

# FASTENER FINISHES

Finish	Material Used On	Corrosion Resistance	Characteristics & Uses
Anodizing	Aluminum	Excellent	Frosty appearance. Acid treatment to harden the surface.
Black Oxide	Steel	Poor	Black appearance. Chemical process that can be waxed or oiled for better protection. Used for indoor applications.
Black Zinc	All Metals	Excellent	Bright black appearance. Used as a matching finish. Higher level of rust prevention than Electro-Zinc.
Cadmium	Most Metals	Excellent	Bright silver gray, dull gray or black finish. Used for decoration or corrosion protection. Good in coastal regions.
Clear Chromate	Zinc and Cadmium plated parts	Very good to excellent	Clear bright lustrous finish applied to zinc or cadmium plated surfaces for added corrosion resistance.
Dichromate	All Metals	Very good to excellent	Ranges from clear and shiny to brown or olive drab. A dipping for zinc plating which greatly increases corrosion resistance.
Lacquering	All Metals	Fair	Clear or colored to match mating color. A protective coating used to improve corrosion resistance on decorative finishes.
Nickel	All Metals	Excellent	White or bright finish. Hard, stable finish. Used for appliances, hardware etc.
Passivate	Stainless	Good	Chemical treatment applied to stainless. Removes iron particles and brightens finish.
Phosphate	Ferrous Metals	Excellent	Chemical rust proofing. Can be used as a base for paint. Rust preventive oils can be placed over it for better corrosion resistance.
Silver	All Metals	Excellent	Decorative, expensive. Excellent electrical conductor.
Wax	All Metals		Clear. Improves ease of assembly.
Zinc, Electroplated Clear	All Metals	Very good	Bright blue/white/gray coating. Most common plating due to cost, availability and corrosion resistance.
Zinc, Electroplated Yellow	All Metals	Very good	Yellow. Same as Clear Zinc but a greater level of corrosion resistance.
Zinc, Hot Dipped (Hot Dipped Galvanize)	All Metals	Very good	Dull gray. Used for maximum corrosion resistance. Good in harsh environments.