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Superseding AMS-QQ-N-290A

Nickel Plating (Electrodeposited)

RATIONALE

AMS-QQ-N-290B has been reinstated to cover previously qualified products. New design applications are encouraged to consider AMS2403 and AMS2423.

NOTICE

The original issue of this document was taken directly from U.S. Military Specification QQ-N-290A and contained only minor editorial and format changes required to bring it into conformance with the publishing requirements of SAE technical standards. The initial release of AMS-QQ-N-290 is intended to replace QQ-N-290A. Any part numbers established by the original specification remain unchanged.

The original Military Specification was adopted as an SAE standard under the provisions of the SAE Technical Standards Board (TSB) Rules and Regulations (TSB 001) pertaining to accelerated adoption of government specifications and standards. TSB rules provide for (a) the publication of portions of unrevised government specifications and standards without consensus voting at the SAE Committee level, and (b) the use of the existing government specification or standard format.

Under Department of Defense policies and procedures, any qualification requirements and associated qualified products lists are mandatory for DOD contracts. Any requirement relating to qualified products lists (QPL's) has not been adopted by SAE and is not part of this SAE technical document.

1. SCOPE

1.1 Form

These products have been used typically for electrodeposited nickel plating on steel, copper and copper alloys, and zinc and zinc alloys, but usage is not limited to such applications.

1.2 Classification

1.2.1 Classes

Electrodeposited nickel plating covered by this specification shall be of the following classes, as specified (See 6.2):

Class 1 - Corrosion protective plating

Class 2 - Engineering plating

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1.2.2 Grades

Class 1 plating shall be of the following grades, as specified (See 6.2):

Grade A - 0.0016 inch thick
Grade B - 0.0012 inch thick
Grade C - 0.0010 inch thick
Grade D - 0.0008 inch thick
Grade E - 0.0006 inch thick
Grade F - 0.0004 inch thick
Grade G - 0.0002 inch thick

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The issue of the following documents in effect on the date of the purchase order forms a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. The supplier may work to a subsequent revision of a document unless a specific document issue is specified. When the referenced document has been cancelled and no superseding document has been specified, the last published issue of that document shall apply.

2.1 U.S. Government Publications

Available from the Document Automation and Productions Service (DAPS), Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Tel: 215-697-6257, <http://assist.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>.

MIL-S-5002 Surface Treatments and Inorganic Coatings for Metal Surfaces of Weapons Systems
MIL-STD-1916 DoD Preferred Methods for Acceptance of Product

2.2 ASTM Publications

Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Tel: 610-832-9585, www.astm.org.

ASTM B 487 Measuring Metal and Oxide Coating Thickness by Microscopic Examination of a Cross Section
ASTM B 504 Measuring the Thickness of Metallic Coatings by the Coulometric Method
ASTM B 529 Measurement of Coating Thickness by the Eddy Current Test Method; Nonconductive Coatings on Nonmagnetic Basis Metals
ASTM B 530 Measurement of Coating Thickness by the Magnetic Method: Electrodeposited Nickel Coatings on Magnetic and Nonmagnetic Substrates
ASTM E 376 Measuring Coating Thickness by Magnetic-Field or Eddy Current (Electromagnetic) Examination Methods

2.3 Other Publications

ANSI/ASQ Z1.4 Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Materials

The materials used shall be such as to produce platings which meet the requirements of this specification.

3.2 General Requirements

3.2.1 High Tensile Strength Steel Parts

Unless otherwise specified, steel parts having an ultimate tensile strength greater than 240,000 pounds per square inch (psi) shall not be plated without specific approval of the procuring activity (See 6.2).

3.2.2 Stress Relief Treatment

Unless otherwise specified, all steel parts which are machined, ground, cold formed or cold straightened, shall be given a heat treatment at a minimum of $375\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25$ ($191\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 14$) for 3 hours or more prior to cleaning and plating for the relief of damaging residual tensile stresses (See 6.2 and 6.4).

3.2.3 Cleaning

Unless otherwise specified, all steel parts shall be cleaned in accordance with MIL-S-5002 (See 6.2). Other basis metals shall be cleaned by methods which shall not damage the substrate and shall not interfere with adhesion of the deposit (See 6.5).

3.2.4 Plating Application

Unless otherwise specified, the plating shall be applied after all basis metal heat treatments and mechanical operations such as machining, brazing, welding, forming and perforating of the article have been completed (See 6.2).

