

Fig. 1

## Protecting anodised aluminium from reaction

An anodic layer as shown Fig.1 is non-reactive, and non-conductive. However when it is pierced by punching or drilling the unprotected aluminium is exposed, Fig.2. This surface is susceptible to galvanic reaction, or electrolytic process, so care needs to be taken to prevent metal-on-metal contact. This achieved by applying an Anti-Corrosive Jointing Compound or by fitting a nylon bush and applying a protective film. Fig.3.

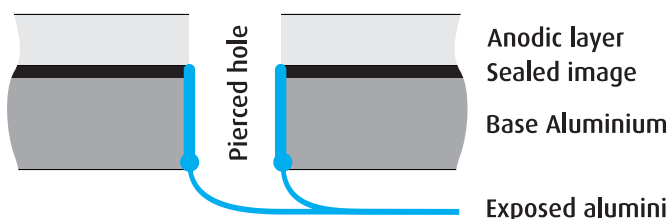


Fig. 2



## Anti-Corrosive Jointing Compounds

**DuraLac** When two dissimilar metals are brought together, an electrolytic process occurs. The US aerospace industry recognised this and did something about it. They developed an anticorrosive jointing compound called DURALAC. This product is used religiously in the marine, aircraft and other fabrication industries. Dura-lac has the advantage of hardening when it dries.  
<http://www.smartmarine.co.nz>



**ProLan** A remarkable substance for use in the fight against corrosion. Its properties will ensure that you extend the longevity of your assets by maximising the preservation and overall protection of metal surfaces. ProLan is made from a specialised process which converts raw wool grease into a range of non-toxic, environmentally friendly products that are affordable and easy to apply.  
<http://www.prolan.co.nz/>



## Additional protection for tanalised timbers

When new, tanalised timber needs additional protection to prevent damage to the label. A PVC laminate is applied to the rear of the label, and a nylon bush is fitted to prevent metal on metal contact.

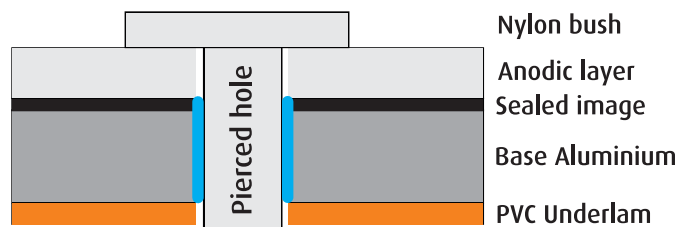


Fig. 3