

MBE-Corrosion protection

(For coastal regions)

Commercially available stainless steels can form rust stains, especially in the presence of salt water or under similarly aggressive environmental conditions. This process is preferably set in motion in small gaps, such as between screw or rivet heads and façade panels (crevice corrosion).

Both the materials stainless steel A2 (1.4567) and stainless steel A4 (1.4401) can be affected [Source: [Spaltkorrosion \(chemie.de\)](http://www.spaltkorrosion.chemie.de)]. The frequently used designation "stainless steel" is misleading and does not apply under certain conditions.



Since it has long been known that stainless steel is not (always) corrosion-free, for some time now people have been talking about corrosion-resistant stainless steels and fasteners in many areas. Stainless steel fasteners affected by brown staining are usually not destroyed, but a permanent surface damage may remain.

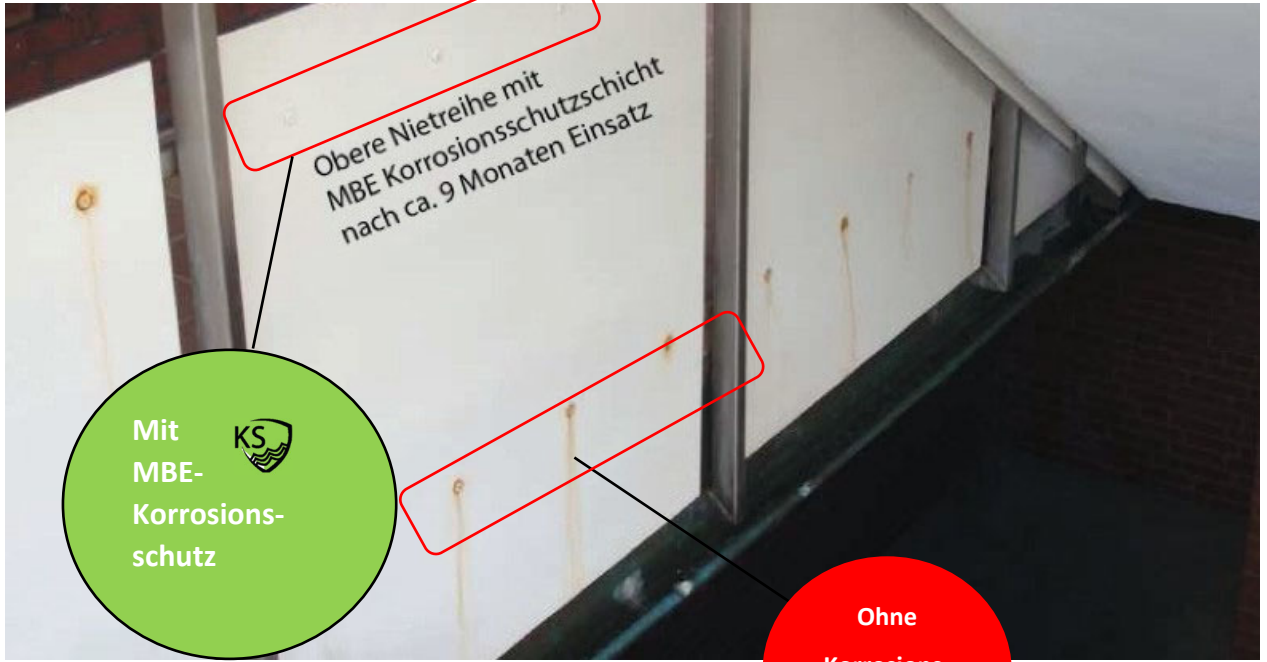
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Similar damage patterns in coastal areas are also found in the area of aluminium rivets for fastening façade panels to aluminium substructures (white rust).

The illustration shows the fastening of HPL façade panels with stainless steel rivets on a stainless-steel sub-construction.

At the time of the photo, the panels had been installed for approx. 9 months. The specially marked fasteners (upper row of rivets) are treated with the MBE-Corrosion-Protection.



MBE offers specially protected fastening elements for affected regions (from coastline up to 50 km). Order fasteners for certain areas with MBE-Corrosion-Protection.