



# SACRIFICIAL ANODE VHS-8339 - ZN ALLOY - MODERN TIMES

Artefact name Sacrificial anode VHS-8339

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Url /artefacts/443/

### ▼ The object





Fig. 1: The submarine and the anode (www.verkehrshaus.ch),

## ▼ Description and visual observation

**Description of the artefact**The artefact could be a weight or sacrificial anode of a submarine (Fig. 1). It is surrounded by a whitish

brown-grey corrosion crust. The broken metal has a greyish shiny colour, whereas the metal part that is

cut has a silvery appearance. Dimensions: L = 4.9cm; WT = 95g.

Type of artefact Submarine part

Origin Submarine "Mesoscaph" from Auguste Piccard

**Recovering date** The sacrificial anodes (?) might have been added when the submarine was used in the sea.

Chronology category Modern Times

chronology tpq 1970 A.D. ✓

chronology taq 1974 A.D. ✓

**Chronology comment** 

Burial conditions / environment Outdoor atmosphere

Artefact location Swiss Museum of Transport, Luzern, Lucerne

**Owner** Swiss Museum of Transport, Luzern, Lucerne

Inv. number VHS-8339

Recorded conservation data Not conserved

## Complementary information

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Fig. 2: Location of sampling area,

Credit HE-Arc CR.

#### leph $\,$ Binocular observation and representation of the corrosion structure

Stratigraphic representation: none.

## ★ MiCorr stratigraphy(ies) - Bi

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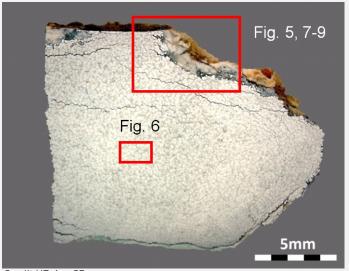


Fig. 3: Micrograph of the cross-section showing the location of Figs. 5 to 9,

Credit HE-Arc CR.

Description of sample

The sample (Fig. 3) shows a cross-section from the sacrificial anode (Fig. 2). The thickness of the corrosion crust is variable. Dimensions: L = 17mm; W = 14mm.

Alloy Zn Alloy

**Technology** Cast and annealed

Lab number of sample VHS-Mq-1

Sample location Empa (Marianne Senn)

Responsible institution Swiss Museum of Transport, Luzern, Lucerne

07/09/2009 metallography Date and aim of sampling

### Complementary information

Nothing to report.

## 

### Analyses performed:

Metallography (unetched), Vickers hardness testing, SEM/EDS.

The remaining metal is an almost pure zinc alloy (Table 1). The oxygen content is not from the original alloy, but is due to secondary corrosion. The metal grains are visible without etching and present a polygonal structure (Figs. 5 and 6). The structure is recrystallised after annealing. The recrystallization of zinc alloys begins at room temperature.

Elements	Zn	Al	0	Total
Metal	95	0.8	1.6	97

Table 1: Chemical composition (mass %) of the metal. Method of analysis: SEM/EDS, Lab Analytical Chemistry, Empa.



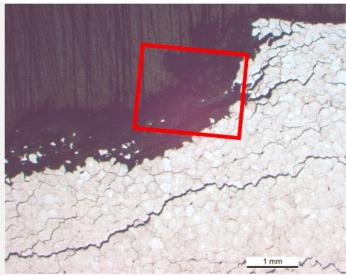


Fig. 5: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (reversed picture, detail), unetched, bright field. Extensive intergranular corrosion is visible. The rectangle marks Fig. 7,

Credit HE-Arc CR.

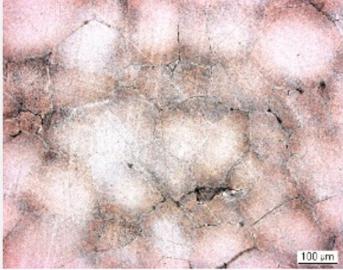


Fig. 6: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (detail), etched,

Credit HE-Arc CR.

Microstructure Recrystallized structure (polygonal grains)

First metal element Zn

Other metal elements Al

## Complementary information

Nothing to report.

### ▼ Corrosion layers

Extended intergranular corrosion has developed in the metal structure (Figs. 5, 6). The metal is covered by a corrosion crust that is hardly visible in bright field and which contains remnant metal (Fig. 5). On most of the sample the corrosion crust is uniform. In areas we see cracks (Fig. 7) appearing as brown lines separating the corrosion crust (Fig. 8). In bright field the corrosion crust appears grey containing dark-grey zones (Fig. 7). Under polarized light, the corrosion crust appears white with darker parts including remnant metal (Fig. 8). It contains Zn and O as well as S along some cracks (Table 2 and Fig. 9).

Elements	0	Al	Zn	Total
Light-grey corrosion part	23	<	77	98
Dark grey corrosion part		0.6	68	106

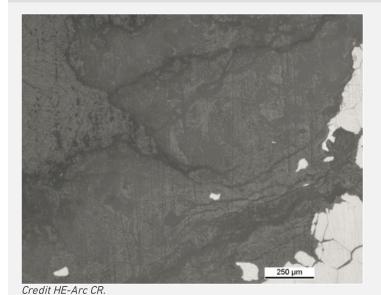
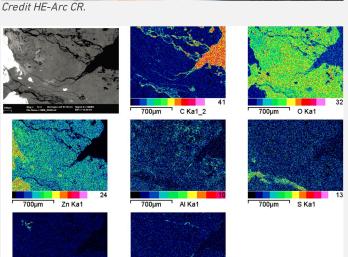


Fig. 7: Micrograph showing the metal - corrosion products interface from Fig. 5 (detail), unetched, bright field,



Fig. 8: Micrograph (same as Fig. 7) corresponding to the stratigraphy of Fig. 4, unetched, polarised light. We observe in dark-grey the metal, in white the corrosion crust separated by brown cracks including remnant metal,



Si Ka1

700µm

Fig. 9: SEM image, BSE-mode, and elemental chemical distribution of most of the area of Fig. 7 (reversed picture). Method of examination: SEM/EDS, Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Empa,

Corrosion form

700µm Ca Ka1
Credit Empa.

Uniform - intergranular

Corrosion type	?					
Complementary information						
Nothing to report.						
CM1		Fig. 4: Stratigraphic representation of the object in cross-section using the MiCorr application. The characteristics of the strata are only accessible by clicking on the drawing that redirects you to the search tool by stratigraphy representation. This representation can be compared to Fig. 8, Credit HE-Arc CR.				
Corrected stratigraphic representation: none.						
★ Conclusion						
The artefact is possibly either a weight or a sacrificial anode. However, it is made of a cast and annealed zinc alloy which makes the interpretation as a weight implausible. In contrast an interpretation as a sacrificial anode is more likely. It is known that zinc alloy sacrificial anodes are used to protect marine propellers especially in salt water. The thick corrosion layer seems to consist of oxides or hydroxides. The origin of the sulphur along some of the cracks is unclear.						
▼ References						
References on object and sample						
References object						
1. Auskunftsblatt der Sammlung des Verkehrshauses der Schweiz, Inventarnummer VHS-8339.						
References sample						
2. MIFAC-métal cat. 29.						
References on analytic methods and interpretation						