10. CUT EDGE PROTECTION

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important characteristics of zinc (galvanized) coatings on steel is the ability of the zinc to protect adjacent steel from corrosion. The electrical potential between zinc and steel ensures that zinc will act as an anode to adjacent exposed steel and prevent its corrosion.

All continuously galvanized products are dependent on the cathodic protection of their galvanized coatings to protect them from localised corrosion, as the galvanized coatings on all of these products are 'damaged' during the manufacturing process. They are cut, formed or punched after being manufactured from sheet, wire, or hollow and open sections to feed the next stage of the manufacturing process.

The degree of protection provided by the zinc coating to the exposed cut edges will be determined by:

- 1. The thickness of the material.
- 2. The mass of zinc available in the coating adjacent to the exposed steel.
- 3. The nature of the environment to which the product is exposed.

The cut edge corrosion phenomenon is almost always ignored in Standards and specifications. Australian Standard AS/NZS 4680:2006 Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated ferrous items, is a good example of this. The requirement to repair damaged areas on items galvanized after fabrication is clearly defined in the Standard, where the maximum permissible uncoated areas are nominated in terms of area.

In other standards associated with continuously galvanized products, there is no such requirement for repair of cut edges on sheet, tube, or wire products that are galvanized prior to fabrication. This is particularly relevant with cold-formed structural sections (purlins, channels) used for commercial construction, where the exposed steel per unit of surface exceeds the maximum allowable repairable area in the hot dip galvanizing standard.

HOW FAR DOES GALVANIC PROTECTION EXTEND?

For many years, the only type of product reliant on galvanic



Pre-galvanized products rely on cathodic protection to prevent corrosion on their cut edges. Thicker sections such as these heavy purlins are on the borderline and corrosion is visible on installation.

protection of its cut edges was hot dip galvanized sheet used for roofing and cladding. The base steel used for these applications is very thin, typically 0.5-0.7 mm in thickness and thus the surface area of bare steel exposed is negligible.

Development in continuous manufacturing and coating of pipe and open structural sections, as well as heavier (up to 3.2 mm) sheet has resulted in a wide range of products being developed that have significant areas of exposed steel between the coated surfaces.

The other factor common to all galvanized products is the coating's ability to protect any exposed steel in the event of damage to the coated surface. While the ability of galvanized coatings to cathodically protect adjacent exposed steel has been evaluated empirically for over 100 years, few attempts have been made to quantify this phenomenon.

Work done in by X.G. (Gregory) Zhang of the Cominco Product Technology Centre, Mississauga, Canada, has allowed a more scientific approach to be taken.

10. CUT EDGE PROTECTION

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The Cominco research by Gregory Zhang was aimed at determining the consumption rate of zinc as a barrier coating along with its galvanic protection of the exposed steel. Samples were prepared to simulate various zinc/steel combinations and included a number of degrees of separation, using zinc and steel strips of various thicknesses embedded in epoxy resin mounts. The samples were subjected to testing in the following environments:

- ASTM standard salt spray test
- full immersion test
- cyclic wet-dry humidity tests
- actual atmosphere exposure test.

After testing in each corrosion environment, the samples were evaluated with an optical microscope. Each sample was inspected for areas of rusted and non-rusted steel surface based on both colour and depth of corrosion. Brown to dark brown discoloration on the steel surfaces was used to define the range of galvanic protection provided by the zinc.

CONCLUSION

In atmospheric exposure conditions, the Cominco report concludes that cathodic protection afforded to exposed steel by a zinc (galvanized) coating will be about 2 mm. This will vary somewhat depending on exposure conditions, and while

rusting may occur outside this area, partial galvanic protection will cover a much larger area and significantly moderate the rate and cladding are well protected on their cut of steel corrosion in this area. The thin (0.2 mm) lateral surface of the zinc coating will be subject to galvanic corrosion in protecting the adjacent exposed steel while the rest of the zinc

coating will corrode normally.



Very thin (<0.5 mm) sections used for roofing edges because of the proximity of the zincbased coating on each face of the sheeting.





