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THE ADVANTAGES OF RUST-ANODE COLD GALVANISING COMPOUND

**RUST-ANODE** provides a Cold Galvanising type of coating due to the very high Zinc content (95%). When correctly applied **Rust Anode** issuperior to hot dip galvanising by providing a complete Zinc barrier without the presence of brittle and rapidly corrodible Iron/Zinc alloy film which is always

present in Hot Dip Coatings.

**RUST INHIBITION**

The extraordinary rust inhibitive properties of RUST ANODE are shown by tests to be superior to more expensive measures of coating steel

**SURFACE PREPARATION**: The preparation of the surface to be treated is reduced to a minimum since it is not required to be chemically clean as with other treatments. It is only necessary to remove loose scale and powdered rust with a wire brush and to ensure that the surface is free from paint and grease. Sand, Shot or Grit Blasting Is the most effective where possible.

**HIDING POWER & SPREADING:** The product has excellent hiding power and coverage, which makes it economical to use. Only one coat is necessary, except in severe conditions, when two coats would be recommended.

**SURFACE TOOTH:** A RUST ANODE surface constitutes an ideal base for the application of any further decorative finish if a colour other than battleship grey is required. When further coatings are of a bitumen base a high pigment content sealer should be used.

**TEMPERATURES:** The product will withstand temperatures up to 204°C and has been shock tested between -4OOºC and +204°C with no signs of crazing, breaking up or loss of adhesion. Corrosion resistance remains unimpaired.

**TENSILE STRENGTH:** The material has a high tensile strength and always remains sufficiently ductile not to be affected by linear expansion or even severe distortion.

**BURNISHING:** A pure bright metallic zinc finish can be obtained very simply by brushing the surface when quite dry with a brass wire brush. The result illustrates convincingly the practically pure zinc composition of the dried film.

**DRYING TIME**: Touch dry within 30 minutes under normal conditions, Second coat application within 40 minutes. Sealer/Isolator coat application after 8 hours.

**NON-FLAMMABLE**

**TOXICITY:** The material is entirely non-toxic (when dry) and can be used with all safety for food containers, fresh water tanks etc.

**CONDUCTIV1TY:** The conductivity of the material when dry is almost equal to that of pure zinc and for this reason it has found extensive use as aWelding Primer.

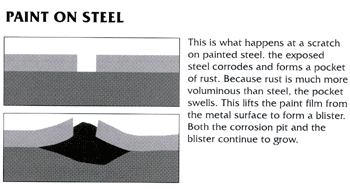
**RUST-ANODE** is liquid zinc, which when applied to a steel surface dries outin a 95% pure zinc coating. This coating bonds itself to the steel, completely protecting it fromcorrosion. Even if the zinc film is damaged orscratched it is impossible for rust to creep between it and the surface which it is protecting.

As a priming coat **RUST-ANODE** gives permanent protection providing that the finishing coat is intact. If the finishing coat is damaged **RUST-ANODE** will prevent corrosion by its sacrificial qualities - the period of protection being dependant onthe corrosive content of the atmosphere to which the coating is exposed. The period can vary from15 years in a country district to 2 years in an industrial area.

TECHNICAL DATA

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| **Coverage** Brushing grade 10-12 M²/litre  **Colour**  Battleship Grey  **Film thickness (Brushing)**  50 microns can also be sprayed – please contact us for spraying directions  **Weight of zinc deposit** 30gsm per M²/per kilo  **Zinc content:** Dry Film 95% Wet Film 85%  **Drying times** touch dry 15-45 minutes @ 20ºC  **Through Cure** 6 - 8 hours @ 20ºC  **Viscosity** 18-20 secs (Typical)  **Stoving** @ 176ºC through cure 1 hour @ 232ºC through cure 30minutes  **Specific Gravity** 2.12 (Typical)  **Flash Point** 36ºC  **Weight per litre** 2.12 Kilo’s (Typical)  **Over coating** Allow 24 hours  Kg to Litre calculation: divide the Kg by the specific gravity of the liquid (2.12). this will give you the ML content of each can. |

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| **Cathodic Protection: Zinc Anodes** | |
| Because of their different positions in the electrochemical series, when zinc and iron or steel are joined together and placed in an electrolyte, a cell is formed in which the zinc becomes the anode and the steel the cathode. The zinc then dissolves preferentially ('sacrifices') and the steel does not rust. This is the process that enables zinc coatings to protect steel at damaged areas (See 'Zinc coatings')  Marine sacrificial zinc anodes, which are available in many shapes and sizes, are bolted onto ships’ hulls and ballast tanks, rigs and other installations to protect the steel structure from corrosion. High purity zinc and a range of special alloys are used for cathodic protection to ensure that the surface remains active. |  |
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**RUST ANODE** **BARRIER COATING**

