

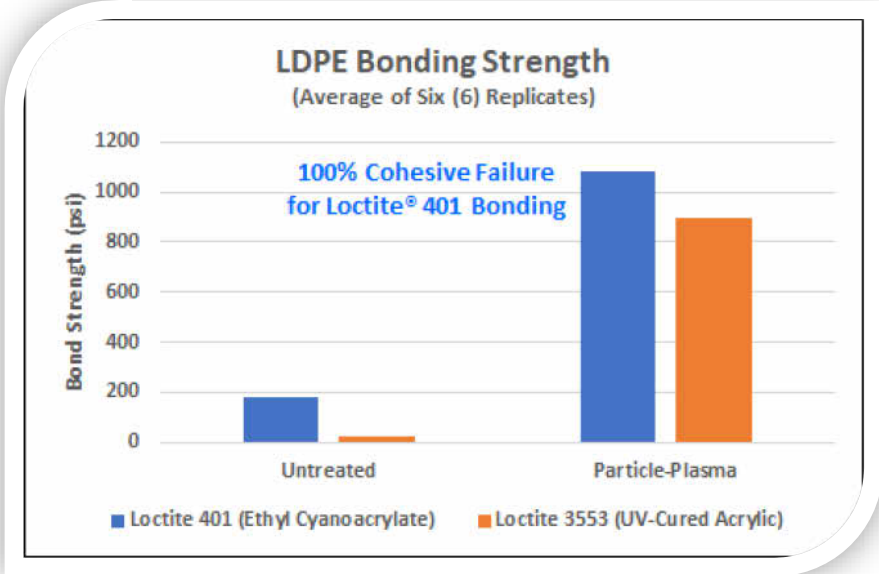
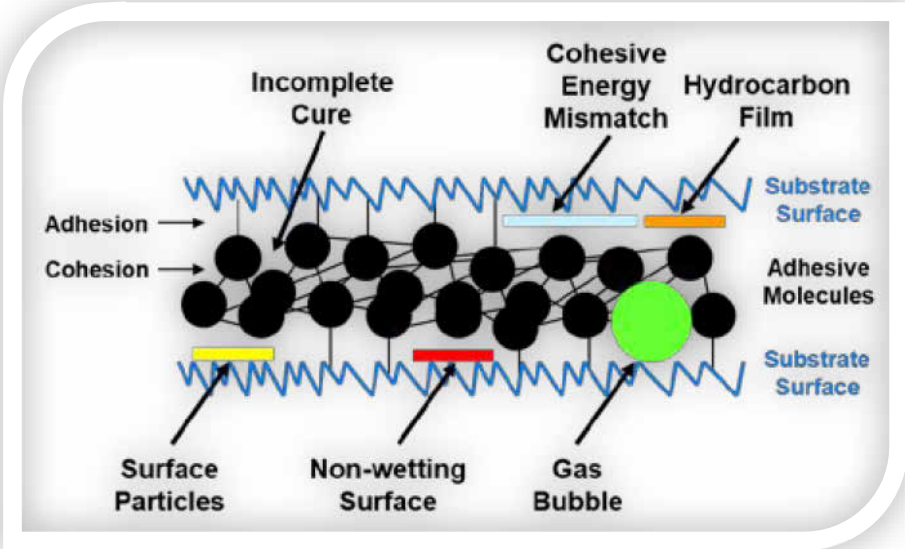
# CO<sub>2</sub> Surface Preparation for Adhesive Bonding



**Case Study: Rivetless Fasteners**

# Part 1

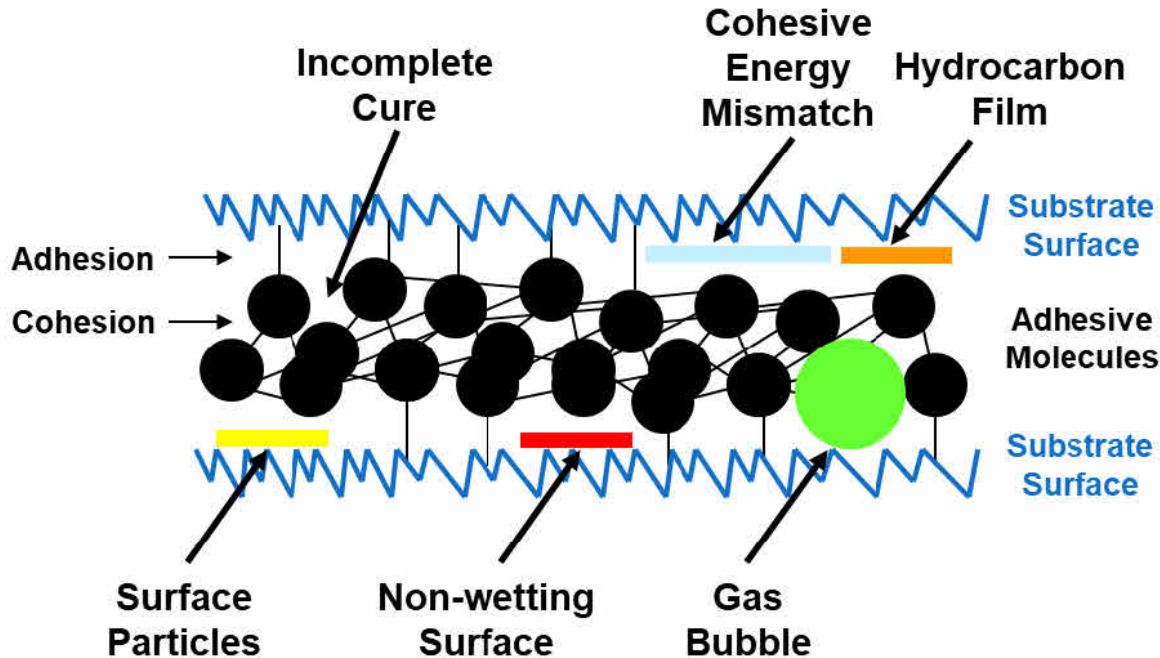
# Surface Preparation for Reliable Adhesive Bonding



