

### **USER'S MANUAL**

**MODEL: 3470** 

### **45MM ELECTROMAGNET**

Date Sold:	
Serial number:	

#### PROPRIETARY

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This manual is for the model 3470 electromagnet with serial numbers 206 and above. For the model 3470 electromagnet with serial numbers 196 to 205 see manual M3470d For the model 3470 electromagnet with serial numbers 195 and below see manual M3470c

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DRAWINGS Elmwood 3450 Thermostats Drawing 11801470-G 3470 Electromagnet, General Assembly (Serial numbers 206 a Drawing 11900010 3470/PT6010 Electromagnet Electrical Assembly Drawing 13900130 3470/PT6010 Electromagnet Electrical Wiring	Section 10 and above)

#### **DRAWINGS**

Drawing 11900020 3470/BOP50-8 Electromagnet Electrical Assembly

Drawing 13900140 3470/BOP50-8 Electromagnet Electrical Wiring

Drawing 13900000 3470/BOP50-8 Electromagnet Electrical Wiring

Drawing 11900000 Electromagnet Assembly to Vertical Mount

Drawing 17900300 Electromagnet Vertical Mount Bracket

Drawing 18900040 Electromagnet Tool Kit

Drawing 17801500 Pole Cylindrical/Tapered (40/20mm)

Drawing 17802760 Square Pole Cap (45mm)

Drawing 18900391 Shipping Crate Assembly

### Section 1 SPECIFICATIONS

#### **Table 1. Model 3470 Specifications**

**Pole Diameter:** 45mm (1.75 inch)

**Pole Gap:** 0 - 75mm (0 to 3 inch)

**Standard Pole Face:** 40mm (1.57 inch) cylindrical end.

20mm (0.79 inch) tapered end.

**Coils (series connection)** 

coil resistance ( $20^{\circ}$ C) 7.3 Ohm

max resistance (hot)\*

8.8 Ohm

**max power (air)** 3.5A/31V (0.11kW)

max power (water) 5A/44V (0.22kW)

**Self Inductance** 

Water Cooling (18°C) 1 liters/m (0.26 US gpm) 0.3 bar (5 psid)

Overtemperature Interlock Elmwood 3450G thermostat part number

3450G 611-1 L50C 89/16 mounted on each coil and wired in series. Contact rating 120Vac,0.5A.

Closed below 50°C.

**Dimensions** Drawing 11801470

377mm W x 233mm D x 217mm H

14.8 inch W x 9.2 inch D x 8.6 inch H

**Weight** 27 kg (60 lb)

\*CAUTION - The value of maximum coil resistance given should not be exceeded. At this resistance the coils are at maximum safe temperature for continuous operation.

### Section 1 SPECIFICATIONS

#### **Table 2. Model 3470 Electrical and Water Connections**

#### **DC Current** (refer to Drawing 11801470)

Right hand coil terminal 2 Positive
Left hand coil terminal 1 Negative

#### Ground

An M4 screw (Item 20 on drawing 11801470) is provided on the magnet yoke to enable the magnet to be grounded according to local safety regulations. It is normally appropriate to connect the magnet frame to the power supply ground.

#### Interlocks (refer to Drawing 11801470).

The temperature interlock wiring connections are made directly onto the temperature thermostats (Item 11 on drawing 11801470).

#### Water (refer to Drawing 11801470).

Outlet ¼ inch OD Tube
Inlet ¼ inch OD Tube

**CAUTION** - Ensure that the high current connections are tight. Loose connections may lead to oxidation and overheating. The field stability may be degraded and the current terminations damaged.

#### WARNINGS

#### REFER TO WARNINGS BELOW BEFORE OPERATING ELECTROMAGNET

#### 1 Personnel Safety

In operation the magnet fringing field is in excess of 0.5mT (5G). This can cause malfunctioning of heart pacemakers and other medical implants. We recommend that the fringing field should be mapped and warning signs be placed outside the 0.5mT (5G) contour. Entry to this region should be restricted to qualified personnel.

#### 2 Clamp Bolts

Before operation **always ensure that both** clamp bolts (item 6 on drawing 11801470) are firmly tightened. Ensure that the poles are arranged so that that pole gap is approximately centered between the coils.

#### 3 Ferromagnetic Objects

During operation the magnet exerts strong magnetic attraction towards ferromagnetic objects in the near vicinity of its pole gap or coils. Loose objects can be accelerated to sufficient velocity to cause severe personnel injury or damage to the coils or precision pole faces if struck. Keep ferromagnetic tools clear!

#### 4 Arcing

This magnet stores considerable energy in its field during operation. Do not disconnect any current lead while under load or the magnetic field energy will be discharged across the interruption causing hazardous arcing.

#### 5 Coil Hot Resistance

Do not exceed the maximum coil hot resistance given in the specifications or coil overheating and possible damage may occur.

#### 6 Interlocks

These should *always* be connected if the magnet is operated unattended, to avoid the possibility of coil overheating caused by excessive power dissipation or inadequate cooling.

#### 7 Watches, Credit Cards, and Magnetic Disks

Do not move magnetically sensitive items into the close vicinity of the magnet. Even some antimagnetic watches can be damaged when placed in close proximity to the pole gaps during operation. Credit cards, and magnetic disks are affected by magnetic fields as low as 0.5mT (5G). Depending on the previous operating field and the pole gap, the remanent field in the gap can be in excess of 50G (5mT) with the magnet power supply off or disconnected.

#### INSTALLATION

**Caution:** This is a heavy system. All movement, lifting and installation of the 3470 Electromagnet must be under the supervision of an experienced person to prevent the possibility of serious injury or damage to the Electromagnet and associated equipment.

#### **Unpacking Instructions and Damage Inspection**

To unpack the electromagnet please use the following procedure (Refer to Drawing 18800450).

- 1. First remove all of the "Posidrive Screws" located at the lower edge of all the side panels of the "Crate Top Cover".
- 2. Gently rock the "Crate Top Cover" to work it loose from the shipping crate base.
- 3. Grip the side panels of the Crate Top Cover. Lift "Crate Top Cover" high enough to clear top of electromagnet, move cover to a clear area.
- 4. Inspect the magnet to ensure that no damage has occurred to the magnet in shipment. If damage is evident report the damage in detail to the shipper for claim and simultaneously notify GMW in case assessment of the damage must be made. If no damage is found proceed with magnet unpacking and installation.
- 5. Remove the M8 Hex Head Coach Bolts that secure the magnet to the shipping crate base.
- 6. The magnet is now prepared for final installation. Follow the appropriate procedure for direct or base mounting listed below.

#### **Direct Mounting**

1. Move magnet to final location and bolt magnet down through the four mounting holes provided in the magnet angle bracket (refer drawing 11801470)

#### Pole Selection and Installation (Refer to drawing 11801470).

Using the field uniformity and induction curves determine the most desirable pole; cylindrical or tapered. In general:

If a uniform field is required use a cylindrical pole end.

If a high field is required use a tapered pole end.

Pole removal (refer to drawing 11801470).

- 1. Turn off the power supply.
- 2. Loosen the two pole clamping bolts (item 6 on drawing 11801470).
- 3. Slide the pole out of the magnet yoke.

#### **INSTALLATION**

Pole fitting (refer to drawing 11801470).

- 1. Ensure the poles and pole sleeves are clean and free from debris.
- 2. Reverse the pole removal sequence above.

#### **Electrical Circuit**

Never connect or remove cables from the magnet with the power supply connected. The stored energy in the magnet can cause arcing resulting in severe injury to personnel or equipment damage.

The magnet has two coils which are connected in series. (Refer to drawing 11801470). The power supply cables should be connected directly to the dc current terminals marked + and -. Recommended current cable for the 3470 is stranded copper of 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> cross section (16 AWG).

Because the magnet stores a significant amount of energy in its magnetic field, special care should be taken to insure that the current terminations are secure and cannot work loose in operation. Local heating at the terminations can cause rapid oxidation leading to a high contact resistance and high power dissipation at the terminals. If left unattended this can cause enough local heating to damage the terminals and the coils.

#### The 3470 Interlocks

The Model 3470 has two thermostats, Elmwood 3450G Part Number 3450G611-1 L50C 89/16. They are located on the outer coil cooling plate and wired in series. The thermostats are normally closed, opening when the coil cooling plate temperature exceeds  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  +/3°C.

