

GALVANIZED SERIES

Maxon BMR-A, BMRSD, GPT, and GPTLR Series*

MAXON®



Maximum protection.
Minimum investment.

If you operate in tough winter conditions, you need maximum protection from the elements. Now, Maxon provides the industrial strength option of fully galvanized gates, for the longest gate life.

Standard Option—Low Cost
Best of all, Maxon's hot-dip galvanization is a standard option, which means you can get it for a fraction of the cost of competing galvanized gates. No special processes, no long lead times—just order your gate with galvanized finish, and enjoy superior protection.

Broad Range of Liftgates
Hot-dip galvanized finish is available on many of our most popular liftgates, including Maxon BMR-A, BMRSD, GPT, and GPTLR liftgates. Talk to us today about your specific requirements!

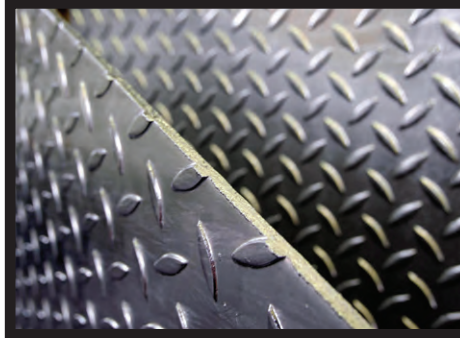


* Other gates are available by special order request

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What is Galvanizing?

Galvanization is the process by which zinc is coated over corrosive (easily rusted) metals. The process of galvanizing, not only protects from corrosion of various 'soft metals' but also adds strength to the original, uncoated metal.



Mechanism Involved in Galvanizing

Galvanizing is the practice of immersing clean, oxide-free steel into molten zinc to form a protective coating over the metal. The coating is bonded metallurgically to the steel and this coating helps to protect the surface against corrosion. The zinc is consumed as a sacrificial anode, so that it protects the exposed steel. So, in case of scratches through the zinc coating, the exposed steel will be cathodically (or sacrificially) protected by the surrounding zinc coating, unlike an item which is painted with no prior galvanizing where the scratched surface would rust.



Method of Galvanizing

Hot-dip Galvanizing: This is the process of coating iron, steel, or aluminum with a thin zinc layer by passing the metal through a molten bath of zinc at a temperature of around 860° F. When exposed to the atmosphere, the pure zinc reacts with oxygen to form zinc oxide, which further reacts with carbon dioxide to form zinc carbonate, a dull grey, fairly strong material that stops further corrosion in many situations, protecting the steel below from the elements.

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