01	SPECIFIERS MANUAL	
02	INDUSTRIAL GALVANIZERS COMPANY PROFILE	
03	ADHESION OF PROTECTIVE COATINGS	
04	BOLTING GALVANIZED STEEL	
05	BURIED GALVANIZED STEEL	
06	CONCRETE DURABILITY & GALVANIZED REBAR	
07	CORROSION MAPPING	
08	COST FACTORS FOR HOT DIP GALVANIZED COATINGS	
09	CUSTOM COATING PACKAGES	
10	CUT EDGE PROTECTION	
11	DESIGNING FOR GALVANIZING	
12	ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO DESIGN FOR GALVANIZING	
13	DEW POINT TABLES	
14	DIFFICULT STEELS FOR GALVANIZING	
15	DOCUMENTATION - CORRECT PAPERWORK ENSUES EFFICIENT PROCESSING	
16	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FOR INDUSTRIAL COATINGS	
17	ZINC, HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	
18	DEFECTS IN GALVANIZED COATINGS	
19	GALVANIC SERIES	
20	GLOSSARY OF GALVANIZING TERMS	
21	GUARANTEES FOR HOT DIP GALVANIZED COATINGS	
22	LIFE CYCLE COSTS OF INDUSTRIAL PROTECTIVE COATING SYSTEMS	
23	PAINTING OVER GALVANIZED COATINGS	
24	POWDER COATING OVER GALVANIZED COATINGS	
25	QUALITY AND SERVICE FACTORS AFFECTING GALVANIZED COATINGS	
26	RESTORATION OF PREVIOUSLY GALVANIZED ITEMS	
27	REPAIR OF GALVANIZED COATINGS	
28	STEEL STRENGTH AND HOT DIP GALVANIZING	
29	STANDARDS - AS/NZS 4680:2006	P)
30	STANDARDS - AUSTRALIAN AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	
31	STEEL SURFACE PREPERATION	
32	SURFACE PREPERATION FOR PAINTING HOT DIP GALVANIZED COATINGS	
33	THICKNESS MEASUREMENT OF PROTECTIVE COATINGS	
34	WELDING GALVANIZED STEEL	
35	AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HOT DIP GALVANIZING PROCESS	
36	ZINC COATING PROCESSES - OTHER METHODS	
37	GALVANIZED COATINGS AND BUSHFIRE	-
38	LIQUID METAL ASSISTED CRACKING OF	
00	GALVANIZED STRUCTURAL STEEL SECTIONS	
39	GALVANIZING 500N GRADE REINFORCING BAR	
40	PREDICTING THE LIFE OF GALVANIZED COATINGS	
41	CHEMICALS IN CONTACT WITH GALVANIZED COATINGS.	
42	ATMOSPHERIC CORROSIVITY ASSESSMENT	
43	GLOBAL WARMING - CLIMATE CHANGE AND GALVANIZING	
44	STEEL - ITS CORROSION CHARACTERISTICS	
45 46	GALVANIZED STEEL AND TIMBER WHITE RUST PREVENTION AND TREATMENT	
40	WHITE NOST PREVENTION AND TREATIVIEINT	

01 - SPECIFIERS MANUAL - THIRD EDITION

Industrial Galvanizers Australian Galvanizing Division (IGAG) operates nine galvanizing plants around Australia, ranging in size from large structural galvanizing facilities to specialised small plants designed to process small parts.

The Australian Galvanizing Division has galvanized in excess of 2 million tonnes of steel products in Australia since its first plant was commissioned in 1965 and is recognized for its ability to handle complex and difficult projects, as well as routine contracts.

This experience has been collated in the Specifiers Design Manual, to assist those involved in the design of steel products and projects to better understanding the galvanizing process and allow the most durable and cost-effective solutions to be delivered to these products and projects. All sections of this Third Edition have been completely updated and additional sections have been included to provide additional technical information related to the use of hot dip galvanized steel.

In addition to its Australian Galvanizing operations, Industrial Galvanizers Corporation has a network of manufacturing operations in Australia, as well as galvanizing and manufacturing businesses throughout Asia and in the USA.

The company's staff in all these locations will be pleased to assist with advice on design and performance of hot dip galvanized coatings and products. Contact details for each of these locations are located elsewhere in this manual.

This edition of the Industrial Galvanizers Specifiers Manual has been produced in both html and .pdf formats for ease of access and distribution and all documents in the Manual are in .pdf format and can be printed if paper documents are required.

The Specifiers Manual is also	accessible in its entirety	on the company's web site at	
www.ingal.com.au.	$(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{D}})$		

Additional copies of the Specifiers Manual are available on CD on request.

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