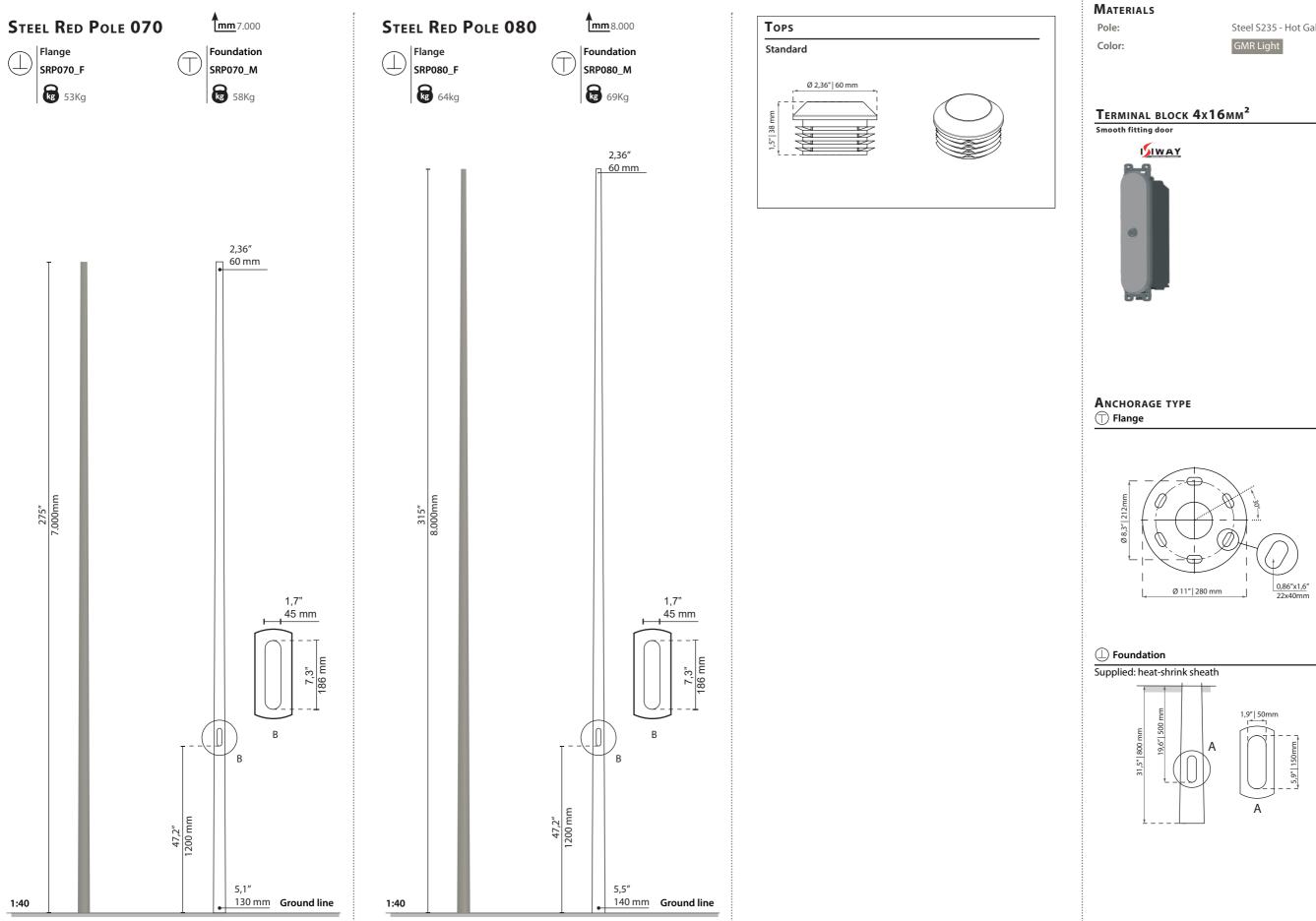
# Steel Red Pole 070 080

# **Technical data**

Conical pole in S235 steel, suitable for supporting single, double, triple or quadruple large brackets and pole arms.



