

BARRY AVENUE PLATING CO., INC.
PROCESSES AND APPLICABLE SPECIFICATIONS

PROCESS	METAL	APPLICABLE SPECIFICATION	NORMAL COATING THICKNESS AND COLOR OR APPEARANCE	REMARKS
ALODINE		See CHEMICAL FILMS		
ANODIZE - CHROMIC ACID	ALUMINUM	MIL-A-8625/AMS-A-8625 TYPE I - Conventional TYPE IB - Low Voltage CLASS 1 - Non Dyed CLASS 2 - Dyed	.00002-.0003 Clear to dark gray depending on alloy	Not to be applied to alloys with copper content in excess of 5.0% or silicon in excess 7.0% and when total alloying elements exceed 7.5%. Non-conductive, good paint base, poor abrasion resistance, not good for dyes except black. Should be used for close tolerance parts.
ANODIZE - SULFURIC ACID	ALUMINUM	MIL-A-8625/AMS-A-8625 TYPE II CLASS 1 - Non Dyed CLASS 2 - Dyed	.00007-.001 Clear All colors	Not to be applied to assemblies or parts with joints or recesses which might entrap solution. Good electrical barrier and paint base. May be dyed in all colors. Dichromate seal, when specified, will impart yellow color. Produces excellent decorative finishes when the part is either polished, brushed, or bright dipped prior to anodizing. Good corrosion and abrasion resistance.
ANODIZE - HARD	ALUMINUM	MIL-A-8625/AMS-A-8625 TYPE III CLASS 1 - Non Dyed CLASS 2 - Dyed	Unless otherwise specified, .0016/.0024 will be applied. Color will vary with alloy and thickness	Dense hard wear resistant coating. Coatings are approximately 50% penetration and 50% buildup. Excellent dielectric and heat absorption properties. May be considered for minor salvage applications. Sealing greatly increases corrosion resistance, but slightly reduces wearing qualities. Teflon sealing may be substituted to increase lubricity.
ANODIZE - SEAL DURASEAL	ALUMINUM	NONE	No dimensional change	The ultimate seal for corrosion resistance on all alloys, exceeds AMS-A-8625 requirements.
ANODIZE - ARCHITECTURAL (Kalkolor process; also called Bronze Anodize)	5052-H34&6063-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOYS	Aluminum Association Standard AA-A42 - CLASS I AA-A32 - CLASS II ASTM B 580	CLASS I - .0007 minimum CLASS II - .0004-.0007 Light to dark bronze	Integral-color (non-dyed) hardcoat. Excellent corrosion and abrasion resistance. Non-dyed integral-color is lightfast and depends on alloy used. CLASS I is recommended for exterior applications and CLASS II for interior applications.
ANODIZE PRINTING	ALUMINUM	NONE	.0001-.001 Clear All colors	A method of anodizing letters, symbols, characters, logos, and numerals on an anodized background. The letters are of one color and the background of another. Superior to regular ink printing because of the corrosion and solvent resistance of anodize, and is an excellent alternative to engraving.
BAKING	ALL	In accordance with applicable plating specification	No dimensional change Slight staining may result	Used for stress relief or hydrogen embrittlement before and/or after processing; for improving the adhesion of plating the base metal; or increasing the hardness of plating. All ovens are certified.

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BLACK OXIDE	IRON, STEEL, STAINLESS STEEL, COPPER ALLOYS	+MIL-C-13924 s/s MIL-DTL-13924/AMS 2485 CLASS 1 - Iron & Steel *CLASS 2 - 400 series stainless steel *CLASS 3 - Fused salt process CLASS 4 - Stainless steel MIL-F-495 - copper alloys	No dimensional change Black	Poor abrasion resistance. Poor corrosion resistance except for some 300 series stainless steels with CLASS 4 coating. Used where a black surface and low light reflection is required. Supplementary wax or oil dip (VV-L-800 Preservative Water Displacing Oil on CLASS 1) will improve appearance and corrosion resistance. Good for decorative purposes when base metal is polished before processing. Not recommended for long term storage of parts, unless packing protection is included.
BLASTING (includes glass bead and powder blasting)	ALL	MIL-STD-1504 or as required by applicable process specification	May remove metal Dull to semi-bright	For removing scale and rust, etc., and blending imperfections. The amount of metal removed will depend on media selected. May be used for decorative and optical finishes. Provides uniform matte finish before decorative processing.