#### **Cooling**

The Model 3470 can be operated to an average coil temperature of  $70^{\circ}$ C. Assuming an ambient laboratory temperature of  $20^{\circ}$ C and a temperature coefficient of resistivity for copper of  $0.0039/^{\circ}$ C, the hot resistance of the coil should not exceed 20% more than the ambient temperature "cold" resistance. The coil thermostat will open when either coil cooling plate temperature exceeds approximately  $50^{\circ}$ C. Clean, cool ( $16^{\circ}$ C -  $20^{\circ}$ C) water at 1 l/min at 0.3 bar (5 psid) should be used to cool the 3470 magnet.

The cooling copper tubes are electrically isolated from the coils to avoid electrochemical corrosion. A 50 micron filter should be placed before the input to the magnet to trap particulates and avoid unreliable operation of the water flow switch interlock if fitted.

For continuous operation of the magnet it may be appropriate to use a recirculating chiller to reduce water and drainage costs. The chiller capacity will depend on whether cooling is required for the magnet alone or magnet and power supply. For the Model 3470 Electromagnet alone a suitable chiller is the Bay Voltex model: RRS-090.

#### **INSTALLATION**

#### **Cooling - continued**

For recirculating cooling systems use distilled or deionized water with a biocide to prevent bacterial growth and corrosion. Do not use corrosion inhibitors in high quality electrical systems since the water conductivity is increased which can result in increased leakage currents and electrochemical corrosion.

At currents of approximately 3.50A and below the Model 3470 can be operated safely without water cooling. However the coil temperature will vary with the power dissipation. This results in dimensional changes of the magnet yoke and air cooling is not suitable when high field stability is required.

Freon, oil, ethylene glycol or other cooling mediums can be used. The flow required will be approximately inversely proportional to their specific heats. An experimental determination of the flow and pressure required will be necessary.

Avoid cooling the magnet below the dew point of the ambient air. Condensation may cause electrical shorts and corrosion.

During operation the resistance can be checked using a voltmeter across each coil. The voltage will rise to a constant value once thermal equilibrium has been reached. If it is desired to save water, the flow can be reduced until the hot resistance is approached. NOTE: This adjustment must be made slowly enough to allow for the thermal inertia of the coils.

#### **OPERATION**

#### General

The magnet operates as a conventional electromagnet.

- 1. Adjust the poles to the desired gap with the poles approximately symmetrical about the center magnet line.
- 2. Adjust the cooling water flow to about 1 liters/min (0.26 USgpm) for the 3470. For operation at less than maximum power the water flow may be correspondingly reduced. Note that the inlet water temperature will determine the actual flow rate required. The above specified flow rates were determined with a water inlet temperature of approximately 18°C.
- 3. Turn on the power supply and increase the current until the desired field is reached.

#### Calibration

The induction curves may be used to estimate the field in the air gap to within four or five percent. More accurate field determination may be obtained by deriving experimentally a calibration curve for the particular pole and air gap combination being used. Magnetic hysteresis in the yoke and poles can cause an error of 30 to 70G (3 to 7mT) with an arbitrary application of such a calibration curve. This effect may be reduced to less than one percent by following a prescribed 'current setting schedule' designed to make the magnet 'forget' its prior magnetic history. The schedule should of course be used both in establishing the calibration curve and in its subsequent use. A possible schedule would be:

From zero current, increase to maximum current and reduce again to zero current. Increase again to maximum current and reduce to the current to give the desired field setting. Approaching the desired field from a higher setting will typically produce better field uniformity. This is because the field changes at the pole edges will normally lag the field change at the center thereby helping to compensate the radial decrease in field.

Greater precision in setting up the calibration curve will be achieved with the use of a digital teslameter and by making a numerical table. This table used with an interpolation routine will eliminate the error associated with reading a graph.

In any event, three points need to be remembered:

- 1. A calibration curve or table is only as good as the precision employed in generating it.
- 2. The field is defined only at the point it is measured. It will generally be different at a different point in the air gap. For example, the induction curves refer to the field on the pole axis and at the center of the air gap (median plane).

#### **OPERATION**

#### **Calibration - continued**

3. The field is most directly a function of the current in the magnet coils. Voltage across the coils is not a good measure of field since the electrical resistance of the coils depends on the temperature (about 0.4% per degree Celsius).

#### **Field Control Operation**

The necessity to use calibration curves can be avoided by using a field controller to sense the magnetic field and provide a corresponding power supply control signal through the power supply programming inputs. Contact GMW for suitable instrumentation.

