USER'S MANUAL

MODEL: 5403EG

76MM ELECTROMAGNET

Date Sold: _____

Serial number: _____

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SPECIFICATI	ONS 5403EG	Section 1
WARNINGS	[Refer to this section before operation of Electromagnet]	Section 2
INSTALLATIO	DN	Section 3
Unpackir	ng Instructions	
Mounting	g Position	
Pole Inst	allation and Setting Pole Gap	
Electrical	Circuit	
Interlock	S	
Cooling		
OPERATION		Section 4
General		
Calibratio	on	
Field Co	ntrol Operation	
MAINTENAN	CE	Section 5
STANDARD O	PTIONS	Section 6
Motorize	d Rotating Drive	
Probe He	blder	
CUSTOM OPT	TIONS	Section 7
EXCITATION	CURVES	Section 8
TEST DATA		Section 9
DRAWINGS		Section 10
Elmwood 3450 7	Thermostats	
Drawing 119010	50 5403EG Electromagnet General Assembly	
Drawing 119010	70 5403EG/P62B-4075 Electromagnet Electrical Assembly	
Drawing 139004	30 5403EG/ P62B-4075 Electromagnet Electrical Wiring	
Drawing 189000	00 Electromagnet Tool Kit	
Drawing 179013	90 Pole, Cylindrical (76mm)	
Drawing 179014	00 Pole Spacer	
Drawing 179014	70 Pole Retainer	

Drawing 18800282 Shipping Crate Assembly

Section 1 SPECIFICATIONS Table 1. Model 5403EG Specifications

Pole diameter:	76mm (3 inch)
Pole gap: [fixed, adjustable with spacers]	40mm (1.6 inch) minimum 150mm (5.9 inch) maximum
Standard Pole Face:	76mm (3 inch) cylindrical 38mm (1.5 inch) tapered
Coils (series connection) coil resistance (20°C) max resistance (hot)* max power (continuous, with convection air-cooling max power (peak, with convection air-cooling, intermittent operation) duty cycle (at peak power)	0.45 Ohm 0.55 Ohm 20A/10V (200W) 75A/40V (3.0kW) 7% duty cycle, 20 sec max on
Self Inductance	60mH
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 11901050 582mm W x 270mm D x 359mm H 22.9 inch W x 10.6 inch D x 14.1 inch H
Weight	124 kg (275 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.

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.

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 anti-magnetic 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.

Table 2. Model 5403EG Electrical and Water Connections

DC Current (as seen from the rear refer to Drawing 11901050) Right hand terminal: Positive Left hand terminal: Negative

Ground

An M6 screw (Item 16 on drawing 11901050) is inside the terminal cover 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 11901050).

The temperature interlock wiring connections are made directly onto the temperature thermostats (Item 10 on drawing 11901050).

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.

INSTALLATION

Caution: This is a heavy system. All movement, lifting and installation of the 5403EG 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 18800282).

- 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. Grip the side panels of the Crate Top Cover. Lift "Crate Top Cover" high enough to clear top of electromagnet, walk cover sideways to a 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 M12 Hex Head Coach Bolts that secure the magnet to the shipping crate base".
- 6. Install M10 lifting eye and washer to top of magnet yoke, screw down firmly.
- 7. The magnet is now prepared for final installation. Follow the appropriate procedure for direct or base mounting listed below.

Direct Mounting

- 1. With suitable lifting equipment e.g. 250kg (550 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 bolt magnet down through the four mounting holes provided in the magnet angle bracket (Item 8 on drawing 11901050).

Pole Installation and Setting Pole Gap (Refer to drawing 11901050).

The 5403EG Electromagnet is designed for applications requiring a relatively small Electromagnet with a large pole gap of over about 40mm with a large Coil spacing of 150mm. For smaller gaps the Model 5403 Electromagnet should be considered.

Pole removal (refer to drawing 11901050).

- 1. Turn off the power supply.
- 2. Loosen and remove the four pole retaining bolts and washers (item 12 & 18 on drawing 11901050).
- 3. Remove the pole taking care that the pole face is not damaged by contacting the magnet yoke.
- 4. Repeat this operation for the other pole.

Pole fitting (refer to drawing 11901050).

