



Cratering refers to crater-like depressions on an electrodeposition film.

Q1:

Substrate degreasing failure (remaining oil)

A1:

Enhance degreasing and rinsing processes.

In the case of cratering in the interior, be careful about degreasing failure.

Q2:

Oil or other contamination of electrodeposition paint.

A2:

- Remove oil with an oil magnetic filter.
- Raise the ash content to mitigate damage caused by cratering.
- Be careful about the oil or other contamination and continued or sporadic entry of contaminants accompanying the substrate.

Q3:

Oil remaining at sheet steel joints.

A3:

- Enhance the degreasing process.
- Ensure that the baking temperature increases gradually.

Q4:

Oil blown out from devices.

A4:

Oil may be blown out in conjunction with the air from the air blower.

(Oil deposits occurring after electrodeposition can also cause cratering.)

Q5:

Cratering due to conveyor oil in the baking and drying oven. (Oily dust, iron particles, etc.)

A5:

Conduct cleaning regularly to ensure that nothing falls.

Q6:

Contamination by oil used for equipment construction/installation in areas nearby.

(Specifically, sprayed lubricant mist)



A6:

Prevent thoroughly the entry of oil into the coating process.

Even a trace amount of oil mist can affect the coating.

Q7:

Spray dust from intermediate/top coating.

A7:

Prevent thoroughly the entry of spray dust.