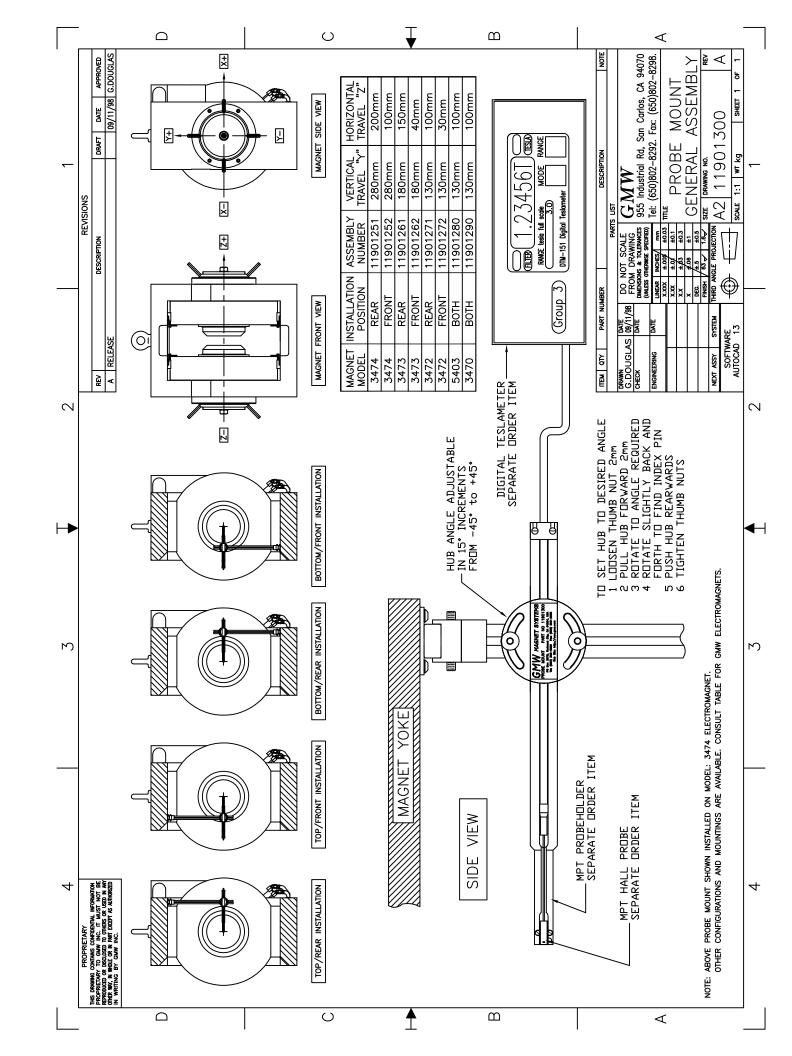
#### **MAINTENANCE**

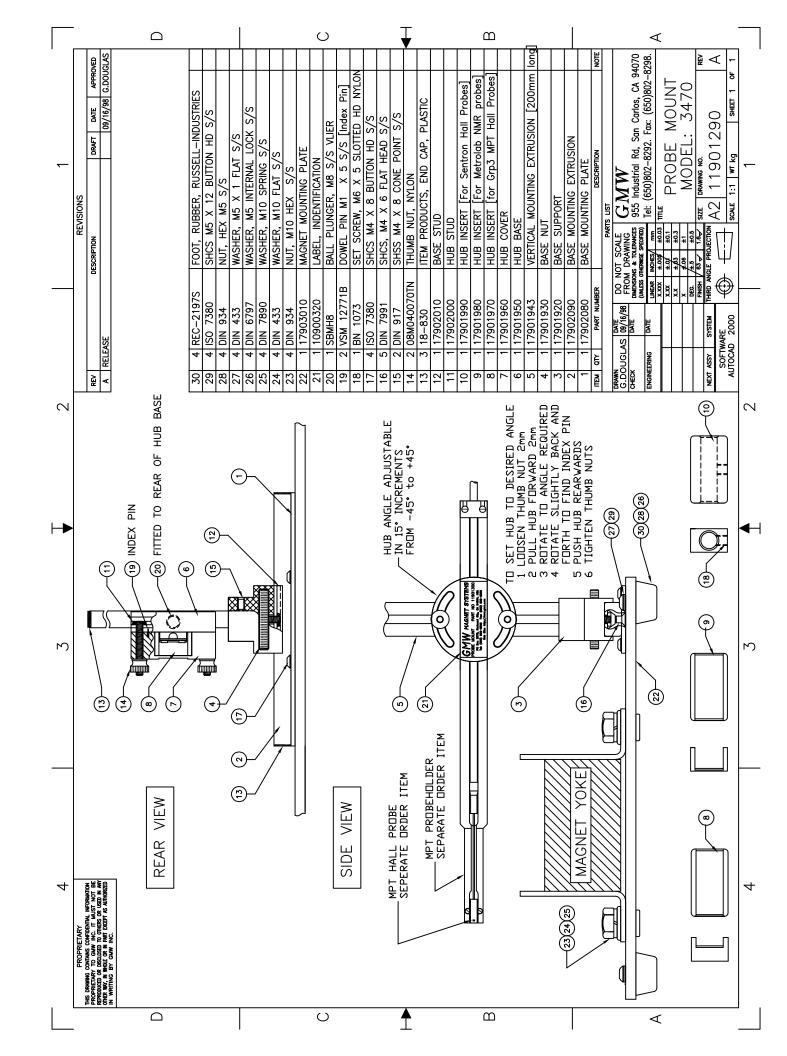
Periodically check that the poles are clean, properly lubricated and free of grit and dirt, which may cause binding. Be very careful not to damage the relatively soft pole surface since this may degrade the magnetic field uniformity in the gap.

Note that the surface treatments used provide good corrosion protection but in order to maintain the inherent mechanical precision of the magnet, heavy build-up of plating materials is deliberately avoided. As a result, high humidity or otherwise seriously corrosive atmospheres can cause corrosion. Periodically apply an appropriate corrosion protection, particularly when the magnet is stored for an extended period.

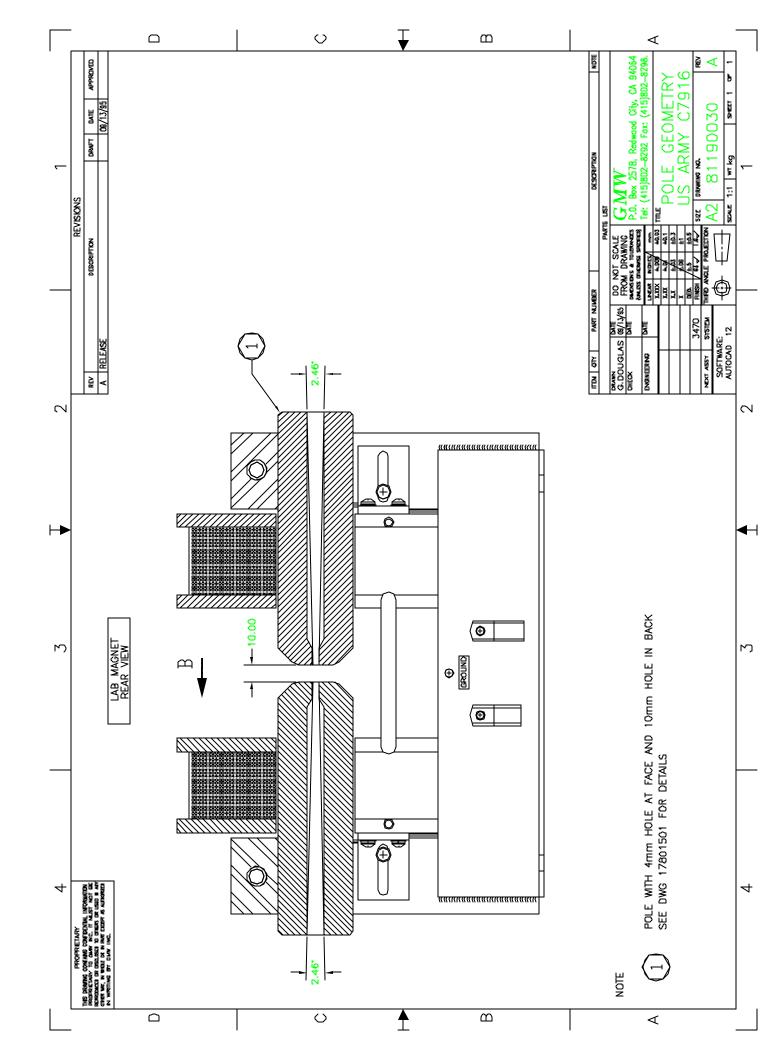
Check the cooling water circuit to ensure the water is clean and free of debris and bacterial growth. Ensure the in-line water filter (if fitted) is clean.

#### STANDARD OPTIONS





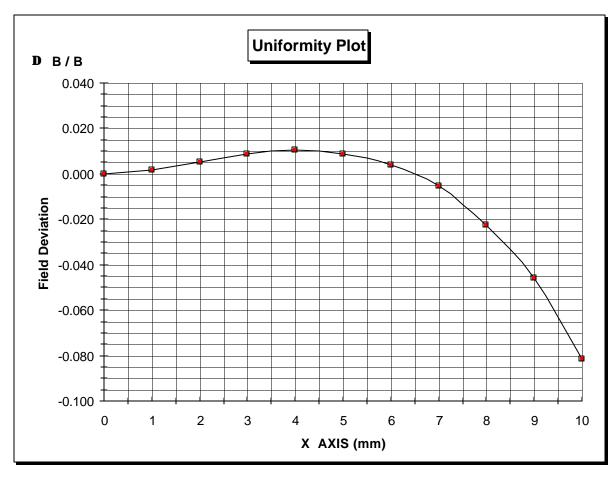
### **CUSTOM OPTIONS**



Model 3470 Pole Face 20 mm Engr Toomas Rett Serial No 46 Pole Gap 10 mm Date 20 June, 1995 Hole Dia 4mm

Magnet Current 3.5 Amps US Army Redstone Arser C7916

	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	0.78216	0	0.78214	0.78215	
-1	0.78270	1	0.78396	0.78333	
-2	0.78520	2	0.78714	0.78617	
-3	0.78840	3	0.78972	0.78906	
-4	0.79030	4	0.79010	0.79020	
-5	0.79022	5	0.78776	0.78899	
-6	0.78750	6	0.78324	0.78537	
-7	0.78252	7	0.77334	0.77793	
-8	0.77224	8	0.75658	0.76441	
-9	0.75588	9	0.73654	0.74621	
-10	0.73058	10	0.70608	0.71833	
0	0.78214	0	0.78184	0.78199	



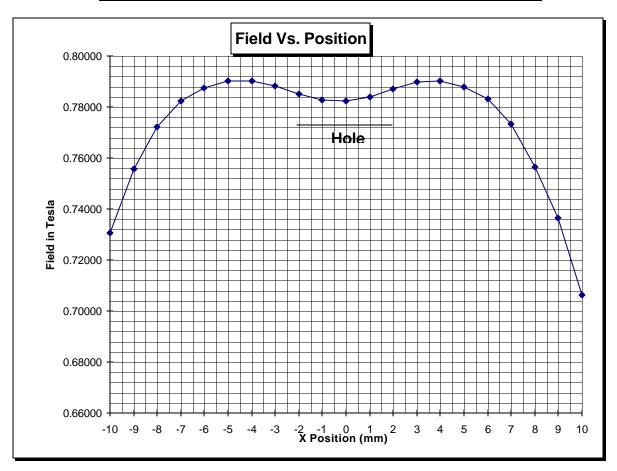
Doc no: SC7916U1.057

Model 3470 Pole Face 20 mm Engr Toomas Rett Serial No 46 Pole Gap 10 mm Date 20 June, 1995

Hole Dia 4mm

Magnet Current 3.5 Amps US Army Redstone Arser C7916

	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	0.78216	0	0.78214	0.78215	
-1	0.78270	1	0.78396	0.78333	
-2	0.78520	2	0.78714	0.78617	
-3	0.78840	3	0.78972	0.78906	
-4	0.79030	4	0.79010	0.79020	
-5	0.79022	5	0.78776	0.78899	
-6	0.78750	6	0.78324	0.78537	
-7	0.78252	7	0.77334	0.77793	
-8	0.77224	8	0.75658	0.76441	
-9	0.75588	9	0.73654	0.74621	
-10	0.73058	10	0.70608	0.71833	
0	0.78214	0	0.78184	0.78199	