3.2.5 Underplating

When specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (See 6.2), Class 1 plating shall be applied over a plating of copper on steels, copper and copper based alloys. Class 1 plating shall be applied over an underplating of copper or yellow brass on zinc and zinc based alloys. In no case, shall the copper underplate (See 3.3.1.1.2 and Table 1) be substituted for any part of the specified nickel thickness.

3.2.6 Class 1 Processing

Parts for Class 1 deposition shall be plated to specific dimensions as specified (See 3.3.1.1). When specified, parts shall be processed in accordance with procedural instructions for form of nickel deposit (See 6.2 and 6.7).

3.2.7 Class 2 Processing

Parts for Class 2 deposition shall be plated to specific dimensions as specified (See 3.3.1.2). When specified, parts shall be processed in accordance with procedural instructions of the procuring activity (See 6.2).

3.2.8 Coverage

Unless otherwise specified, the plating shall cover all surfaces including roots of threads, corners and recesses (See 6.2).

3.2.9 Boundaries

Boundaries of Class 2 plating which cover only a portion of the surface shall be free from beads, nodules, jagged edges and other irregularities.

3.2.10 Surface Finish

Unless otherwise specified, either a fully bright or dull (semi-bright finish shall be acceptable (See 6.2 and 6.7)).

3.2.11 Embrittlement Relief

All steel parts having a hardness of 40 HRC and higher shall be baked at a minimum of $375\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25$ ($191\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 14$) for 3 hours or more, within 4 hours after plating, to provide hydrogen embrittlement relief (See 6.6). The baked parts, when tested in accordance with 4.5.3, shall not crack or fail by fracture (See 4.4.3.3). Plated springs and other parts subject to flexure shall not be flexed prior to the hydrogen embrittlement relief treatment.

3.3 Detail Requirements

3.3.1 Thickness of Plating

3.3.1.1 Class 1

Unless otherwise specified, the minimum thickness of Class 1 nickel plating shall be as specified in Table 1 on all visible surfaces which can be touched by a ball 0.75 inch (19 mm) in diameter. All other surfaces which cannot be touched by the 0.75 inch (19 mm) diameter ball shall not be less than the minimum thickness specified in Table 1.

3.3.1.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, the minimum nickel plating for ferrous materials or for zinc and zinc base alloys shall be Grade C. Unless otherwise specified, the minimum nickel plating for copper and copper alloys shall be Grade D. If the maximum thickness for Grade A is not specified in the contract, order or applicable drawing, the thickness shall not exceed 0.0020 inch (51 micrometers) on all visible surfaces which can be touched by the 0.75 inch (19 mm) diameter ball.

3.3.1.1.2 Underplate

When an underplate is employed (See 3.2.5), the thickness of the copper or other copper base alloy shall be as specified (see Table 1). The thickness of the underplate shall not be used in the determination of the specified nickel plating thickness.

TABLE 1 - MINIMUM THICKNESS OF CLASS 1 NICKEL PLATING

Basis Metal		Plating Thickness			
Steels <u>1/</u> , Zinc and Zinc Alloys <u>2/</u> - Coating Grade	Copper and Copper Alloys <u>3/</u> - Coating Grade	Surface touched by 0.75 inch dia. All (See 3.3.1.1)		All other surfaces <u>5/</u>	
		Inch-Min.	Equiv.- Micro-meters <u>4/</u> (approx.)	Inch-Min.	Equiv.- Micro-meters <u>4/</u> (approx.)
A	-	0.0016	40	0.0012	30
B	B	0.0012	30	0.0010	25
C	C	0.0010	25	0.0008	20
D	D	0.0008	20	0.0006	15
E	E	0.0006	15	0.0004	10
F	F	0.0004	10	0.0002	5
-	G	0.0002	5	0.0001	3

1/ Copper underplate shall be 0.0002 inch minimum. May range to 0.0010 inch depending on thickness of nickel plating. Use of extremely thin strikes may cause operational difficulties.

2/ Zinc and zinc alloys shall have a copper underplate of 0.0002 inch minimum thickness.

3/ Copper alloys containing zinc equal to or greater than 40 percent shall have a copper underplate of 0.0003 inch minimum thickness.

4/ 0.001 inch = 1 mil = 25.4 micrometers (microns).

5/ Threads, holes, deep recesses, bases of angles and similar areas.

