

All metals immersed in an electrolyte (sea water for example) produce an electrical voltage. When two dissimilar metals are in contact (electrically connected) they produce a galvanic cell (like a battery), with the less noble metal (a bronze propeller for example) forming the anode and the more noble metal (stainless steel shaft) forming the cathode.

Aluminum anode alloy provides more protection and lasts longer than zinc. It will continue to work in freshwater and is safe for use in salt water. Aluminum is the only anode that is safe for all applications.

If you want to protect both metals, you need to connect a third metal that is more active than the first two. The most active metal (zinc for example) becomes the anode to the others and sacrifices itself by corroding (giving up metal) to protect the cathode - hence the term sacrificial anode.



7075Anodizer.com – Sacrificial Anode

Why sacrifice your Down Hole pumping equipment & tubing, Sacrifice an anode

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LaCoste Consulting, LLC

Calvin LaCoste
 Over 30 years of oilfield experience working for you.



Product offering:

RBE-7070 = 2 7/8" x 4' with 2 3/8" threads.

RBE-7072 = 3" x 4' with 2 3/8" threads.

RBE-7075 = 3 1/2" x 4' with 2 3/8" threads.

RBE-7078 = 3 1/2" x 4' with 2 7/8" threads.

RBE-7078*8 = 3 1/2" x 8' with 2 7/8" threads.

RBE-7078*12 = 3 1/2" x 12' with 2 7/8" threads.

In our experience we believe the size of this product will be adequate protection to prevent corrosion on the down hole pumping equipment and tubing. We designed our own solution based on the history of downhole equipment being eaten prematurely. If you are experiencing Corrosion and Red Band sales are increasing, we can and will address the problem.

What materials are blended to make these products?

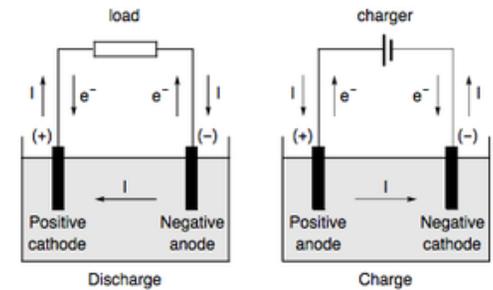
For example: Aluminum round bar is an aluminum - zinc alloy with 1% - 8% zinc in addition to small amounts of magnesium and small quantities of copper and chromium. 7075 Round bar alloy is precipitation hardened to very high strength levels.

Element (%)	Alloy 7075
Zn	5.10 - 6.10
Mg	2.10 - 2.90
Cu	1.20 - 2.00
Cr	0.18 - 0.28
Fe	0.50 (Max.)
Si	0.40 (Max.)
Mn	0.30 (Max.)
Ti	0.20 (Max.)
Others	0.05 (Max.) each 0.15 (Max.) total
Remainder	Aluminium

Installation Instructions: Simple to attach to your equipment.

1. Clean and dry Anode thread and insert into a clean and dry collar (absolutely no thread dope).
2. Tighten Anode with a 24-inch pipe wrench - just snug.

Amazingly simple to install.



CATHODIC PROTECTION

In cathodic protection, a metal anode that is more reactive to the corrosive environment of the system to be protected is electrically linked to the protected system, and partially corrodes or dissolves, which protects the metal of the system it is connected to.

Sacrificial anodes are particularly needed for systems where a static charge is generated by the action of flowing liquids, such as pipelines and watercraft.

Useful Documents:

<https://performancemetals.com/pages/sacrificial-anodes-faqs>

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anode>