Standard Specification for
Cast and Wrought Galvanic Zinc Anodes

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B418; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (´) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers cast and wrought galvanic zinc anodes used for the cathodic protection of more noble metals and alloys in sea water, brackish water, other saline electrolytes, or other corrosive environments.

1.2 Type I anodes are most commonly used for such applications. The Type I anode composition in this specification meets the chemical composition requirements of MIL-A-18001K.

1.3 Zinc anodes conforming to this specification may be used in other waters, electrolytes, backfills, and soils where experience has shown that the specified composition is efficient and reliable. Type II anodes are most commonly used for such applications.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to become familiar with all hazards including those identified in the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for this product/material as provided by the manufacturer, to establish appropriate safety and health practices, and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

B6 Specification for Zinc
B899 Terminology Relating to Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys

B949 Specification for General Requirements for Zinc and Zinc Alloy Products
E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
E527 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys in the Unified Numbering System (UNS)
E536 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Zinc and Zinc Alloys

2.2 Military Standard:


2.3 ISO Standards:

ISO 3815-1 Zinc and zinc alloys — Part 1: Analysis of solid samples by optical emission spectrometry
ISO 3815-2 Zinc and zinc alloys — Part 2: Analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry

3. Terminology

3.1 Terms shall be defined in accordance with Terminology B899.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 cathodic protection, n—reduction of corrosion by making the protected metal the cathode in a conducting medium by applying direct current.

3.2.2 galvanic anode, n—a metal electrode that sacrificially corrodes when coupled to a more noble metal in a conducting medium, and thereby supplies a protective electric current to the noble electrode.

3.2.3 ribbon anode, n—a long, continuous sacrificial anode shape, with a diamond, square, rectangular, oval, or other cross-section, most commonly made of zinc, magnesium or aluminum, having a core wire normally made of steel, that is usually supplied in coils or reels of 100 to 3600 ft depending upon size and cross-section.

3.2.4 saline electrolyte, n—a solution consisting of mainly the chlorides of the alkali metals.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard
4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for zinc anodes under this specification shall include information as specified in Specification B949, Section 4.

4.2 Additional ordering information specific to this standard is as follows:

4.2.1 Type of anode material (see Table 1),

4.2.2 Number of anodes,

4.2.3 Size of anode and whether contains rod insert and if so, type of insert and whether contains bolt hole and if so, whether threaded.

5. Chemical Requirements

5.1 The anode shall be made from Special High Grade zinc conforming to Specification B6, with suitable alloying additions for Type I anodes. Composition of the anode alloy content shall conform to the limits prescribed in Table 1.

5.2 Evidence from laboratory tests shows that Type I composition may suffer intergranular corrosion. Susceptibility to intergranular corrosion increases with increasing temperature and is particularly severe above approximately 120°F (50°C). Intergranular corrosion can be avoided (at temperatures above about 120°F) with Type II composition, which must be made from special high-grade zinc with an iron content well below the 0.003 % maximum given in Specification B6.

5.3 Chemical requirement procedures shall be in compliance with the provisions of Specification B949, Section 5.2.

6. Sampling for Chemical Analysis

6.1 The sample for chemical analysis shall be taken as follows:

6.1.1 Selection of Portion—A number of anodes shall be selected at random to give a representative sample of the lot. A lot shall consist of not more than 20 000 lb (9070 kg) of zinc anodes cast from a single melt or not more than 5000 lb (2268 kg) of anodes cast in a single 24-h period from more than one melt. The minimum number of anodes to be sampled shall be as specified in Table 2.

6.1.2 Taking Sample for Chemical Analysis—Each selected anode shall be sampled by drilling or machining with a nonferrous tool. The use of a drill with a tungsten carbide tip is recommended. The tool bit or drill shall not penetrate into the core material or a cored anode. The cuttings from all anodes in a lot shall be thoroughly mixed to form a uniform sample of not less than 50 g total.

6.1.3 Other sampling procedures shall be in compliance with the provisions of Specification B949, Section 6.

7. Methods of Chemical Analysis

7.1 The chemical compositions enumerated in this specification shall, in case of disagreement, preferably be determined by methods mutually agreed upon or the methods listed in Table 3 (note: spectrochemical methods may include ISO 3815-1, ISO 3815-2) approved for referee purposes by ASTM. Test Methods E536 shall be used, except for Type II.

Note 1—Test Methods E536 is directly applicable, in an unmodified form, only to alloys 3, 5, and 7. ISO 3815-1 and ISO 3815-2 are generic methods applied to zinc and zinc alloys. Each of the methods may be modified and formatted for the alloy to be assayed. An experienced chemist, using suitable and/or traceable standards along with valid quality assurance techniques, will be able to perform and validate the methods and demonstrate acceptable precision and accuracy.

8. Bolt Holes and Threads

8.1 For anodes with integral inserts intended for attachment by bolting, it is recommended that a bolt-hole spacing of 6 in. (152 mm) or even multiples thereof be used.

8.2 Anodes with projecting rod inserts threaded for attachment by means of a bolted connection shall have Unified National Coarse threads.

9. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

9.1 The zinc anodes shall be free of flash, burrs, cracks, blow holes, and surface slag, consistent with good commercial practice. Cast anodes shall not have shrinkage cavities exceeding ¼ the depth of the anode or 1 in. (25.4 mm), whichever is smaller when measured from a straightedge placed diagonally across opposite edges of the anode. Drill holes and saw cuts for sampling shall not be cause for rejection unless they are severe enough to cause premature failure of the anode.

10. Rejection and Rehearing

10.1 Claims to be considered in accordance with the provisions of Specification B949, Section 8.

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**TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type (UNS)</th>
<th>Aluminum, %</th>
<th>Cadmium, %</th>
<th>Iron, max, %</th>
<th>Lead, max, %</th>
<th>Copper, max, %</th>
<th>Others, Total, %</th>
<th>Zinc, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I (Z32120)</td>
<td>0.1–0.5</td>
<td>0.025–0.07</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>remainder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II (Z13000)</td>
<td>0.005 max</td>
<td>0.003 max</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>remainder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 2 Minimum Number of Anodes in Sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Anodes in Lot</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Anodes in Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 500</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 1000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each additional 1000 or part thereof</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*The following applies to all specified limits in this table: For purposes of determining conformance with this specification, the observed value or calculated value obtained from analysis shall be rounded off to the nearest unit in the last right hand place of figures used in expressing the specified limit, in accordance with the rounding method of Practice E29.*

*UNS designations were established in accordance with Practice E527.*

*Determined arithmetically by difference.*

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11. Investigation of Claim

11.1 Claims shall be investigated in accordance with the provisions of Specification B949, Section 8.

12. Settlement of Claims

12.1 Claims shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of Specification B949, Section 8.

13. Product Identification Marking and Packaging

13.1 Each slab, block, jumbo or ingot shall be marked for identification in accordance with the provisions of Specification B949, Section 10.

14. Keywords

14.1 cathodic protection; galvanic anodes; zinc; zinc anodes

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee B02 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (B418 - 09) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved May 1, 2012.)

(1) Revisions have been made to Sections 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 to reference Specification B949 and delete certain portions of those sections formerly a part of this standard.

(2) The titles of Sections 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 have been revised to be in agreement with a standard format for Subcommittee B02.04 standards.