

INTRODUCTION

Amsons Metal Products Coating LLC, take pride in introducing ourselves as one of the Pioneers in the field of Decorative & Industrial Plating services in UAE and is in operation from 2015.

Our experienced and qualified technicians ensure the International quality for our Metal Finishing services.

We have developed systems and procedures to meet our customer's requirements in a wide variety of both decorative and industrial applications. Our policy of continuous innovative development has enabled us to stay at the forefront of the Metal Finishing Technology in United Arab Emirates.

We offer various kinds of metal finishes:

1. Decorative Electroplating

Aesthetic and decorative surfaces give a high-quality appearance to many everyday items. Surfaces need to look high-end and stylish as well as restrained and elegant. This applies for a wide variety of objects such as door fittings, faucets, furniture's, signage & interior fit outs. These are just a few examples of decorative elements that might sometimes even act as a signature for a particular manufacturer's brand.

1.1 Gold Plating

Gold plating can be added to almost any metal, including Stainless Steel, Aluminum, brass, copper or nickel. Silver items can also be gold-plated. Gold electroplating is the process of applying a thin layer of gold onto a desired metal material,

Gold plating for decorative purposes is available in a range of alternative 'colours' or types. Whilst gold plating offers the advantages of the same lustre, appearance and colour it won't cost a 'solid gold' price. For those who are not sure – yes

1.2 Brush Gold Plating (On-Site Gold Plating)

Brush gold plating is a method of electroplating that allows you to plate specific areas of an item. With brush plating: an 'application handle' fitted with a cotton 'application sleeve' is dipped into the solution. The gold plating solution is carried in the sleeve. A (-) common lead is attached to the item you are plating, and a (+) positive lead is plugged into the handle. When the gold plating solution is "brushed" onto the item, the electrical circuit is completed and the gold bonds to the item in the area you brushing.





1.3 Brass Plating (Antique Brass / Ages Brass / Glossy Brass / Matt Brass)

The brass plating is a process of electrodeposition of copper/zinc alloy, obtained by alkaline aqueous solutions with specific additives, used for decorative purposes in various applications.

Decorative purposes: the brass plating is used for objects with glossy, matt, satinized and antiqued decorative features.

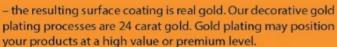
Bright golden-yellow appearance, natural, satinized and antiqued with nuances in black, brown and green.









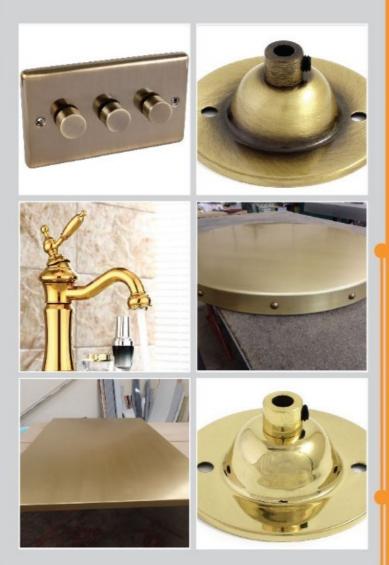












1.4 Copper Plating (Antique Brass / Ages Brass / Glossy Brass / Matt Brass)

The copper plating is a process of electrodeposition of the copper metal, obtained through alkaline or acidic aqueous



solutions with specific additives, used for technical and decorative purposes in different applications.

Decorative purposes: the copper plating is used as an intermediate layer to increase the aesthetics of subsequent electrochemical

treatments, as well as to obtain objects with glossy, matt, satinized and antiqued decorative features.

Bright red-orange aspect, natural, satinized and antiqued, with nuances in black, brown and green.



1.5 Rust Finish Steel (Aged Steel)

Steel is an alloy of iron and other metals, such as manganese and tungsten. Although steel is more rust resistant than iron, it will still rust over time. The iron inside the alloy begins to turn to iron oxide, also known as rust, when it is exposed to oxygen. You can cover rusty steel with an attractive finish by protecting with UV lacquer on it.



2.3 Zinc Plating (Electrogalvanizing)

Zinc plating is identical to electro-galvanizing in principle because both are electro-deposition processes. However, zinc plating is used on small parts such as fasteners, crank handles, springs and other hardware items rather than sheet metal. Zinc plating is typically used for screws and other small fasteners, light switch plates, and various small parts that will be exposed in interior or mildly corrosive conditions. For use in moderate or severe environments, the materials must be chromate-conversion coated for additional corrosion protection.