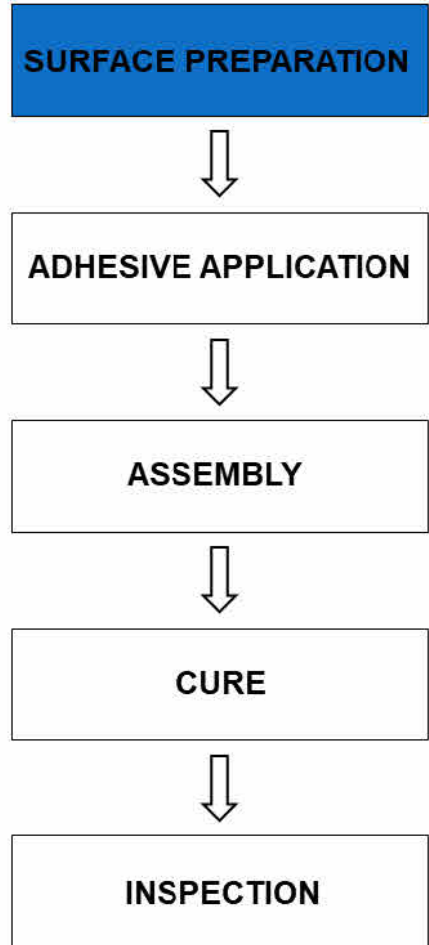
# Reliable Adhesive Bonding

## Basis for a reliable adhesive bond:

- Proper surface preparation
- Proper adhesive selection, preparation and application
- Proper curing
- Good joint design



## Adhesive Bonding Process Flowchart



# Proper Surface Preparation

**Cleanliness**

- Like Seeks Like
- Covalent Bonding

- Particles
- Films
- Loose Oxides

**Maintaining  
Surface**  
(atmosphere/time)

**Cohesion  
Energy**

- Surface Energy
- Surface Area

**Wettability**

# Need for Reliable Surface Prep

- Surfaces are heterogeneous in terms of chemistry, surface energy, rugosity (roughness, surface area), and cleanliness.
- Most coating, **adhesive**, encapsulant, paint, and other adherent surfaces are polar.
- Hydrophobic polymer and metal substrate surfaces are generally non-polar.
- Cohesion chemistry of bonding surfaces should be similar for maximum adhesion.

CO<sub>2</sub> Particle-Atmospheric Plasma (**Particle-Plasma**<sup>™</sup>) hybrid cleaning-treatment processes provide simultaneous spray cleaning, micro-etching, and grafting polar carbon-, nitrogen-based oxygenated chemistries onto nonpolar surfaces to assure optimal wettability and adhesion.



# CO<sub>2</sub> Solvent Properties

## Carbon Dioxide

	Solid	Liquid <sup>/1</sup>	SCF <sup>/2</sup>	Acetone
<b>DENSITY</b> g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.8
<b>VISCOSITY</b> mN-s/m <sup>2</sup>	-	0.07	0.03	0.32
<b>SURFACE TENSION</b> dynes/cm	5-10	5	0	24
<b>SOLUBILITY</b> MPa <sup>1/2</sup>	18	18	14	20

