USER'S MANUAL

MODEL: 3472-50 MODEL: 3472-70

100MM ELECTROMAGNET

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File No: M3472g.407

Revision Date: July, 2009



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Section 1 SPECIFICATIONS Table 1. Model 3472-50 Specifications

Pole Diameter:	100mm (4 inch)
Pole Gap:	0 - 115mm (0 to 4.5 inch)
Standard Pole Caps:	100mm (4 inch) cylindrical 75mm (3 inch) tapered 50mm (2 inch) tapered 25mm (1 inch) tapered
Coils (series connection) coil resistance (20°C) max resistance (hot)* max power (air) max power (water)	0.59 Ohm 0.71 Ohm 20A/14V(0.3kW) 50A/36V(1.8kW)
Self Inductance	
Water Cooling (18°C)	3 liters/m (0.8 US gpm)0.8 bar (12 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.
Water Flow Interlock	Imo/Gems flow switch part number FS927 Part No.70823 mounted on outlet side of water circuit. Contact rating 0.17A/120Vac (non inductive). Set to open at a flow of less than 2.5 l/min (0.7 USgpm)
Dimensions	Drawing 11801851 626mm W x 345mm D x 470mm H (24.7 inch W x 13.5 inch D x 18.5 inch H)
Weight	325 kg (715 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 1. Model 3472-70 Specifications

Pole Diameter	100mm (4 inch)
Pole Gap	0 - 82mm (0 to 3.2 inch)
Standard Pole Caps	100mm (4 inch) cylindrical 75mm (3 inch) tapered 50mm (2 inch) tapered 25mm (1 inch) tapered
Coils (series connection) coil resistance (20°C) max resistance (hot)* max power (air) max power (water)	0.59 Ohm 0.71 Ohm 20A/14V(0.3kW) 70A/50V(3.5kW)
Self Inductance	
Water Cooling (18°C)	6 liter/m (1.6 US gpm)2.0 bar (30 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.
Water Flow Interlock	Imo/Gems flow switch part number FS927 Part No.70825 mounted on outlet side of water circuit. Contact rating 0.17A/120Vac (non inductive). Set to open at a flow of less than 4.5 <i>l</i> /min (1.2 USgpm).
Dimensions	Drawing 11801852 626mm W x 364mm D x 470mm H (24.7 inch W x 14.3 inch D x 18.5 inch H)
Weight	335 kg (737 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 3472-50/3472-70 Electrical and Water Connections

DC Current (as seen from the rear refer to Drawing 11801851/2) Right hand terminal Negative

Right hand terminal	Negative
Left hand terminal	Positive

Ground

An M5 screw (Part 51 on drawing 11801851/2) is provided near the Interlock Terminal Block connections to enable the magnet frame 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 11801851/2)

- 1 Water flow
- 2 Water flow
- 3 Temperature
- 4 Temperature
- 5 No connection
- 6 No connection
- 7 Signal ground
- 8 No connection

Water (refer to Drawing 11801851/2)

outlet	¹ / ₄ inch NPT
inlet	¹ / ₄ inch NPT
	(mating couplings for ¹ / ₄ inch hose provided)

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 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!

3 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.

4 Coil Hot Resistance

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

5 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.

6 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 5mT (50G) with the magnet power supply off or disconnected.

INSTALLATION

Caution: This is a heavy system. All movement, lifting and installation of the 3472 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 18800371).

- 1. First remove all of the "Hex Head 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. Use one person on each side of the shipping crate, grip the side panels of the Crate Top Cover. Lift "Crate Top Cover" high enough to clear top of electromagnet, walk cover sideways to clear area and place on floor.
- 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 M16 Hex Bolts that secure the magnet to the steel "shipping angle brackets".
- 6. Remove the hex lag bolts that secure the steel "shipping angle brackets" to shipping crate base, and remove "shipping angle brackets".
- 7. Install M16 lifting eye and washer to top of magnet yoke, screw down firmly.
- 8. The magnet is now prepared for final installation. Follow the appropriate following procedure to install to 45°, vertical, or direct mounting.

Direct Mounting

- 1. With suitable lifting equipment (e.g. 500kg (1100 lb.) minimum safe lifting rating), lift magnet 50mm (2") clear of shipping crate base.
- 2. Slide shipping crate base clear.
- 3. Lower magnet to 50mm (2") above floor.
- 4. Move magnet to final location and secure using the steel "shipping angle brackets". The brackets can be modified to suit installation space needs.

45° Mounting (Refer to Drawing 11900190)

- 1. With suitable lifting equipment (e.g. 500kg (1100 lb.) minimum safe lifting rating), lift magnet 50mm (2") clear of shipping crate base.
- 2. Slide shipping crate base clear.
- 3. Lower magnet to 50mm(2") above floor.
- 4. Move magnet to desired final location and place on 12mm (0.5") plywood sheet and wooden 100mm x 100mm (4" x 4") blocks (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 2).
- 5. Install 45° Mounting Brackets using M16 x 30 Hex bolts, flat and spring washers (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 2).
- 6. Lift magnet from top lifting eye about 50mm (2") remove 100mm x 100mm (4") wooden block located next to 45° mounting bracket (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 2).

INSTALLATION

45° Mounting (Continued)

- 7. Lower magnet so that it rests only on the front 100mm x 100mm (4") wooden block (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 3). The magnet is unstable in this position and must be held by lifting eyebolt or blocks under the 45° mounting brackets.
- 8. Install shackles and lifting sling to BOTH FRONT EYEBOLTS. Caution, keep hands and feet clear of magnet and 45° brackets during the following operation. Take weight of magnet and push the top front of the magnet rearward. The magnet weight should move over center. Lower magnet so that it rests on the 45° mounts (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 3 and 4).

Rolling or Rolling/Rotating Base Mounting (refer to Drawing 11900190)

Caution do not attempt to move magnet and rolling base or rolling/rotating base until the magnet has been firmly bolted down to the base (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 6).

- 1. To mount on rolling base or rolling/rotating base lift magnet from BOTH FRONT EYEBOLTS high enough to clear top of base (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 5).
- 2. Slide rolling base or rolling/rotating base underneath, lower magnet to 12mm (0.5") above base top surface (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 5).
- 3. Position rolling base or rolling/rotating base so the tapped holes in the base are aligned with the 45° mounting bracket holes (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 5). Lower the rolling base support legs until they contact the floor, to prevent the base from accidentally moving horizontally.
- 4. Lower magnet onto rolling base or rolling/rotating base assembly (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 5).
- 5. Secure magnet and 45° mounting assembly to rolling base or rolling/rotating base with M16 x 25 long Hex Head Bolts (refer to drawing 11900190, figure 6).
- 6. Raise the support legs and move magnet and rolling base or rolling/rotating base to desired location.
- 7. Screw down the four support legs located on each corner of the rolling or rolling/rotating base until the wheels clear the floor by 6mm (.25").
- 8. Secure the support legs with the locknut.
- 9. Secure rolling/rotating base to an adequate concrete floor to prevent movement and possible injury to personnel during an earthquake.

Pole Cap Selection and Installation (Refer to drawing 11801851/2)

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

If a uniform field is required use a cylindrical cap. If a high field is required use a tapered cap.

Pole cap removal (refer to drawing 11801851/2)

- 1. Turn off the power supply
- 2. Draw pole caps about 20mm into the pole sleeves.
- 3. Loosen the axial stud nut (item 35 on drawing 11801851/2).
- 4. Insert the hex key wrench into the end of the draw stud (item 6 on drawing 11801851/2).
- 5. Remove stud (item 6 on drawing 11801851/2) while supporting the pole cap.

INSTALLATION

Pole Cap Selection and Installation (Continued)

Pole cap fitting.

- 1. Ensure the pole caps, pole cores, and pole sleeves are clean and free from debris.
- 2. Reverse the above pole cap removal sequence.

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 11801851/2 and Table 2 page 3.6). The power supply cables should be connected directly to the dc current terminals marked + and -. Recommended current cable for the 3472-50 is stranded copper of 16mm² cross section (4 AWG) for the 3472-70 the cable size should be increased to 25mm² cross section (3 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 3472 Interlocks

The Model 3472-50 has two thermostats, Elmwood 3450G Part Number 3450G611-1 L50C 89/16. They are located on the coil cooling plate and wired in series terminating at positions 3 and 4 on the Interlock Terminal block. The sensors are normally closed, opening when the coil central cooling plate temperature exceeds $50^{\circ}C$ +/3°C. The 3472-70 uses six thermostats, three on each coil. The water flow switch is connected to terminals 1 and 2. The contacts are normally open, closing when the water flow exceeds approximate 2.51/min. for the 3472-50 and 4.51/min for the 3472-70.

