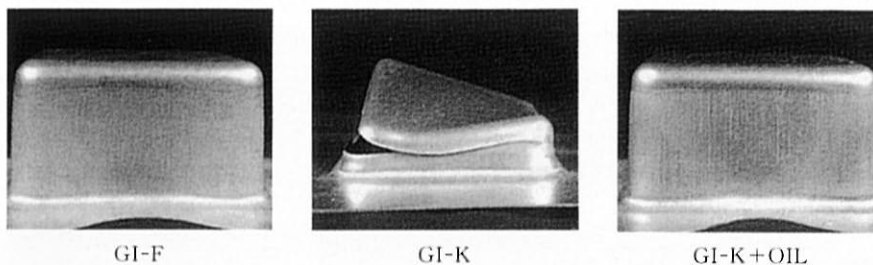


Photo 1 Appearance after drawing

wide as GI-K. However, the thin resin layer shifts the optimum welding current range to low.

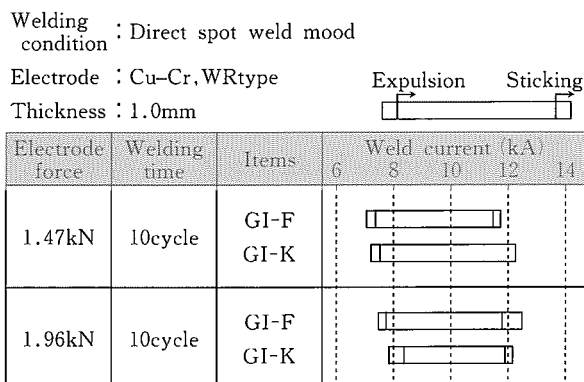


Fig. 6 Spot weldability of GI-F

2.1.4 Summary of GI-F Performance

Table 2 shows the summary of GI-F performance.

2.2 TOUGH-ZINC ALLOY F(GA-F)

Figure 7 illustrates coating composition GA-F. GA-F, which consists of chromate layer and high lubricate thin organic layer(3μm), is a surface-lubricated steel sheet, and the substrate is galvanized alloy steel sheet.

This sheet is dark gray in color, therefore is used without painting.

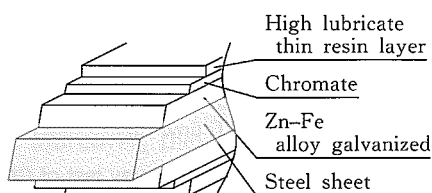


Fig. 7 Coating structure of GA-F

2.2.1 Lubrication

Figure 8 shows friction coefficients of GA-F, GI-F, GA-C, GI-K, and greased GI-K. The friction coefficient of GA-F is below 0.1, which is almost equal to GI-F. GA-F has much better lubrication

than GA-C (TOUGH-ZINC ALLOY C ; special chromate galvanized alloy steel sheet), and has sufficient ability for dry press use.

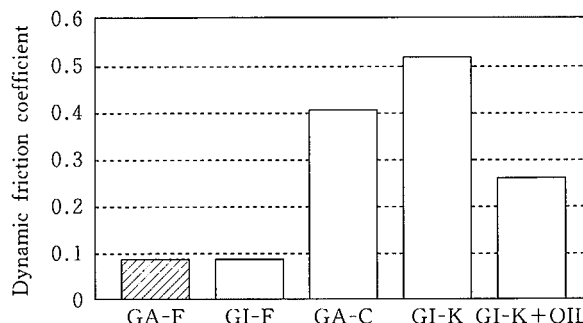


Fig. 8 Friction coefficient of GA-F

2.2.2 Corrosion Resistance

The result of SST for flat sheet specimens of GA-F, GI-F, GA-C and GI-K are given in Fig. 9. Time to 5% white rust occurrence of GA-F, which is about 3 000 hours, is longest in these sheets.

Figure 10 shows the case of CCT and Photo 2 shows the appearance after 126 cycles. The CCT consists of SST, drying and humidifying. After 126 cycles, GA-C or GI-K were completely covered with red rust and exhibited relatively deep corrosion depth. With GA-F, however, no red rust was observed.

