

USER'S MANUAL

MODEL: 5403 MODEL: 5403FG

76MM ELECTROMAGNET

Date Sold:	
Serial number:	

PROPRIETARY

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This manual is for the model 5403 electromagnet with serial numbers 200 and above. For the model 5403 electromagnet with serial numbers below see manual M5403e

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS	Section 1
Table 1 Model 5403 General Specifications	
Table 2 Model 5403 Electrical and Water Connections	
WARNINGS [Refer to this section before operation of Electromagnet]	Section 2
With thirds [Refer to ans section before operation of Electromagnet]	Section 2
INSTALLATION	Section 3
Unpacking Instructions	Section 3
Mounting Position	
Pole Selection and Installation	
Variable Pole Gap Mechanism	
Electrical Circuit	
Interlocks	
Cooling	
OPERATION	Section 4
General	
Calibration	
Field Control Operation	
Tield Condoi Operation	
MAINTENANCE	Section 5
	5002022
STANDARD OPTIONS	Section 6
	Section 0
Motorized Rotating Drive	
Probe Holder	
CUSTOM OPTIONS	Section 7
EXCITATION CURVES	Section 8
TEST DATA	Section 9
IESI DAIA	Section 9
DD A WING C	G 10
DRAWINGS	Section 10
Elmwood 3450 Thermostats	
Drawing 11901200 5403 Electromagnet General Assembly [variable pole gap]	
Drawing 11901100 5403FG Electromagnet General Assembly [fixed pole gap]	
Drawing 11902370 5403 Variable Pole Gap Mechanism Assembly	
Drawing 11901140 5403 Cooling System	
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DRAWINGS

Drawing 11902420 5403/P62B-3066 Electromagnet Electrical Assembly

Drawing 13900240 5403/P62B-3066 Electromagnet Electrical Wiring

Drawing 11902430 5403/BOP 20-40 Electromagnet Electrical Assembly

Drawing 13900110 5403/BOP 20-40 Electromagnet Electrical Wiring

Drawing 13900090 5403 BOP 20-20/20-20 Electrical Wiring

Drawing 11902380 5403 Electromagnet to Rolling/Rotating Base Assembly

Drawing 11902390 5403 Electromagnet to Rolling Base Assembly

Drawing 11902400 5403 Electromagnet to Rotating Base Assembly

Drawing 11902410 5403 Electromagnet Assembly to Vertical Mount

Drawing 11803430 Electromagnet Rolling/Rotating Base Assembly

Drawing 11803170 Electromagnet Rolling Base Assembly

Drawing 11802090 Electromagnet Rotating Base Assembly

Drawing 17901610 5403 Electromagnet Vertical Mount Bracket

Drawing 17901450 5403 Electromagnet Angle Bracket

Drawing 18900030 5403 Electromagnet Tool Kit

Drawing 17901510 5403 Pole, Cylindrical (76mm)

Drawing 17901520 5403 Pole, Tapered (38mm)

Drawing 17901400 5403FG Pole Spacer [for fixed pole gap magnet]

Drawing 17901470 5403FG Pole Retainer [for fixed pole gap magnet]

Drawing 18900770 5403 Shipping Crate Assembly

Drawing 18900750 5403 Pole Packing Box

Section 1 SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1. Model 5403 Specifications

Pole Diameter: 76 mm (3 inch)

Pole Gap: (variable gap setting) 0 - 86 mm (0 to 3.4 inch)

Coil Gap: 86 mm (3.4 inch)

Standard Pole Face: 76 mm (3 inch) cylindrical

38 mm (1.5 inch) tapered

Coils (series connection)

coil resistance (20°C)0.45 ohmmax resistance (hot)*0.55 ohmmax continuous power (air cooled)20A/10V (0.2kW)max intermittent power (air cooled) duty cycle 1:3, 4 minute max ON40A/20V (0.8kW)max continuous power (water cooled)50A/25V (1.25kW)max intermittent power (water cooled) duty cycle 1:2, 10 minute max ON70A/35V (2.5kW)

Self Inductance approx 60mH

Water Cooling (18°C) 2 liters/m (0.5 US gpm) 0.5 bar (8 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 11901200

604 mm W x 282 mm D x 359 mm H

23.8 inch W x 11.1 inch D x 14.1 inch H

Mass 130 kg (286 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 5403FG Specifications

Pole Diameter: 76 mm (3 inch)

Pole Gap: (gap fixed with spacers) 0 - 86 mm (0 to 3.4 inch)

Coil Gap: 86 mm (3.4 inch)

Standard Pole Face: 76 mm (3 inch) cylindrical

38 mm (1.5 inch) tapered

Coils (series connection)

coil resistance (20°C)

max resistance (hot)*

0.45 ohm

max continuous power (air cooled)

max intermittent power (air cooled) duty cycle 1:3, 4 minute max ON

max continuous power (water cooled)

max intermittent power (water cooled)

max intermittent power (water cooled) duty cycle 1:2, 10 minute max ON

70A/35V (2.5kW)

Self Inductance approx 60mH

Water Cooling (18°C) 2 liters/m (0.5 US gpm) 0.5 bar (8 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 11901100

536 mm W x 282 mm D x 35 9mm H 21.1 inch W x 11.1 inch D x 14.1 inch H

Mass 130 kg (286 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 5403 Electrical and Water Connections

DC Current (as seen from the front refer to Drawing 11901200/11901100)

Left hand terminal: Positive Right hand terminal: Negative

Ground

An M6 screw (Item 16 on drawing 11901200/11901100) 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 11901200/11901100).