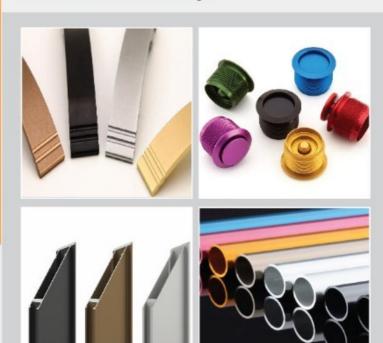
2.4 Powder Coating.

Powder coating is the process of coating a surface in which a powder material is applied using an electrostatic or compressed air method, The applied powder is then heated (cured) in an oven to its melting point, after which it flows to form a smooth film which dries to a firm, durable finish very resistant to scratches, cracking, peeling, UV rays and rust.



2.5 Anodizing

By definition, anodizing is "a process to coat a metallic surface electrolytically with a protective or decorative oxide." A coating of aluminum oxide is grown from the aluminum by passing an electrical current through an acid electrolyte bath in which the aluminum is immersed. The coating thickness and surface characteristics are tightly controlled to meet end product specifications. Unlike most other finishes, anodizing preserves the natural luster, texture, and beauty of the metal itself. The anodized coating is hard, durable, will never peel, and, under normal conditions, will never wear through.



1.6 Black Nickel Plating (Glossy / Matt / Gun Metal)

Black nickel plating is typically plated on brass, bronze, or steel in order to produce a non-reflective surface. A dull nickel layer is applied before the black nickel. If a brighter finish is required, a bright nickel is applied instead of the dull nickel layer. The black nickel deposit usually appears dark gray when applied and black when coated with a suitable organic coating. This type of plating is used for decorative and military purposes.







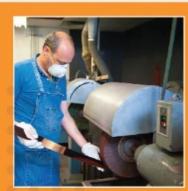






1.7 Polishing (All Metals)

Polishing is often used to enhance the appearance of an item, prevent contamination of instruments, remove oxidation, create a reflective surface, or prevent corrosion in pipes. The removal of oxidization (tarnish) from metal objects is accomplished using a metal polish or tarnish remover; this is also called polishing. To prevent further unwanted oxidization, polished metal surfaces may be coated with wax, oil, or lacquer. This is of particular concern for copper alloy products such as brass and bronze.





2.Industrial Electroplating

2.1 Tin Plating

The tin-plating process is used extensively to protect both ferrous and nonferrous surfaces. Tin is a useful metal for the food processing industry since it is non-toxic, ductile and corrosion resistant. Tin is also widely used in the electronics industry because of its ability to protect the base metal from oxidation thus preserving its solderability.









2.2 Silver Plating

Silver is a white colored semi-precious metal with an oxidizing property. Due to its property of high electrical conductivity it is used in electronics and semiconductor industries. Silver is also an excellent conductor of heat and offers great solderability. It is malleable and has a high degree of Lubricity. Silver finds application in electronics as a replacement for gold. Variable capacitors with silver plated plates require silver plating.









2.6 Painting

Paint is the most commonly used material to protect steel. Paint systems for steel structures have developed over the years to comply with industrial environmental legislation and in response to demands from Steel Industries and building owners for improved durability performance.





2.7 Pickling & Passivation

Both pickling and passivation are chemical treatments applied to the surface of stainless steel to remove contaminants and assist the formation of a continuous chromium-oxide, passive film. Pickling and passivation are both acid treatments and neither will remove grease or oil. If the fabrication is dirty, it may be necessary to use a detergent or alkaline clean before pickling or passivation.





2.8 Electropolishing (Stainless Steel Only)

Electro polishing has many applications in the metal finishing industry because of its simplicity and it can be applied to objects of complex shape. Typical examples are electro polished stainless-steel drums of washing machines and stainless-steel surgical devices. One of the benefits of electro polishing for stainless steel is that it removes iron from the surface and enhances the chromium/nickel content for the most superior form of passivation for stainless steel.





3. Metal Fabrication

Metal fabrication is the creation of metal structures by cutting, bending and assembling processes. It is a value-added[1] process involving the creation of machines, parts, and structures from various raw materials.







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