Corrosion Resistant Fittings

ANACONDA SEALTITE®
FITTINGS

ANAMET Electrical conduit fittings protect wiring and cable from

- Intrusion
- Contamination
- Salt spray
- Water
- Corrosion

TO CONNECT AND PROTECT

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ANAMET Electrical, Inc.

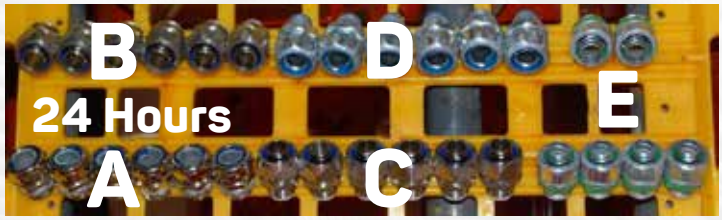
ANAMET Electrical is the exclusive manufacturer of ANACONDA SEALTITE® liquid tight wiring conduit and industrial stripwound hose.

Corrosion Resistance Test for Metal Conduit Fittings in a Neutral Salt Spray Atmosphere

Test Method: ASTM B117-11 by St. Louis Testing Laboratories
Specifications: ISO 9227, UL 514B (section 5.1.3.3); Evaluate samples at indicated intervals.
Length of exposure: 672 hours total with inspections and data recorded every 24 hours.

Tests were performed on ANACONDA SEALTITE® UL approved 1/2-inch Trade size fittings and comparable competitor fittings.

Identification of samples under test:
Six samples A – Nickel-Plated Brass
Six samples B – Straight 304 Stainless Steel
Six samples C – Straight 316 Stainless Steel
Six samples D – Standard Galvanized Brand "X"
Six samples E – Standard Zinc Plated Brand "Y"



Test results conformed to material corrosion resistance standards.

- Corrosion on the lock nut and grounding cone inside the body of all fittings was ignored. These parts are normally sealed from exposure at the installation of conduit.
- Fittings C (316 Stainless Steel) and A (nickel-plated brass) resisted corrosion longer than the standard zinc coated steel fittings.
- The standard zinc coated fittings (Samples D and E) were completely covered with white rust after 144 hours, and Sample D was completely covered with red rust after 672 hours.
- Sample A (nickel-plated brass fittings) were comparable to the Sample C (316 Stainless Steel fittings) at 144 hours with only a slight amount of white rust.
- Sample B (304 Stainless Steel fittings) developed red rust spots after 72 hours.
- Sample C (316 Stainless Steel fittings) did not show red rust after 672 hours.
- Sample A (nickel-plated brass) and Sample C (316 Stainless Steel) fittings passed UL 514B.

Conclusion:
Sample A (nickel-plated brass) and Sample C (316 Stainless Steel) fittings resisted corrosion in the neutral salt spray atmosphere more effectively than the standard galvanized, zinc plated and 304 Stainless Steel fittings.

Sample C (316 Stainless Steel) fittings had the best appearance of all samples at test end.

NOTE: A harsher environment is required to determine the corrosion point of the nickel-plated brass and 316 Stainless Steel fittings. On principle, 316 Stainless Steel is more corrosion resistant than nickel-plated brass.

These test results were originally published December 9, 2014.

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