BRIGHT DIPS	ALUMINUM, BRASS, COPPER	NONE	Removes metal Bright	Chemical polishing which improves appearance of finishes on aluminum, brass and copper. Used for cleaning metal before welding and pressure testing.
CADMIUM	ALL	+QQ-P-416 s/s AMS-QQ-P-416 TYPE I-Without supplementary chromate treatment TYPE II-With supplementary chromate treatment TYPE III - With supplementary phosphate treatment	CLASS 1 - .0005 Min. CLASS 2 - .0003 Min. CLASS 3 - .0002 Min. TYPE I - Clear TYPE II - Gold, Olive Drab, Black Treatment TYPE III - Gray Dull to bright	Most commonly used plating. High density of plate affords excellent corrosion resistance. TYPE I coating is very susceptible to stains and fingerprints. TYPE II coating is excellent for resistance to moisture and humidity, and a paint base. Chromate colors besides gold are clear, olive drab and a black treatment. TYPE III is a good paint base. Stress relief is required on metal with a hardness of Rockwell C34 or above and hydrogen embrittlement relief is required after plating on metal with a hardness of Rockwell C36 or above.
CHEMICAL FILMS (Alodine, Iridite, etc.)	ALUMINUM	+MIL-C-5541 s/s AMS - C- 5541 CLASS 1A for maximum protection against corrosion on painted or unpainted surfaces. CLASS 3 for protection against corrosion where low electrical resistance is required.	No dimensional change Gold or clear as specified	Used mainly as a paint base that improves paint adhesion. Good corrosion resistance. Electrically conductive. Normally gold color unless otherwise specified. CLASS 3 coating is used primarily for low electrical resistance contact and has less corrosion resistance than CLASS 1A coating.
CHROMIUM	ALL	+QQ-C-320 s/s AMS-QQ-C-320 CLASS 1 - Corrosion protective (decorative) TYPE I - Bright TYPE II - Satin *CLASS 2 - Engineering (hard)	CLASS 1 - .00001-.00005 (plus underplate) *CLASS 2 - .002 unless otherwise specified Dull to bright	Decorative chrome is normally applied over copper and nickel plate. TYPE bright coating is put on either the base metal that is polished or as is. TYPE II satin coating is put on the base metal that is either blasted, grained or brushed. Hard chrome is plated directly on the base metal. Parts requiring heavy metal deposits should be overplated and ground to the final finished dimension.

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CHROME PICKLE	MAGNESIUM		Gray to brown	Affords some protection and may be required before machining.
CHROMIC ACID TOUCH UP		See Dow #19		
COPPER	ALL	+MIL-C-14550(s/sAMS-2418) CLASS 0 - .001-.005 CLASS 1 - .001 min. CLASS 2 - .0005 min. CLASS 3 - .0002 min. CLASS 4 - .0001 min. AMS-2418 TYPE 1 - Engrg. Plating Thickness = .0005-.0007 TYPE 2 - Plating for masking Thickness = .002 nominal		Stop off for heat treat (CLASS 0) and carburizing (CLASS 1). Undercoat for other plated metals to improve adhesion, corrosion resistance, and to increase electrical conductivity (CLASS 2). Under tin plating to prevent base metal migration into the tin (prevents poisoning solderability) (CLASS 3 and CLASS 4).
COPPER SULFATE	See TESTING			
DOW #7 (Dichromate Treatment)	MAGNESIUM	AMS-M-3171 TYPE III ASTM D1732 CLASS 1, TYPE III	No dimensional change Brassy to dark brown	Good paint base. Best corrosion protection of the chemical coatings on magnesium. May be applied to all alloys except EK30A, EK41A, EK33A, HK31A, M1A, HM31A, HM21A, and LA141A.
DOW #9 (Galvanic Anodize)	MAGNESIUM	AMS-M-3171 TYPE IV ASTM D 1732 CLASS 2, TYPE I	No dimensional change Dark brown to black	Good paint base. Used on alloys that won't take DOW#7 and parts requiring a non-reflective black coating.
DOW #19 (Chromic Acid Touch Up)	MAGNESIUM	AMS-M-3171 TYPE VI	No dimensional change Brassy to brown	Commonly used to touch up rack marks, surface scratches, reworked areas, and surfaces that have been remachined or abraded.