Cooling

The Model 3472 can be operated to an average coil temperature of 70° C. Assuming an ambient environment temperature of 20° 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 any coil cooling plate temperature exceeds approximately 50° C. Clean, cool (16° C - 20° C) water at 3 *l*/min at 0.8 bar (12 psid) should be used to cool the 3472-50 magnet, and clean, cool (16° C - 20° C) water at 6 *l*/min at 2.0 bar (30 psid) for the 3472-70.

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.

INSTALLATION

Cooling (Continued)

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 3472-50 Electromagnet alone a suitable chiller is the Bay Voltex Model: RRS-0850, for the Model 3472-70 alone use the Bay Voltex Model: RRS-1650. 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 20A and below the Model 3472 can be operated safely without water cooling. However the coil temperature will vary with the power dissipation. This results in dimensional and permeability 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. To reduce mechanical backlash when the magnetic field is applied, it is best to set the poles by increasing the gap.
- 2. Adjust the cooling water flow to about 3 liters/min (0.8 USgpm) for the 3472-50. For the 3472-70 set water flow to about 6 liters/min (1.6 US gpm,). 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 excitation 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 gaussmeter 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 excitation curves refer to the field on the pole axis and at the center of the air gap (median plane).

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).

OPERATION

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.

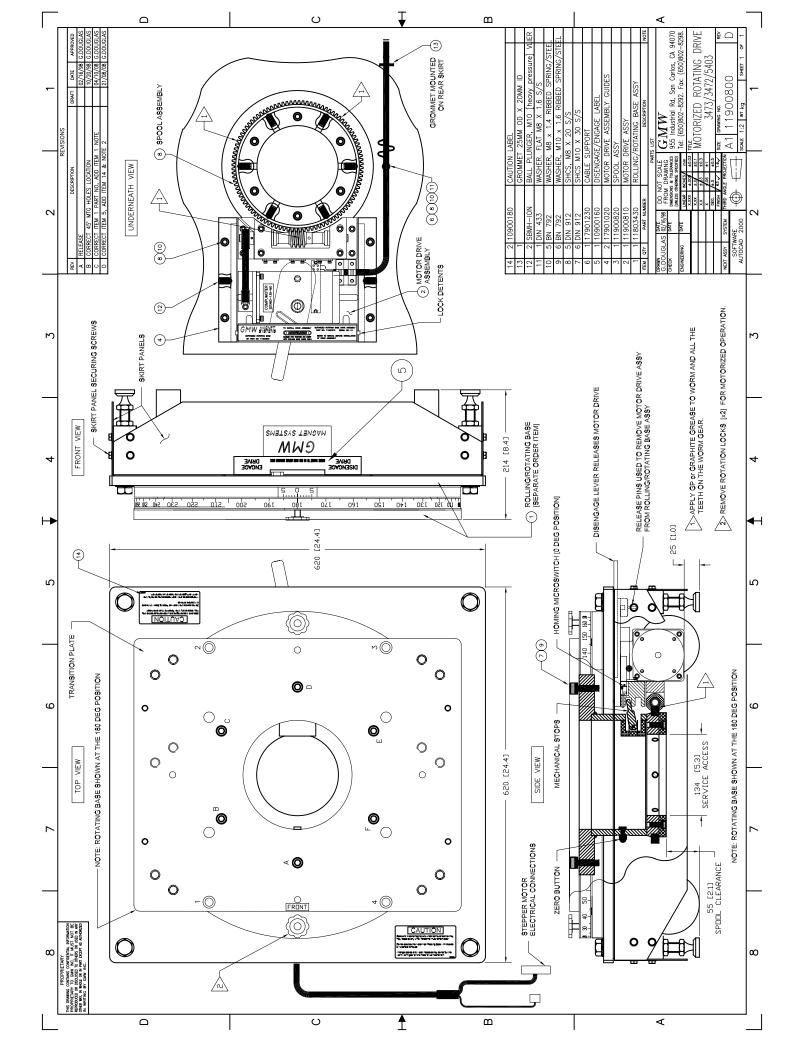
MAINTENANCE

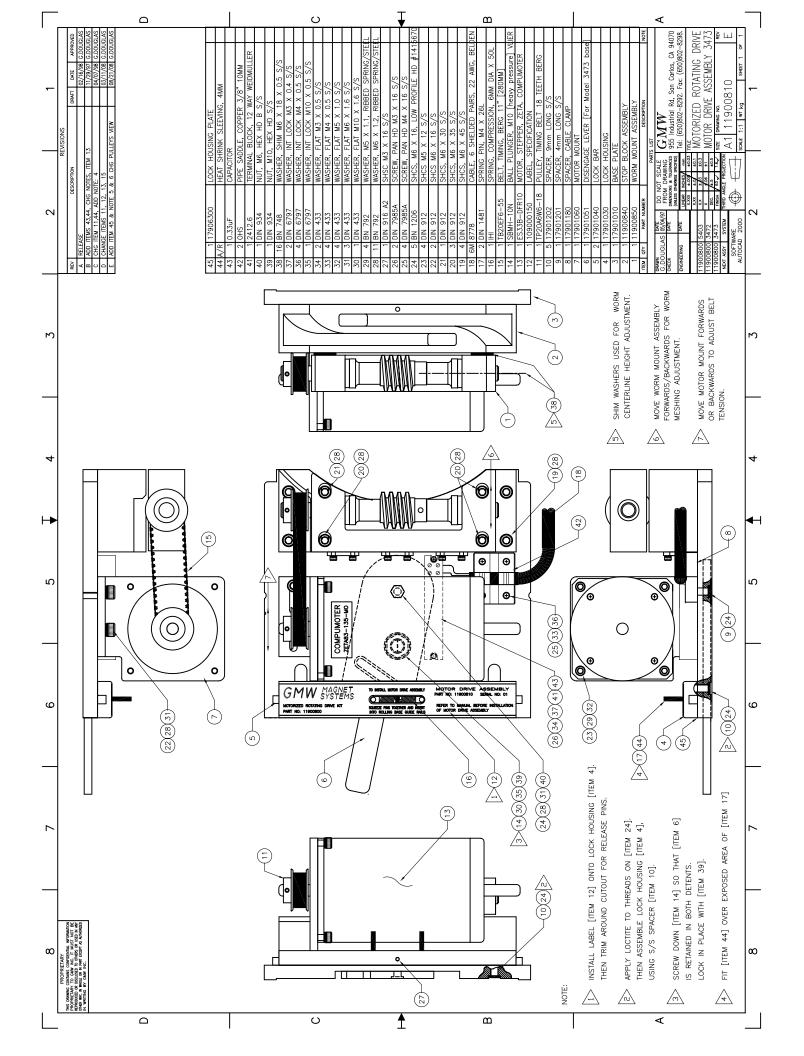
Periodically check that the pole adjustment mechanism is clean, properly lubricated and free of grit and dirt, which may cause binding of the mechanism. Be very careful not to damage the relatively soft pole surface since this may degrade the magnetic field uniformity in the gap.

