

GENERALS:

Zinc anode are generally very efficient owing to their non polarising characteristics. They are particularly adaptable to schemes protecting ships' hulls.

The driving potential for zinc is considerably lower than most of the other anode materials. Therefore zinc would prove to be of value in schemes for protecting small underground units such as storage tanks situated in soils of resistivity below about 30 ohm / meter.

The high conductivity of sea water makes zinc anodes very effective for the protection of ships' hulls, jetties, wharves and most steel structures wholly or partially submerged.

Zinc anodes are made in a variety of shapes and sizes ranging from 2 to 150 kg in weight and from cylindrical rods to rectangular bars in shape.

BAR ANODES:

These anodes may be used for a variety of purposes including protecting pipelines cables, storage tanks and steel structures in sea water.

For pipelines, generally, the industry now prefers half segment type castings bracelets.

If required, they can also be supplied with insulated copper connecting cable.

HULL ANODES:

The above anodes can be supplied with streamlines ends, with fittings suitable for various fixing methods.

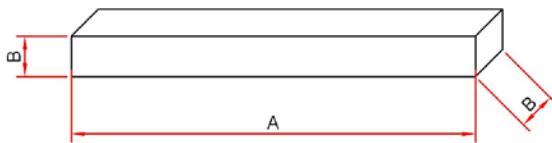
PARTICULAR CONFIGURATION:

Constructed with zinc anodes a grounding cell combines voltage surge protection with a degree of cathodic protection on the unprotected side of the insulating joints.

NOTES:

Detailed informations on various zinc anode shapes and sizes are available on request.

Special fittings to meet any requirements, will be designed where necessary.



A		B		WEIGHT APPROX	
mm	inc	mm	inc	Kgs	Lbs
1524	60	35.6	1.4	13.6	30
1143	45	50.8	2	22.7	50
1524	60	50.8	2	27.2	60

ALLOY COMPOSITION (% Weight)	
SPECIFICATION	MIL-A-18001-H
Al	0,10 + 0,50
Cu	0,005 max
Si	0,125 max
Fe	0,005 max
Cd	0,025 ÷ 0,15 %
Pb	0,006 Max
Zn	Rest
Potential	1.05 Volt Ag/Ag Cl Ref
Capacity (Ampere / hour)	780
Efficiency	95 %