GMR ENLIGHTS s.r.l. • Quality system certificate ISO 9001:2015-ISO 14001:2015 • phone:+39 0543 462611 • fax:+39 0543 449111 • sales@gmrenlights.com • www.gmrenlights.com The information in the data sheet may be subject to variations and implementations; please check the latest news on www.gmrenlights.com • The pictures used are purely for information. Tolerance: size +/- 1%; weight +/- 3%.



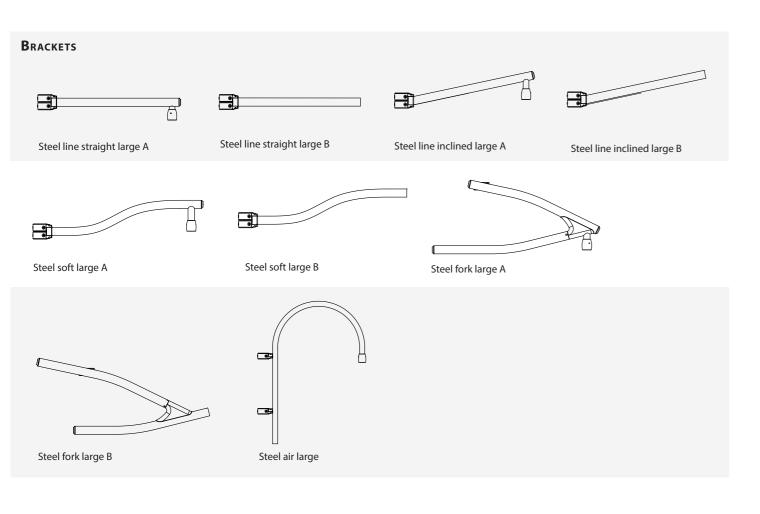
rev. 2021.04

Steel S235 - Hot Galvanized | UNI EN 10219 - EN1461

# Steel Red Pole 070 080

## **Guide to compositions**

Below are the possible combinations for the compositions that include the posts of this datasheet.



## **Protection cycles**

GMR ENLIGHTS works with cast iron, steel and aluminum. The materials are selected and processed to maximize performance and quality.

