

MAGNA 89

Description

Magna 89 is a self-fluxing metal alloy that provides cathodic protection to steel. Just melt it on the surface and it acts a similar way to "hot dip" galvanizing without the inconvenience of hot dipping.

Magna 89 is lower on the galvanic scale than steel. Thus it diverts corrosion from steel and slowly sacrifices itself over many years, It works not as a plating, but more as a "battery", causing corrosion not to attack the steel. Even when small sections are scratched off, the adjacent Magna 89 will protect the damaged area:

Physical properties

Magna 89 is cathodic to steel. That means when it is applied to steel, it will prevent the steel from being corroded. It will become a sacrificial metal. The corrosion will be diverted from the steel to the Magna 89 surface that has been applied to the steel.

Simply apply about 500°F (260°C) of heat to the steel, rub Magna 89 on the surface. The alloy will form a strong bond, even without flux. The application is rapid and simple. It bonds to most metals.

Magna 89 replaces hot dip galvanizing since it can be applied in situ with only an oxyacetylene torch. Thus a galvanizing part can be welded, and the welded part repaired with a quick application of Magna 89. Magna 89 is fully equal to galvanizing in protection against corrosion. Excellent for a filler metal on rusty automobile or truck bodies rather than plastics.

APPLICATION

NO FLUX IS REQUIRED

Apply Magna 89 while metal is still hot if it has just been brazed or arc welded. If the base metal is cold, heat broadly with a torch adjusted to a soft excess acetylene flame. Then rub Magna 89 on the surface. A clean wire brush will

also help in tinning a dirty surface with Magna 89. It can also be tinned with a paddle or cloth. Do not direct the torch flame directly on the alloy. Heat the base metal and rub the alloy on the metal. When Magna 89 melts, the temperature is right.