DOW #21 (Ferric Nitrate Bright)	MAGNESIUM	NONE	Removes metal Satin to bright	Good paint base. Poor corrosion resistance. May be coated with lacquer or clear bake enamel to preserve brightness.
DRY FILM LUBE or DRY LUBE		See SOLID FILM LUBRICANT		

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ELECTROLESS NICKEL	ALL	AMS-C-26074 CLASS 1 - As plated, no subsequent heat treatment CLASS 2 - Heat treated to obtain required hardness CLASS 3 - On aluminum alloys, nonheat-treatable, & beryllium alloys, processed to verify nickel adhesion CLASS 4 - On aluminum alloys, heat-treatable, processed to verify nickel adhesion AMS 2404 = Thks. as specified	Semi-bright GRADE A = .0010 min. GRADE B = .0005 min. GRADE C = .0015 min.	100% uniformity of plating thickness on all accessible internal and external areas. Exceptionally good for salvage purposes. Good corrosion, oxidation, and wear resistance. Facilitates soldering on aluminum and brazing on stainless steel. CLASS 1 and CLASS 2 coated steel parts, Rockwell C40 or above, are baked for hydrogen embrittlement relief. CLASS 2 coated parts are additionally heated to 500 degrees F. or more, to harden the nickel deposit to 800 Knoop or better. CLASS 3 and 4 coated parts shall be baked for 1-1 1/2 hours at 375 degrees or 250 degrees F. respectively.
ETCHING	MOST	NONE	Removes metal. Dull to bright	To improve appearance, remove burrs and oxidation, clean for spot welding, give satin finish, prepenetrant etch, etc.
GALVANIC ANODIZE	MAGNESIUM	See Dow #9		
HAE (A superior type of anodic coating)	MAGNESIUM	+MIL-M-45202s/sASTM D 1732 TYPE I - Light coating CLASS A - Tan coating GRADE 1 - No post treatment GRADE 2 - With bifluoride-dichromate post treatment TYPE II - Heavy coating CLASS A - Hard brown coating GRADE 1 - No post treatment GRADE 3 - With bifluoride-dichromate post treatment GRADE 4 - With bifluoride-dichromate post treatment including moist heat aging GRADE 5 - Same as grade 4 except double bifluoride dichromate post treatment ASTM D 1732 CLASS 2,TYPE III	TYPE I CLASS A .0001-.0003 Tan TYPE II CLASS A .0013-.0017 Oatmeal to dark brown ASTM D 1732 Class 2, Type III 1st Phase = Thks .0002" 2nd Phase = Thks .001-.0012 "	It is generally agreed by most authorities that this treatment is the best all around coating for magnesium in existence. The coating thickness is approximately 40 percent penetration and 60 percent buildup. When selected organic post-treatments are applied, a salt spray test of up to 1000 hours is possible. The coating is non-conductive. TYPE II coatings have extremely good resistance to abrasion. TYPE I light coatings are normally tan in color TYPE II heavy coatings will range from an oatmeal color to dark brown, depending on the thickness of the coating. HAE coatings are not affected by extreme temperature variations. A heavy coated panel heated to 1075 degrees F. and plunged into ice water will show no ill effects to the coating. This process can be selectively applied by masking the areas that have to be free of coating for: electrical grounding, close tolerance dimensions, heavy buildups for salvage purposes, etc. The coating may be used on all magnesium alloys.
HUMIDITY TEST		See TESTING		

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HYDROGEN EMBRITTLEMENT RELIEF		See BAKING		
IRIDITE		See CHEMICAL FILMS		
IRIDITE #15	MAGNESIUM	AMS-M-3171 TYPE VIII	Experience shows it may remove metal Brassy to dark brown	Good paint base on all alloys. Limited corrosion protection. Used for alloys that won't take Dow #7. Careful control is necessary to avoid etching of base metal.
MAGNETIC PARTICLE INSPECTION	STEEL AND MAGNETIC MATERIAL	ASTM E 1444	No dimensional change No appearance change	This inspection method is used for detecting cracks, seams, laps, inclusions, welding flaws, and discontinuities on the surfaces of ferromagnetic materials.