| <b>PIOPIDIUTION Protection of galvanized steel elements is achieved by following steps:</b> • Micro sandblasting;         • First epoxy layer application followed by: Wilting > Drying > Cooling;         • Acrylic glaze layer application followed by: Wilting > Drying > Cooling;         • Packing at least after 24-hour-drying at room temperature. <b>Protection of galvanized steel surfaces for brackets and pastorals</b> The protection of the galvanized steel elements is achieved thanks to:         • Micro sandblasting;         • Phosphoric pickling bath at a ph level ranging from 1.5 to 3;         • Rinsing with demineralised water;         • First powder layer application;         • Kiln fring;         • Application of a final powder layer at 180°C (356°F);         • Cooling. <b>Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases</b> The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments:         • Surface micro shotblasting;         • Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:         Wilting > Drying > Cooling;         • Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:         Wilting > Drying > Cooling;         • Acrylic enamel application followed by:         Wilting > Drying > Cooling;         • Acrylic enamel application followed by: |                | Protection of galvanized steel surfaces for poles   |
|--|----------------|---|
| PIDICIPIENT Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases The protection of cast iron surfaces for bases The protection of cast iron surfaces for bases The protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Protection of cast iron selfection; • Kiln casting; • Cooling; • Surface micro shotblasting; • Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by: Wilting > Drying > Cooling; • Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by: Wilting > Drying > Cooling; • Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by: Wilting > Drying > Cooling; • Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by: Wilting > Drying > Cooling;  |                |   |
| <ul> <li>Phosphoric pickling bath at a ph level ranging from 1.5 to 3;</li> <li>Rinsing with demineralised water;</li> <li>First powder layer application;</li> <li>Kiln firing;</li> <li>Application of a final powder layer;</li> <li>Kiln roasting of the final powder layer at 180°C (356°F);</li> <li>Cooling.</li> </ul> Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments: <ul> <li>Surface micro shotblasting;</li> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:</li> <li>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:</li> <li>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul>  | LVANIZED STEEL | <ul> <li>First epoxy layer application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Acrylic glaze layer application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul>  |
| <ul> <li>Phosphoric pickling bath at a ph level ranging from 1.5 to 3;</li> <li>Rinsing with demineralised water;</li> <li>First powder layer application;</li> <li>Kiln firing;</li> <li>Application of a final powder layer;</li> <li>Kiln roasting of the final powder layer at 180°C (356°F);</li> <li>Cooling.</li> </ul> Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments: <ul> <li>Surface micro shotblasting;</li> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:</li> <li>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:</li> <li>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul>  |                | Protection of galvanized steel surfaces for brackets and pastorals  |
| <ul> <li>Phosphoric pickling bath at a ph level ranging from 1.5 to 3;</li> <li>Rinsing with demineralised water;</li> <li>First powder layer application;</li> <li>Kiln firing;</li> <li>Application of a final powder layer;</li> <li>Kiln roasting of the final powder layer at 180°C (356°F);</li> <li>Cooling.</li> </ul> Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments: <ul> <li>Surface micro shotblasting;</li> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:</li> <li>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:</li> <li>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul>  |                | The protection of the galvanized steel elements is achieved thanks to:  |
| <ul> <li>Kiln roasting of the final powder layer at 180°C (356°F);</li> <li>Cooling.</li> <li>Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases</li> <li>The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments:         <ul> <li>Surface micro shotblasting;</li> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | GA             | <ul> <li>Phosphoric pickling bath at a ph level ranging from 1.5 to 3;</li> <li>Rinsing with demineralised water;</li> <li>First powder layer application;</li> <li>Kiln firing;</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>NOT The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments:</li> <li>Surface micro shotblasting;</li> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul>   |                | • Kiln roasting of the final powder layer at 180°C (356°F);   |
| <ul> <li>NOT The protection of cast iron elements is achieved by the following treatments:</li> <li>Surface micro shotblasting;</li> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul>   |                |   |
| <pre>treatments:     Surface micro shotblasting;     Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:     Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;     Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:     Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</pre>   |                | Protection of cast iron surfaces for bases  |
| Wilting > Drying > Cooling;  | CAST IRON      |   |
| Wilting > Drying > Cooling;<br>• Packing at least after 24-hour-drying at room temperature.  |                | <ul> <li>Mono-component dip galvanizing followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Epoxy micaceous primer application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> <li>Acrylic enamel application followed by:<br/>Wilting &gt; Drying &gt; Cooling;</li> </ul> |

### Protection of die-cast aluminium surfaces for lighting fixtures, tops, collars, brackets and pastorals

Lighting fixtures, brackets, pastoral, and die-cast accessories undergo a cycle of powder painting which creates a barrier against the corrosion of metal parts. Moreover this barrier makes the finished product comply with design specifications in terms of surface roughness, color and reflectance.

The cycle consists of the following steps:

Micro sandblasting;

**DIE-CAST ALUMINIUM** 

• Hot pickling bath in a zinc-based phosphodegreasing solution;

• Specific process for the preparation of surfaces before painting;

• Washing with water;

• Rinsing with demineralised water and subsequent drying;

• First bowder layer application followed by kiln baking at 180°C (356°F); • Final powder layer application using a High Durability product and final kiln roasting at 180°C (356°F).





### Salt spray test

The top quality of such treatments is confirmed by salt spray tests performed in accordance with standard ISO 9227:2017 Neutral Salt Spray test (NSS).

The test was carried out for 8.000 hours at 35°C (95°F) and demostrated through the report test released.



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