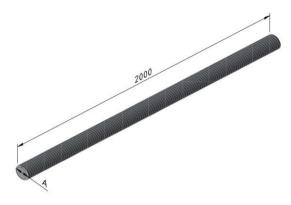


Technical specifications ROD4.6 (Threated Rod DIN 975)



Finishing:	Electro galvanized							
Product	Number	Height	Width	Length	Dim A	Fmax	Unit	Packaging
		(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(kN)		(unit)
ROD08-46-2EG	16653	0	0	0	M8		М	2
ROD10-46-2EG	16654	0	0	0	M10		М	2
Mounting instructions:								
-								
Load capacity:								
Chandrad								
Standard:	-							
Max. load:	_							
Max. Ioad.	-							
Load diagram:	-							
Information:								
Coupler:	-							
Equipotential bonding:	IEC61537							
EC declaration:	EC directive 2	014/35/EU	(Low voltage) as modified	by directive 9	93/68/EEC (CE m	arking)	
				_				
EG								



Quality Registration Technical specification

Electrolytically galvanized (EN ISO 2081) EG (electrogalvanized)

Electrolytically galvanized products are mostly used in places where limited chemical contamination is likely, for example, in off ces, industrial buildings, covered parking lots, etc.

Electrogalvanizing diff ers from hot-dip galvanizing in that the zinc coating, in this case, is built up by electrolysis. With this technique, there are no thermal infl uences on the steel, so no layers of alloy will form. Also, the coating thicknesses of 6-8µm (micron) are more limited compared to hot-dip galvanizing.

Prior to the galvanizing, the steel sheet goes through several pre-treatment steps so as to ensure optimal adhesion (degreasing steps, pickling, a brief acid dip, multiple rinsing,....) After the galvanizing proper, the zinc coating receives a passivating- and dichromate coat, followed by a rinsing with demi-water. The advantages of electrogalvanizing are, among other things: no thermal deformation (so ideal for assembly parts), an attractive, uniform and perfectly smooth, high-gloss f nish with good electrical conductivity, no runs in the paintwork or zinc jags.

Field of application according to resistance against corrosion:

Corrosion	Atmospheric				
class	corrosion	Indoor environment	Outdoor environment	Surface treatments	
C1	<0,1µm	Heated buildings with neutral atmospheres: offices, shops, schools, hotels.		Electro-galvanised (EG) EN ISO 2081	
C2	0,1-0,7μm	Unheated buildings where condensation may occur: sports halls, warehouses, shops.	Rural areas. Atmosphere with low impurities.	Pre-galvanised (PG) EN 10327 – EN 10143	
СЗ	0,7 -2μm	Production facilities with high moisture levels and some air impurities due to industrial processes: production plants.	City and industrial atmosphere, some impurities, coastal areas with low salt loads.	Dipped-galvanised (DG) EN ISO 1461	
C4	2 - 4µm	Production facilities with high moisture levels and high air impurities due to industrial processes: swimming pools, Chemical industry.	Industrial areas and coastal areas with low salt load.	Dipped-galvanised (DG) EN ISO 1461 Polyester coating (CO) EN ISO 12944	
C5-I	4 - 8μm	Polyester coating (CO)	Industrial areas with high moisture level and aggressive atmosphere.	Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised + Polyester coating) Stainless steel AISI 316L	
С5-М	4 - 8µm	EN ISO 12944	Coastal or offshore areas with salt load.	Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised + Polyester coating)	

Corrosion classes according EN ISO 12994



Classification for resistance against corrosion according to IEC61537

Class	Reference- Material and Finish					
0(a)	None					
1	Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 5 μ m					
2	Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 12 μm					
3	Pre-galvanised to grade 275 to EN 10327 and EN 10326					
4	Pre-galvanised to grade 350 to EN 10327 and EN 10326					
5	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 45 μm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only					
6	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 55 μ m according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only					
7	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 70 μ m according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only					
8	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 85 μm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only (usually high silicon steel)					
9A	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 without a post-treatment (b)					
9B	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 without a post-treatment (b)					
9C	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 with a post-treatment (b)					
9D	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 with a post-treatment (b)					
(b) The p	aterials which have no declared corrosion resistance classification. ost-treatment process is used to improve the protection against crevice crack corrosion and the nation by other steels.					