3.3.1.2 Class 2

The thickness for Class 2 nickel plating shall be as specified in the contract, purchase order or on the applicable drawing (See 6.2). If a thickness is not specified, it shall be 0.003 inch (0.076 mm) for the finished part. In no case, shall the minimum nickel plating thickness be less than 0.002 inch (0.051 mm). The thickness requirement for Class 2 plating shall apply after all metal finishing operations have been completed.

3.3.2 Adhesion

The adhesion of the nickel plating and any undercoat or nickel layers shall be such that when examined at a magnification of approximately 4 diameters, neither the nickel plating, any layers of nickel plating nor any electrodeposited undercoat shall show separation from the basis metal or from each other at their common interface(s) when subjected to the test described in 4.5.2. The interface between a plating and the basis metal is the surface of the basis metal before plating. The formation of cracks in the basis metal or plate which do not result in flaking, peeling or blistering of the plate shall be considered as conformance to this requirement.

3.4 Workmanship

3.4.1 Basis Metal

The basis metal shall be free from visible defects that will be detrimental to the appearance or protective value of the plating. The basis metal shall be subject to such cleaning and plating procedures as necessary to yield deposits herein specified.

3.4.2 Plating

The nickel plating shall be smooth, fine grained, adherent, uniform in appearance, free from blisters, pits, nodules, excessive edge build-up and other defects. The plating shall show no indication of contamination or improper operation of equipment used to produce the nickel deposit, such as excessively powdered or darkened platings, build-up and other defects. The size and number of contact marks shall be at a minimum consistent with good practice. The location of contact marks shall be in areas of minimum exposure to service environmental conditions where important to the function of the part. Superficial staining which has been demonstrated as resulting from rinsing, or slight discoloration resulting from baking operations to relieve embrittlement, as specified above (See 3.2.11), shall not be cause for rejection. All details of workmanship shall conform to the best practice for high quality plating.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Responsibility for Inspection

Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the supplier is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or order, the supplier may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure that supplies and services conform to specified requirements.

4.2 Classification of Inspection

The inspection requirements specified herein are classified as follows:

- 1 - Production control inspection (See 4.3)
- 2 - Quality conformance inspection (See 4.4)

4.3 Production Control Inspection

4.3.1 Control Records

When specified in the contract or order (See 6.2), the supplier shall maintain a record of each processing bath, showing all additional chemicals or treatment solutions to the unit, the results of all analyses performed and the quantity of parts plated during operation. Upon request of the procuring activity, such records shall be made available. These records shall be maintained for not less than one year after completion of the contract or purchase order.

4.3.2 Production Control

The equipment, procedures and operations employed by a supplier shall be capable of producing high quality electrodeposited platings of nickel on ferrous alloys, copper and copper alloys, zinc and zinc alloys as specified in this document. When specified by the procuring activity (See 6.2), the supplier, prior to production, shall demonstrate the capability of the process used to show freedom from hydrogen embrittlement damage as indicated by satisfactory behavior of specimens prepared (See 6.2.2) and tested in accordance with 4.3.2.1 to comply to the requirements of MIL-S-5002 for preproduction process qualification.

4.3.2.1 Preproduction Control

For preproduction control four round notched steel specimens shall be prepared in accordance with 4.4.4.2 from four individual heats for a total of 16 specimens, using the specified steel alloy for which preproduction examination of the process is to be demonstrated. Specimens shall be heat treated to the maximum tensile strength representing production usage. The specimens shall be given the same pre-treatments, proposed for production. The specimens shall be subject to test detailed in 4.5.3. The process shall be considered satisfactory if all specimens show no indication of cracks or failure. The test results and production control information shall be submitted to the procuring activity for approval. Until approval has been received, parts shall not be plated.

4.3.3 Frequency of Tests

To assure continuous control of the process as required by MIL-S-5002 and to prevent detrimental hydrogen embrittlement during production, the satisfactory behavior of specimens, prepared and tested in accordance with Table 2, shall be made once each month or more frequently if required by the procuring activity. The results of tests made to determine conformance of electrodeposited platings to all requirements of this specification for definite contracts or purchase order are acceptable as evidence of the properties being obtained with the equipment and procedures employed.

