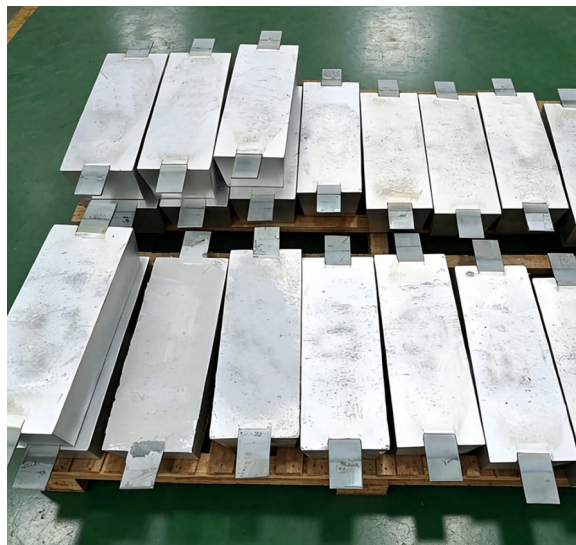


Storage Tank Aluminum Anode

Zinc anodes are sacrificial anode materials that protect steel storage tanks from corrosion by exploiting zinc's higher electrochemical activity. In an electrolyte environment, zinc acts as the anode and preferentially dissolves, releasing electrons to cathodically protect the tank structure.

They are widely used in ballast tanks, seawater pipelines, and underground storage tanks exposed to moisture or chloride-containing environments, especially where resistivity is low. Zinc anodes offer high current efficiency, low self-corrosion rate, and no risk of over-protection, effectively extending tank service life and reducing maintenance costs.



KEY FEATURES

1. Moderate driving voltage, not prone to overprotection
2. Low self-corrosion, high current efficiency
3. Low operation and maintenance cost
4. Easy to retrofit / replace
5. Good compatibility with coating systems

APPLICATIONS

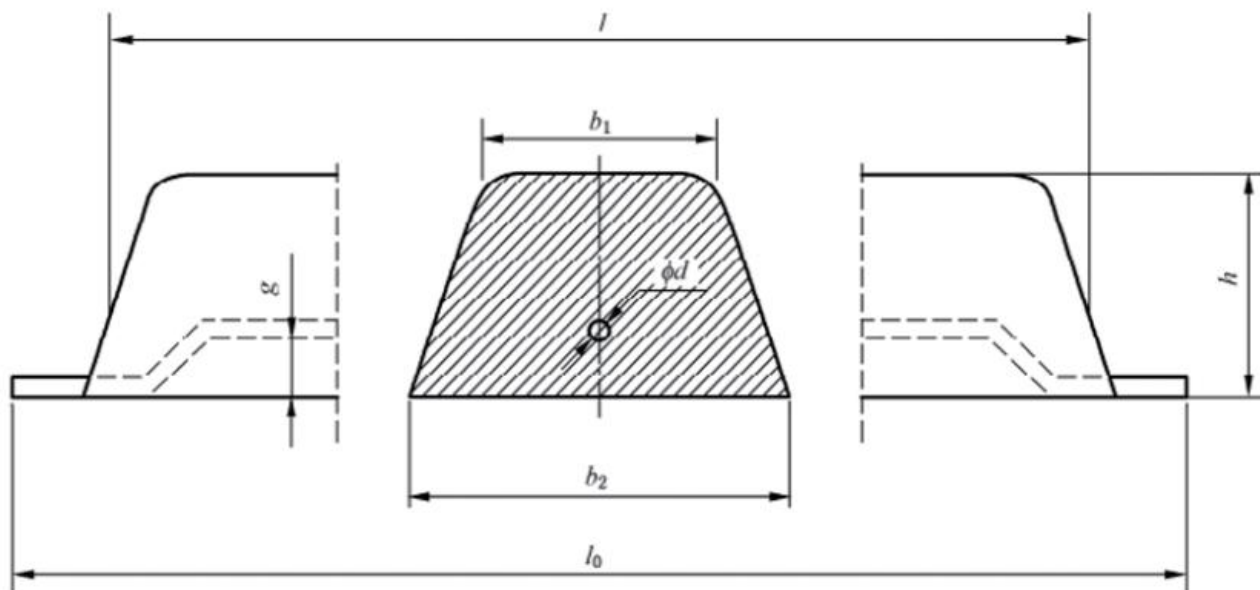
1. Ballast tanks
2. Underground storage tanks

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Chemical Composition(%)		
Executive Standard	ASTM-418-type I	ASTM-418-type II
Al	0.1-0.5	≤0.005
Cd	0.025-0.07	≤0.003
Fe	≤0.005	≤0.0014
Pb	≤0.006	≤0.0014
Cu	≤0.005	≤0.002
Zn	Remainder	Remainder

Electrochemical Property		
Executive Standard	ASTM-418-type I	ASTM-418-type II
Open Potential(-V,vs SCE)	≥1.05	≥1.10
Closed Potential(-V,vs SCE)	≥1.0	≥1.05
Actual Capacitance(A·h/kg)	≥780	≥740
Current Efficiency(%)	≥95	≥90

PRODUCT GUIDE



Type	Anode body size/mm	Size of iron feet/mm			N.W. kg	G.W. kg
	$l \times (b_1 \times b_2) \times h$	l_0	d	g		
CS-01	750×(115+135)×130	900	16	8-10	82.0	85.0
CS-02	500×(115+135)×130	650	16	8-10	55.0	56.0
CS-03	500×(105+135)×100	650	16	8-10	39.2	40.0
CS-04	300×(105+135)×100	400	12	8-10	24.6	25.0