



AN EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF
GALVILITE GALVANIZING REPAIR COMPOUND
AS WELDING REPAIR PER ASTM A 780 ON
G90 HOT-DIP GALVANIZED STEEL
IN 5% SALT SPRAY

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- 2 -

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Galvilite Galvanizing Repair Compound, as manufactured by ZRC Worldwide, Marshfield, MA, has been tested in salt spray for its ability to protect welded areas of G90 hot-dip galvanized steel surfaces from corrosion, after application according to ASTM A-780, Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings.

The results of this evaluation illustrate that Galvilite Galvanizing Repair Compound affords outstanding protection against corrosion to welded and/or damaged areas of G90 hot-dip galvanized steel. Figure 2 shows the condition of the Galvilite Galvanizing Repair Compound coated test piece after 4000 hours of ASTM B117 Salt Fog Testing. Figure 1 shows the galvanized control test piece without Galvilite applied.



Figure 1

Showing the control test piece after 4000 hours ASTM B 117 Salt Fog Testing.



Figure 2

Showing test piece with Galvilite applied after 4000 hours ASTM B 117 Salt Fog Testing.

OBJECT OF STUDY:

To evaluate the use of Galvilite Galvanizing Repair Compound as a repair compound for welded areas on G90 specified hot-dip galvanized steel in 5% salt spray as defined in ASTM B 117.

PROCEDURES:

In this experiment, 11 gauge panels of G90 specified hot-dip galvanized steel (ASTM A 526) were obtained from Ledford Steel Company, Winchester, KY and employed as the substrate. Two panels of the substrate were MIG-welded together to create the test area. Figure 3 shows the test piece after welding. The welded area was then Power Tool Cleaned (SSPC-SP 11). The surrounding area was Hand Tool Cleaned (SSPC-SP 2). The surface of the whole test piece was then Solvent Cleaned (SSPC-SP 1) using MEK. Figure 4 illustrates the test piece after cleaning.



Figure 3
Showing a representative
test piece after MIG welding.



Figure 4
Showing Galvilite test piece
after surface preparation.

Two coats of Galvilite were applied from a randomly chosen can (after stirring) by brush to a total dry film thickness of 3.6 mils (recorded with a Positector 6000 series magnetic film thickness gauge, per SSPC-PA 2), allowing a 24-hour dry time at 25°C between coats. ZRC was overlapped 1.5 inches over the galvanized surface on either side of the weld. Figure 5 shows the panel after Galvilite application.



Figure 5
Showing test piece after application of Galvilite.

The above substrate preparation and coating application was done according to the requirements of ASTM A 780, Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings.

The test piece was allowed two weeks to dry under laboratory conditions (25°C, 50% relative humidity), before being exposed to 5% salt spray as per ASTM B 117 for 4000 hours, after which time the test was terminated, the test piece visually inspected and corrosion and blistering resistance evaluated using ASTM D 610 and ASTM D 714, respectively.

DATA:

Figure 1 shows the condition of our control test piece, which received no surface preparation before testing. Over the course of 4000 hours salt fog testing, it has formed copious amounts of zinc salt on its surface as a result of the galvanic reaction caused when zinc sacrifices itself to protect the underlying substrate. However, it now exhibits a very significant amount of red rust across its surface, ASTM D 610 Rust Grade 0. The weld itself is totally corroded.

Figure 2 shows the condition of the Galvilite Galvanizing Repair Compound coated test piece. On the uncoated area of the hot-dip galvanizing, similar to the control test piece, this panel has also formed copious amounts of zinc salt, followed by very significant amounts of red rust, ASTM D 610 Rust Grade 0.

However, where Galvilite has been applied to the weld and surrounding area, only light formation of zinc hydroxycarbonate salt, typical of bonafide zinc rich coatings, has occurred and a few very small rust spots just beginning to show on the edges of the welds. No blistering was observed on the weld. Medium blistering was observed across the Galvilite-coated surface (ASTM D 714 6-MD) with slightly larger blisters at the interface between Galvilite and the uncoated hot-dip galvanizing, ASTM D 714 4-MD, seemingly caused by the formation and bleeding-over of copious amounts of zinc salt.



Figure 1

Showing the control test piece after 4000 hours ASTM B 117 Salt Fog Testing.



Figure 2

Showing test piece with Galvilite applied after 4000 hours ASTM B 117 Salt Fog Testing.

CONCLUSION:

The results of this evaluation illustrate that Galvilite Galvanizing Repair Compound, when applied according to ASTM A 780, Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings, affords outstanding protection against corrosion to welded and/or damaged areas of G90 hot-dip galvanized steel.

Prepared and Respectfully Submitted,



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Vice-president

General panel evaluations are expressed on a scale of 0-10 as per ASTM D 610. The rating scale advances numerically with decreasing corrosion. Rust distribution is expressed with the following designations: P – Pinpoint, G – General, S – Spot. For the evaluation of size and distribution, the Standard includes photographic reference standards.

Blistering evaluations are made according to ASTM D 714. Evaluations are made for both the Size and the Frequency of blister. Blistering size is expressed on a scale of 0-10, advancing numerically with decreasing blister size. A reading of 8 indicates the smallest blister size easily seen by the unaided eye. Frequency is expressed with the following designations: D – Dense, MD – Medium Dense, M – Medium and F – Few. For both evaluations of size and frequency, the Standard includes photographic reference standards.