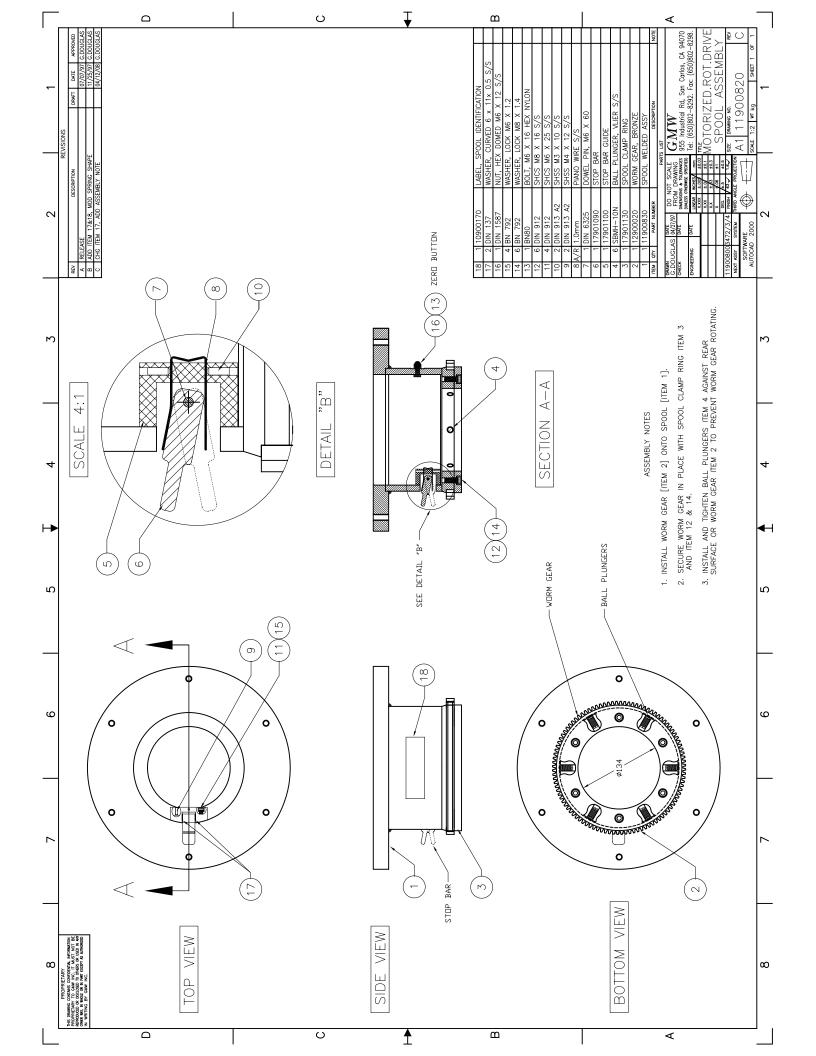
Note that the surface treatments used provide good corrosion protection but in order to maintain the inherent mechanical precision of the magnet, heavy build-up of plating materials is deliberately avoided. As a result, high humidity or otherwise seriously corrosive atmospheres can cause corrosion. Periodically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

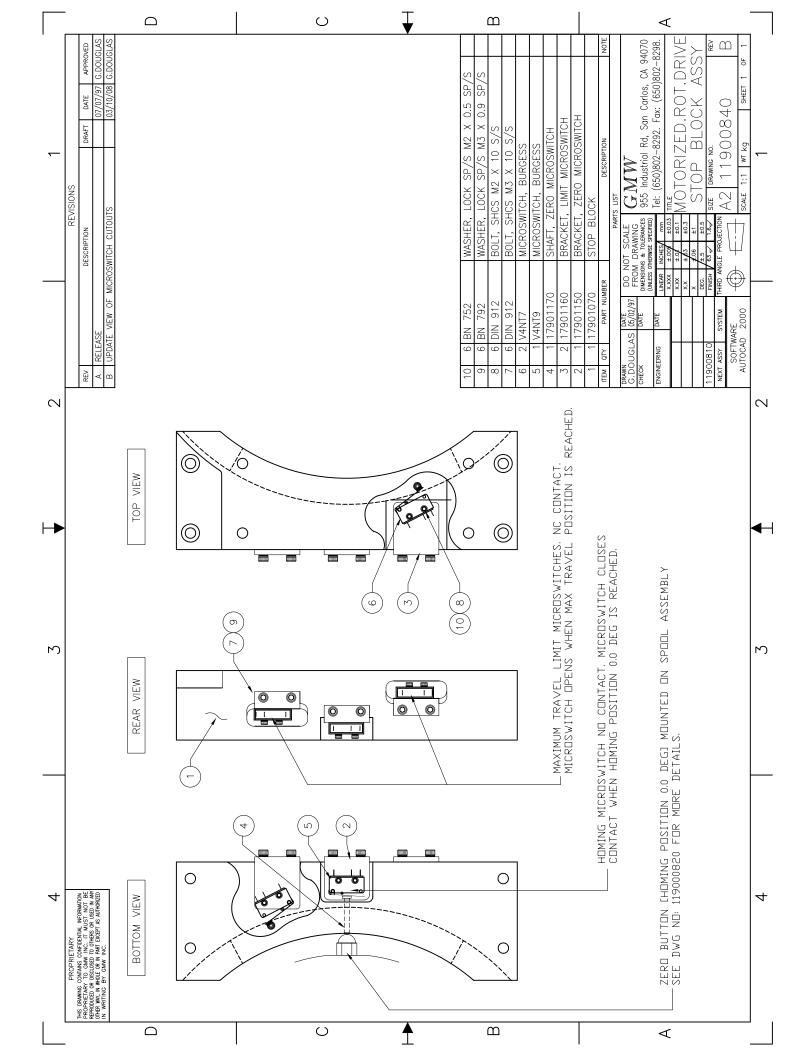
Check the cooling water circuit to ensure the water is clean and free of debris and bacterial growth. Ensure the in-line water filter is clean.

