

Electrocoating Process

Thanks to the voltage difference at the anode (the end), the negatively charged lacquer particles, will be

This is the most technologically advanced method for protecting metals by applying a coating.

Electrophoresis steps:

DIPPING:

The ends are dipped into a bath containing a coating solution that deposits immediately on exposed metal such as cut edges, scratches and other blemishes and forms a moist film.

The electrophoretic bath is prepared by diluting lacquer in deionised water. Because it is a dipping process, complex-shaped objects can be uniformly coated.

WASHING:

After the bath, the ends still have solution droplets adhering to them and so they are cleaned up with blasts of air

and water, that which do not damage the coated parts.

DRYING:

As there is a very low quantity of solvent, drying is problem-free; the ends will be perfectly coated with no blemishes

left by the productive process.

Electrocoater consists of the following sections:

INFEEED SECTION:

It consists of infeed downstackers (one per line) with their driving devices.

The downstackers are equipped with magnetic end separators that receive the ends coming from the conversion press.

Technical data:

END TYPE:

Round or shaped easy open ends.

ELECTROCOATING BATH SECTION:

Here the ends are dipped into the lacquer solution where full coverage of any scratch in just one transit is achieved by applying a contact to the end.

RINSING/BLOWING SECTION:

This section includes batteries of fans and air knives set to clean the ends before the lacquer is dried in the oven.

CURING OVEN:

The ends are carried through the different oven zones (pre-heating-curing-cooling) by means of chains equipped with special plastic pockets suitable for high temperature work. Curing times are preset to achieve perfect lacquer polymerisation.

At the exit of the oven, the ends are taken by a magnetic belt conveyor that provides to carry them to the outfeed of the machine.

Compact Electrocoater

Description:

The new design of our machines meets and beats all other types of machines offered on the market.

We also achieved better performances giving more immersion time, checking the process end by end, r

The total accessibility of any parts makes this machine "user-friendly" for the operator.

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ADVANTAGES

ECOAT TECHNOLOGY VS SPRAY SYSTEM

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. In one place, repairs possible on all lacquer repair all the damaged parts (inside and outside) | |
| 2. The lacquer distributor is very uniform and thin for both by applied it is possible to give lacquer good ra | |
| 3. No sticky problems | 3. Sometimes uncured spray lacquer causes sticky problems. The ends stic |
| 4. Very flexible machine - 4 dedicated machine required for changing with from rods size and the ends size | |
| 5. Very high speed machine - it is possible to achieve a very speed Big risk of 600 chips parts breaking | |
| 6. No bridge effect - in the electrocoating process the lacquer is uniformly applied in a bag the glue, qu | |
| 7. Very low lacquer consumption - high lacquer overspray problem - the lacquer is applied in a bag the glue, qu | |
| 8. Possible to adjust the lacquer concentration by adjusting the lacquer concentration in the bath and the | |
| 9. Environment- friendly technology - the process uses high water based (ionized water) lacquer for the op | |
| 10. Very safe process we update with water based lacquer in the lacquer. Expression a high risk of a | |
| 11. No special insurance required because of cost for the machine. You cover stock the electrocoat oper | |
| 12. Cost reduction due to the possibility to use the zinc free steel boiler in order to protect material for the | |

MAJOR ADVANTAGES:

ALL OVER LACQUER REPAIR - NO VOC - LESS DOWNTIME - 30% SAVING ON WATER AND LACQUER - INCREASED REPAIR QUALITY DUE TO NEW CONTACT SYSTEM