TABLE 2 - PRODUCTION CONTROL TESTS AND SPECIMENS

Test	For Coating Classes	Requirement Paragraphs	Specimen Preparation Paragraphs 1/	Test Reference Paragraphs
Thickness	1 and 2	3.3.1, 3.3.1.1 and 3.3.1.2	4.4.4 and 4.4.4.1	4.5.1
Adhesion	1 and 2	3.3.2	4.4.4 and 4.4.4.1	4.5.2
Hydrogen embrittlement	1 and 2	3.2.11	4.3.4, 4.4.4, and 4.4.4.2	4.5.3

1/ Standard alloy steels shall be used for production control specimens. The selection shall be at the option of the supplier; however, alloy steels such as 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4340, 8645, and 8740 conforming to AMS or ASTM specifications shall be used.

4.3.4 Production Control Specimens

Test specimens for production control shall be prepared in accordance with 4.4.4 and 4.4.4.1 as applicable for the thickness and adhesion tests detailed in Table 2. Specimens for the production control embrittlement relief test shall be four round notched steel specimens of alloy steel 4340 conforming to QQ-S-624, heat treated to the maximum tensile strength, from one or more heats, and prepared in accordance with 4.4.4.2.

4.4 Quality Conformance Inspection:

4.4.1 Lot

A lot shall consist of plated articles of the same metal composition, class and grade plated and treated under the same conditions and approximately the same size and shape submitted for inspection at one time.

4.4.2 Sampling for Visual Examination and Non Destructive Tests

Sampling for visual examination and non destructive tests shall be conducted as directed by the procuring activity (See 6.2) in accordance with MIL-STD-1916 or ANSI/ASQ Z1.4 or using Table 3. A sample of coated parts or articles shall be drawn by taking at random from each lot the number of articles in accordance with acceptable Quality Level (AQL) 1.5 percent defective in accordance with MIL-STD-1916 or ANSI/ASQ Z1.4, or as indicated in Table 3. The lot shall be accepted or rejected according to the procedures in 4.4.2.1 for visual examination and 4.4.2.2 for plating thickness (nondestructive tests).

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING FOR VISUAL EXAMINATION AND NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTS

Numbers of Items in Lot Inspections	Number of Items in Samples (Randomly Selected)	Acceptance number (maximum number of sample items nonconforming to any test)
15 or less	7 ^{1/}	0
16 to 40	10	0
41 to 110	15	0
111 to 300	25	1
301 to 500	35	1
501 and over	50	2

^{1/} If the number of items in the inspection lot is less than 7, the number of items in the sample shall equal the number of items in the inspection lot.

4.4.2.1 Visual Examination

Samples selected in accordance with 4.4.2 shall be examined for compliance with the requirements of 3.4.2 after plating. If the number of nonconforming articles exceeds the acceptance number for the sample, the lot represented by the sample shall be rejected.

4.4.2.2 Thickness of Plating (Nondestructive Tests)

Samples selected in accordance with 4.4.2 shall be inspected and the plating thickness measured by the applicable tests detailed in 4.5.1, at several locations on each article as defined in 3.3.1, 3.3.1.1 or 3.3.1.2, as applicable, for compliance with the requirements. The part of article shall be considered nonconforming if one or more measurements fail to meet the specified minimum thickness. If the number of defective items in any sample exceeds the acceptance number for the specified sample, the lot represented by the sample shall be rejected. Separate specimens (See 4.4.4.1) shall not be used for thickness measurements unless a need has been demonstrated.

4.4.3 Sampling for Destructive Tests

A random sample of four plated parts or articles shall be taken from each lot for each destructive test or separately plated specimens shall be prepared in accordance with 4.4.4, 4.4.4.1 and 4.4.4.2 to represent each lot. If the number of articles in the lot is four or less, the number of articles in the sample shall be specified by the procuring activity (See 6.2).

4.4.3.1 Thickness of Plating (Destructive Tests)

If sampling and testing for thickness of plating by nondestructive testing is not the option of the supplier, samples selected in accordance with 4.4.3 shall be measured for plating thickness by the applicable tests detailed in 4.5.1 at several locations as defined in 3.3.1, 3.3.1.1 or 3.3.1.2, for compliance with the requirements. If the plating thickness at any place on any article or specimen is less than the specified minimum thickness, the lot shall be rejected. Separate specimens (See 4.4.4.1) shall not be used for thickness measurements unless a need has been demonstrated.

4.4.3.2 Adhesion (Destructive Tests)

The articles or specimens used for the destructive thickness test (See 4.4.3.1), if of suitable size and form, may be used as the test pieces for the adhesion test to determine compliance with the requirements of 3.3.2. Failure of one or more of the test pieces shall constitute failure of the lot.