STANDARD OPTIONS

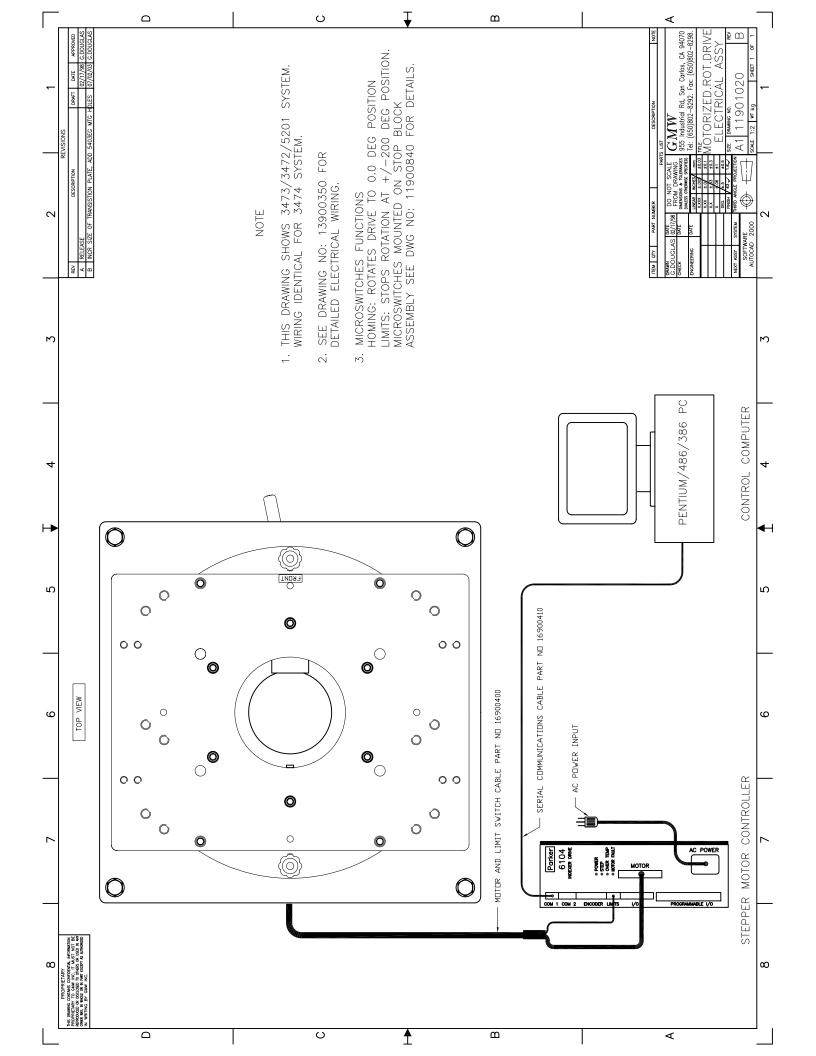


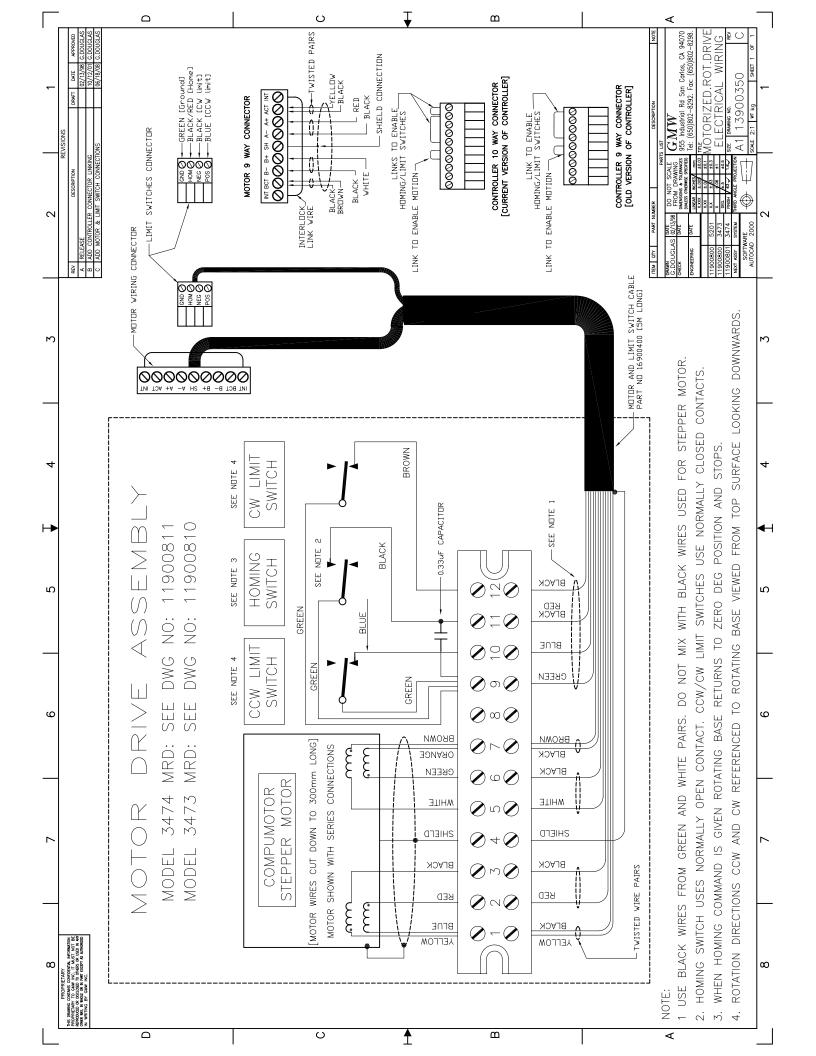


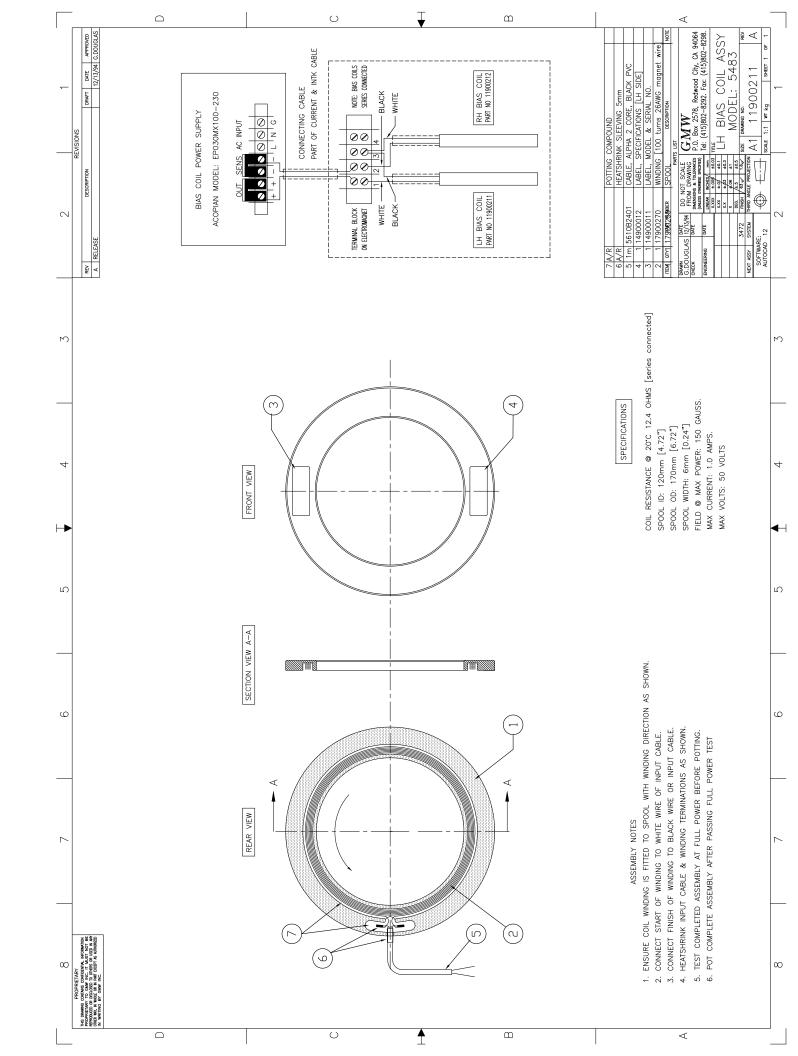