**1. 20 C, 900 psi**

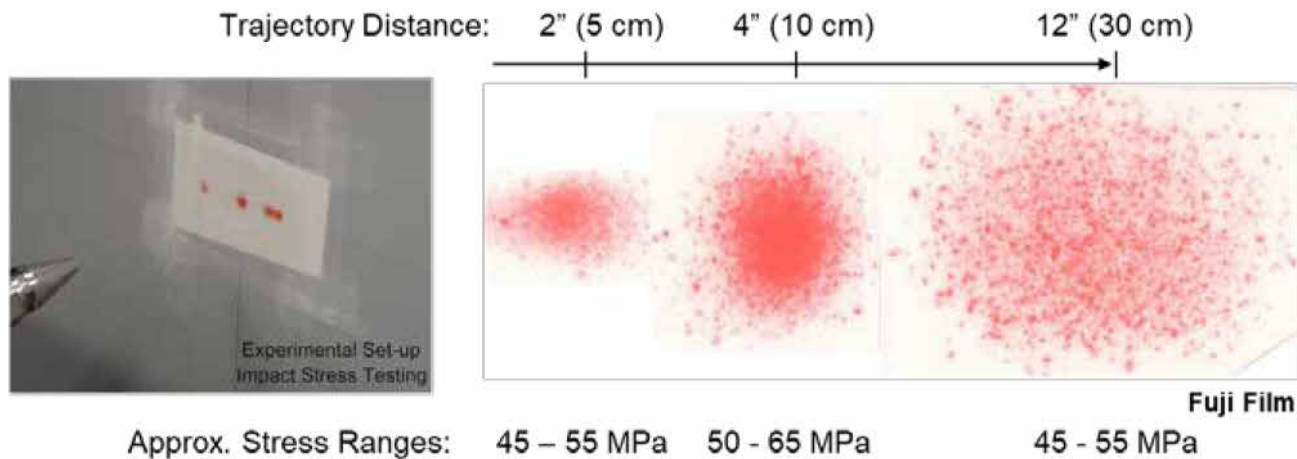
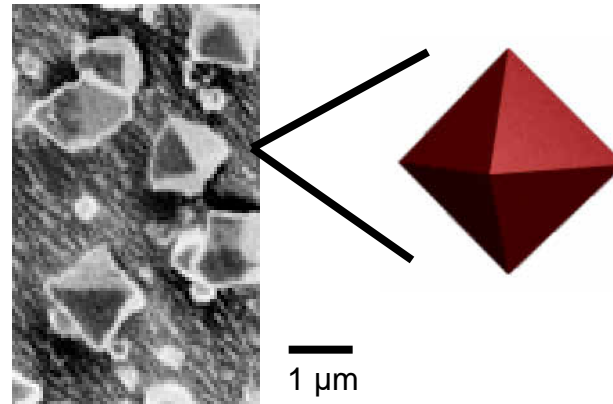
Liquid CO<sub>2</sub> (LCO<sub>2</sub>)

**2. 35 C, 1500 psi**

Supercritical Fluid CO<sub>2</sub> (scCO<sub>2</sub>)

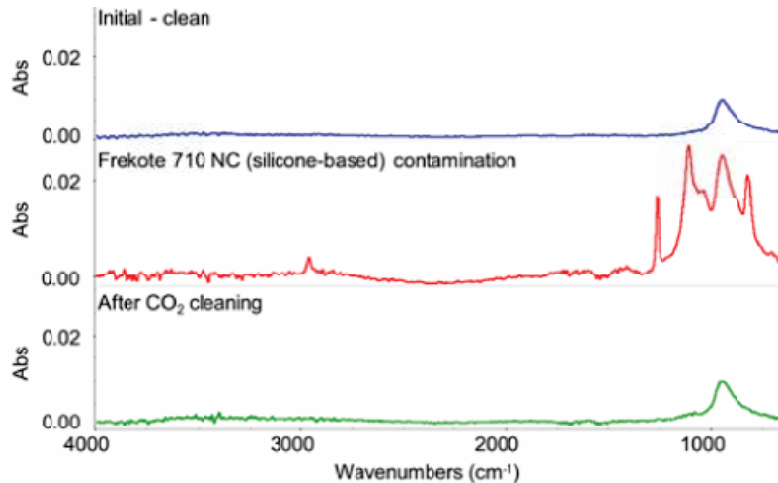
# Micronized CO<sub>2</sub> Particle Power

Micronized  
Carbon Dioxide  
Particles  
SEM  
Photomicrograph



**Microscopic particle impact stresses as high as 8,000 psi  
from a 70-psi spray**

# CO<sub>2</sub> Removes Silicone Films

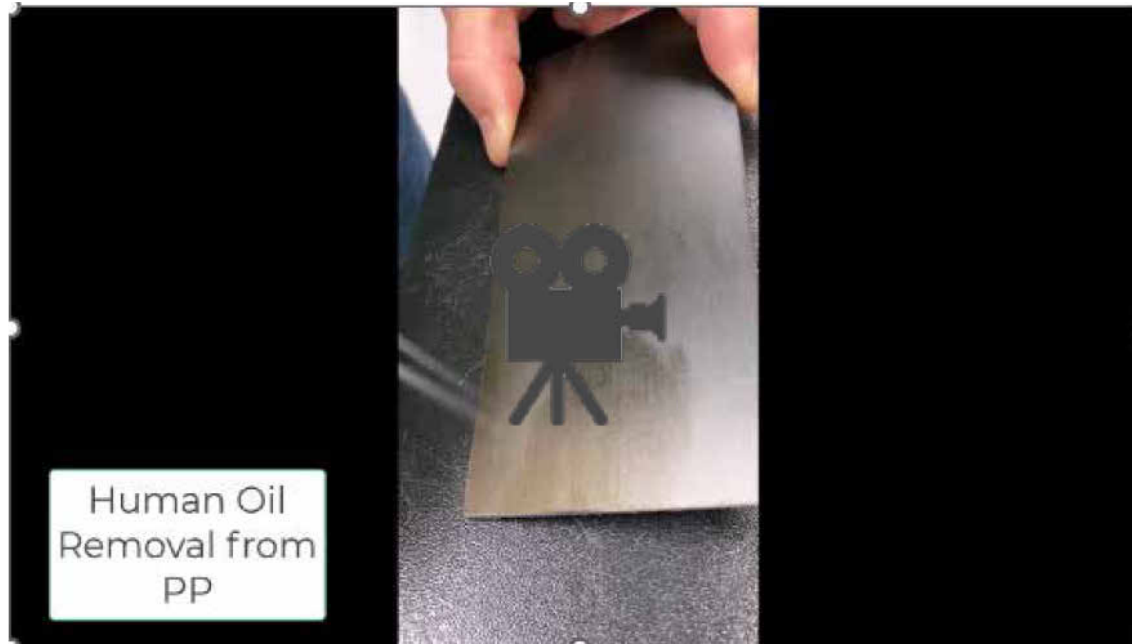


- Thick coating of Loctite® [Frekote 710NC](#) (Mold Release Agent) applied to a 7075 aluminum panel.
- Dry wiped with a cotton-based wiper to achieve a thin and somewhat uniform coating.
- IR data acquired using an Agilent 4100 handheld IR with a grazing angle attachment.
- 64 IR scans were averaged with a 4cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution over 650-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> (2.5-15.5 um) spectral range.
- Peak around 900 cm<sup>-1</sup> (11 um) present in both the clean and after CO<sub>2</sub> composite spray cleaning spectra is due to aluminum oxide layer.