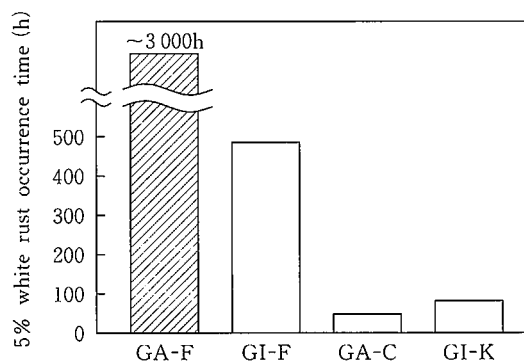


Fig. 9 Result of salt water spray test of GA-F

Table 2 Summary of GI-F performance

Items	Material	Lubrication	Finger mark	Corrosion resistance	Weldability	Paintability	Color
GI-F	Surface-lubricated	4	4	4	1	3	Transparent
GI-L	Special chromate	2	2	4	2	2	Pale yellow
GI-K	Special chromate	2	2	3	2	2	Transparent
GI-C	Chromate	2	2	2	2	2	Transparent

(Evaluation) 4:Excellent 3:Good 2:Fair 1:Poor

GA-F, which has 3 μ m-thick resin layer, shows better corrosion resistance than GI-F, which has 1 μ m-thick resin layer.

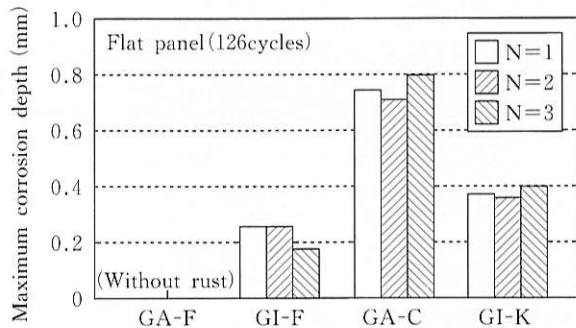


Fig. 10 Result of cyclic corrosion test of GA-F
SST (35°C × 2hrs) Drying (60°C × 4hrs) Humidifying (50°C, 95% × 2hrs)

2.2.3 Summary of GA-F Performance

Table 3 shows summary of GA-F performance.

2.3 SUMI-ZINC TJ(EG-TJ)

Figure 11 illustrates coating composition EG-TJ. EG-TJ, consists of chromate layer containing resin, and the substrate is a Zn electroplated steel sheet. The surface of it is not completely covered by organic resin layer, therefore it has good electro-conductivity and is available for earthing, and moreover it has good weldability.

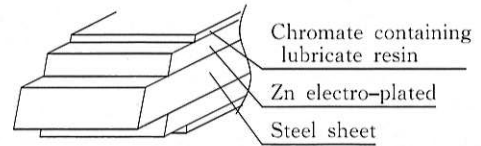


Fig. 11 Coating structure of EG-TJ

2.3.1 Lubrication

Figure 12 shows friction coefficient of EG-TJ, EG-T2J and greased EG-T. The chromate layer of EG-TJ containing resin has a friction coefficient below 0.1, yet EG-TJ has a as good lubrication as EG-T2J (SUMI-ZINC T2J; chromate layer and organic resin layer on Zn electro-plating steel sheet) and better lubrication than greased EG-T (SUMI-ZINC T ; special chromate electro-plated steel sheet), there-