- 1. Ensure the poles and pole sleeves are clean and free from debris.
- 2. Slide on a pole spacer of the appropriate thickness to achieve the desired pole gap.
- 3. Reverse the above 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 11901050). The power supply cables should be connected directly to the dc current terminals marked + and -. Recommended current cable for the 5403EG is stranded copper of 16mm² cross section (4 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 5403EG Interlocks

The Model 5403EG has two thermostats, Elmwood 3450G Part Number 3450G611-1 L50C 89/16. They are located on the center coil cooling plate and wired in series. The thermostats are normally closed, opening when the coil central cooling plate temperature exceeds $50^{\circ}C + /3^{\circ}C$.

Cooling

The Model 5403EG has convection air-cooled coils and can be operated to an average coil temperature of 70°C. Assuming an ambient laboratory temperature of 20°C and a temperature coefficient of resistivity for copper of 0.0039/°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 temperature exceeds 50°C

In a typical laboratory environment the Model 5403EG can be operated continuously within the allowed coil temperature with excitation currents to about 20A. The power dissipation is about 20A at 10V or 200W. If forced air cooling is provided by an external fan (or fans) this current may be increased to about 25A.

For intermittent operation the Model 5403EG can be excited at currents to about 75A to achieve higher fields. For convection air cooling the average power should be limited to about 200W and the on-period should be limited to about 60,000W.s (Joule). For example, at an excitation current of 75A with a terminal voltage of 40V (3000W) the on time should be limited to about 20 seconds. To maintain the average power at less than 200W, the on-off duty cycle has to be less than about 7%.

During operation the resistance can be checked using a voltmeter across the series-connected coils. The instantaneous voltage divided by the instantaneous current should be less than the maximum resistance of 0.55 Ohm.

OPERATION

General

The magnet operates as a conventional electromagnet.

- 1. Set the poles to the desired gap using the appropriate thickness Pole Spacer. Use equal spacers on each pole to maintain the pole faces symmetrical about the magnet center line. The minimum gap with standard poles in 40mm.
- 2. 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).

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

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.

Be very careful not to damage the relatively soft pole surface since this may degrade the magnetic field uniformity in the gap.

STANDARD OPTIONS

















CUSTOM OPTIONS

EXCITATION CURVES

GMW Associates **Electromagnet Excitation Plot Current Vs Field** Contract No: Page: 1 of 10 Date: 29 Jan, 98 Customer: Engr: E. Schulze Power Supply: Set Current: Model: 5403 EG P62B-4075 Serial No: 01 Serial No: 1007626 Target Field: Pole Face: 76mm Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0 Serial No: None Notes: Pole Gap: 60mm Pole Spacers: None 1.0 0.9 Approximate limit for continuous operations with convection air cooling 0.8 0.7 0.6 Field in Tesla 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1

60

70

50

Filename: 5403EG Ex 76-60

10

20

30

40

Current in Amps

0.0

0

GMW Associates Electromagnet Excitation Plot Current Vs Field





TEST DATA









GMW Associates **Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position** Contract No: Page: 3 of 10 Date: 29 Jan, 98 Customer: E Schulze Engr: Power Supply: Model: 5403 EG P62B-4075 Set Current: 70 Amps Serial No: 01 Serial No: 1007626 Target Field: Pole Face: Fixed Axis: 76mm X=0 Y=5 Serial No: None Notes: Pole Gap: 60mm Pole Spacers: None 0.70000 0.69000 0.68000 0.67000 0.66000 Field in Tesla 0.65000 0.64000 0.63000 0.62000 0.61000 0.60000

-20

-25

-15

-10

-5

0

Position Z mm

5

10

15

20

25



GMW Associates Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position



GMW Associates **Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position** Contract No: Page: 7 of 10 Date: 29 Jan, 98 Customer: E Schulze Engr: Model: Power Supply: Set Current: 70 Amps 5403 EG P62B-4075 Serial No: 01 Serial No: 1007626 Target Field: Fixed Axis: Pole Face: 76mm Y=0 Z=0 Serial No: None Notes: Pole Gap: 40mm Pole Spacers: None 1.00000 0.90000 0.80000 Field in Tesla 0.70000 0.60000 0.50000 0.40000

-10

0

Position X mm

10

20

30

40

50

-20

-40

-50

-30



GMW Associates Electromagnet Uniformity Plot Field Vs Position







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	4.4RA 26.4LRA	22FLA 13.2LFA	-
	6,000	588.A 34.8LRA	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		Toler Allow ± at temp set p	rance vable" mean erature oints		Stand Mean Differ Nomin betwe and ck points	and antial al degrees en opening ssing	Price Group*
	0 ±°F	pen ±°C	Ck ±°F	ose ±°C	۰F	°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	
80° to 200°F 25° to 95°C	5 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	1 11 11 11 11
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	1 11 111 111

*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.