Hazardous Component(s)	CAS Number	Percentage*
Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	64742-48-9	80 - 100
Dibutyl ether	142-96-1	10 - 30
Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isalkanes	1174921-67-5	1 - 5
Reaction product of tris(n-methylamino)methylsilane (TMAS) and islanol terminated polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)	1432471-92-5	1 - 5

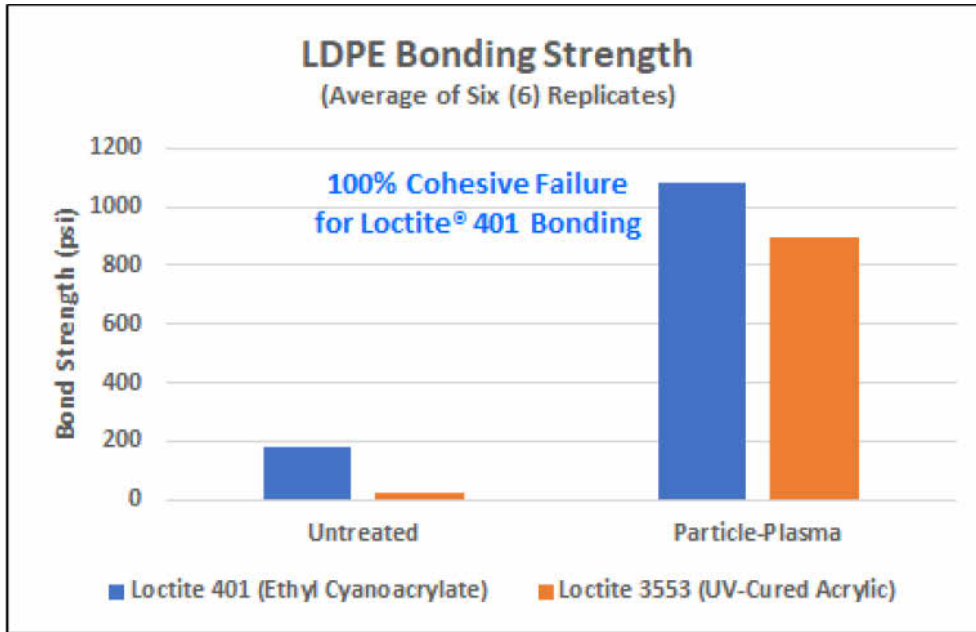


# CO<sub>2</sub> Removes Fingerprints



**Polypropylene (PP) Panel Cleaning**

# Bonding Performance



“Cleaned LDPE blocks bonded with 401 and 3553 showed enhanced surface profiles after failure testing of the bondlines. On these cleaned replicates, it appears that the adhesive penetrated into the surface of the LDPE and possibly contributed to the higher bond strengths.”

Test Methods:

ASTM D3163

Determining Strength of Adhesively Bonded Rigid Plastic Lap-Shear Joints in Shear by Tension Loading

ASTM D1002

Apparent Shear Strength of Single-Lap-Joint Adhesively Bonded Metal Specimens by Tension Loading (Metal-to-Metal)

Process Equipment:

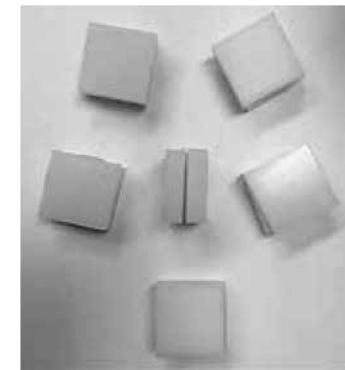
Test Equipment:

- Dickson THDX hygrometer
- Instron 4400R Mechanical Properties Tester
- 30 kN load cell

Ambient Test Conditions:

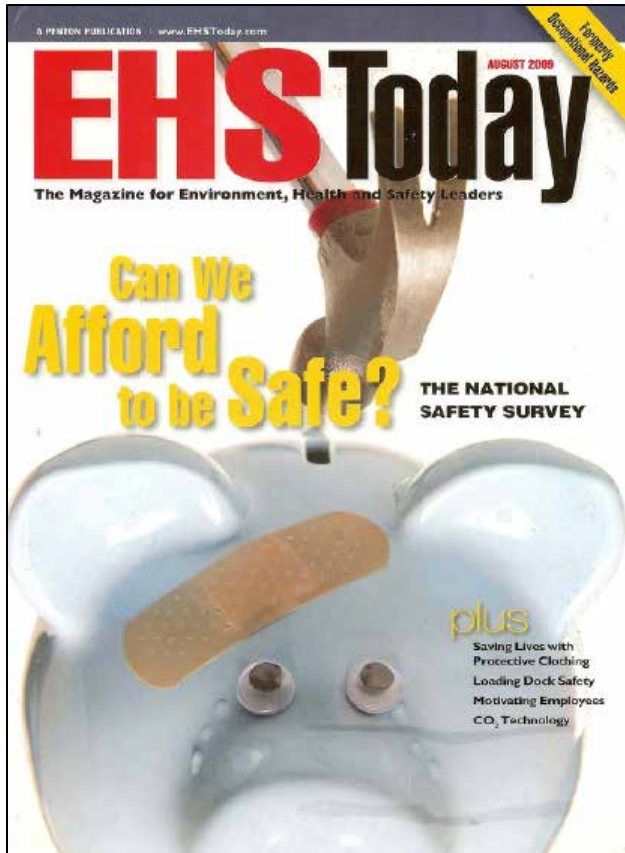
Temperature: 70 ° F

Relative Humidity: 55 %



LDPE Bonding Test Pairs

# Environmental, Health, and Safety



## Setting the Record Straight: CO<sub>2</sub> Technology is Part of the Solution

Carbon dioxide technology often is misunderstood, especially regarding the global warming controversy. The bottom line is that CO<sub>2</sub> technology is good for people, businesses and the environment.

BY DAVID JACKSON

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) technology is important in many commercial and industrial applications. For example, leading companies including Western Digital, Petrol, Claitor, Borealis, Resilience and Seagate have implemented CO<sub>2</sub>-based cleaning technology because it has improved the productivity, worker safety and profitability of their precision cleaning operations. These same businesses have implemented CO<sub>2</sub> technology as a strategy for complying with stringent environmental regulations.

CO<sub>2</sub> is produced and captured as a byproduct of natural and industrial processes (aka recycled CO<sub>2</sub>) and is a valuable resource for a number of commercial and industrial processes. Recycled CO<sub>2</sub> is a net benefit to some of energy conservation, pollution reduction and other important societal benefits. No additional quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> are added to the atmosphere by using this valuable waste byproduct. Used or recycled CO<sub>2</sub> are not considered generators of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is the position of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).<sup>1</sup>

Arguably the most important reason for using recycled CO<sub>2</sub> is that unlike other manufacturing agents, CO<sub>2</sub> can be used as a spray agent (pictured), immersion cleaning agent, surface treatment agent, coolant, lubricant and extraction solvent.



EHS Today | AUGUST 2009 | WWW.EHSTODAY.COM 39

## Environmental

- Renewable Resource
- No Water/Wastewater
- No Air Pollution
- No Environmental Permits
- No VOCs
- GWG Reporting Exempt

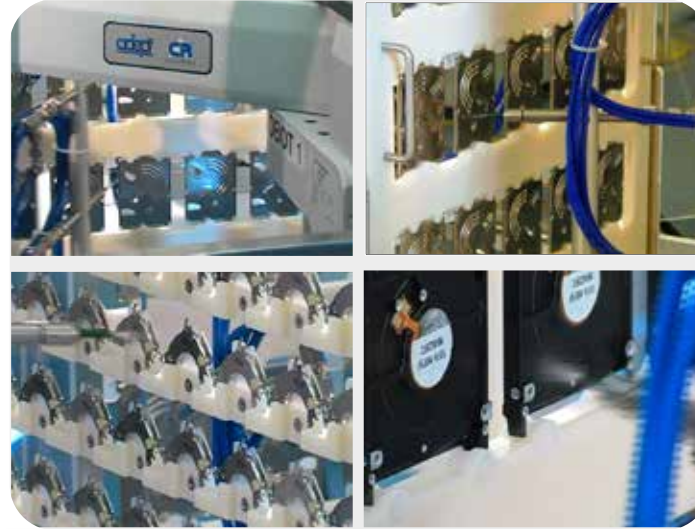
## Facilities and Workers

- Non-Corrosive
- Non-Toxic
- Non-Flammable
- Non-Contaminating

### Reference:

1. "Setting the Record Straight: CO<sub>2</sub> Technology is Part of the Solution", D. Jackson, EHS Today, August 2009.

# Cost-Benefits



## Cleaning Cost Comparison Between DI/US Immersion and CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray™ Cleaning

Deionized Water  
(Immersion/Drying)

**\$0.12-\$0.13/part**

CO<sub>2</sub>  
(Dry Spray)