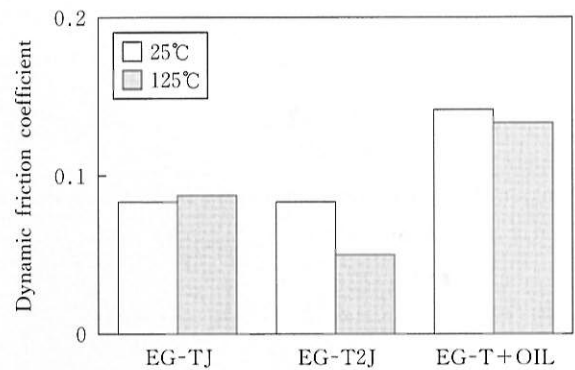


Fig. 12 Friction coefficient of EG-TJ

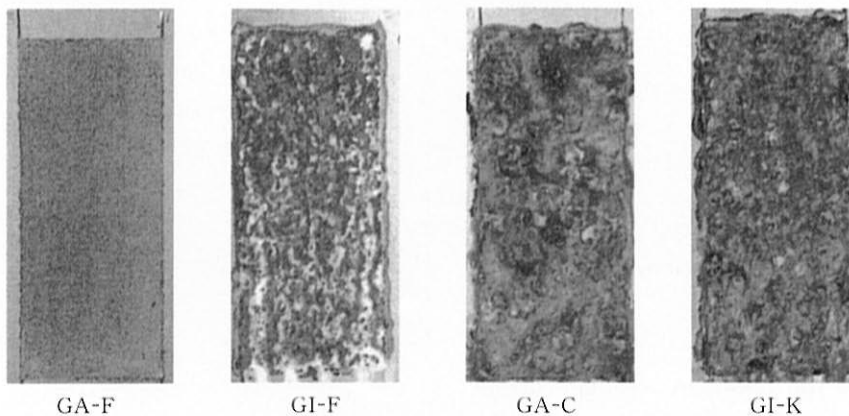


Photo 2 Appearance of test piece after 126 cycles

Table 3 Summary of GA-F performance

Items	Material	Lubrication	Finger mark	Corrosion resistance	Weldability	Color and appearance
GA-F	Surface-lubricated	4	4	4	1	Gray, Moderately bright
GA-C	Chromate	2	2	2	2	Gray, Dull

(Evaluation) 4:Excellent 3:Good 2:Fair 1:Poor

fore it has ability to undergo pressing without grease.

2.3.2 Conductivity

Figure 13 shows the conductivity test method. The chromate layer containing resin of EG-TJ has better conductivity than EG-T2J, which is covered with resin. Surface electric resistance of EG-TJ, which is about 1Ω, is almost equivalent to greased EG-T as shown in Fig. 14. Therefore it is not necessary to grind the surface for grounding.

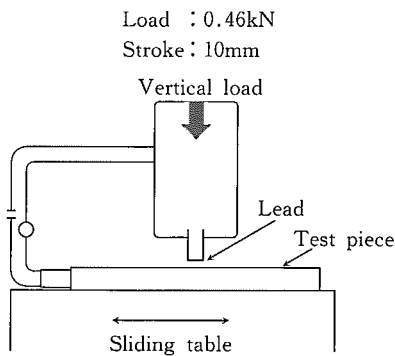


Fig. 13 Schematic diagram of conductivity test system

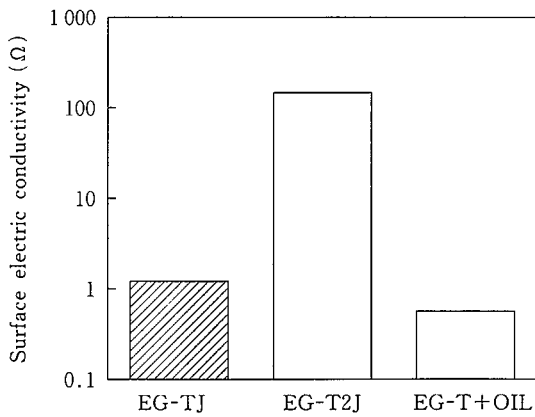


Fig. 14 Result of conductivity test

2.3.3 Spot Weldability

Figure 15 shows the optimum welding current range by spot welding. Since EG-TJ is not covered, it has consecutive spot weldability as good as EG-T, therefore it is suitable for pressing parts after spot welding as shown in Fig. 16.

