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CHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR INDUSTRY
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T.C. 234
Rust Preventative

DESCRIPTION

T.C. 234, as shipped, is a fluid liquid, somewhat translucent, with a light greenish color. It has a viscosity slightly greater than water. The concentrated material and its solutions are moderately alkaline, giving pH values between 8.5 and 9.5 at 20° C. The product is stable and resistant to heat and contamination to unusual degrees in normal use. Adulteration with mineral acids should be avoided. A thin layer of light yellow froth tends to collect upon the surface of the undiluted liquid. This is normal and indicates only that the solution is saturated with one of the inhibitors. T.C. 234 completely dilutes with water to form uniform dispersions of somewhat turbid characteristics. After drying, T.C. 234 leaves a film that has non-tacky properties and a high resistance to oxygen attacks. The film is also a barrier to sulfurous and ozone fumes resulting in a special beneficial anti-tarnish attribute when applied to silver and copper alloy surfaces.

The non-oily properties of the protective films generally permit adhesions to labels and decals, or the application of paints frequently used in color-coding metal parts. The films also have certain qualities of lubricity which make them resistant to abrasion and wear, and aid in the torque and leak-sealant function of threaded fittings and screw-fasteners.

PURPOSE

T.C. 234 is designed to provide indoor protection against corrosion and tarnish on the surfaces of not only iron and steel parts, but also on the surfaces of copper, brass, aluminum and aluminum alloys, zinc and galvanized articles, and on silver and zinc phosphate coatings.

APPLICATION

T.C. 234 is applied by tank immersion methods from full-strength down to 2% volume. Average indoor protective values are normally obtained in the concentration range from 5% to 20% by volume. For more corrosive environments, the use-concentration should be increased as needed. Temperatures employed may be 100° F-130° F. No water rinse is required, and the work should be dried by evaporation in air or by forced hot air to set up the protective films.