Doc no: SC7916U2.057

#### **EXCITATION CURVES**

Contract No: Page: 1 of 1 Date: Sept 22, 95

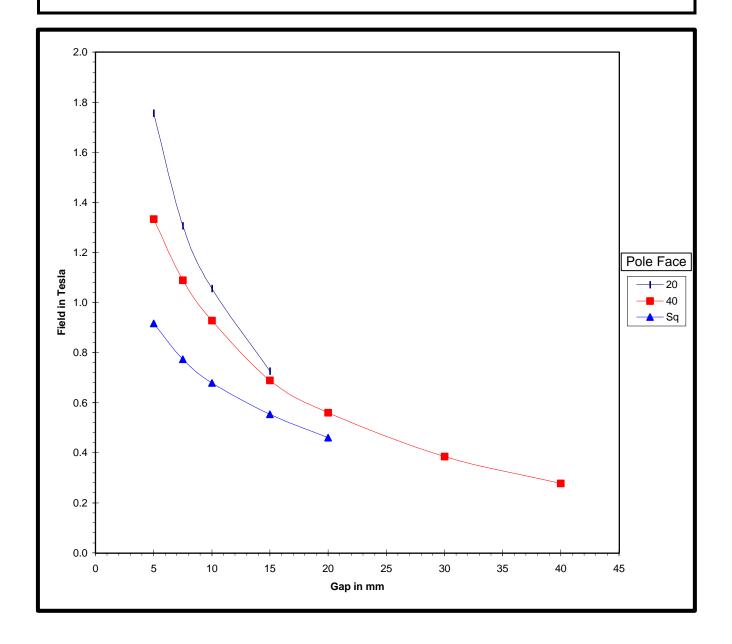
Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

Model: 3470 Power Supply: Soren DCS 55-55 Set Current: 5.0 Amps Serial No: 52 Serial No: D1285 Target Field:

Pole Face: As per table below Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None Notes: Coil position set to minimum gap Pole Gap: As per table below

Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 3470 Gap-Field.xls Revised: March 13, 2000

Contract No: Page: 1 of 3 Date: Sept 22, 95 Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

Model: 3470 Power Supply: Set Current:

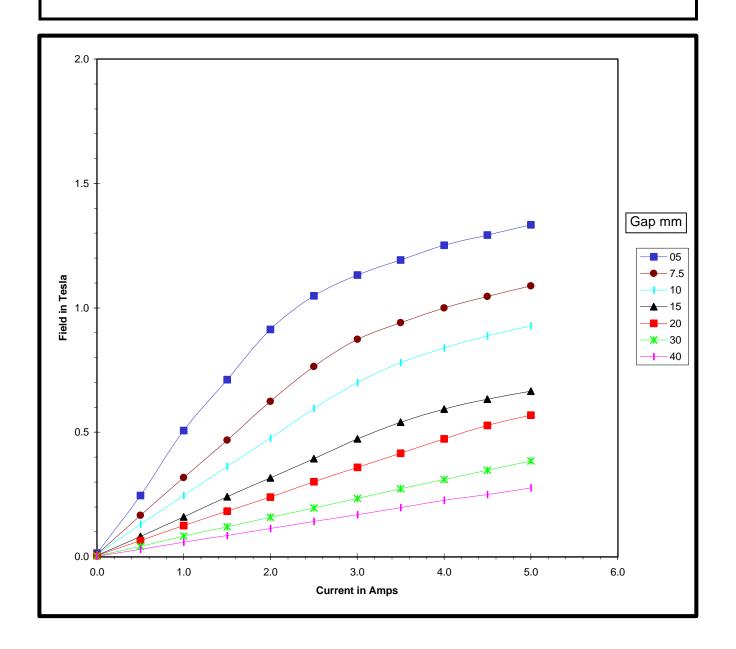
Model:3470Power Supply:Set Current:Serial No:52Serial No:Target Field:

Pole Face: 40 Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None Notes: Coil position set to minimum gap

Pole Gap: As per table below

Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 3470 Ex 40-05-40.xls

Contract No: Page: 2 of 3 Date: Sept 22, 95 G.Douglas

Customer: Engr:

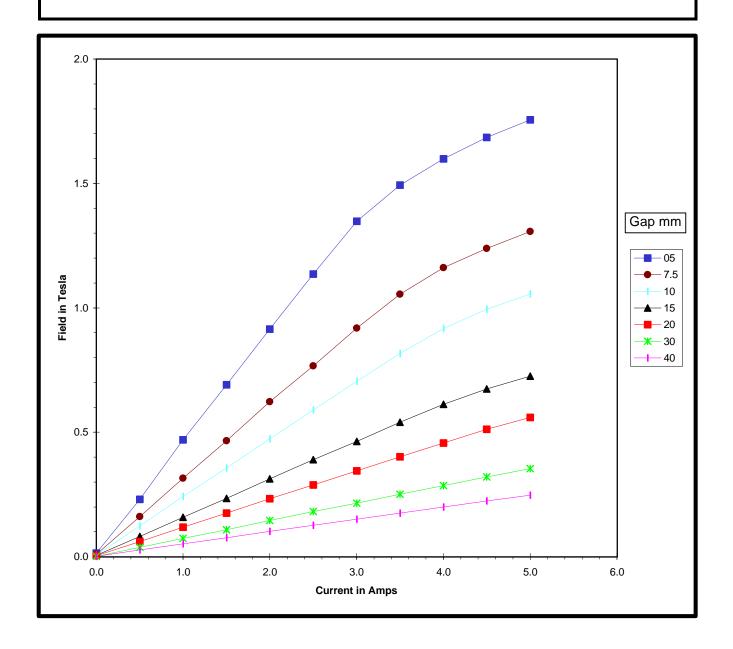
Power Supply: Model: 3470 Set Current: Serial No: 52 Serial No: Target Field:

Pole Face: 20 Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None Notes: Coil position set to minimum gap

Pole Gap: As per table below

Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 3470 Ex 20-05-40.xls

Contract No: Page: 3 of 3 Date: Sept 22, 95 Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

Customer: Engr: G.I.

Model: 3470 Power Supply: Set Current:

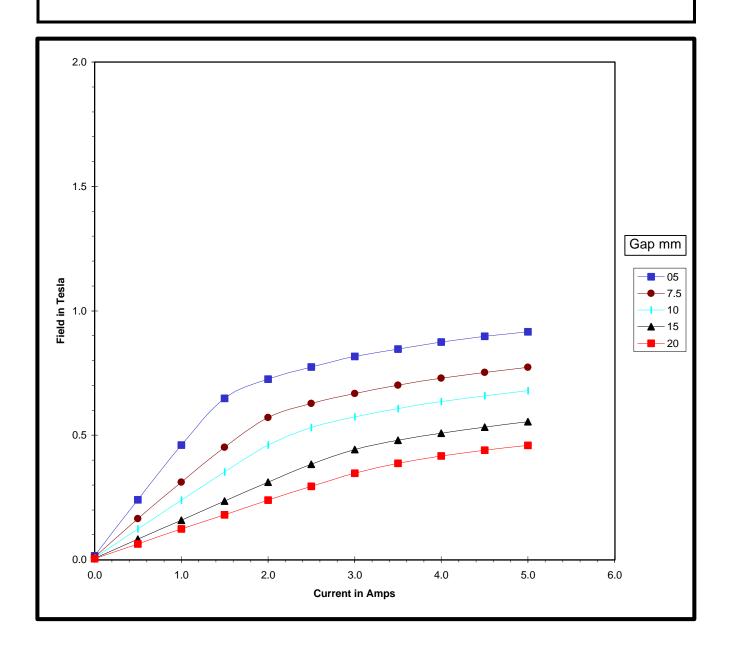
Model:3470Power Supply:Set Current:Serial No:52Serial No:Target Field:

Pole Face: Square Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None Notes: Coil position set to minimum gap