4.4.3.3 Hydrogen Embrittlement Relief (Destructive Tests)

Unless otherwise specified in the contract or order, conformance to the requirements of 3.2.11 for hydrogen embrittlement relief of treated steel parts shall be determined for those parts having a tensile strength of or heat treated to a tensile strength level of 240 000 psi or above and which will be subject to a sustained tensile load in use (See 6.2). A random sample of four plated articles shall be taken from each lot or four specimens, prepared in accordance with 4.4.4 and 4.4.4.2, shall be used to represent the lot. When tested as specified in 4.5.3, cracks or failure by fracture shall be cause for rejection. Failure of one or more of the test pieces shall reject the lot.

4.4.4 Quality Conformance Specimen Preparation

When the plated articles are of such form, shape, size and value as to prohibit use thereof, or are not readily adaptable to a test specified herein, or when destructive tests of small lot sizes are required the test shall be made by the use of separate specimens plated concurrently with the articles represented. The separate specimens shall be of a basis metal equivalent to that of the articles represented. "Equivalent" basis metal includes chemical composition, grade, condition and finish of surface prior to plating. For example, a cold-rolled steel surface should not be used to represent a hot-rolled steel surface. Due to the impracticality of forging or casting separate tests specimens, hot-rolled steel specimens may be used to represent forged and cast-steel articles. The separate specimens may be also cut from scrap castings when ferrous alloy castings are being plated. These separate specimens shall be introduced into a lot at regular intervals prior to the cleaning operations, preliminary to plating, and shall not be separated there from until after completion of plating. Conditions affecting the plating of specimens including the spacing, plating media, residual air pressure, temperature, etc. in respect to other objects being plated shall correspond as nearly as possible to those affecting the significant surfaces of the articles represented. Separate specimens shall not be used for thickness measurements, however, unless the necessity for their use has been demonstrated.

4.4.4.1 Specimens for Thickness and Adhesion Tests

If separate specimens for thickness and adhesion tests are required, they shall be strips approximately 1 inch wide, 4 inches long and 0.04 inch thick.

4.4.4.2 Specimens for Embrittlement Relief

Separate specimens for embrittlement relief test shall be round notched specimens with the axis of the specimen (load direction) perpendicular to the short transverse grain flow direction. The configuration shall be in accordance with Figure 8 of ASTM E 8 for rounded specimens. Specimens shall have a 60 degree V-notch located approximately at the center of the gage length. The cross section area at the root of the vee shall be approximately equal to half the area of the full cross section area of the specimen's reduced section. The vee shall have a 0.010 inch \pm 0.0005 radius of curvature at the base of the notch (See 6.2.2).

4.5 Tests

4.5.1 Thickness

For nondestructive measuring of plating thickness, procedures in accordance with ASTM E 376 (Magnetic-Field or Eddy-Current), ASTM B 529 (eddy current), or ASTM B 530 (magnetic test) may be used. For destructive measuring of plating thickness, procedures in accordance with ASTM B 487 (microscopic) or ASTM B 504 (coulometric) may be used. At the option of the supplier other instruments, such as those employing the principle of beta-radiation back scatter or X-ray spectrometry may be used.

4.5.2 Adhesion

Adhesion may be determined by scraping the surface or shearing with a sharp edge, knife, or razor through the plating down to the basis metal and examining at four diameters magnification for evidence of non-adhesion. Alternatively, the article or specimen may be clamped in a vise and the projecting portion bent back and forth until rupture occurs. If the edge of the ruptured plating can be peeled back or if separation between the plating and the basis metal can be seen at the point of rupture when examined at four diameters magnification, adhesion is not satisfactory.

4.5.3 Embrittlement Relief

Compliance with 3.2.11 shall be determined with samples of plated parts taken as specified in 4.4.3.3. Parts such as spring pins, lock rings, etc., which are installed in holes or rods shall be similarly assembled using the applicable parts specifications or drawing tolerances which impose the maximum sustained tensile load on the plated part. The selected samples shall be subjected to a sustained tensile load equal to 115 percent of the maximum design yield load for which the part was designed. Parts which require special fixtures, extreme loads to comply with the above requirements, or where the maximum design yield load is not known, may be represented by separate specimens prepared in accordance with 4.4.4.3. The notched specimens shall be subject to a sustained tensile load equal to 75 percent of the ultimate notch tensile strength of the material. The articles, parts or specimens shall be held under load for at least 200 hours and then examined for cracks or fracture.