NICKEL (Electrodeposited)	ALL	+QQ-N-290s/sAMS-QQ-N-290 CLASS 1 - Corrosion protective CLASS 2 - Engineering (Also see SULFAMATE NICKEL)	CLASS 1 GRADE A - .0016 min. GRADE B - .0012 min. GRADE C - .0010 min. GRADE D - .0008 min. GRADE E - .0006 min. GRADE F - .0004 min. GRADE G - .0002 min. CLASS 2 - as specified	There is a nickel finish for almost any need. Nickel can be deposited in soft or hard form, dull to bright finish. Corrosion resistance is related to the thickness applied. Low thermal expansion. Slightly magnetic. CLASS 2 plating will be .002 to .003 thick unless otherwise specified, but may be controlled to fit any engineering application. CLASS 1 coatings that include copper undercoat are used for decorative chromium systems. Embrittlement relief is required on all metals with hardnesses above Rockwell C40.
PAINTING (Spray)	ALL	MIL-T-704 MIL-F-7179 MIL-F-18264	Thickness as specified Colors per FED-STD-595 or custom matched	Our facilities can apply materials such as alkyd, acrylic, epoxy, and polyurethane enamels, vinyl and acrylic lacquers, varnishes and resin coatings, epoxy, acid-wash, red-oxide, and zinc chromate primers. Finishes such as class A, hammertone, wrinkle, and texture. Also, see SOLID FILM LUBRICANT.
PASSIVATE	STAINLESS STEELS	AMS2700 Method I only/+AMS-QQ-P-35 TYPE II - Medium temp. nitric acid solution with sodium dichromate additive TYPE VI - Low temp. nitric acid solution TYPE VII - Medium temp. Nitric acid solution TYPE VIII - Medium temp. high concentration nitric acid ASTM A 967	No dimensional change No appearance change	Dissolves all traces of foreign materials such as pieces of iron particles, tool scrapings, chips, etc. that will cause rust or stain spots if they are not removed. A thin transparent passive film forms over the surface and prevents this condition from occurring. The presence of rust and/or heavy heat treat scale may necessitate a prepickle. Our inspection personnel conduct the required copper sulfate, salt spray, and water immersion inspection tests in our own testing department and chemical laboratory in accordance with AMS-STD-753 and ASTM B 117. (See TESTING)

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PENETRANT INSPECTION	ALL	ASTM E 1417 TYPE I - Fluorescent dye TYPE II - Visible dye METHOD A - Water-washable METHOD B - Post emulsifiable (lipophilic) METHOD C - Solvent removable METHOD D - Post emulsifiable (hydrophilic)	Prepenetrant etch of .0002 - .0004 metal removal on all alloys when approved by consumer	This process is generally used on aluminum, magnesium, and stainless steel. It can, however, be useful on other metals and materials. Detects cracks, discontinuities, corrosion, welding flaws, laps, cold shuts and porosity. Prepenetrant etching is performed in house when required and approved. Critical surface finishes and areas with close tolerances are masked, as required, to protect them from metal removal, prior to the etching operation.
PHOSPHATE (Heavy)	IRON AND STEEL	+DOD-P-16232 s/s MIL-DTL-16232 TYPE M - Manganese base TYPE Z - Zinc base CLASS 1 - With preservative treatment when specified CLASS 2 - MIL-PRF-16173Gr.3 preservative treatment CLASS 3 - No preservative treatment *CLASS 4 - Chemically converted	.0002-.0006 avg. thickness, however coating is measured by weight Gray to Black Type M-16g/m2 Type Z-11g/m2	Abrasive blasting is the required pretreatment, unless otherwise specified by customer or drawing. Used for corrosion protection of ferrous metals. Also used to prevent galling in cold extrusion and deep-drawing applications. Not recommended if the coating is expected to come in contact with alkaline materials or to be exposed to temperatures above 200 degrees F. CLASS 2 and CLASS 4 coatings extend the corrosion protection of the phosphate. MIL-PRF-3150 oil may be used as an alternative for very small parts under Type M CLASS 2. Provides an improved break-in coating.