Pole Gap: As per table below

Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 3470 Ex 45-05-40.xls

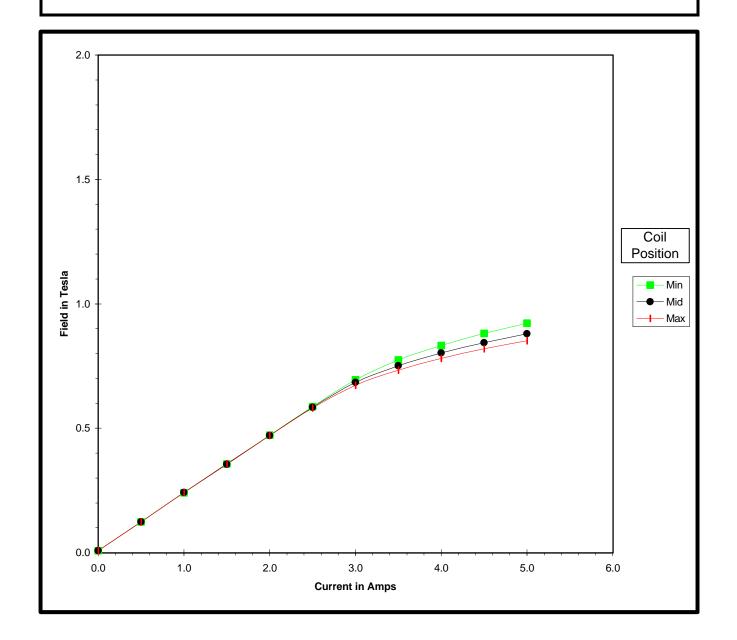
Contract No: Page: 1 of 3 Date: Oct 17, 95
Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

Model:3470Power Supply:Set Current:Serial No:52Serial No:Target Field:

Pole Face: 40 Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None Notes:

Pole Gap: 10mm
Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 3470 Ex Coil Position 40-05-40.xls

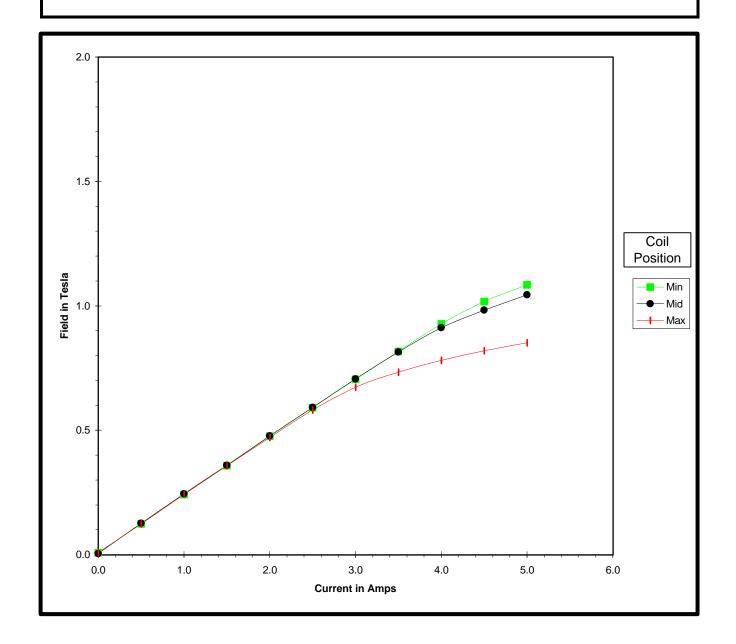
Contract No: Page: 2 of 3 Date: Oct 04, 95
Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

Model:3470Power Supply:Set Current:Serial No:52Serial No:Target Field:

Notes:

Pole Face: 20 Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None
Pole Gap: 10mm
Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 3470 Ex Coil Position 20-05-40.xls

Contract No: Page: 3 of 3 Date: Oct 17, 95
Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

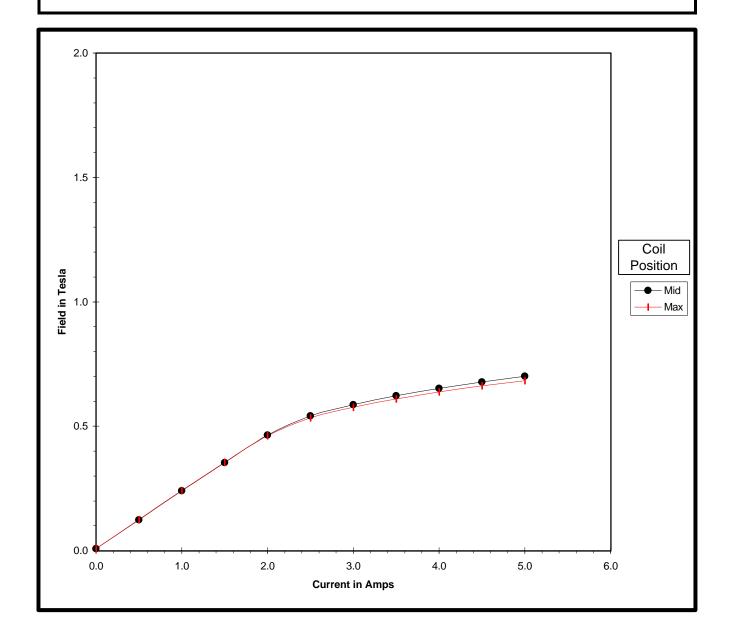
Model: 3470 Power Supply: Set Current:

Serial No: 52 Serial No: Target Field:

Pole Face: 45 Square Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

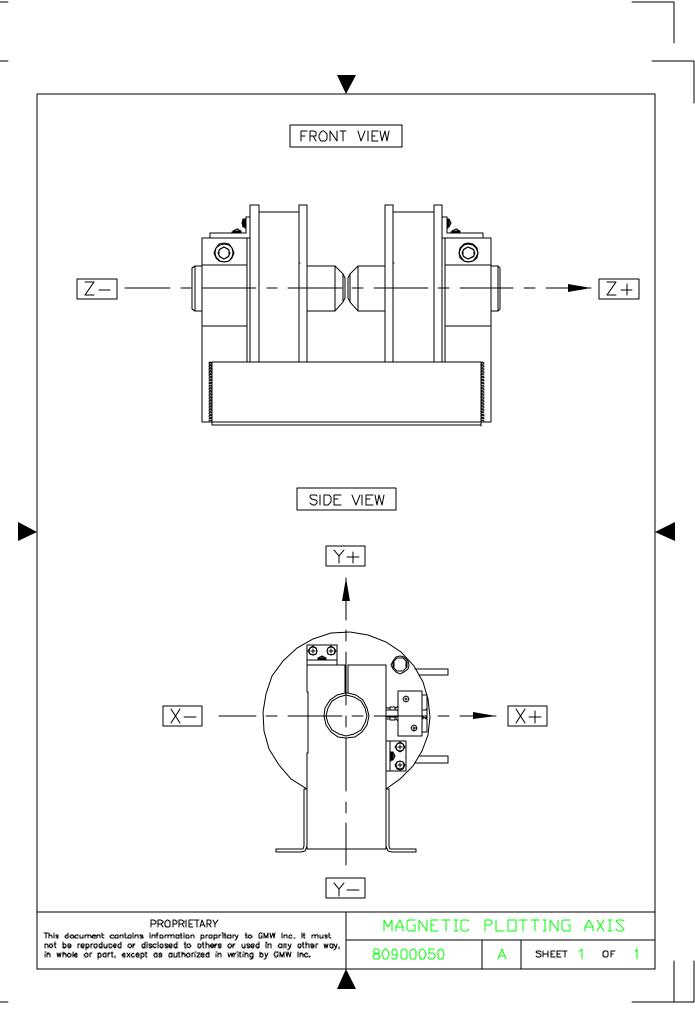
Serial No: None Notes: Pole Gap: 10mm

Pole Gap: 10mm Pole Spacers: None



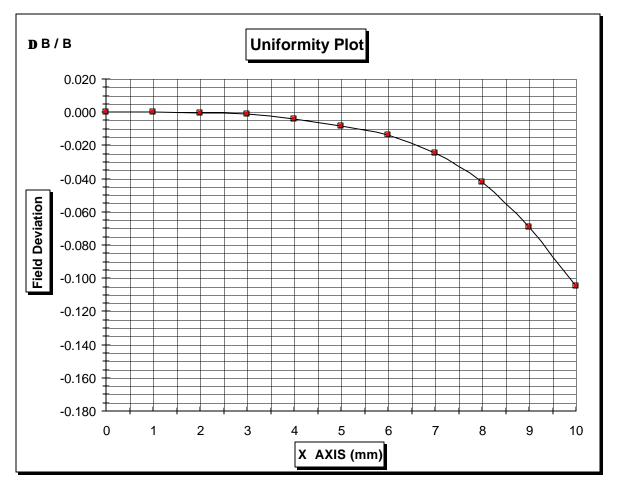
Filename: 3470 Ex Coil Position 45-05-40.xls

#### TEST DATA



Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 20 mm Pole Gap 10 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

