

Electrolysis cleaning and rust removal

Use a plastic container that is large enough to submerge the item to be cleaned of rust.

Fill container with water to the desired level. Add 1 teaspoon of washing soda (sodium carbonate) per gallon of water. (see photo of Arm and Hammer super washing soda)

Do not use Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda)

Add iron electrodes around perimeter of container. (rebar works great)

Do not use galvanized materials the fumes given off would be toxic.

Do not use stainless steel It will leave poison chromium toxins in the solution that are illegal to dispose down a drain.

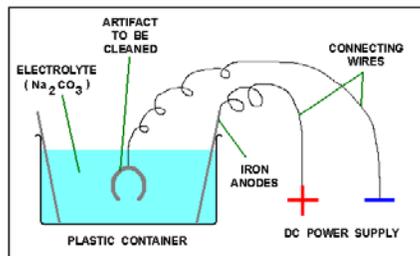
Connect each of the electrodes together in a continuous chain with conductive wire (Copper will corrode quickly and stain) recommend steel wire. The wire should be connected above the solution line in your tank.

Submerge the part to be cleaned into the solution with an iron wire suspending it from the bottom.

Do not allow the part to touch the electrodes.

Attach the positive "Anode" (**red** or "+") lead from battery or battery charger to the wire suspending the sacrificial metal.

Attach the negative "Cathode" (**black** or "-") to the wire connected to the part to be cleaned.



The part can be left in the water solution for an extended period. This process will only interact with the rust. It will take more time for the size and severity of rust. Basically when the bubbles stop the process is finished.

After part has been sufficiently processed, take it out and wash it off with water and a soft scrub brush. There will be a black powdery residue that will wash away.

As soon as the part is dry you should either paint it or wipe it down with oil.

I rub my bare metal tools down with scotch bright or 0000 steel wool and apply a coating of johnsons paste wax.

There are many examples of this process on the internet.

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