PHOSPHATE (Light)	IRON AND STEEL	TT-C-490 Zinc base TYPE 1 TYPE V	Minor dimensional change TYPE 1 300-500 mg/sq ft coating weight TYPE V 500-1100 mg/sq ft coating weight Gray	Used for pretreatment of base metal for organic coatings such as primer, enamel, lacquer, etc. Improves corrosion resistance of the base metal, and promotes better adhesion between the base metal and the organic coating. Also, used for post treatment of both cadmium and zinc plating.
PICKLING	ALL	In accordance with applicable plating specifications	Removes metal Cleaner and brighter surface	Generally used as a cleaner to remove corrosion, rust and scale from heat treating or welding. The hazards involved in this process should be investigated before using.
*POLISHING	ALL	NONE	Removes metal Satin to bright	Bright buffing and satin brushing, or graining for plated or unplated decorative finishes. Removes surface imperfections.

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PREVENTIVE COM- POUND SOLVENT CUTBACK COLD APPLICATION	ALL	MIL-PRF-16173 GRADE 1 - Hard film GRADE 2 - Soft film GRADE 3 - Water displacing, soft film GRADE 4 - Transparent, non- tacky film GRADE 5 - Hot water-low pressure removable film	GRADE 1 - .004 max. (0 to 175 degrees F. resistant) GRADE 2 - .002 maximum (-40 degrees F. resistant) GRADE 3 - .001 maximum GRADE 4 - .002 max. (-40 to 175 degrees F. resistant) GRADE 5 - .001 maximum Brown to Black	Corrosion preventives are applied in a petroleum solvent. The solvent evaporates leaving a protective film. GRADE 1 is for metals exposed to outdoor weather, for up to one year. GRADE 2 is for machine parts, indoors for up to six months. GRADE 3 is for displacing water and protection of interior parts for up to four months. GRADE 4 is for indoor or shed storage of parts. Also, where a tack-free or translucent coating is required. GRADE 5 is the same as GRADE 3 except the film is removed with hot water or low pressure steam.
SILK SCREEN PRINTING	ALL	AS SPECIFIED (Also see ANODIZE PRINTING)	No dimensional change All colors	An excellent means to label parts for identification and information with enamel, epoxy, lacquer, plastisol or vinyl inks. Print on metal anodized, bar painted, plated, etc.
SILVER	ALL	AMS 2410, AMS 2411 & AMS 2412 QQ-S-365s/s ASTM B 700 TYPE I - Matte TYPE II - Semi bright *TYPE III - Bright GRADE A - With supplemen- tary tarnish-resistant treatment GRADE B - Without supplementary tarnish-resistant treatment ASTM B 700 TYPE I - III - Purity GRADE A - Matte GRADE D - Semi bright *GRADE B + C - Bright CLASS N - no tarnish resistant CLASS S - with tarnish resistant	.0005 unless otherwise specified. Suggested are .0003 for soldering parts: .0005 for corrosion protection of nonferrous basis metals. See REMARKS	Excellent conductivity. Application of light water dip lacquer or tarnish-resistant treatment per GRADE A does not impair solderability. Greatly increases conductivity of lesser metals. Ferrous basis surfaces require an undercoat of .0005 comprised of copper or nickel or any combination. Nickel undercoat is advantageous when corrosion protection is important.
SOLID FILM LUBRICANT	ALL	AS-5272 TYPE I, TYPE II MIL-PRF-46010 TYPE III MIL-L-23398 MIL-L-45983 MIL-L-81329 MIL-L-85614	.0003-.0005 Dull gray to black	Pretreatment compatible with the base material is normally necessary (ie; anodize, chemical film, blasting and phosphate etc.) Low co-efficient of friction reduces wear, prevents galling and seizing. Excellent fluid and corrosion resistance when used in conjunction with pretreatment.
STRESS RELIEF		See BAKING		
SULFAMATE NICKEL	ALL	+QQ-N-290s/sAMS-QQ-290 CLASS 2	.002-.003 or as specified Semi-bright	Low stressed nickel deposit. Used for wear and abrasion resistance. Also, for heavy buildups on worn parts and for salvage purposes.

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TESTING (for lot acceptance)	ALL PLATED AND UNPLATED	ASTM B 117 - Salt Spray MIL-STD-753 *METHOD 100 - Humidity METHOD 101 - Water immersion METHOD 102 - Copper sulfate Also applicable process specifications	No dimensional change Salt spray is considered a "destructive" test.	These tests are designed to verify the integrity of various metals and metal surface finishes. The salt spray method is used extensively for testing of anodize, chemical films, and plated metal coatings. The salt spray, humidity, water immersion, and copper sulfate methods are used to check on the passivity of stainless steel after the passivation process.