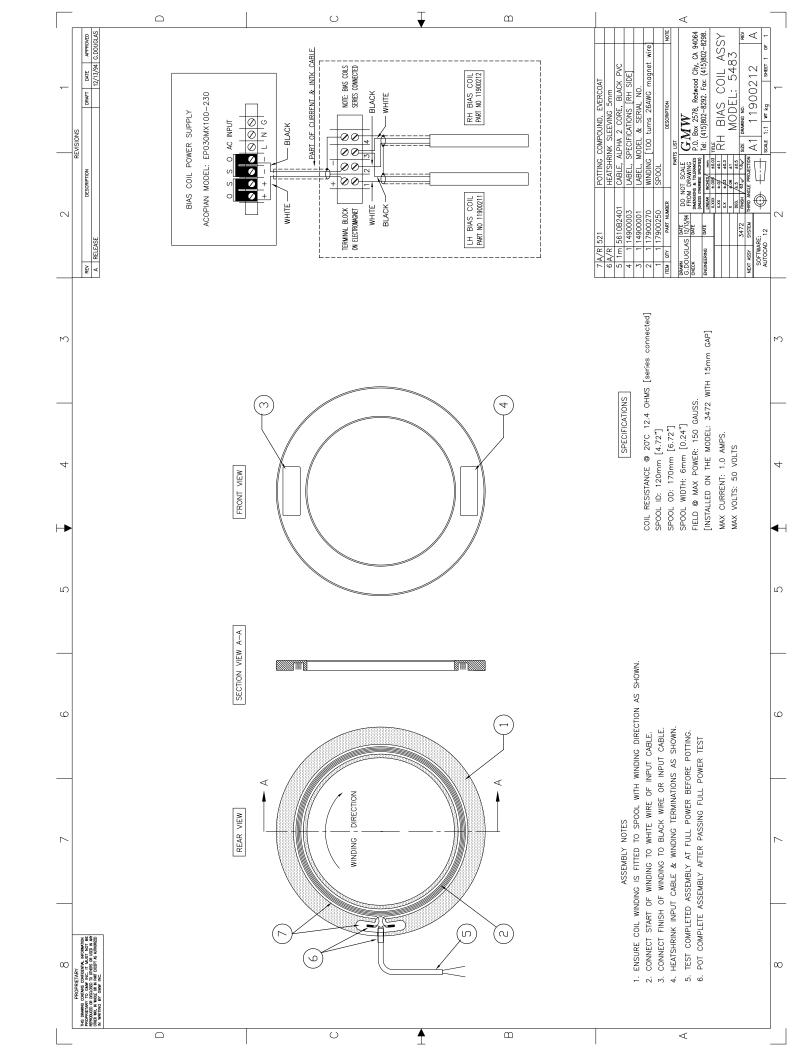


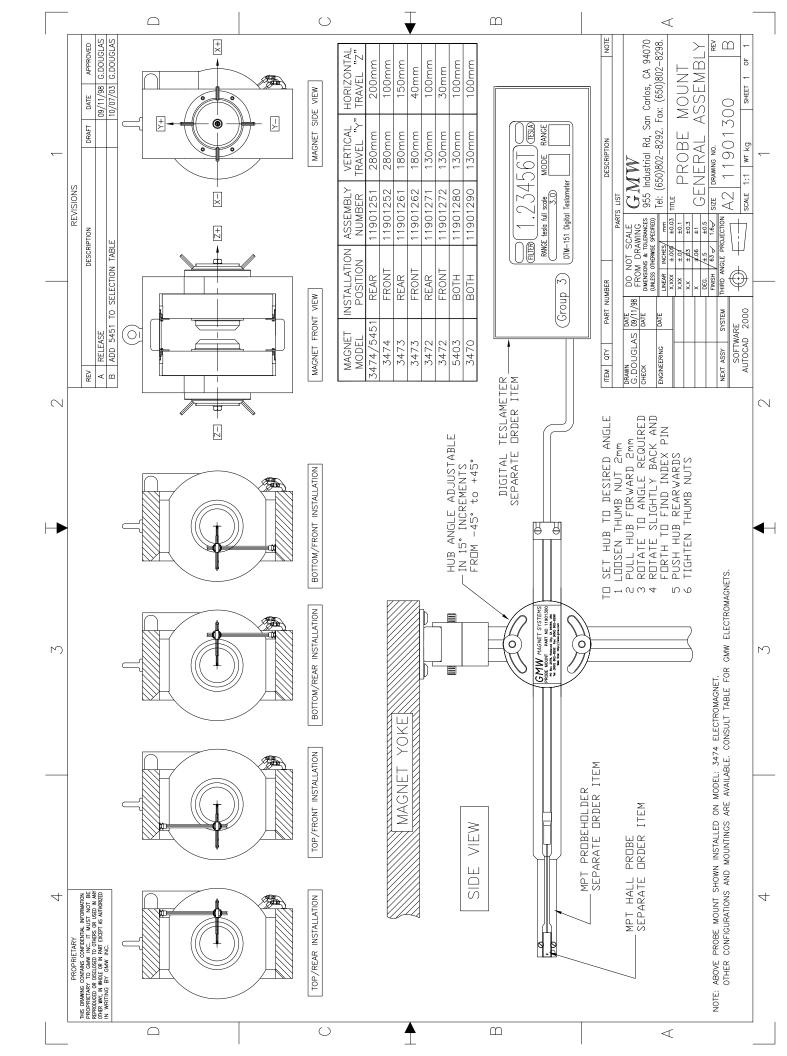
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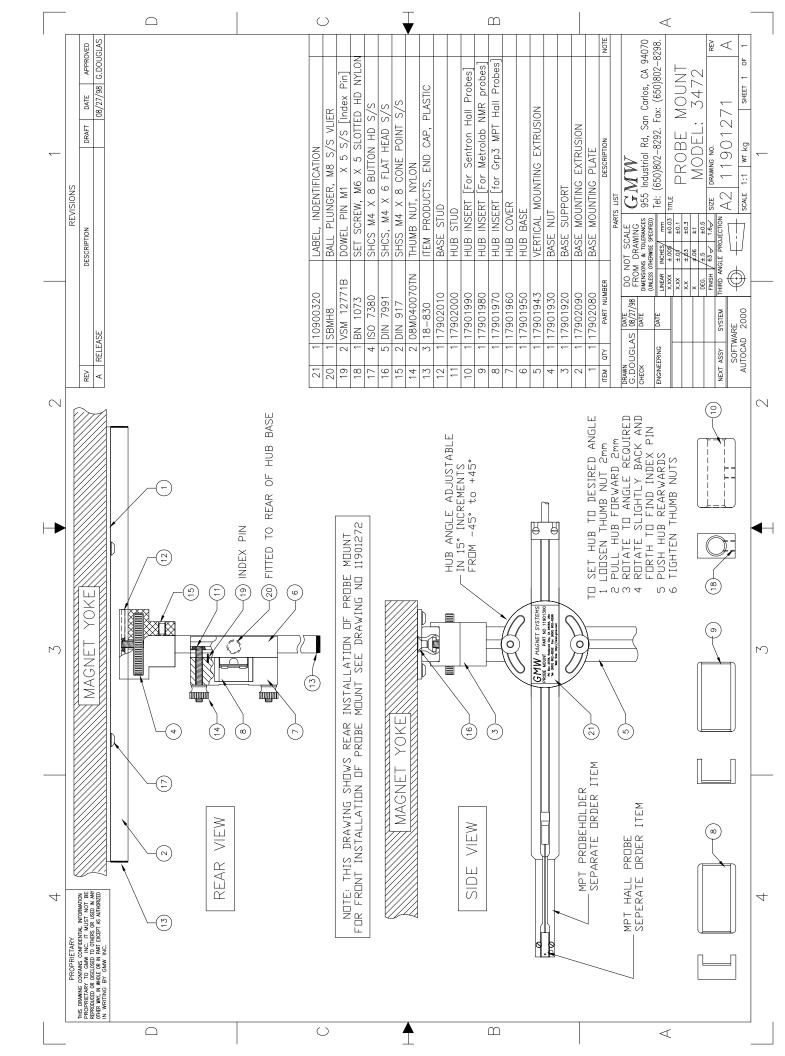


