

ANODE SELECTION GUIDE



Marine Protection Systems

This information is a general guide only. When any changes are being made to the cathodic protection system on any vessel, seek Professional advice. Signs of corrosion action may not be related to anodes installed, and may be an indication of an electrically induced corrosion action, or other types of corrosion not prevented by the use of sacrificial anodes. If in doubt, contact a corrosion specialist. When in warranty, always use OEM or manufacturer specified anodes to prevent defecting warranty.

		ANODE TYPE			
		MADDOX™	MARTYR ZINC	MARTYR ALUMINIUM	
RECOMMENDED POTENTIAL VOLTAGE (MV)	550 - 900	FIBREGLASS			
		Stainless & Bronze (shaft, IPS)*	✓	⚠	⚠
	950 - 1050	Aluminium	✗	⚠	✓
	550 - 600	TIMBER			
		Stainless & Bronze (shaft, IPS)	✓	⚠	✗
	900 - 1050	Aluminium	✗	⚠	⚠
	950 - 1050	ALUMINIUM			
		Stainless & Bronze (shaft, IPS)	✗	✓	✓
	900 - 1100	Aluminium	✗	⚠	✓
	800 - 1050	STEEL			
		Stainless & Bronze (shaft, IPS)	✗	✓	✓
	900 - 1100	Aluminium	✗	✓	✓
	550 - 900	CARBON FIBRE			
		Stainless & Bronze (shaft, IPS)	✓	⚠	⚠
	900 - 1050	Aluminium	✗	✓	✓
	550 - 900	TRIM TABS & SWIM PLATFORMS			
		Stainless steel	✓	⚠	⚠
	900 - 1050	Aluminium	✗	✓	✓
		-750MV	-1050MV	-1100MV	

* Fibreglass shaft driven vessels (stainless & bronze) are recommended to achieve cathodic protection no greater than 750mV for coating longevity and best efficiencies.

WHAT IS....?

OVERPROTECTION?

- Paint blasting and premature coating failure
- Excessive anode wear
- Marine growth on running gear
- Alkaline degradation (timber vessels)

UNDERPROTECTION?

- Galvanic corrosion
- Imbalanced anode wear
- Corrosion within engine components
- Coating failure

TABLE KEY

✓	Ideal cathodic protection
⚠	Use caution. May cause over-protection or consideration with other anodes installed to ensure similarity to all anodes connected directly or indirectly.
✗	Not suitable. Will not protect or will cause significant problems associated with overprotection.