TIN	ALL	ASTM B 545 CLASS A - Mild service with no exposure to atmosphere CLASS B - Mild service for soldering or antigalling CLASS C - Moderate service with indoor exposure CLASS D - Severe service with exposure to dampness and/or mild corrosion conditions CLASS E - Very severe service	CLASS A- .0001 min. CLASS B- .0002 min. CLASS C- .00032 min. .0004 for steel substrates CLASS D- .0006 min. .0008 for steel substrates CLASS E- .0012 min. Dull gray to bright appearance	Dull (matte) or bright appearance must be specified. Underplate of copper (.0001 min.) or nickel (.000050 min.) must be used on brass and zinc alloys to prevent zinc migration. For CLASS A plating that will not be exposed to solder temperatures (especially those that must function as electrically conductive surfaces), a nickel underplate of .000050 min., shall be applied prior to tin plating. Dull and bright tin have excellent solderability and fair corrosion resistance. At room temperature dull (matte) plating oxidizes slowly but bright plating oxidizes less readily. Dull and bright tin have low electrical resistance and antigalling properties.
TITANIUM CLEANING AND DESCALING	TITANIUM	ASTM B 600	Cleaning - no metal removal Descaling - metal removal Uniform metallic appearance	Cleaning process - the removal of discolorations and stains. Descaling process - the removal of oxides, heat treat scale, surface contaminants by acid pickling or abrasive blasting.
ZINC	ALL	ASTM B 633 TYPE I - Without supplementary treatment TYPE II - With colored chromate conversion coatings TYPE III - With colorless chromate conversion coatings TYPE IV - With phosphate conversion coatings	F2/Zn 25 (25 microns)-.001 SC 4 (very severe) Fe/Zn 13 (13 microns)-.0005 SC 3 (severe) Fe/Zn 8 (8 microns)-.0003 SC 2 (moderate) Fe/Zn 5 (5 microns)-.0002 SC1 (mild) TYPE I - Clear TYPE II - Gold TYPE III - Clear TYPE IV - Gray Dull to bright	Gives galvanic protection to base metal. Untreated (TYPE I) zinc plating does not maintain its bright surface for a very long period of time. TYPE II AND TYPE III treatments retard the formation of white corrosion products on the plated surface. The service life of zinc plating is a function of conditions such as thickness, exposure, and usage. The Service Conditions are as follows SC 4 - Very Severe. Exposure to harsh conditions, or subject to frequent exposure to moisture, cleaners, and saline solutions, and damage by denting, scratching, or abrasive wear. SC 3 - Severe: Exposure to condensation, perspiration, infrequent wetting by rain, and cleaners. SC 2 - Moderate: Exposure mostly to dry indoor atmospheres but subject to occasional condensation, wear, or abrasion. SC 1 - Mild: Exposure to indoor atmospheres with rare condensation and subject to minimum wear or abrasion.

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Government, military and civilian specifications in addition to those listed on the previous pages. They are listed according to the process covered. The military standards and system specifications indicate the code, finish, paragraph, or system numbers that call out the process.

