

# PMD (UK) LTD PROCESS DATA

PMD (UK) Ltd, Broad Lane, Coventry, CV5 7AY, England. Telephone 024 7646 6691 Fax 024 7647 3034  
Web Site: www.pmdgroup.co.uk Email: sales@pmdgroup.co.uk

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ISSUE 2  
PREV 1

## Ni-STAR MP ELECTROLESS NICKEL PLATING PROCESS

### INTRODUCTION

Ni-Star MP is a state of the art electroless nickel-plating process, designed to deposit a uniform, extremely bright nickel - phosphorus deposit. Ni-Star MP has been designed to plate on ferrous and non-ferrous substrates. Ni-Star MP is particularly suitable for plating on aluminium alloys.

Ni-Star MP is supplied as a 3-part process:-

Ni-Star MP Part 1	Make up and Replenishment additive
Ni-Star MP Part 2	Make up additive
Ni-Star MP Part 3	Replenishment additive

### BENEFITS

Bright deposits throughout solution life

Consistent performance throughout bath life

Excellent ductility and adhesion throughout bath life

High deposition rates throughout bath life, 17 - 25 microns per hour

Good solution stability

Can be used for rack and barrel plating

### SOLUTION MAKE UP

Ni-Star MP Part 1	8% v/v
Ni Star MP Part 2	15% v/v

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**OPERATING DATA**

Nickel	5.5 - 6.5 g/L, optimum 6.0 g/L
Sodium hypophosphite	27 – 33g/L optimum 30g/L
Temperature	85 - 90°C
pH	4.6 - 4.9
Agitation	Air movement
Filtration	Continuous 5 micron or less
Loading	0.5 - 1.7 dm <sup>2</sup> /L
Plating Rate	17 - 25 Microns/hour

Note: The plating rate is dependent on pH, temperature and bath age.

It is important not to leave the working bath idle at operating temperature for long periods of time. This activity will not only cause solution imbalance but also waste heat and expensive chemicals.

**EQUIPMENT**

- Tanks - High density polypropylene is recommended or 316 Stainless Steel.
- Heating - PTFE or 316 Stainless Steel are recommended. Steam coils can be used, again made from PTFE or Stainless Steel.
- Filtration - 10 bath turnovers per hour through 5 micron or smaller filter bags or cartridges. All filter units must be of non-metallic parts.

It is recommended that the solution tank and filter bodies are cleaned out at the end of every working day. If there is any sign of nickel metal the tank should be cleaned with 50% Nitric Acid.

- Extraction - Essential

**INSTALLATION**

It is essential that the tanks to be used for PMD Ni-Star MP are thoroughly cleaned and leached before any chemistry is introduced. See Equipment Maintenance for procedure.

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1. Half fill the clean empty tank with DI Water.
2. Add the required volume of Ni-Star MP Part 1 and mix well.
3. Add the required volume of Ni-Star MP Part 2 and mix well.
4. Make up to final volume with DI Water and mix well.
5. Analyse solution and adjust as necessary.
6. Heat solution to operating temperature.

**PROCESS SEQUENCE**

See notes on pre-treatment.

**MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL**

The solution should be analysed regularly and maintained at the optimum concentrations detailed under operating data.

Nickel analysis is used as a basis of maintaining the additions of Ni-Star MP Part 1 and Ni-Star MP Part 3.

Ni-Star MP Part 1 and Ni-Star MP Part 3 are added in a 1: 0.75 ratio.

<b>Analysis</b>			<b>Additions</b>	
<b>Titre</b>	<b>Nickel</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Mls/litre Ni-Star MP Part 1</b>	<b>Mls/litre Ni-Star MP Part 3</b>
5.1	6.0	100%	0	0
5.0	5.9	98%	1.7	1.3
4.9	5.8	96%	3.3	2.5
4.8	5.6	94%	4.9	3.6
4.7	5.5	92%	6.4	4.8
4.6	5.4	90%	8.0	6.0
4.5	5.3	88%	9.5	7.2
4.4	5.2	86%	11.1	8.3
4.3	5.0	84%	12.7	9.5
4.2	4.9	82%	14.2	10.7
4.1	4.8	80%	15.8	11.8
4.0	4.7	78%	17.3	13.0
3.9	4.6	76%	18.9	14.2

pH - The replenishment chemistry should maintain the pH within the specified range. If it is necessary to adjust use a 50% v/v solution of ammonia or a 10% v/v solution of sulphuric acid.

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Notes

1. To provide optimum plating conditions it would be preferable to make frequent additions.
2. A complete solution replenishment is achieved when 80mls per litre additions of Ni-Star MP Part 1 and 60 mls per litre Part 3 have been made.
3. It is unwise to operate below 90% strength. Should this occur then make several additions to restore optimum operating conditions. Failure to keep the bath at optimum can lead to instability and shorten life of the bath. Large additions may lead to over stability of the bath.