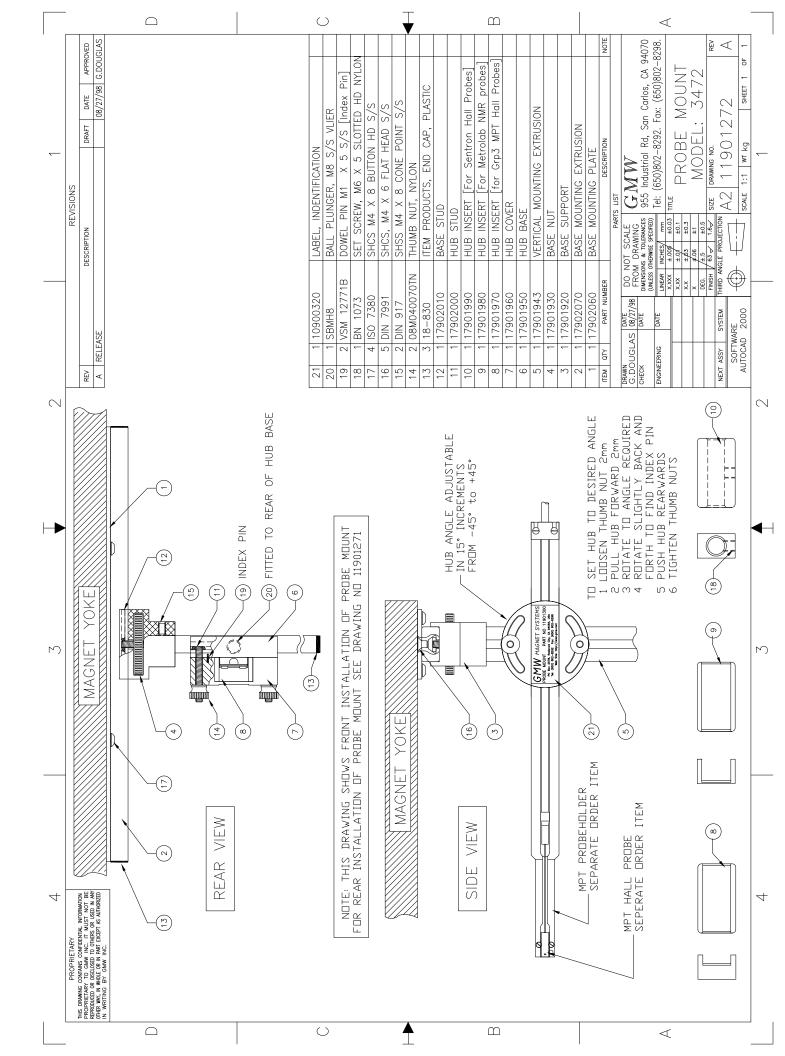








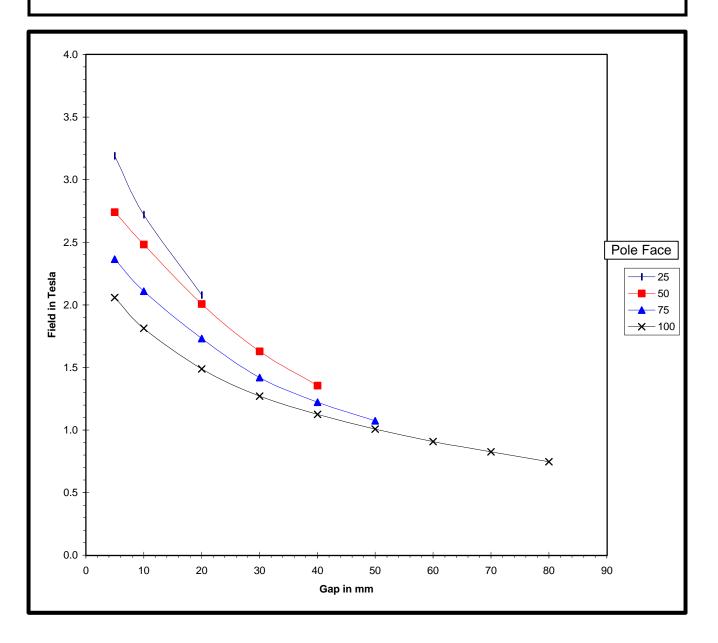




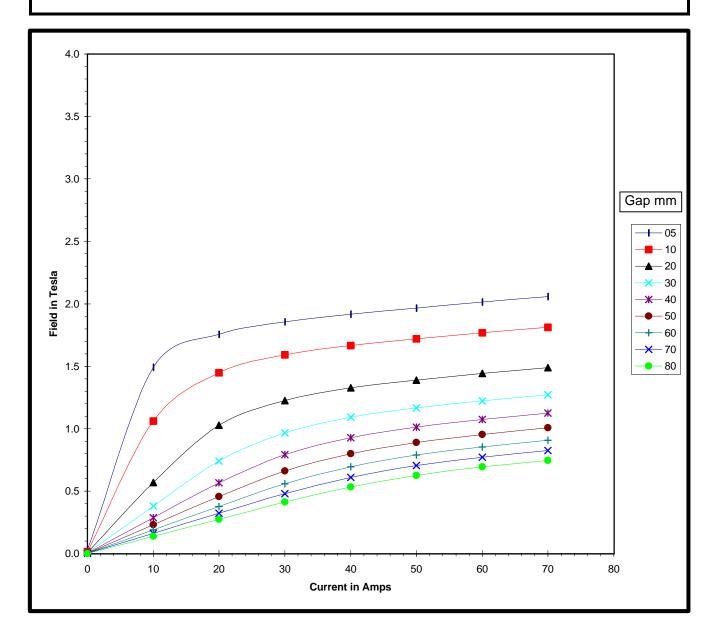
CUSTOM OPTIONS

EXCITATION CURVES

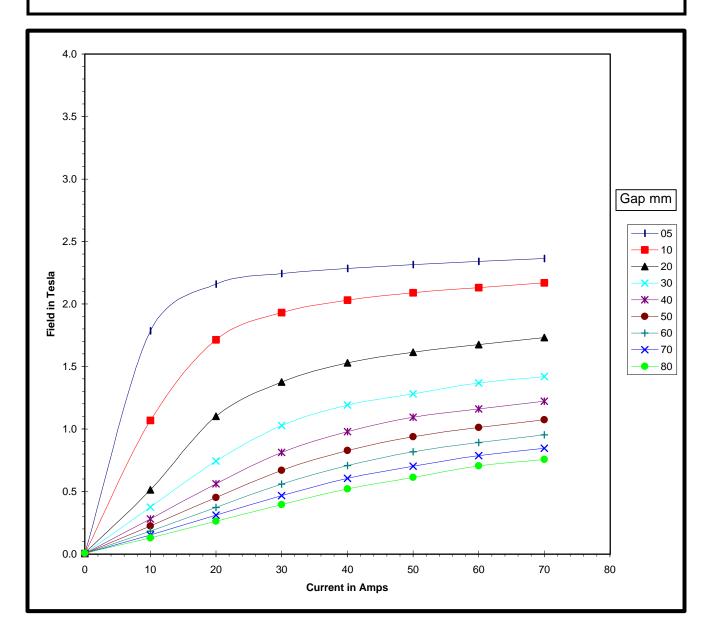
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Pole Face: Serial No: Pole Gap: Pole Spacers:	As per table below None As per table below None	Position: Notes:	X=0, Y=0, Z=0		



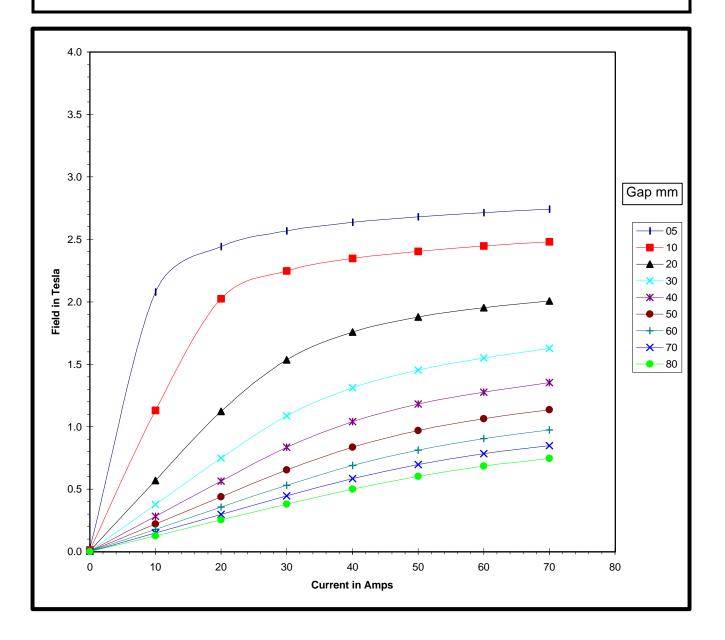
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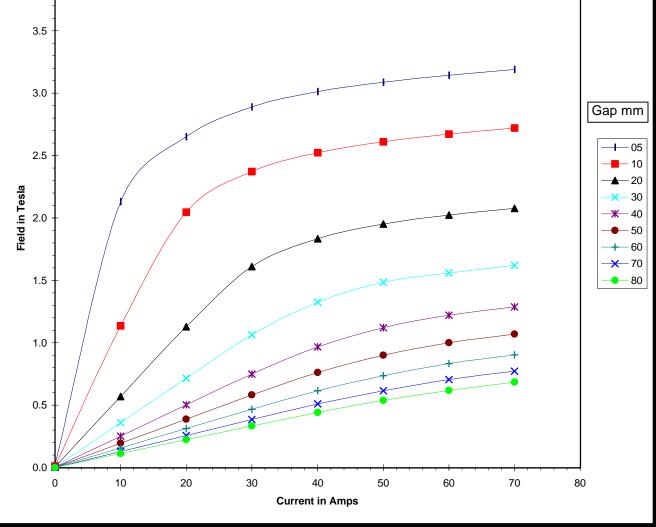
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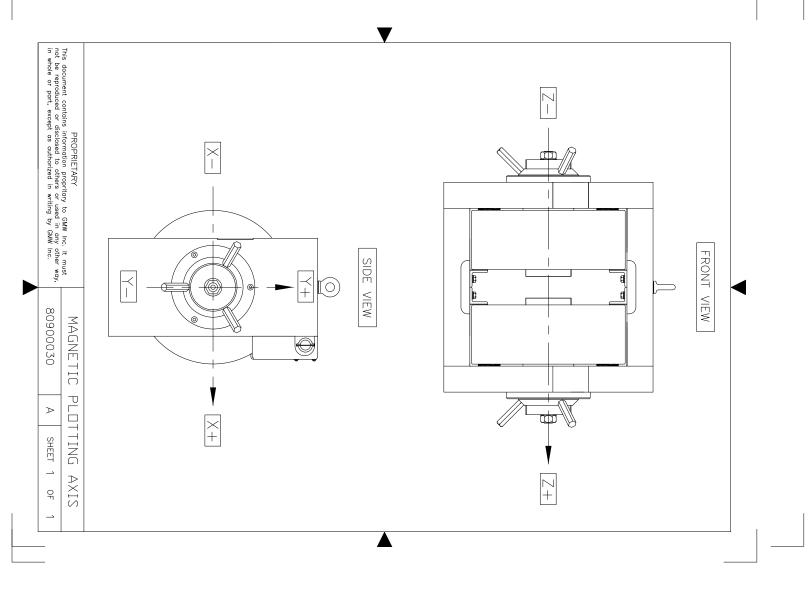
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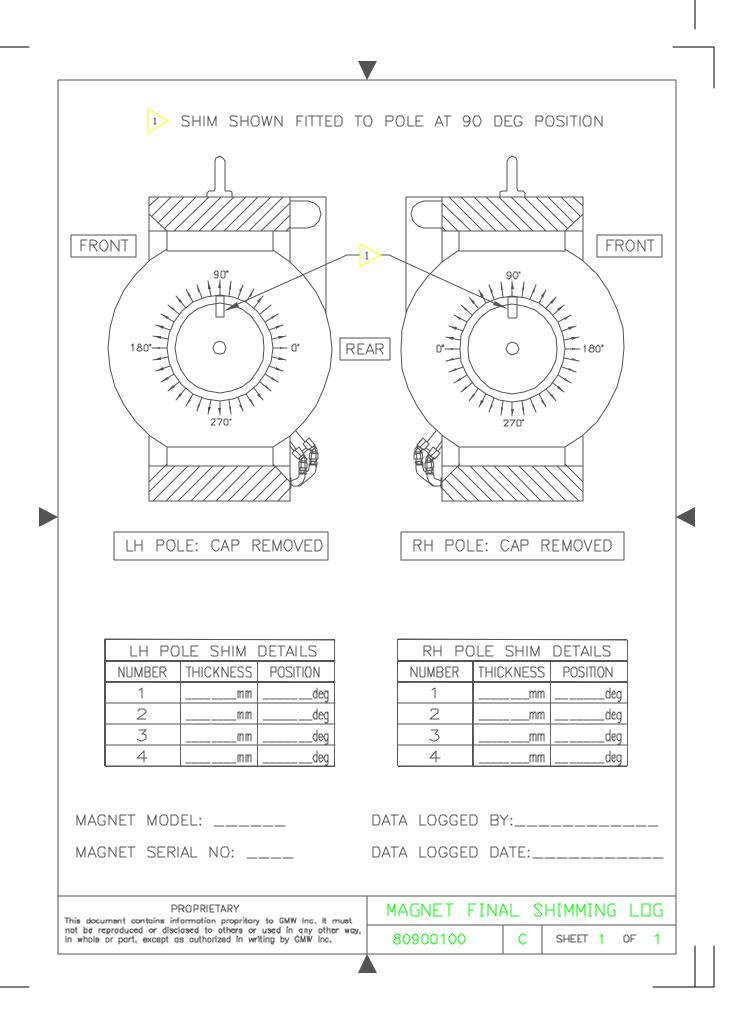