**\$0.015-\$0.06/part**

**50% - 88% cost reduction -  
fully burdened**

## Economics

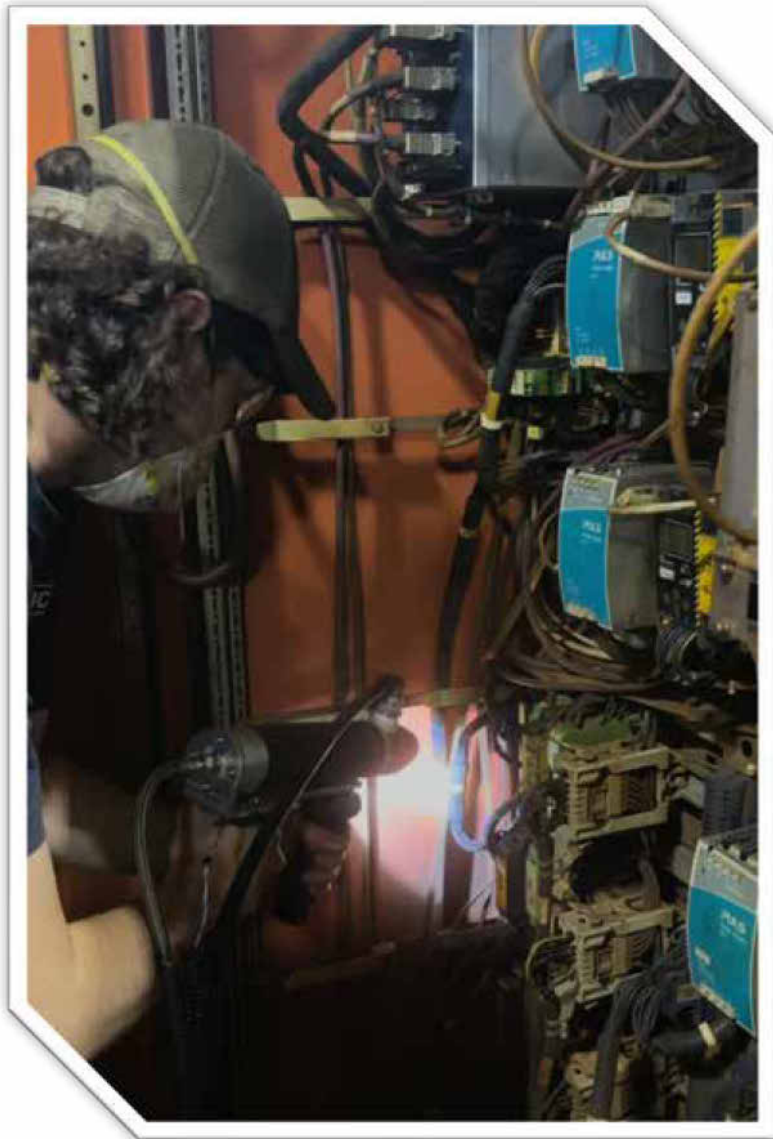
Low Cost of Operation  
Less Space  
Lower Energy  
Lower Labor  
No Waste Treatment  
Faster Processing  
Cash Flow Recovery

### Reference:

1. "Automated CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray Cleaning System for HDD Rework Parts", G.W. Knoth et al., Journal of the IEST, Volume 52, Number 1, April 2009.

Part 2

# CO<sub>2</sub> Surface Preparation Tools



# CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray Generators



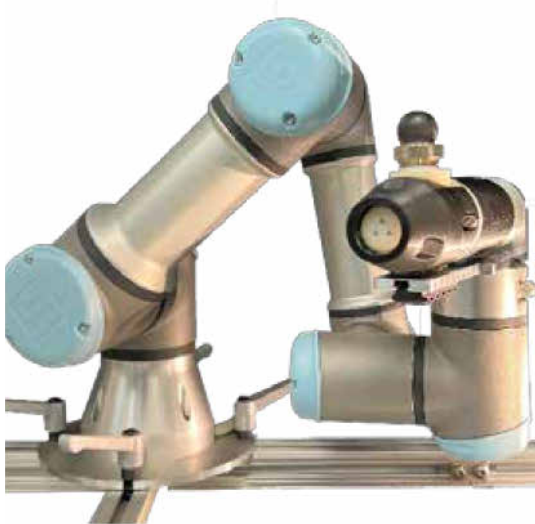
**PowerSno**<sup>™</sup>  
*Vector Pro*



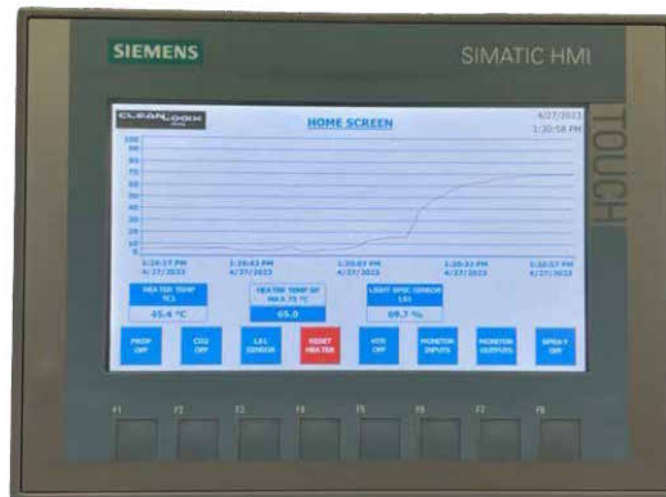
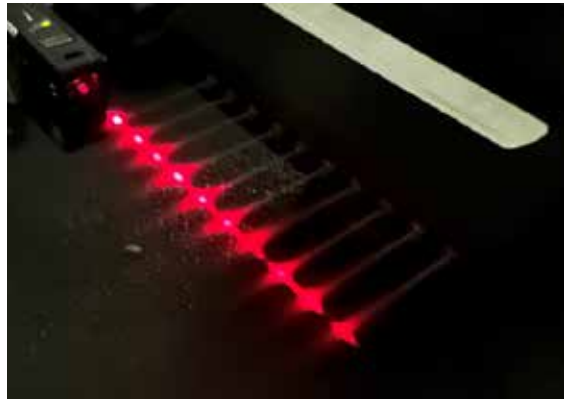
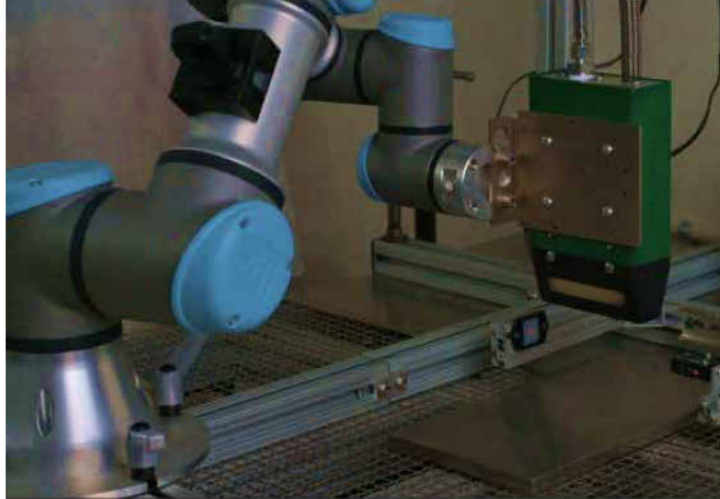
# Spray Applicators