The temperature interlock wiring connections are made directly onto the temperature thermostats (Item 10 on drawing 11901200/11901100).

Water (refer to Drawing 11901200/11901100).

Outlet 1/8 inch NPT Inlet 1/8 inch NPT

(mating couplings for 0.25 inch id 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 Pole Gap

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

INSTALLATION

Caution: This is a heavy system. All movement, lifting and installation of the 5403 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 18900770).

- 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 M12 lifting eyebolt 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 11901200/11901100).

Rolling or Rolling/Rotating Base Mounting (refer to Drawing 11902380 or 11902390)

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.

- 1. To mount on rolling base or rolling/rotating base lift magnet from BOTH EYEBOLTS high enough to clear top of base.
- 2. Slide rolling base or rolling/rotating base underneath, lower magnet to 12mm (0.5") above base top surface.
- 3. Position rolling base or rolling/rotating base so the tapped holes in the base are aligned with the angle mounting bracket holes. 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.
- 5. Secure magnet to rolling base or rolling/rotating base with M10 x 25 long Hex Head Bolts.
- 6. Raise the support legs and move magnet and rolling base or rolling/rotating base to desired location.

INSTALLATION

Rolling or Rolling/Rotating Base Mounting (Continued)

- 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 Selection and Installation (Refer to drawing 11901200/11901100).

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.

If a high field is required use a tapered pole.

Pole Removal 5403 only (refer to drawing 11901200).

- 1. Turn off the power supply.
- 2. Adjust the 5403 magnet for maximum pole gap, i.e. 86mm (3.4 inch). To adjust the pole gap insert the 17mm hex key wrench (item 2 on drawing 1890030) into the pole gap adjustment drivescrew. Rotate clockwise until the pole is fully retracted. Repeat this operation for the other pole.
- 3. Remove the eight cap securing screws (item 12 on drawing 11901200).
- 4. Pull the pole and cap assembly about 75mm (3 inches) out of the magnet yoke.
- 5. Grip the cap with one hand and support the pole with the other hand. Remove the pole and cap assembly taking care that the pole face is not damaged by contacting the magnet yoke.
- 6. Remove the cap (item 1 on drawing 11902370) by undoing the drive screw.

Pole Fitting (refer to drawing 11901200 & 11902370).

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

Pole Removal 5403FG only (refer to drawing 11901100).

- 1. Turn off the power supply.
- 3. Remove the eight cap securing screws (item 12 on drawing 11901100).
- 4. Remove pole retainer (item 26 on drawing 11901100).
- 5. Remove the pole, take care that the pole face is not damaged by contacting the magnet yoke while it is being removed.

Pole Fitting and setting Pole Gap (refer to drawing 11901100).

- 1. Ensure the poles and pole sleeves are clean and free from debris.
- 2. Reverse the above pole removal sequence above.
- 3. To increase pole gap pole spacers (item 4 on drawing 11901100) are inserted between the yoke and end flange of the pole.

continued

INSTALLATION

Symmetrical Pole Gap

Is used for optimum maximum field and field uniformity. Each pole gap spacer is of equal thickness and is half the desired pole gap. For a 20mm pole gap the pole spacer thickness is 10mm, and it is Part No 17901400-10. The suffix of the part no denotes the pole spacer thickness.

Asymmetrical Pole Gap

For special applications and geometry requirements the pole gap can be asymmetrical in the yoke. In this case the pole spacers will be of unequal thickness, Refer to drawing 17901400 for pole spacer dimensional details.

Variable Gap Mechanism (5403FG only refer to drawing 11901100).)

To convert the 5403FG to variable gap electromagnet follow procedure listed below.

- 1. Turn off the power supply.
- 2. Remove the eight cap securing screws (item 12 on drawing 11901100).
- 3. Remove pole retainer (item 26 on drawing 11901100)...
- 4. Remove the pole, take care that the pole face is not damaged by contacting the magnet yoke while it is being removed.
- 5. Remove pole spacer (item 4 on drawing 11901100) from pole.
- 6. Screw the variable gap mechanism drivescrew into the thread on the rear of the pole. Continue screwing in the drivescrew until the pole is fully retracted into the cap.

 Refer to drawing no: 11901100 & 11902370.
- 7. Grip the cap with one hand and support the pole with the other hand. Insert the pole into the yoke taking care that the pole face is not damaged by contacting the magnet yoke.
- 8. Secure the cap onto the yoke with eight socket head cap screws (item 13 on drawing 11901100)
- 9. Set the magnet gap by rotating the drivescrew with the hex key wrench provided in the magnet toolkit (refer to drawing no: 18900030). Ensure that the poles are arranged so that that pole gap is approximately centered between the coils.

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 11901200/11901100). The power supply cables should be connected directly to the dc current terminals marked + and -. Recommended current cable for the 5403 is stranded copper of 20 mm^2 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. Often this will result in unstable current regulation and poor field stability. If left unattended this can cause enough local heating to damage the terminals and the coils.

INSTALLATION

The 5403 Interlocks

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

Cooling

The Model 5403 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 $0.0039/^{\circ}$ 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 center coil cooling plate temperature exceeds approximately 50° C . Clean, cool (16° C - 20° C) water at 2 l/min at 0.5 bar (8 psid) should be used to cool the 5403 magnet.