<p>ANODIZE - CHROMIC ACID MIL-STD-171 #7.1.1 thru #7.1.3 MIL-F-14072 # E511 Chromic Acid AMS 2470 ASTM B 580</p> <p>ANODIZE - SULFURIC ACID MIL-STD-171 #7.2.1, # 7.2.2 MIL-F-14072 #E511 Sulfuric Acid AMS 2471, AMS 2472 ASTM B 580</p> <p>ANODIZE - HARD MIL-STD-171 #7.5.1, #7.5.2 MIL-F-14072 # E511, #E514 AMS 2468, AMS 2469 ASTM B 580</p> <p>BAKING MIL-STD-186 #801 thru #804 MIL-F-14072 #E200</p> <p>BLACK OXIDE MIL-STD-171 #3.2 thru # 3.3.4 MIL-F-14072 # E311 AMS 2485</p> <p>BLASTING MIL-STD-171 # 4.1 MIL-STD-852</p> <p>CADMIUM MIL-STD-171 # 1.1.1 thru # 1.1.6.3 MIL-F-14072 # M224, # M225, #M262 AMS 2400 ASTM B 766</p> <p>CHEMICAL FILMS MIL-STD-171 # 7.3.1 thru # 7.3.3 MIL-F-14072 # E512, # E513 MIL-T-12879 MIL-C-81706 AMS 2473, AMS 2474</p>	<p>CHROMIUM MIL-STD-171 # 1.2.1 thru # 1.2.1.2 MIL-F-14072 # M216, #M255, # M316, # M355, # M416, #M455 ASTM B 456</p> <p>COPPER MIL-STD-171 # 1.10.1 thru # 1.10.5 MIL-F-14072 # M214, # M255</p> <p>DOW # 1 - Chrome Pickle MIL-STD-171 #8.2</p> <p>DOW # 7 - Dichromate Treatment MIL-STD-171 #8.4 ASM 2475</p> <p>DOW # 9 - Galvanic Anodize MIL-STD-171 #8.5</p> <p>DOW # 19 - Chromic Acid Touch Up MIL-STD-171 # 8.6 AMS 2475</p> <p>ELECTROLESS NICKEL MIL-STD-171 # 1.4.3 thru # 1.4.3.4 MIL-F-14072 # M265, # M357, #M417 ASTM B 733</p> <p>HAE MIL-STD-171 # 8.1 AMS 2476</p> <p>*HARDNESS/ CONDUCTIVITY TESTING AMS 2658</p> <p>IRIDITE #15 MIL-STD-171 # 8.9</p> <p>MAGNETIC PARTICLE INSPECTION MIL-STD-1907 MIL-STD-2175, AMS 2640</p>	<p>NICKEL - Electrodeposited MIL-STD-171 # 1.4.1, # 1.4.2 MIL-F-14072 # M212, # M213, # M252, # M253, # M312, # M313, # M362, # M412, # M413, # M452, # M611 AMS 2403, AMS 2423, AMS 2424 ASTM B 689</p> <p>PAINTING - Spray MIL-STD-171 TABLES XIII thru XX MIL-STD-186 TABLE IV MIL-STD-193 MIL-STD-194 TABLES I thru III MIL-STD-808 TABLE II MIL-STD-1303 TABLE I MIL-STD-1516 TABLE III MIL-C-8507 MIL-P-6808 MIL-F-14072 TABLE I, TABLE II MIL-C-22751 MIL-C-53072 MIL-C-81907 TT-C-490 TYPE III</p> <p>PASSIVATE MIL-STD-171 # 5.4.1 thru # 5.5.1 MIL-S-5002 MIL-F-14072 # E 300 WS 6811 - Low temperature nitric sodium dichromate solution ASTM A 380</p> <p>PENETRANT INSPECTION MIL-STD-1907 MIL-STD-2175 AMS 2645</p> <p>PHOSPHATE - Heavy MIL-STD-171 # 5.3.2 thru # 5.3.4 MIL-F-10472 # E212, # E214 AMS 2481</p>	<p>PHOSPHATE - Light MIL-STD-171 # 5.1.1 MIL-T-12879 AMS 2480</p> <p>PICKLING MIL-STD-171 # 4.8.1, # 4.8.2 ASTM B 183</p> <p>PREVENTIVE COMPOUND SOLVENT CUTBACK COLD-APPLICATION MIL-STD-186 # 701, # 702 MIL-P-116</p> <p>SILVER MIL-STD-171 # 1.7.1 thru # 1.7.6 MIL-F-14072 # M211, # M251, #M311, # M 351 ASM 2410, AMS 2411, AMS 2412 ASTM B 700</p> <p>SOLID FLIM LUBRICANT MIL-STD-171 # 30.7, # 30.8 MIL-STD-186 # 708, # 709 MIL-L-46010, MIL-L-8937</p> <p>SULFAMATE NICKEL AMS 2424 ASTM B 689</p> <p>TIN MIL-STD-171 # 1.8.1, # 1.8.2 MIL-F-14072 # M217, # M256, # M317 AMS 2408 MIL-T-10727</p> <p>ZINC MIL-STD-171 # 1.9.1 thru # 1.9.3.3 MIL-F-14072, # M226, # M227, # M263, # M264 AMS 2402</p>
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