## Micronizer™

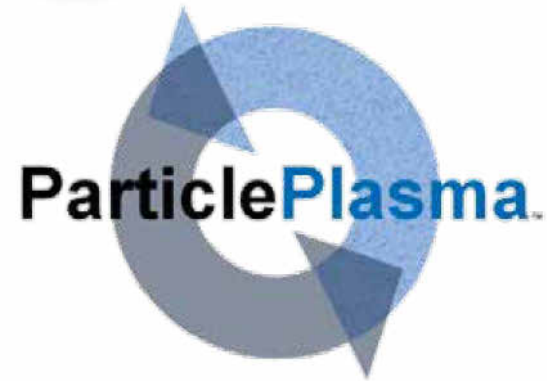


# Spray Automation and Control





# Atmospheric Plasma



# CO<sub>2</sub> Delivery Systems

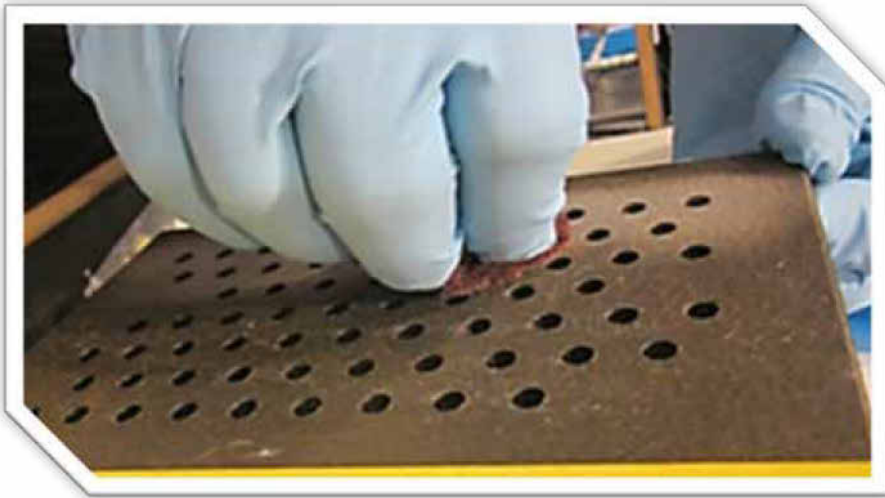


**PurCO<sub>2</sub>**<sup>TM</sup>



## Case Study

# Surface Prep For Rivetless Fastener Bonding



# CO<sub>2</sub> Spray Cleaning Process



CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray  
Cleaning (Only)

# Conventional Surface Prep Processes

Wipe Clean à CO<sub>2</sub>



Abrade à Wipe Clean\*  
(Current Method)