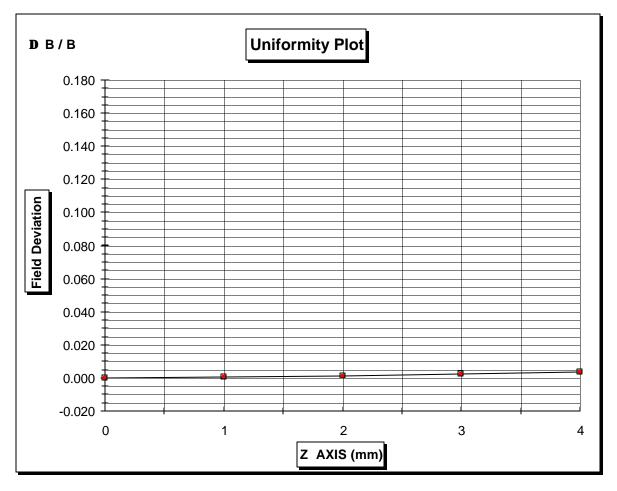
	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	1.0120600	0	1.0119800	1.0120200	
-1	1.0120200	1	1.0118600	1.0119400	
-2	1.0115000	2	1.0110400	1.0112700	
-3	1.0102600	3	1.0109820	1.0106210	
-4	1.0087600	4	1.0073000	1.0080300	
-5	1.0047000	5	1.0030600	1.0038800	
-6	0.9992600	6	0.9965600	0.9979100	
-7	0.9878800	7	0.9861200	0.9870000	
-8	0.9701000	8	0.9692600	0.9696800	
-9	0.9437000	9	0.9407800	0.9422400	
-10	0.9081200	10	0.9034000	0.9057600	
0	1.0119800	0	1.0120400	1.0120100	



Doc no: S3470U01

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 20 mm Pole Gap 10 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

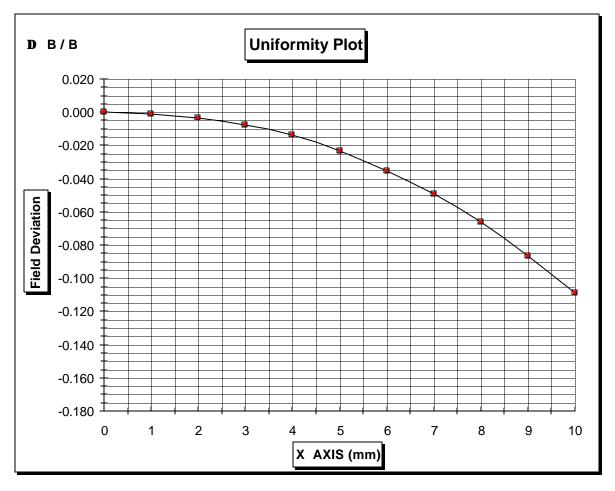
	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, X = 0.0 mm				
Z -	Magnet Field	Z +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	1.012300	0	1.012280	1.012300	
-1	1.012940	1	1.012400	1.012670	
-2	1.014080	2	1.013160	1.013620	
-3	1.015300	3	1.013860	1.014580	
-4	1.016060	4	1.016060	1.016060	
-5	0.000000	5	0.000000	0.000000	
-6	0.000000	6	0.000000	0.000000	
-7	0.000000	7	0.000000	0.000000	
-8	0.000000	8	0.000000	0.000000	
-9	0.000000	9	0.000000	0.00000	
-10	0.000000	10	0.000000	0.00000	
0	1.012300	0	1.012280	1.012290	



Doc no: S3470U07.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 20 mm Pole Gap 20 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

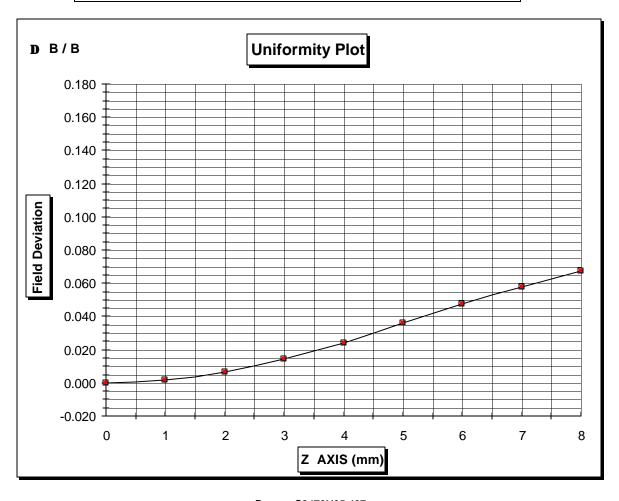
	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	0.5493400	0	0.5493800	0.5493600	
-1	0.5489200	1	0.5489200	0.5489200	
-2	0.5474000	2	0.5475200	0.5474600	
-3	0.5450400	3	0.5451600	0.5451000	
-4	0.5418200	4	0.5420400	0.5419300	
-5	0.5366000	5	0.5365000	0.5365500	
-6	0.5299200	6	0.5297600	0.5298400	
-7	0.5232600	7	0.5214800	0.5223700	
-8	0.5129200	8	0.5133800	0.5131500	
-9	0.5010600	9	0.5027600	0.5019100	
-10	0.4887600	10	0.4899800	0.4893700	
0	0.5493800	0	0.5493800	0.5493800	



Doc no: S3470U03.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 20 mm Pole Gap 20 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Oct 4, 1995

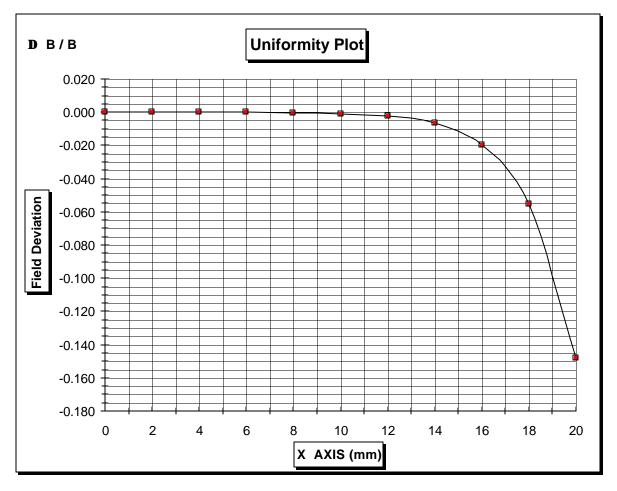
	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, X = 0.0 mm				
Z -	Magnet Field	Z +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	0.549660	0	0.549660	0.549660	
-1	0.552300	1	0.548980	0.550640	
-2	0.556380	2	0.550040	0.553210	
-3	0.562000	3	0.552940	0.557470	
-4	0.568460	4	0.557300	0.562880	
-5	0.575520	5	0.563160	0.569340	
-6	0.581520	6	0.569660	0.575590	
-7	0.586900	7	0.576000	0.581450	
-8	0.590820	8	0.582540	0.586680	
-9	0.000000	9	0.000000	0.000000	
-10	0.000000	10	0.000000	0.000000	
0	0.549660	0	0.549660	0.549660	



Doc no: S3470U05.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 40 mm Pole Gap 10 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

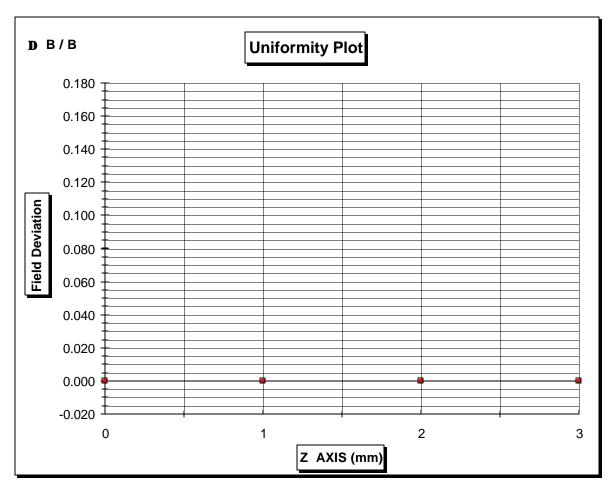
	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average	
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla	
0	0.860880	0	0.860920	0.860900	
-2	0.860920	2	0.860860	0.860890	
-4	0.860920	4	0.860740	0.860830	
-6	0.860900	6	0.860640	0.860770	
-8	0.860800	8	0.860420	0.860610	
-10	0.860400	10	0.859900	0.860150	
-12	0.859540	12	0.858680	0.859110	
-14	0.855520	14	0.854940	0.855230	
-16	0.844000	16	0.844160	0.844080	
-18	0.813680	18	0.812620	0.813150	
-20	0.731560	20	0.734980	0.733270	
0	0.860920	0	0.860880	0.860900	