Welding condition : Direct spot weld mood
Electrode : Cu-Cr
Shape of electrode : 25 φ R type, pointed head 40R
Thickness : 1.0mm

Electrode force (N)	Welding time	Items	Weld current (kA)						
			5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.47kN	24	EG-TJ		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		EG-T2J		✓					
		EG-T		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Fig. 15 Acceptable range of welding current

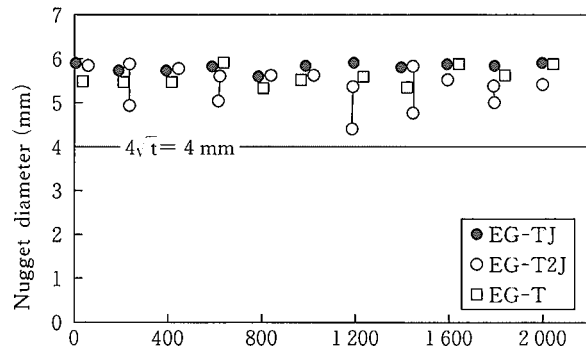


Fig. 16 Welding counts

2.3.4 Corrosion Resistance

Figure 17 shows corrosion resistance for flat sheet specimens of EG-TJ, EG-T2J and EG-T. White rust area was examined by SST (JIS Z-2371). EG-TJ, which has no clear resin layer, is a little inferior in corrosion resistance to EG-T2J, however it shows more excellent corrosion resistance than EG-T.

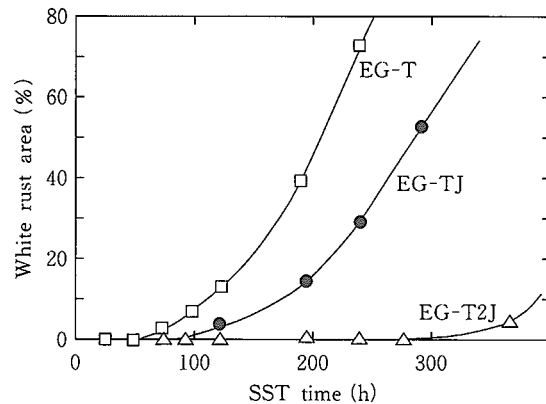


Fig. 17 Result of salt water spray test of EG-TJ

2.3.5 Summary of Performance

Next Table 4 shows the summary of EG-TJ performance.

Table 4 Summary of EG-TJ performance

Items	Lubrication	Conductivity	Weldability	Corrosion resistance	Color
EG-TJ	3	2	4	3	Transparent
EG-T2J	4	2	2	4	Pale yellow
EG-T	2	2	2	2	Pale yellow

(Evaluation) 4:Excellent 3:Good 2:Fair 1:Poor

3. Examples of Applications (Table 5, 6)

Table 5 Examples of applications

Appliance	TOUGH-ZINC F (GI-F)	TOUGH-ZINC ALLOY F (GA-F)	SUMI-ZINC TJ (EG-TJ)
Motor case	+		++
Refrigerator	+	+	+
Washing machine, Tumble drier	+	+	+
Dishwasher	+	+	+
Microwave oven, Stove	+	+	+
Light	++	+	+
Air-Conditioner	++	+	+
Heater	+	+	+
TV set			+
Audio set			+
Electrical musical instrument			++
Copying machine			++
CD-ROM drive case			++
Printer			++
Vending machine	+	+	+
ATM			+
Switchboard Cubicle		+	+

++: Excellent +: Suitable

Table 6 Forming processes

Item	Process	GI-F	GA-F	EG-TJ
No cleaning process	(Current) Pressing(oiling) → Cleaning → Assembling (New) Pressing(without oiling) → Assembling	3	2	3
No postplating process	(Current) Cold rolled steel sheet → Pressing(oiling) → Degreasing → Unichrome treatment → Assembling (New) Surface-lubricated steel sheet → Pressing → Assembling	3	3	2
After-coat-less	(Current) Pressing (oiling) → Degreasing → Painting → Assembling (New) Pressing → Assembling	3	3	3
Prepainted steel substitution	(Current) Prepainted steel sheet → Light pressing or rollforming (New) Surface-lubricated steel sheet → Light pressing or rollforming	1	3	1

(Evaluation) 3:Good, 2:Fair, 1:Poor

4. Available Sizes

Table 7 GI-F: available coating mass

Symbol for coating mass on both surfaces	Z08	Z10	Z12	Z18	Z20	Z22	Z25	Z27
Average coating mass in triple-spot test on both surfaces	80	100	120	180	200	220	250	275
Minimum coating at a single spot on both surfaces	68	85	102	153	170	187	213	234