5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

5.1 Packaging and Packing

Preservation, packaging and packing methods for electrodeposited nickel plated parts or articles employed by a supplier shall be such as to preclude damaging during shipment and handling.

6. NOTES

6.1 A change bar (I) located in the left margin is for the convenience of the user in locating areas where technical revisions, not editorial changes, have been made to the previous issue of this document. An (R) symbol to the left of the document title indicates a complete revision of the document, including technical revisions. Change bars and (R) are not used in original publications, nor in documents that contain editorial changes only.

6.2 Terms used in AMS are clarified in ARP1917.

6.3 Dimensions and properties in inch/pound units and the Fahrenheit temperatures are primary; dimensions and properties in SI units and the Celsius temperatures are shown as the approximate equivalents of the primary units and are presented only for information.

6.4 Intended Use:

6.4.1 Class 1 Plating

Class 1 plating is used to protect iron, copper, or zinc alloys against corrosive attack in rural, industrial or marine atmospheres depending upon the thickness of the nickel deposit or is used as an undercoat for chromium or one of the precious metals. Class 1 plating is used also for decorative purposes.

6.4.2 Class 2 Plating

Class 2 plating is used for wear resistance, abrasion resistance and such incidental corrosion protection of parts as the specified thickness of the nickel plating may afford. Heavy deposits of the Class 2 plating, especially when the Watts bath process is employed, may be used for build up of worn or undersized parts, or for salvage purposes, and to provide protection against corrosive chemical environments.

6.5 Ordering Data:

Purchasers should select the preferred options permitted herein and include the following information in procurement documents:

- a. AMS-QQ-N-290B
- b. Class of plating (See 1.2.1)
- c. Grade of Class 1 plating if applicable (See 1.2.2)
- d. When plating is to be applied, if other than specified (See 3.2.1, 3.2.4, 3.2.6 and 3.2.7)
- e. Stress relief treatment, if other than specified (See 3.2.2)
- f. Cleaning of steel, if other than specified (See 3.2.3)
- g. Underplating required (See 3.2.5)
- h. Coverage, of other than specified (See 3.2.8)
- i. Surface finish, if particular finish required (See 3.2.10)
- j. Thickness of coating, if other than specified (See 3.3.1, 3.3.1.1, 3.3.1.1.1 and 3.3.1.2)
- k. Control record requirement (See 4.3.1)
- l. Preproduction control examination (See 4.3.2)
- m. Sampling plan (See 4.4.2)
- n. Number of samples for destructive testing (See 4.4.3)
- o. Whether hydrogen embrittlement relief test is required (See 4.4.3.3)

6.5.1 The manufacturer of the basis metal parts should provide the plating facility with the following data:

- a. Hardness of steel parts (See 3.2.1)
- b. Heat treatment for stress relief, whether has been performed or is required (See 3.2.2)
- c. Tensile loads required for embrittlement relief test, if applicable (See 4.5.3)

6.5.2 The manufacturer of the basis metal parts should provide the plating facility with notched tensile specimens (See 4.4.4.2) to be plated for conformance with 3.2.11 required for production control (See 4.3.2.1, and 4.3.4) and lot acceptance (See 4.4.3 and 4.4.3.3).

6.6 Black Nickel Plating

Electrodeposited black nickel plating, in accordance with MIL-P-18317, has little protective value and is used primarily to obtain a dark, nonreflective, decorative finish on steel and copper alloy instrument parts.

6.7 Stress Relief

There is a hazard that hardened and tempered cold-worked or cold-straightened steel parts may crack during cleaning and plating. Such parts should have a suitable heat treatment for stress relief prior to cleaning and plating (See 3.2.2).

6.8 Cleaning

Copper and copper-based alloys may be cleaned as detailed in ASTM B 281, Recommended Practice for Preparation of Copper and Copper-Base Alloys for Electroplating. Zinc and zinc-based alloys may be cleaned as detailed in ASTM B 252, Recommended Practice for Preparation of Zinc-Base Die Castings for Electroplating (See 3.2.3).

6.9 Baking Time

For high strength materials (40 HRC and above), it may be beneficial to extend the baking time to 23 hours to ensure complete hydrogen embrittlement relief (See 3.2.11).