Doc no: S3470U21.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 40 mm Pole Gap 10 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

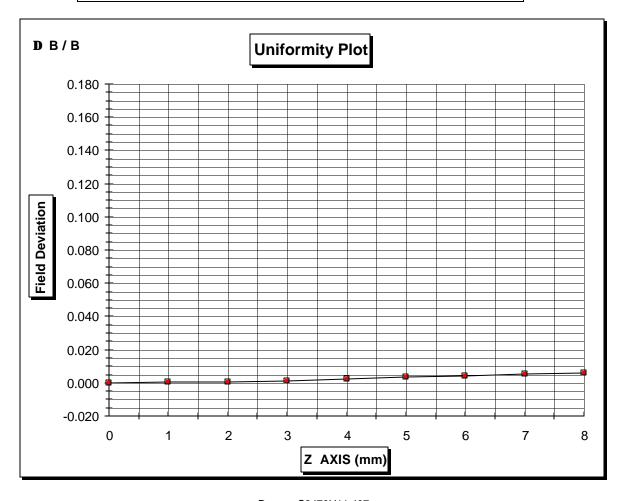
Plot Y = 0.0 mm, X = 0.0 mm				
Z -	Magnet Field	Z +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla
0	0.859660	0	0.859720	0.859660
-1	0.859740	1	0.859720	0.859730
-2	0.859760	2	0.859740	0.859750
-3	0.859800	3	0.859720	0.859760
-4	0.000000	4	0.000000	0.00000
-5	0.000000	5	0.000000	0.00000
-6	0.000000	6	0.000000	0.00000
-7	0.000000	7	0.000000	0.00000
-8	0.000000	8	0.000000	0.00000
-9	0.000000	9	0.000000	0.00000
-10	0.000000	10	0.000000	0.00000
0	0.859660	0	0.859720	0.859690



Doc no: S3470U09.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 40 mm Pole Gap 20 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

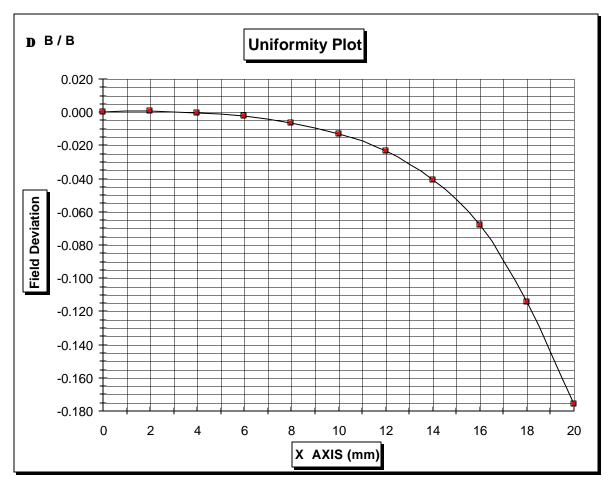
	Plot Y = 0.0 mm, X = 0.0 mm						
Z -	Magnet Field	Z +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average			
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla			
0	0.530930	0	0.530980	0.530930			
-1	0.531120	1	0.530950	0.531035			
-2	0.531490	2	0.531060	0.531275			
-3	0.531960	3	0.531340	0.531650			
-4	0.532430	4	0.531730	0.532080			
-5	0.533060	5	0.532310	0.532685			
-6	0.533500	6	0.532810	0.533155			
-7	0.533990	7	0.533290	0.533640			
-8	0.534300	8	0.533660	0.533980			
-9	0.000000	9	0.000000	0.000000			
-10	0.000000	10	0.000000	0.000000			
0	0.530930	0	0.530980	0.530955			



Doc no: S3470U11.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face 40 mm Pole Gap 20 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 25, 1995

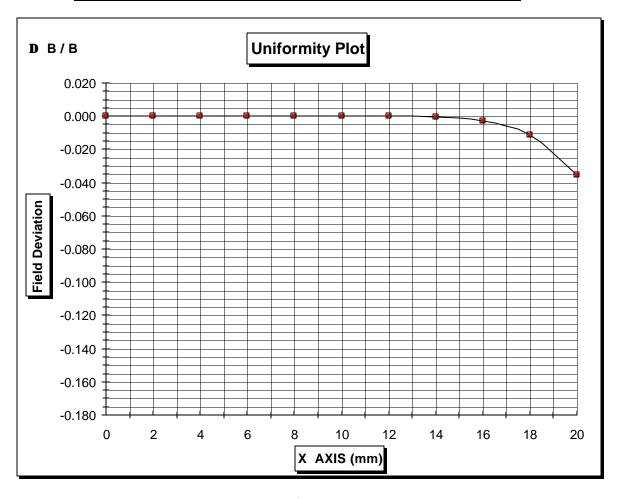
Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm						
Χ-	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average		
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla		
0	0.531040	0	0.530103	0.530572		
-2	0.530910	2	0.530880	0.530895		
-4	0.530400	4	0.530300	0.530350		
-6	0.529350	6	0.529180	0.529265		
-8	0.527310	8	0.527230	0.527270		
-10	0.524040	10	0.523480	0.523760		
-12	0.518710	12	0.517320	0.518015		
-14	0.509470	14	0.508250	0.508860		
-16	0.494600	16	0.494310	0.494455		
-18	0.470950	18	0.469040	0.469995		
-20	0.438590	20	0.435750	0.437170		
0	0.530103	0	0.531020	0.530562		



Doc no: S3470U23.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face Square 45 mn Pole Gap 10 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 22, 1995

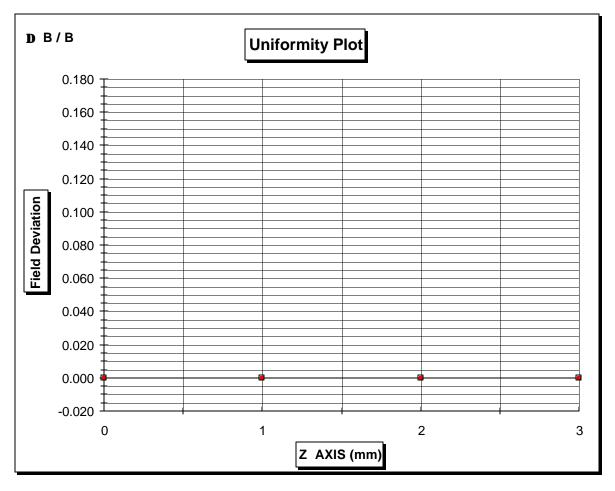
Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm						
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average		
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla		
0	0.678080	0	0.678080	0.678080		
-2	0.678100	2	0.678180	0.678140		
-4	0.678160	4	0.678140	0.678150		
-6	0.678220	6	0.678120	0.678170		
-8	0.678300	8	0.678100	0.678200		
-10	0.678340	10	0.678060	0.678200		
-12	0.678300	12	0.677900	0.678100		
-14	0.677880	14	0.677340	0.677610		
-16	0.676300	16	0.675700	0.676000		
-18	0.671040	18	0.670160	0.670600		
-20	0.655880	20	0.652620	0.654250		
0	0.678080	0	0.678200	0.678140		



Doc no: S3470U13.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face Square 45 mm Pole Gap 10 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 22, 1995

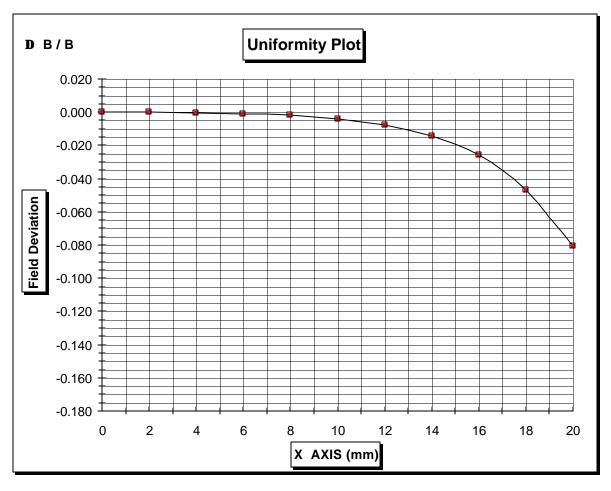
Plot $Y = 0.0 \text{ mm}, X = 0.0 \text{ mm}$						
Z -	Magnet Field	Z +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average		
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla		
0	0.678180	0	0.678180	0.678180		
-1	0.678180	1	0.678180	0.678180		
-2	0.678160	2	0.678180	0.678170		
-3	0.678140	3	0.678180	0.678160		
-4	0.000000	4	0.000000	0.000000		
-5	0.000000	5	0.000000	0.00000		
-6	0.000000	6	0.000000	0.00000		
-7	0.000000	7	0.000000	0.000000		
-8	0.000000	8	0.000000	0.000000		
-9	0.000000	9	0.000000	0.00000		
-10	0.000000	10	0.000000	0.00000		
0	0.678180	0	0.678180	0.678180		