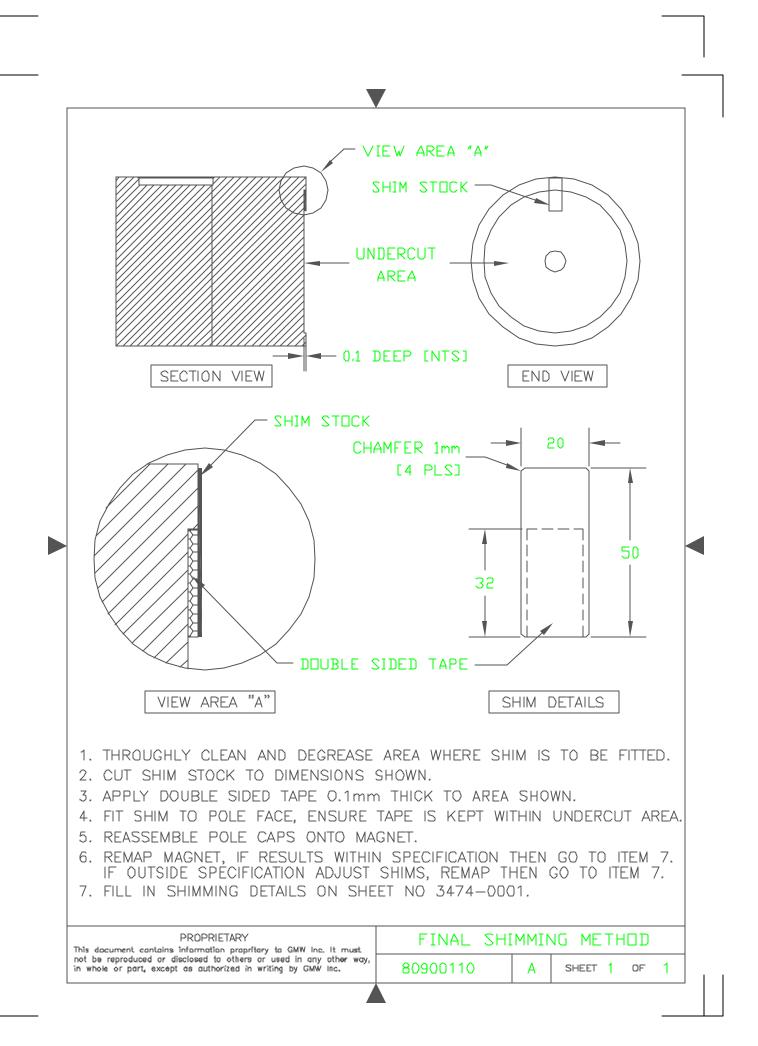
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Pole Face: Serial No: Pole Gap: Pole Spacers:	25 None As per table below None	Position: Notes:	X=0, Y=0, Z=0		
4.0					



TEST DATA

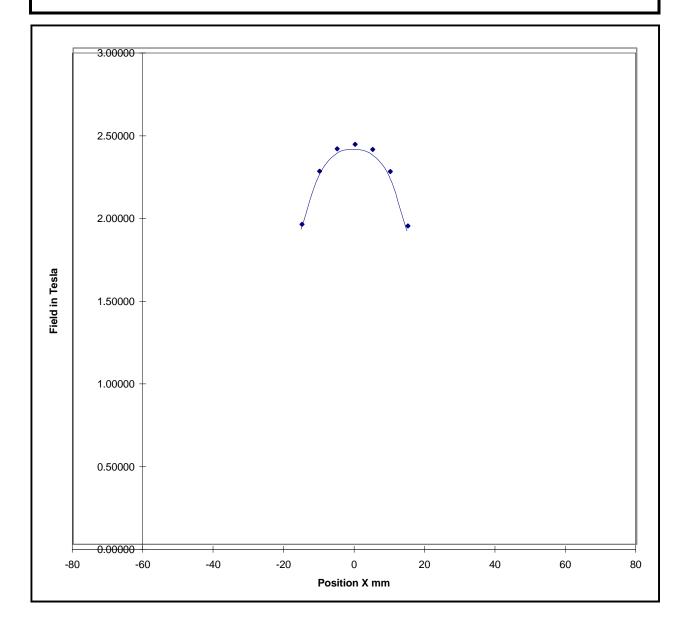






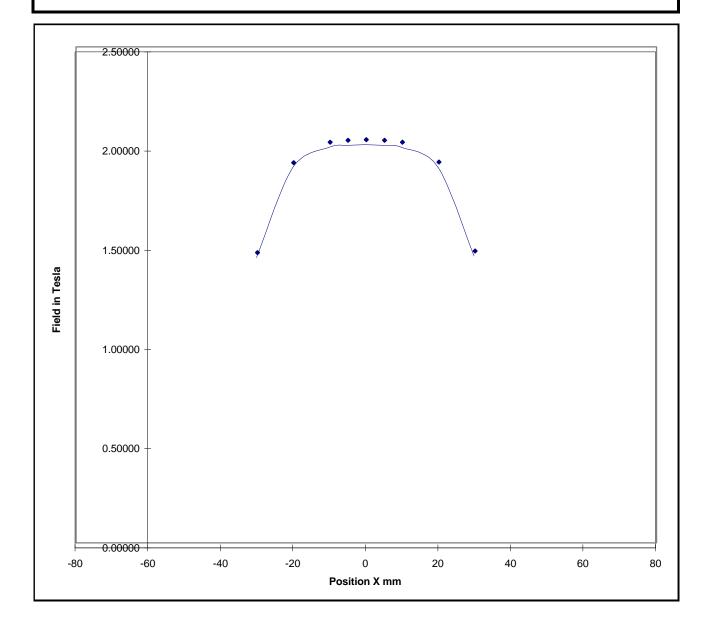
GMW Associates Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position

Contract No: Customer:		Page: 4 of 5	2	Date: Engr:	22 Jan, 1998 E Schulze
Model: Serial No:	3472-70 31	Power Supply: Serial No:	853-100A/100V 9101033	Set Current: Target Field:	70 Amp
Pole Face: Serial No: Pole Gap: Pole Spacers	25mm None 10mm s: None	Fixed Axis: Notes:	Z=0, Y=0		