BMS 11-7 Wipe  
Cleaning Solvent

Scotch-Brite  
Scouring Pad



# Adhesive Bonding Nutplate



Apply Adhesive  
3M Epoxy EC-  
3333



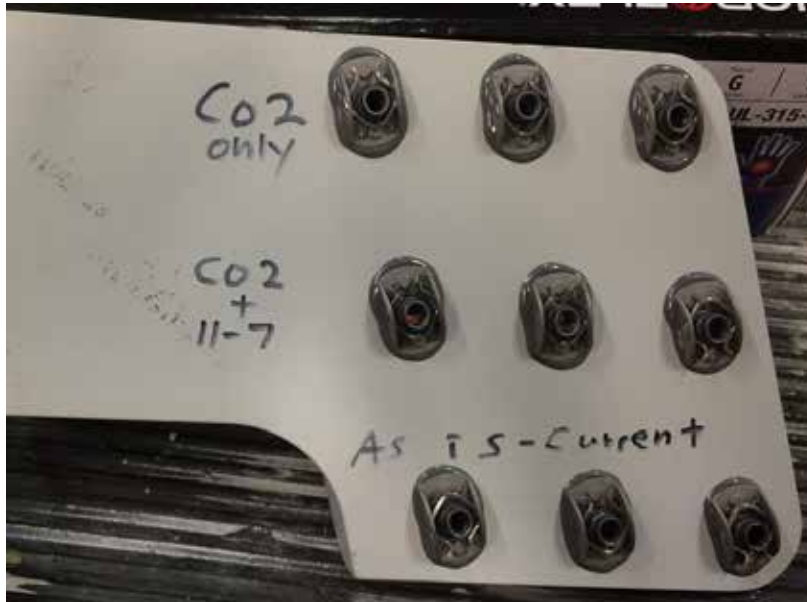
Apply Tension

# Pull Test Groups



**Cured Nutplates  
(with rubber nutplate tensioners in place)**

# Nutplate Pull Testing



**Rubber Tensioners  
Removed from Nutplates**



**Click Bond Pull Tester  
Model CB602**



# Results and Benefits

## Pull Test Results:

- All three surface prep methods passed the 60 lbs. (minimum) pull test requirement.
- None of the nutplates failed at 90 lbs. pull test.

## CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray Cleaning Benefits:

- CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray cleaning eliminates harsh cleaning solvents and wipe cleaning smears, and in most cases, requires only a single step.
- Cost reductions for conventional cleaning items such as BMS 11-7 wipe cleaning solvent, scouring pads, solvent wipers, hazardous waste bags, rubber gloves, etc.
- Reduction in hazardous waste disposal costs.
- CO<sub>2</sub> chemistry removes silicone residues (replaces fluorinated/chlorinated solvents).
- CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray cleaning can be easily automated or integrated directly into existing manufacturing and assembly processes and equipment (i.e., CNC machining).
- CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray cleaning can be hybridized with a rotary brush, atmospheric plasma, and/or surface analysis to provide a robust, selective, and smart surface preparation process for many different adhesive bonding applications.

# Manual CO<sub>2</sub> Prep Solutions



**Scotch-Brite**



**CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray**

**Note 1.** Abrasives can grind surface contaminants deep into the surface. Surface contaminants must be removed prior to abrasive treatment.

## Optimized Manual CO<sub>2</sub> Prep Methods/<sup>1</sup>

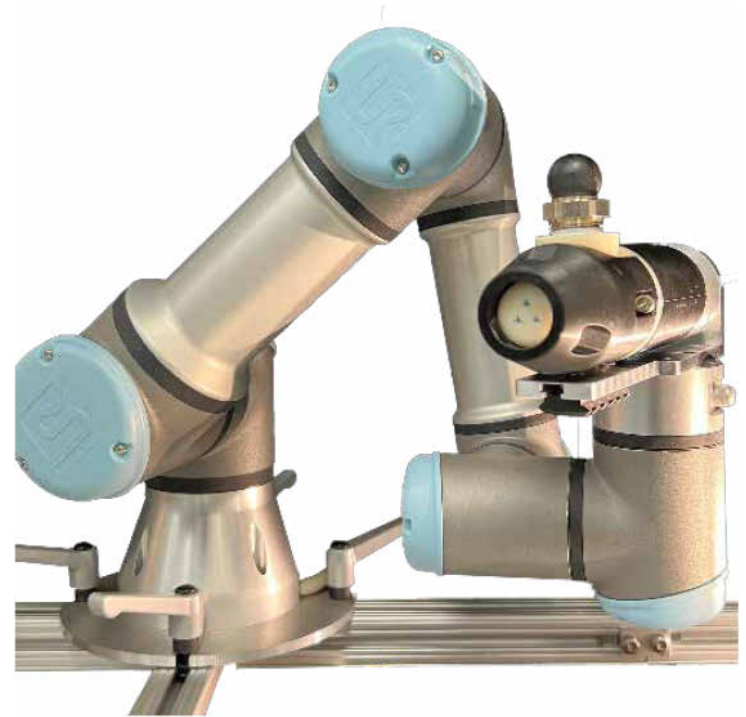
**Spray Clean → Bond  
or  
Spray Clean → Abrade → Spray Clean → Bond**

# Automated CO<sub>2</sub> Prep Solutions



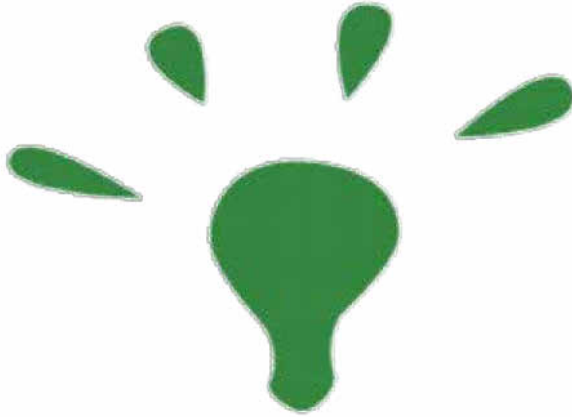
<https://www.andrewstool.com/surface-preparation-tool>

**Pneumatic Rotary Grinder**



**Robotic CO<sub>2</sub> Composite Spray**

# Contact Information



clean  
imagineering™

**CLEANLOGIX™**  
a division of Clean Imagineering LLC

26074 Avenue Hall Unit 6  
Santa Clarita, CA 91355 U.S.A.  
[info@cleanimagineering.com](mailto:info@cleanimagineering.com)

Clean Manufacturing, *Reimagined.*

For more information, please visit <http://www.cleanimagineering.com>

© Clean Imagineering, LLC  
All Rights Reserved