Doc no: S3470U17.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face Square 45 mn Pole Gap 20 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 22, 1995

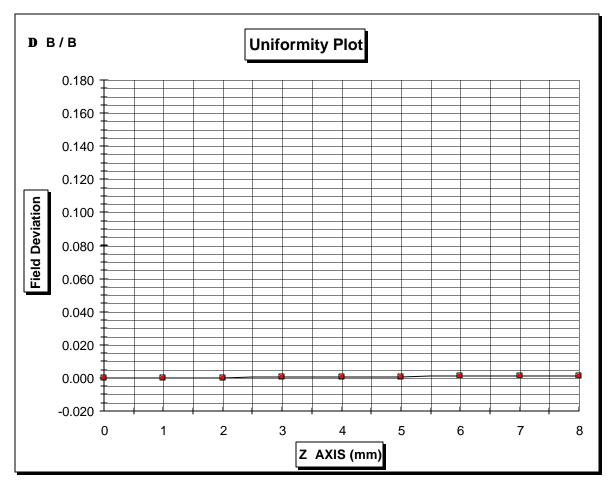
Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm						
X -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average		
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla		
0	0.458850	0	0.458840	0.458845		
-2	0.458830	2	0.458790	0.458810		
-4	0.458730	4	0.458660	0.458695		
-6	0.458550	6	0.458370	0.458460		
-8	0.458040	8	0.457920	0.457980		
-10	0.457130	10	0.456930	0.457030		
-12	0.455510	12	0.455050	0.455280		
-14	0.452490	14	0.452130	0.452310		
-16	0.447390	16	0.446840	0.447115		
-18	0.437380	18	0.437120	0.437250		
-20	0.422420	20	0.421550	0.421985		
0	0.458840	0	0.458830	0.458835		



Doc no: S3470U15.407

Model 3470 Serial No 52 Pole Face Square 45 mm Pole Gap 20 mm Magnet Current 5.0 Amps Engr Greg Douglas Date Sept 22, 1995

	Plot $Y = 0.0 \text{ mm}, X = 0.0 \text{ mm}$						
Z -	Magnet Field	Z +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average			
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla			
0	0.455440	0	0.455480	0.455460			
-1	0.455460	1	0.455460	0.455460			
-2	0.455540	2	0.455480	0.455510			
-3	0.455620	3	0.455540	0.455580			
-4	0.455720	4	0.455660	0.455690			
-5	0.455820	5	0.455780	0.455800			
-6	0.455880	6	0.455880	0.455880			
-7	0.455980	7	0.456020	0.456000			
-8	0.456020	8	0.456100	0.456060			
-9	0.000000	9	0.000000	0.00000			
-10	0.000000	10	0.000000	0.00000			
0	0.455480	0	0.455460	0.455470			



Doc no: S3470U19.407

## **Section 10**

## **DRAWINGS**

### SERIES 3450/3450R/3455R/3455RBV 15 AMP THERMOSTATS

### **Typical Applications:**

**Power Supplies** 

Communication Equipment

**Medical Equiopment** 

Computers (Where High AMP Loads are Present)



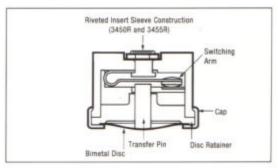
The Series 3450/3455R is a snap-acting, nonadjustable precision thermostat especially suited for industrial and electrical equipment.

The 3450 (.390" or 10mm overall) is ideal for applications that require precision control of high electric loads to 8 Amp resistive.

The 3450R and 3455R have a patented metal insert rivet construction.

The 3455R (.484" or 12.5mm) overall, has higher spacing as required by European approval agencies. Model 3455RBV is an epoxy overmold version of the 3455R, specifically designed for electrical insulation or protection in a high humidity environment. Consult factory for performance qualifications.

To insure that a safe combination of thermostat and application is achieved, the purchaser must determine product suitability for their individual requirements.



### \*Series 3450/3450R/3455R/3455RBV

MODEL.	BLECTRIC LIFE CYCLES	120 VAC	240 VAC	277VA0
3450	100,000	8.QA	-	
3450R/	100,000	15A	8.3A	7.2A
3455R	100,000	4.4FLA 26.4LFA	22FLA 13.2LFA	
	6,000	58FLA348LFA	29FLA 17.4LFA	+
3455RBV	100,000	15A	8.3A	-
	6,000	5.8A 34.8LRA	2.9A 17.4LRA	-

A: Amps

FLA: Full Load Amps

LRA: Locked Rotor Amps

Contacts are available for millivolt and milliamp applications.

\*Includes UL and CSA ratings

Consult Elmwood Sensors for additional ratings.

### **Key Features:**

- · Electric Rating to 15 Amp 120 VAC Resistive
- Environmental Exposure 0° to 350°F (-18° to 177°C)
- UL recognized and CSA certified and European Approved
- · Single-Pole, Single-Throw (SPST)
- · Pre-set and Tamperproof
- Variety of Mounting Brackets and Terminals Available

### Standard Temperature Characteristics

Temperature Range The tightest specification deter- mines the group		Allov ± at	vable* mean erature oints		Mean Differential Nominal degrees between opening and closing points		Group*
	O <sub>I</sub> ±°F	pen ±°C		ose ±°C	°F	°C	
32° to 79°F 0° to 25°C	5 5 5	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	8 7 6 6	4.4 3.9 3.3 3.3	30-50 25-29 20-24 15-19	16-28 14-16 11-13 8-11	      /
80° to 200°F 25° to 95°C	5 5 6	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.2	8 7 6 5	4.4 3.9 3.3 2.8	30-50 25-29 20-24 15-19	16-28 14-16 11-14 8-11	         V
201 to 250°F 96° to 120°C	6 6 6	4.4 3.9 3.3 2.8	8 7 6	4.4 3.9 3.3 2.8	30-50 25-29 20-24 15-19	16-28 14-16 11-14 8-11	II III IV
251 to 302°F 121.7° to 148.9°C	7 7 7 6	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.3	8 7 7 7	4.4 3.9 3.9 3.9	30-50 30-50 20-29 15-19	16-28 16-28 11-16 8-11	         V

<sup>\*</sup>Grouped according to level of accuracy required. Group I with greatest latitude is less expensive than Group II, etc. Please consult factory for temperature ranges, tolerances and differentials not noted. The operating temperature ranges include tolerances.

See Section B of the Terminal and Bracket Guide for dimensional characteristics.

### Operating Parameters

Dielectric Strength	MII-STD-202 Method 301 -2000 VAC 60 Hz -
	Terminal to Case
Insulation Resistance	Mil-STD-202 Method 302 Cond. B - 500 Megohms -
	500 Volts DC applied
Environmental Exposure	0° to 350°F (-18° to 177°C)
Operating Temp. Range	32° to 302°F (0° to 150°C)
Contact Resistance	Mil-STD-202, Method 307 - 50 Millohms
Marking	Mil-STD-1285
Weight	6 Grams (Brackets and wire leads not included)
Materials	Base: Phelonic
	Terminals: Plated Brass or Steel
	Closure: Aluminum, Stainless Steel, or Brass
	Brackets: Aluminum, Stainless Steel, or Brass
	Contacts: Silver

### UL and CSA Listings

UL and CSA Listings are for use in equipment where the acceptability of the combination of the thermostat and equipment is determined by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. and/or the Canadian Standards Association.

UL File E36103, Ul, File SA4469 (3455RBV only), UL File MH8267 (3455R only), CSA File 21048.

reases consult actory for temperature ranges, tolerances and differentials not noted. The operating temperature ranges include tolerances.

The ± tolerances shown have been established after careful review of many thermostat applications. Attempts should be made to establish the widest occeptable tolerance possible. For example, the chart may list a tolerance of ±5°F (±2.8°C); however, ±6°F (±3.3°C) may be acceptable for the application at reduced cost.

Note: Temperature checking methods may be slightly different, and allowance for a 1.8°F (1°C) variance should be considered.