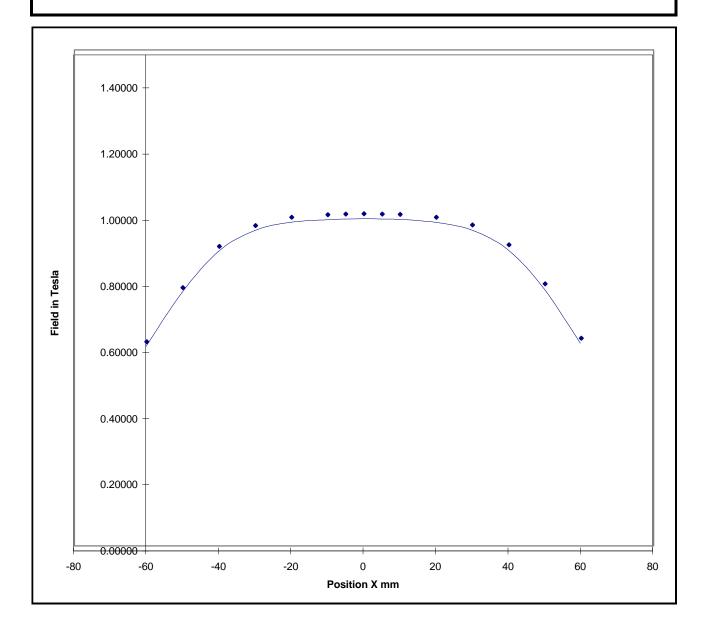
GMW Associates Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position

Contract No: Customer:		Page: 14 of 52	2	Date: Engr:	22 Jan, 1998 E Schulze
Model: Serial No:	3472-70 31	Power Supply: Serial No:	853-100A/100V 9101033	Set Current: Target Field:	70Amp
Pole Face: Serial No: Pole Gap: Pole Spacers:	50mm None 20mm None	Fixed Axis: Notes:	Z=0, Y=0		



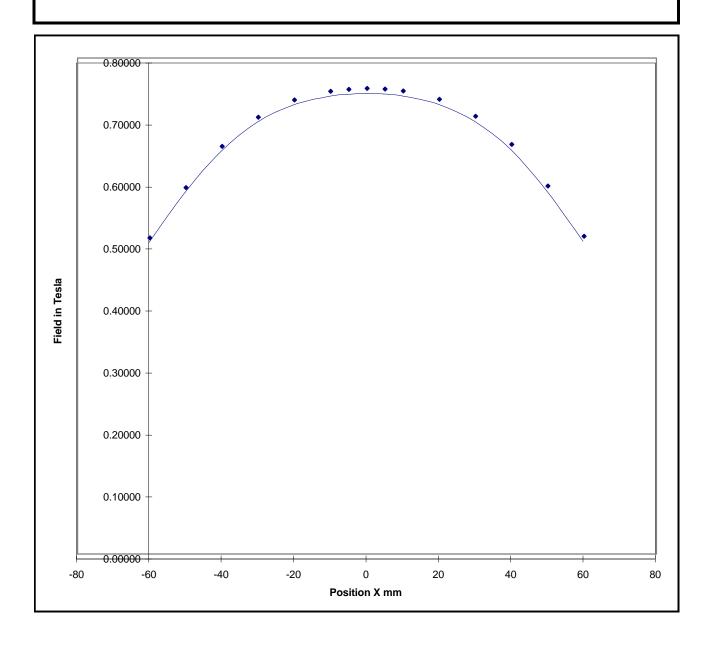
GMW Associates Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position

Contract No: Customer:		Page: 45 of 52	2	Date: Engr:	22 Jan, 1998 E Schulze
Model: Serial No:	3472-70 31	Power Supply: Serial No:	853-100A/100V 9101033	Set Current: Target Field:	70Amp
Pole Face: Serial No: Pole Gap: Pole Spacers:	100mm None 50mm None	Fixed Axis: Notes:	Z=0, Y=0		



GMW Associates **Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position** Contract No: Page: 51 of 52 22 Jan, 1998 Date: Customer: Engr: E Schulze Model: Power Supply: Set Current: 70 Amp 3472-70 853-100A/100V Serial No: Serial No: Target Field: 31 9101033 Pole Face: Fixed Axis: Z=0, Y=0

Notes:



100mm

None

80mm

None

Serial No:

Pole Gap:

Pole Spacers:

Section 10

DRAWINGS

Typical Applications:

Power Supplies

- Communication Equipment
- **Medical Equiopment**

Computers (Where High AMP Loads are Present)



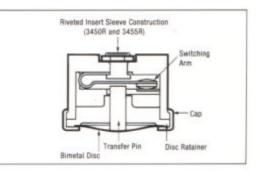
The Series 3450/3455R is a snap-acting, nonadjustable precision thermostat especially suited for industrial and electrical equipment.

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	277VAC
3450	100,000	8.0A		
3450R/	100,000	15A	8.3A	7.2A
3455R	100,000	4.4FLA 26.4LRA	22FLA 13.2LFA	-
	6,000	58RA348LRA	29FLA 17.4LRA	+
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

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

Standard Temperature Characteristics

Operating Temperature Range The tightest specification deter- mines the group		Allov ± at i	erature			ential al degrees en opening	Price Group*
	0j ±°F	oen ±°C		ose ±°C	۰ F	°C	
32° to 79°F 0° to 25°C	5 5 5 5	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	8 7 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	I II III IV
80° to 200°F 25° to 95°C	5556	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	1 11 111 114 114
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	
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	 /

*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

Prease consult incory for temperature ranges, tolerances and dimerentiats not noted. The operating temperature ranges include tolerances. The 2 tolerance shown have been established after careful review of many thermostat applications. Attempts should be made to establish the widest acceptable tolerance possible. For example, the chart may list a tolerance of $\pm5^{\circ}$ F ($\pm2.8^{\circ}$ C); however, $\pm5^{\circ}$ F ($\pm3.3^{\circ}$ 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 made to establish the widest acceptable to the application at reduced cost.

be considered.

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

Operating Parameters

Dielectric Strength	Mil-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 thermostar and equipment is determined by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. and/or the Canadian Standards Association.

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

Flow Switches

FS-927 Series – Small Design For Tight Instrumentation Packages

Flow Rate Settings: 0.10 GPM to 1.50 GPM Port Size: 1/4" NPT Primary Construction Material: Brass Setting Type: Fixed

Measuring only 1" x 2-3/4" these compact switches are ideal for use where space is at a premium. Designed for use with water and oil, these switches are suitable for high volume OEM applications. They are ideal for coolant or lubricant flow monitoring in portable equipment and many other applications with space constraints.

Specifications

Wetted Materials	Brent
Housing and Piston	Brass
Spring	316 Stainless Steel
Other Wetted Parts	Stainless Steel
Operating Pressure, Maximum	1000 PSIG
Operating Temperature	-20°F to +225°F (-29°C to +107°C)
Set Point Accuracy	±15% Maximum
Set Point Differential	20% Maximum
Switch*	SPST, 20 VA
Iniet/Outlet Ports	1/4" NPT
Electrical Termination	No. 18 AWG, 24* L., Polymeric Lead Wires
"See "Electrical Data" on Page 3 for more information.	

Liquids other than water: Special calibration is available from GEMS for media other than water. Please consult factory with your requirements, including flow media, operating pressure,

Part Numbers

Normally Closed

@ No Flow

70826

70827

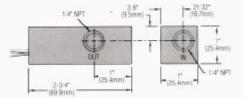
70828

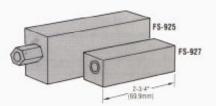
70829 70830

70831



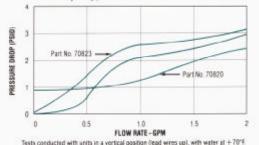
Dimensions





An FS-927 unit is shown silhouetted against the already small FS-925 unit. It illustrates just how little space is required to provide protection to your valuable OEM equipment.

Pressure Drop - Typical



Notes:

 Flow settings are calibrated using water @ +70°F on increasing flow, with units in a vertical position (lead wires up).

2. Care should be taken by specifiers to ensure fluid compatibility with the above listed wetted materials

3. Use of 50 micron filtration is recommended.

How to Order - Standard Models

flow set point and liquid viscosity (SSU).

Flow

Setting

GPM

0.10

0.25

0.50

0.75

1.00

1.50

Specify Part Number based on flow setting and switch operation.

Normally Open @ No Flow

70820

70821

70822

70823

70824

70825