The cooling copper tubes are electrically isolated from the coils to avoid electrochemical corrosion. A 30 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 5403 Electromagnet alone a suitable chiller is the Bay Voltex model: MC-50 Chiller with 1764W capacity. Suggested options are: MC-HI-30 30 micron filter; MC-J1 Flow Meter with Control; MC E1 Control Package.

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 20A and below the Model 5403 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

Cooling

Intermittent operation to high currents is possible by utilizing the thermal mass of the coils to absorb the additional energy. Some guidance for intermittent high current operation is given in Section 1 Specifications. It is recommended that he maximum instantaneous power is limited to 70A/35V (2.5 kW). CAUTION it is essential the the coil thermal interlocks be connected and tested to ensure that the power supply will be switched to zero current in the event of coil overheating.

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 2 liters/min (0.5 USgpm) for the 5403. 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).
- 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. (5403 only) 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

Motorized Rotating Drive

Drawing 11900800 Motorized Rotating Drive installed on Rolling/Rotating Base

Drawing 11900810 Motor Drive Assembly

Drawing 11900820 Spool Assembly

Drawing 11900840 Stop Block Assembly

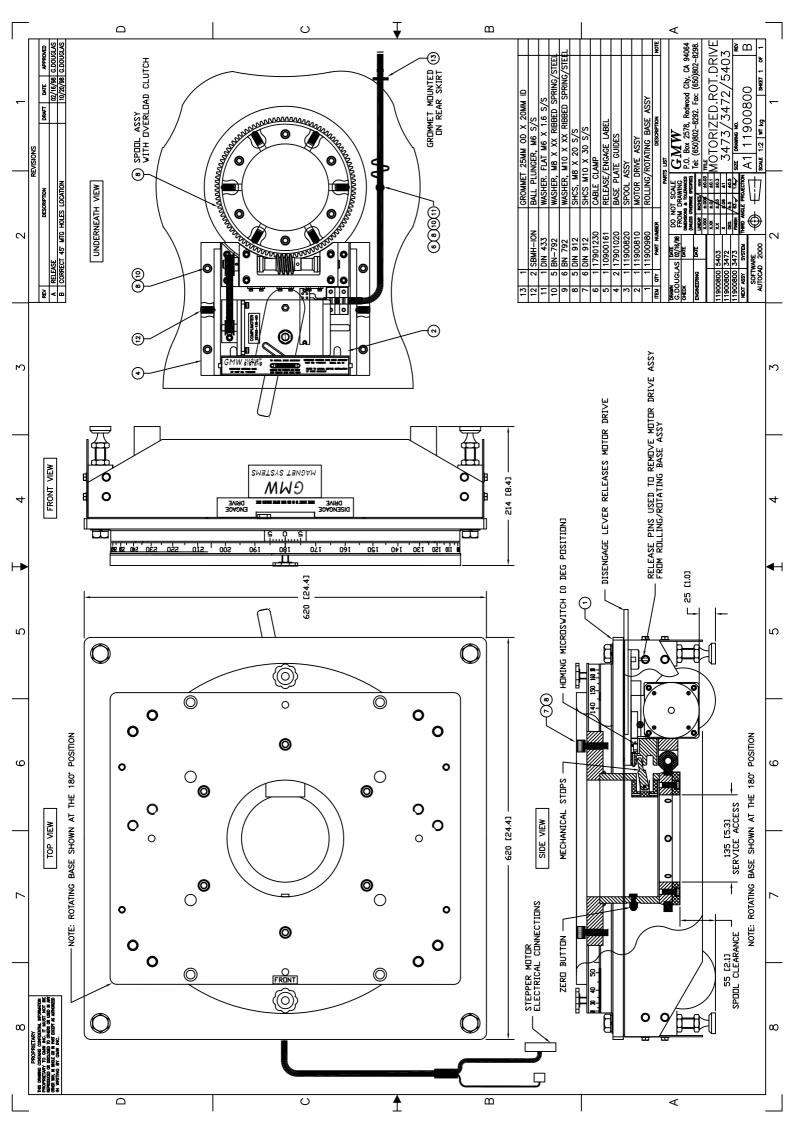
Drawing 11900850 Worm Mount Assembly

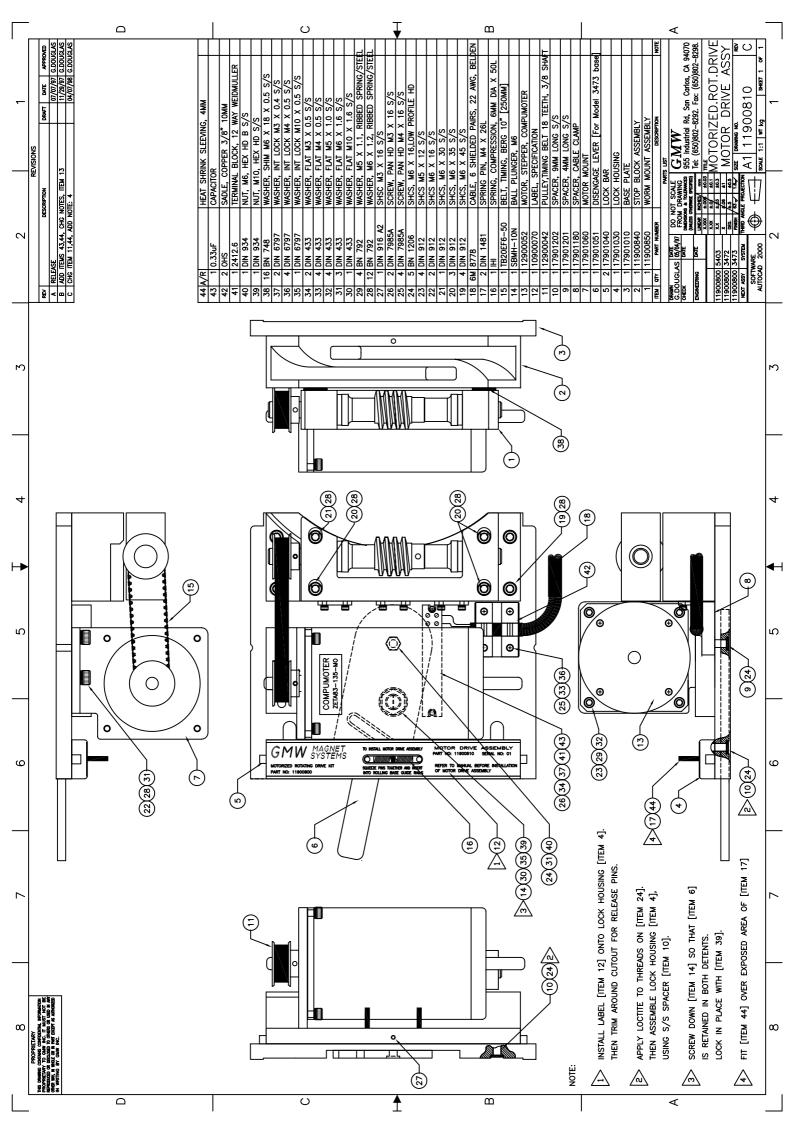
Drawing 11901020 Electrical Assembly

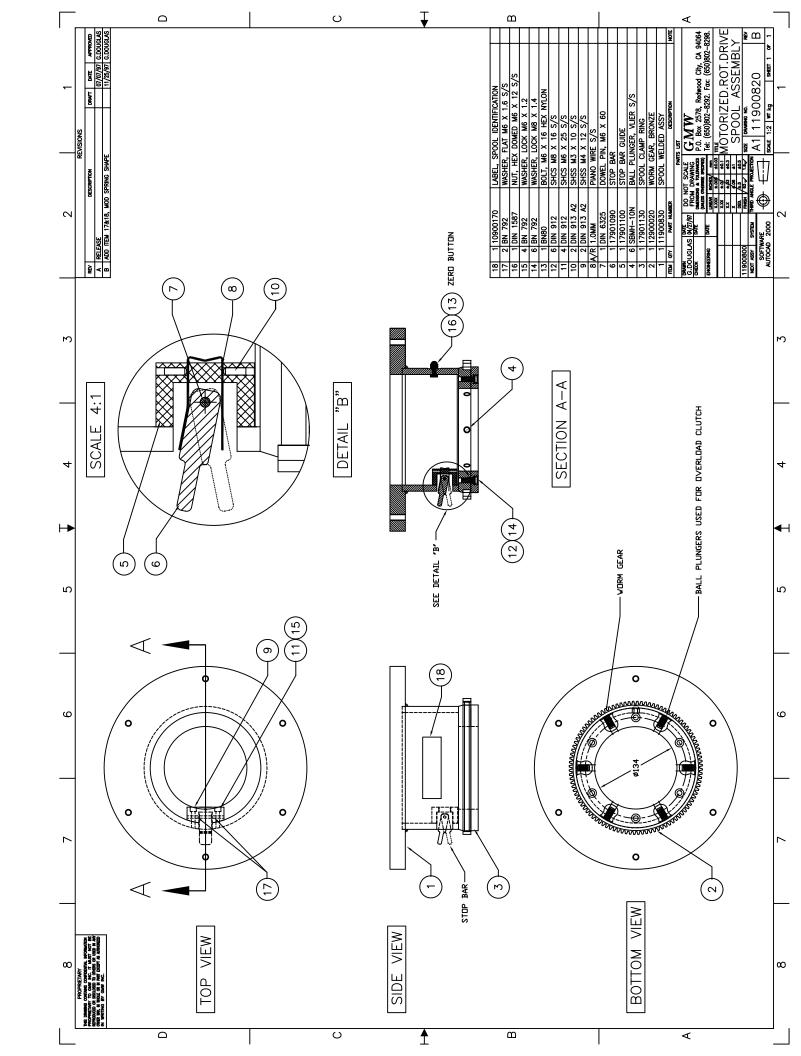
Drawing 13900350 Electrical Wiring

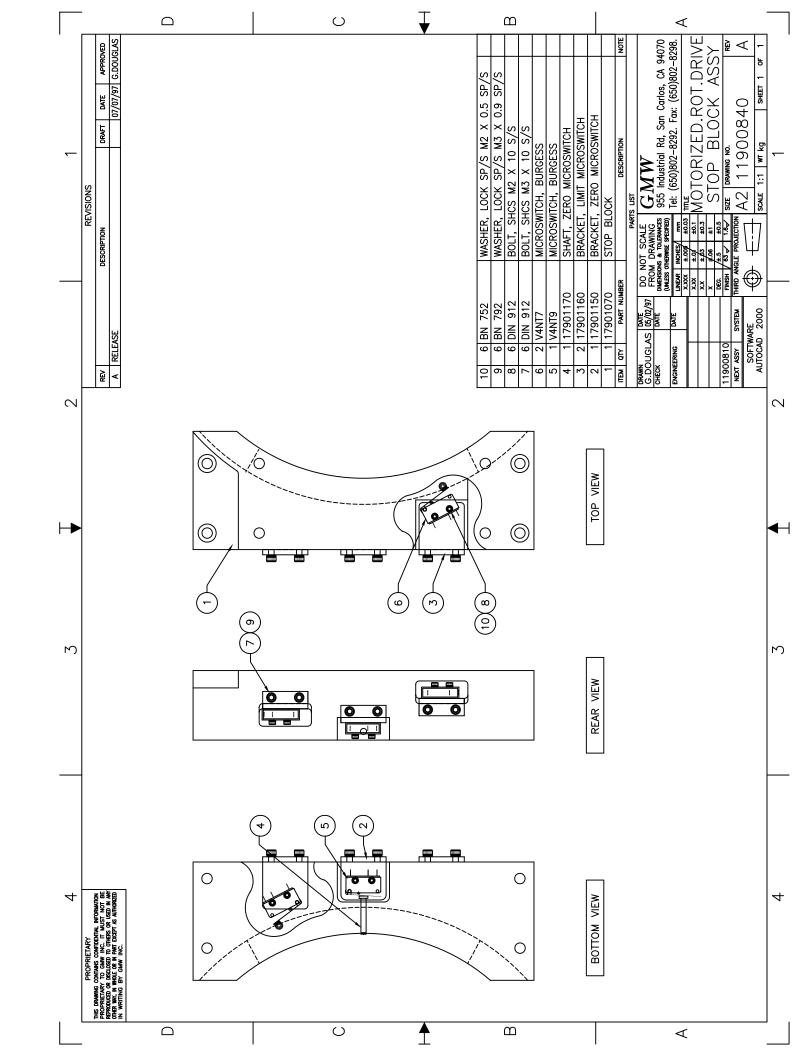
Probe Mount

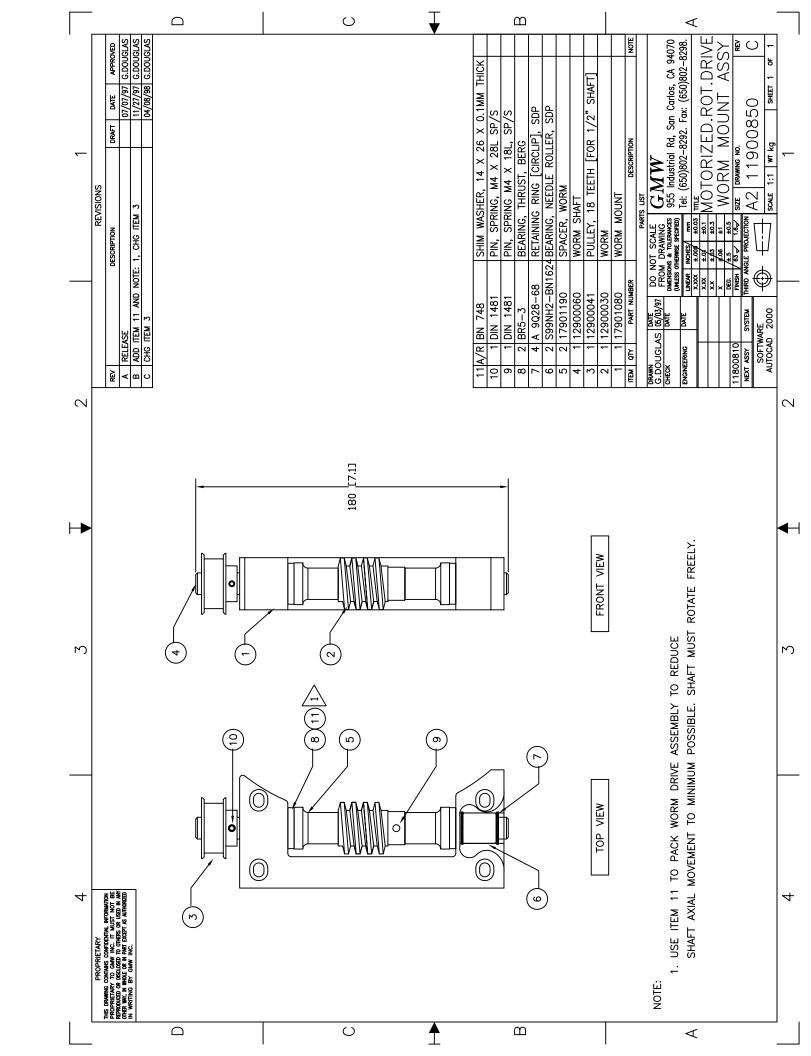
Drawing 11901280 Probe Mount General Assembly

