Design for Hot Dip Galvanizing

General Design Guidelines

Certain rules must be followed when designing components for galvanizing, but the rules are readily applied and in many cases they are simply those which are good practice to ensure maximum corrosion protection.

Adoption of these guidelines will ensure the safety of galvanizing personnel, ease the galvanizer’s task and produce optimum quality galvanizing. If in doubt concerning preferred design details, check with Galvan Industries, Inc.

Size and Shape

Almost any component can be galvanized by designing and building modules to suite available galvanizing facilities, but it is wise to check work dimensions with your galvanizer at an early design stage.

Safety

Vessels and hollow sections including those in smaller diameter tubular fabrications must vented to atmosphere for the safety of galvanizing personnel and to prevent possible damage to the article. At galvanizing temperatures, moisture trapped in closed sections is converted rapidly to superheated steam, generating explosive forces unless vented.

About Galvan Industries, Inc.

Since 1958, Galvan Industries has provided the ultimate in corrosion control to steel fabricators and manufacturers. The first hot-dip galvanizing operation in the Carolinas, the company has grown to become the largest capacity contract galvanizer in the Southeast.

For details, or to place an order, call Galvan Industries at 1-800-277-5678, Fax (704) 455-5215; e-mail: sales@galvan-ize.com.

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**Strengthening gussets and webs**

Welded strengthening gussets and webs on columns and beams, and strengthening gussets in members fabricated from channel sections should have corners cropped or holed.
1. to prevent the entrapment of air in pickets and corners allowing complete access of pickle acids and molten zinc to the entire surface of the work, and
2. to facilitate drainage during withdrawal from acid and rinse tanks, and from the galvanizing bath.

**End plates**

Provide holes at least 1/2 inch in diameter in end plates on rolled steel shapes, to allow access of molten zinc in the galvanizing bath and drainage during withdrawal.

**Clearance for moving parts**

Drop handles, hinges, shackles, shafts, and spindles require provision of minimum radial clearances as detailed in the table below, to allow for the thickness of the galvanized coating.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shaft diameter</th>
<th>Minimum clearance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 3/8&quot;</td>
<td>1/32&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8&quot; to 1&quot;</td>
<td>1/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1&quot;</td>
<td>1/16&quot; to 3/32&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal threads and nuts**

must be tapped oversize after galvanizing to accommodate the thickness of the galvanized coating on the stud or bolt.

Galvanized coating on the nut provides corrosion protection for the internal thread.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bolt or stud diameter</th>
<th>Minimum overtapping female thread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 7/16&quot;</td>
<td>0.016&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8&quot; to 1&quot;</td>
<td>0.021&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1&quot;</td>
<td>0.031&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Identification markings**

For permanent identification, use heavily embossed, punched or welded lettering. For temporary identification, use heavily embossed metal tags wired to the work.

**Distortion**

Distortion can be prevented or minimized by:
1. Use of symmetrical designs
2. Use of relatively uniform sections
3. Use of accurately preformed members to avoid locked-in stresses
4. Use of balanced or staggered welding to avoid locked-in stresses
5. Large, open fabrications and tanks may require temporary cross stays to prevent distortion during galvanizing.

**Materials suitable for galvanizing**

All ferrous materials are suitable including stainless steel parts and sound, stress-free castings.

Brazed assemblies may be galvanized, but check first with Galvan. Soft soldered assemblies cannot be galvanized.

**Combinations of ferrous surfaces**

Fabrications containing a combination of castings and other steels, and rusted or mill scaled surfaces must be abrasive blast cleaned before galvanizing.

**Weld slag**

Weld slag must be removed by chipping, grinding, abrasive blast cleaning flame cleaning or using a pneumatic needle gun.

**Provision for handling**

Work not suitable for handling with chains, baskets, hooks or jigs must be provided with suspension holes or fittings. If in doubt, check with Galvan.