Table 8 GA-F: available coating mass

Symbol for coating mass on both surfaces	F06	F08	F10	F12
Average coating mass in triple-spot test on both surfaces	60	80	100	120
Minimum coating at a single spot on both surfaces	51	68	85	102

Table 9 EG-TJ available coating mass

10/10 ~ 40/40

Table 10 Available sizes for GI-F, GA-F and EG-TJ

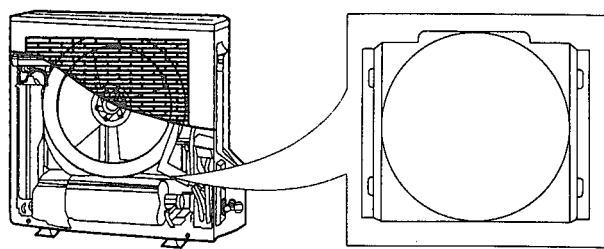
Items	Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)
GI-F	0.40(0.35) ~ 1.60(2.30)	610 ~ 1 219(1 829)
GA-F	0.40(0.35) ~ 1.60(2.30)	610 ~ 1 219(1 829)
EG-TJ	0.40(0.35) ~ 3.20	675 ~ 1 219(1 829)

(): Available upon special order

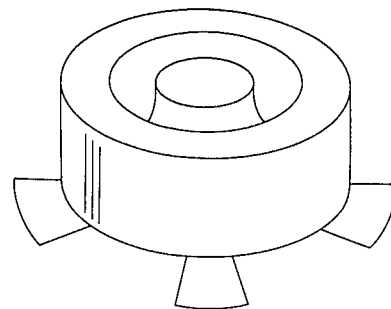
5. Conclusion

We have to protect the environment and working conditions, therefore we have to discontinue using

special fluoro-hydrocarbons. We recommend our surface-lubricated steel sheet for electrical appliances and similar applications as an ecological material.

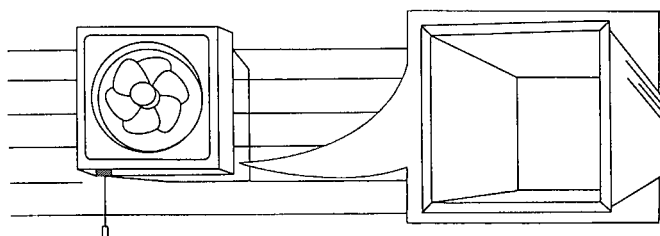


Compressor unit

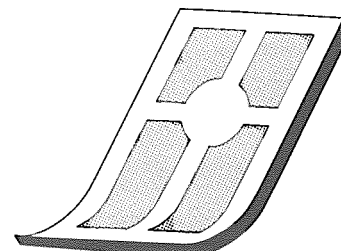


Motor case

Fig. 18 GI-F; Example applications



Ventilation duct



Fan heater cover

Fig. 19 GA-F; Example applications

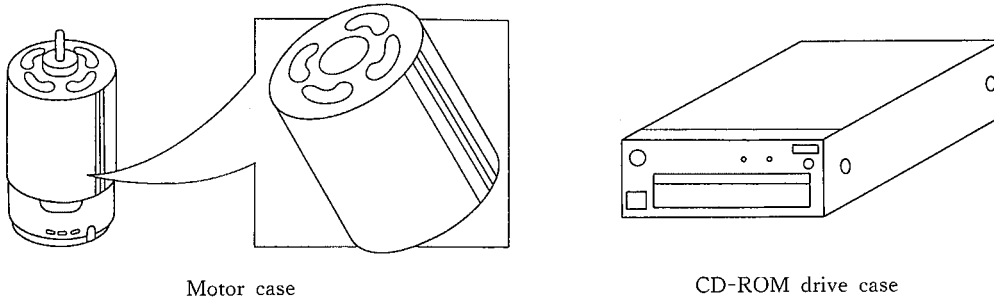


Fig. 20 EG-TJ; Example applications

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