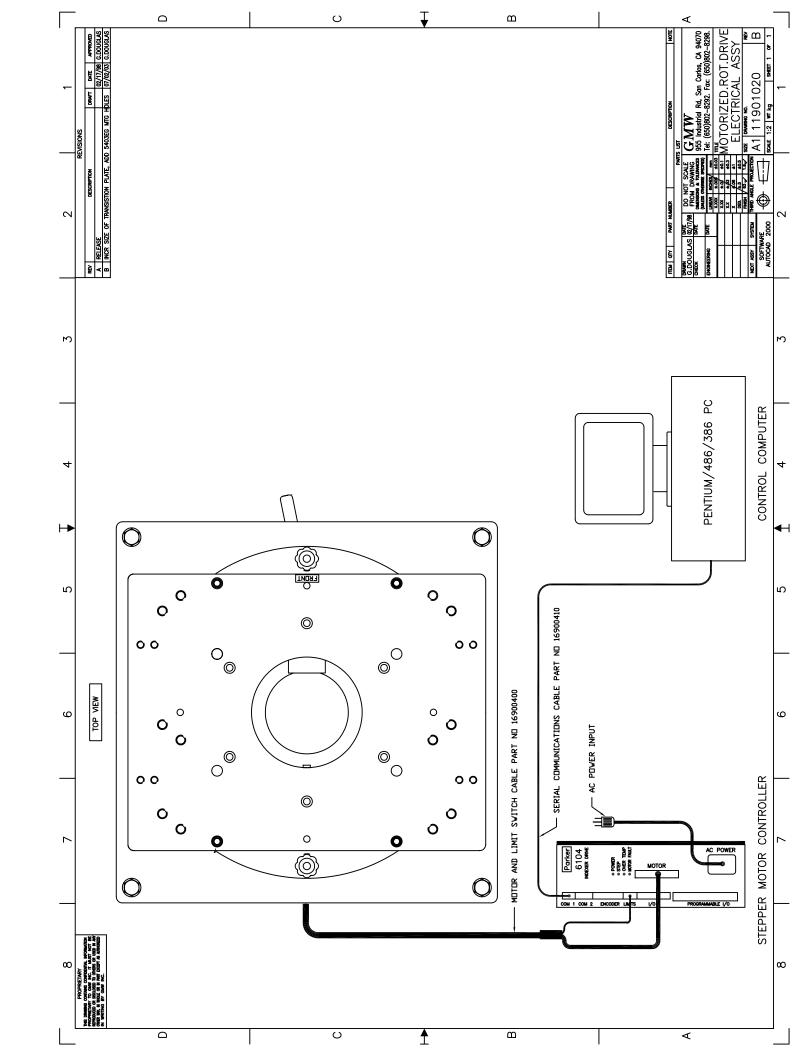


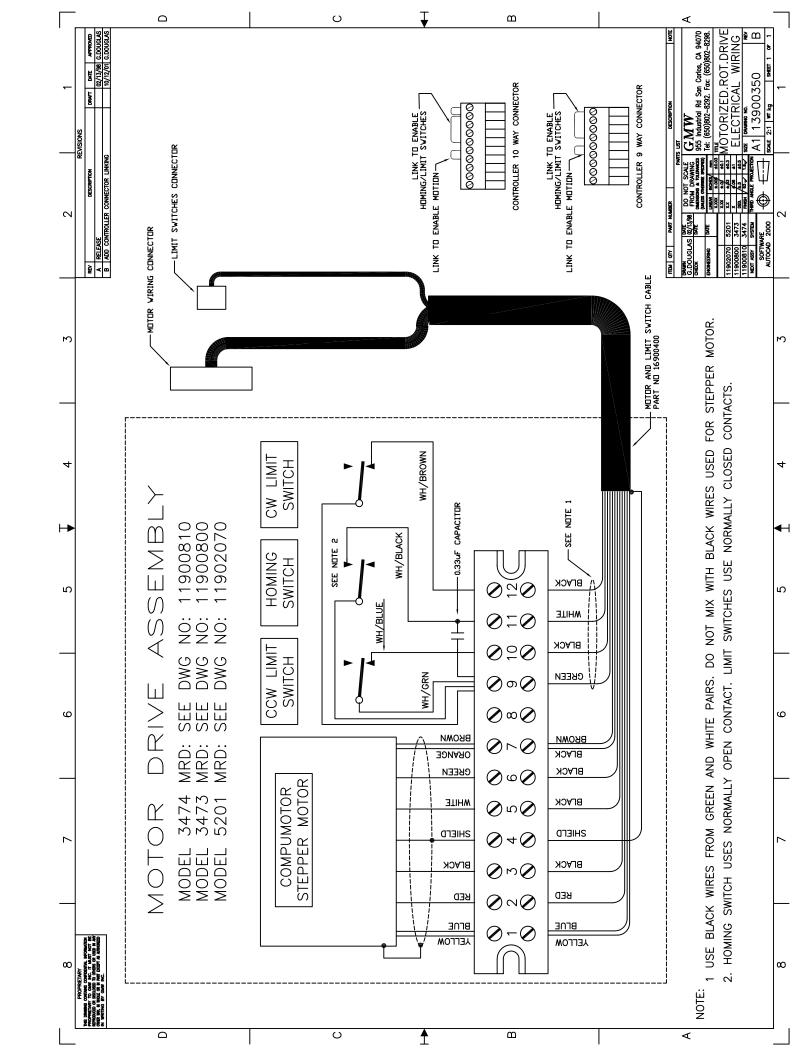