**ANALYSIS METHODS**

Nickel Concentration

Reagents

0.1 M EDTA (standard volumetric solution)  
50% ammonia solution  
Murexide indicator

Method

1. Pipette 5.0mls of bath (previously cooled) into a conical flask.
2. Add 50mls of DI water.
3. Add approximately 10mls 50% ammonia solution.
4. Add a small spatula tip of murexide.
5. Titrate against 0.1 M EDTA solution to a purple end point.
6. Record titre = t mls.

Calculation

$t \times 1.174 = \text{g/L Nickel.}$

Replenishment

Refer to table in Maintenance and Control for appropriate additions.

Sodium Hypophosphite

Reagents

0.1 N iodine (standard volumetric solution)  
Concentrated hydrochloric acid  
0.1 N sodium thiosulphate (standard volumetric solution)  
Iodine indicator solution

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Method

1. Pipette 5.0mls of bath(previously cooled) into an iodine flask.
2. Add approximately 50mls DI Water.
3. Add 50mls concentrated hydrochloric acid.
4. Pipette 50.0mls 0.1N iodine into flask. Stopper flask and shake.
5. Leave in a dark cupboard for 30 minutes.
6. Titrate with 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate to a pale straw colour.
7. Add a few drops of iodine indicator and continue titration to a clear end point.

Calculation

$(50-t) \times 1.08 = \text{g/L sodium hypophosphite.}$

Replenishment

For every 1 g/L required add 2.3 ml/L Ni-Star MP Part 3. Do not add more than 7ml/L in a single addition.

**EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE**

Good housekeeping in electroless nickel plating is essential. All electroless nickel processes are sensitive to contamination such as metals, sulphur compounds and particulate matter such as dust. Great care should be taken to avoid contamination.

It is good practice to pump the solution out through the filter each day and wash the tank out. Once a week(or more often if required) carry out the full stripping procedure as described below.

When not in use the solution should be covered to reduce evaporation losses and contamination.

**STRIPPING PROCEDURE**

When preparing brand new equipment fill the tank with fresh 50% v/v nitric acid and pump round the system for a minimum of 8 hours. This passivates stainless steel and leaches out soluble organics from plastic equipment. This should be followed by a thorough washing as indicated below.

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Used tanks should be stripped regularly as follows:

1. Transfer the solution to spare tank.
2. Remove and clean filter bags.
3. Rinse and pump water round the equipment.
4. Fill the tank with 50% nitric acid.
5. Circulate the acid to ensure that all surfaces are contacted.
6. Leave overnight to strip nickel deposits which may have built up.
7. Pump acid to storage or effluent.
8. Wash out the tank and circulate water round system thoroughly.
9. Drain tank.
10. Fill tank with deionised water and circulate.
11. Drain tank.
12. Fit new filter.
13. Return nickel solution to tank, make up to volume with deionised water and analyse.

## **NOTES**

### **Pre-Treatments**

Correct cleaning is absolutely vital in electroless nickel plating. Good rinsing is also important in order not to drag into the solution ions which could cause contamination of the Ni-Star MP.

It is preferable that the articles enter the solution with an alkaline rather than acid film in order to give the best possible start to the process and increase adhesion.

All materials must be free of oils, grease, organic contaminants, oxides and scales. It is very important that the base metal itself is carefully examined for physical damage such as scratches, pits, inclusions, cracks, roll or extrusion marks, all of which may adversely affect the appearance and performance of the electroless nickel deposit.

The general pre-treatment sequence for steel is as follows.

1. Econoclense S, hot soak clean.
2. Rinse.
3. Econoclense D, periodic reverse clean.
4. Rinse.
5. Econovate acid activate or pickle (vary concentration and temperature depending on requirement).
6. Rinse.
7. Econoclense D, anodic clean.
8. Rinse.
9. Ni-Star MP Electroless Nickel.

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Ferrous metals, including low carbon steel, high carbon low alloy steels, cast iron, cobalt and nickel together with precious metals will all plate spontaneously on immersion in the Ni-Star MP solution.

Copper and its alloys, zinc, lead, tin, chromium and cadmium all need initiation before they will plate. This may be carried out using a separate electrolytic nickel strike.

Stainless steels should be treated in a Woods nickel strike solution before immersing in the Ni-Star MP.

Non metals such as alumina, graphite, plastics and silicon can also be coated after using appropriate pre-treatment systems.

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**DISPOSAL**

Dispose of in accordance with Local Authority requirements.

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**PRODUCT FAMILIES**

The following products or product families are referred to in this data sheet.

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Product Number</u>
Econoclense D	206004
Econoclense S	206005
Econovate Dry Acid Salt	223001
Ni-Star MP Part 1 (25L)	557014
Ni-Star MP Part 1 (200L)	557026
Ni-Star MP Part 1 (1000L IBC)	557033
Ni-Star MP Part 2 (25L)	557015
Ni-Star MP Part 2 (200L)	557027
Ni-Star MP Part 2 (1000L IBC)	557034
Ni-Star MP Part 3 (25L)	555009
Ni-Star MP Part 3 (200L)	555018
Ni-Star MP Part 3 (1000L IBC)	555020

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