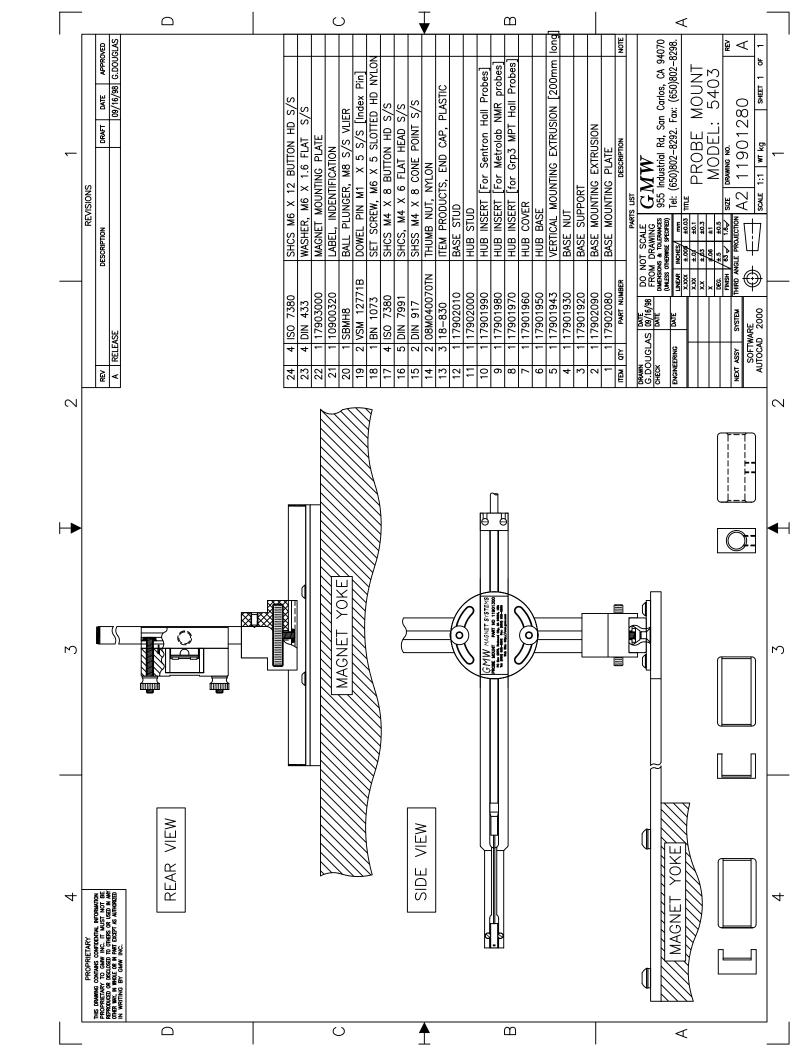








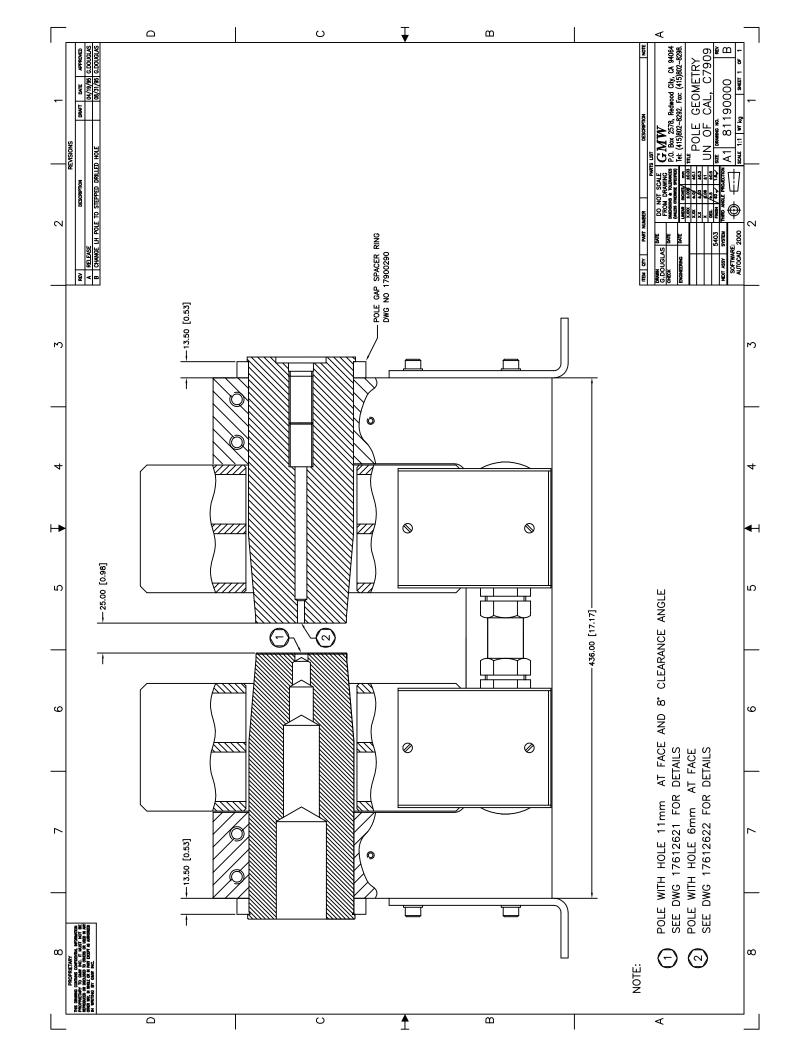


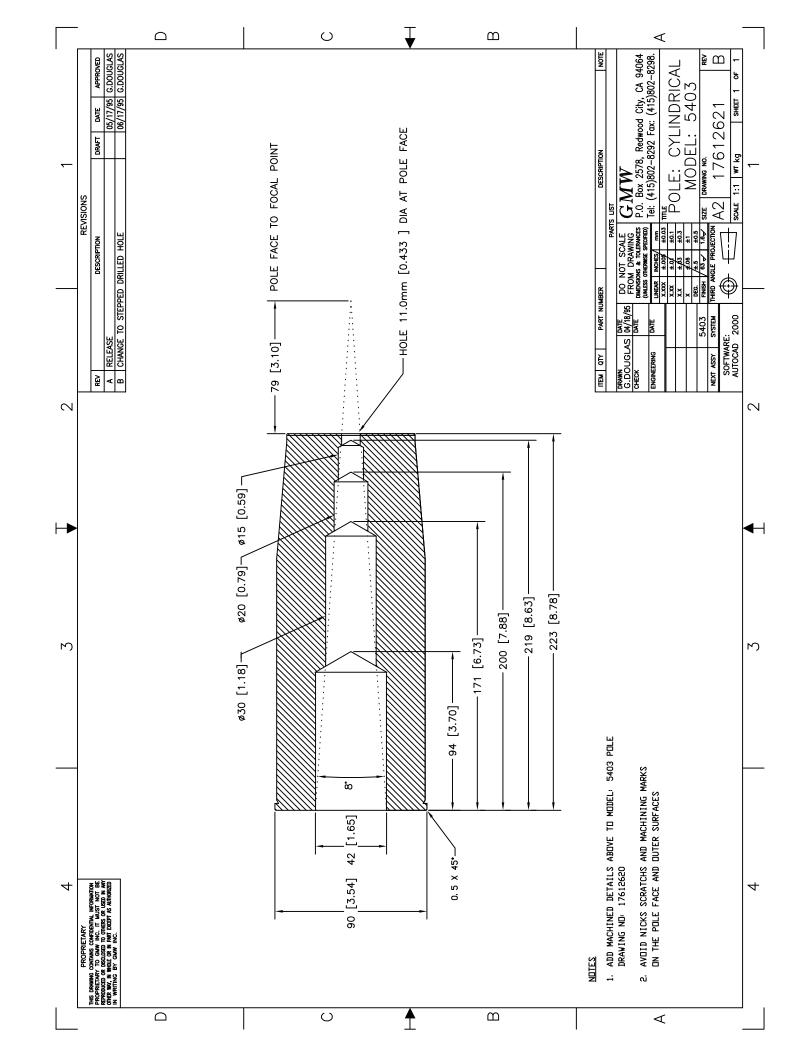


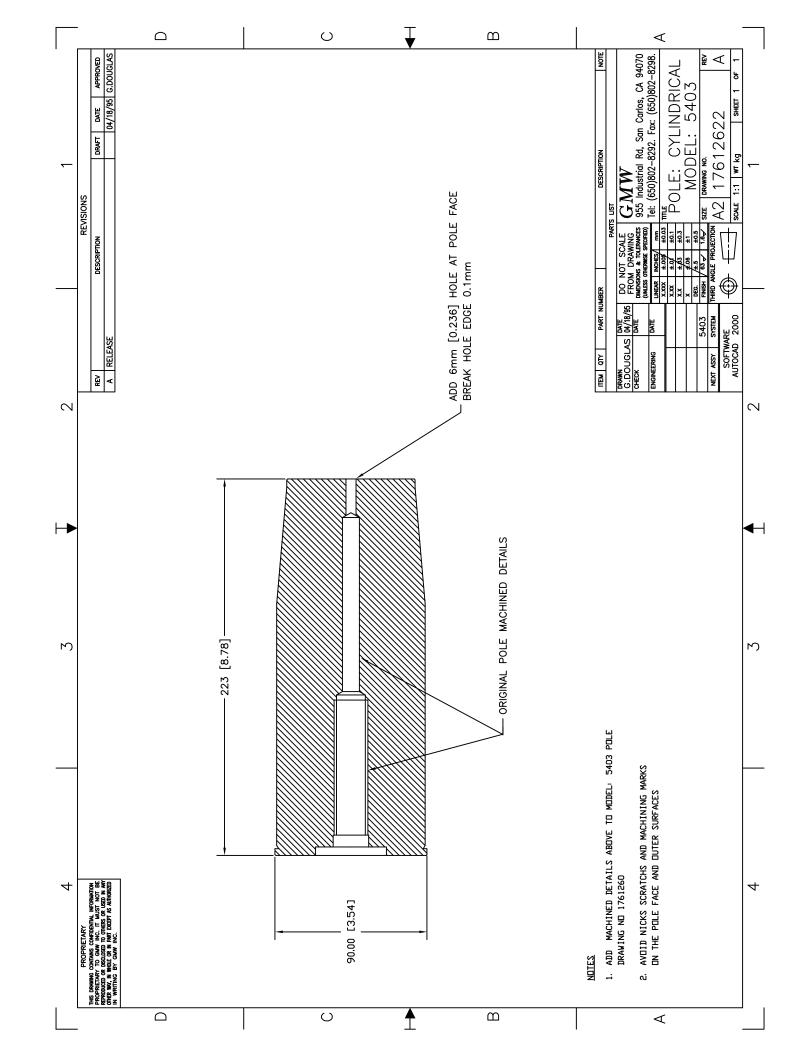
CUSTOM OPTIONS

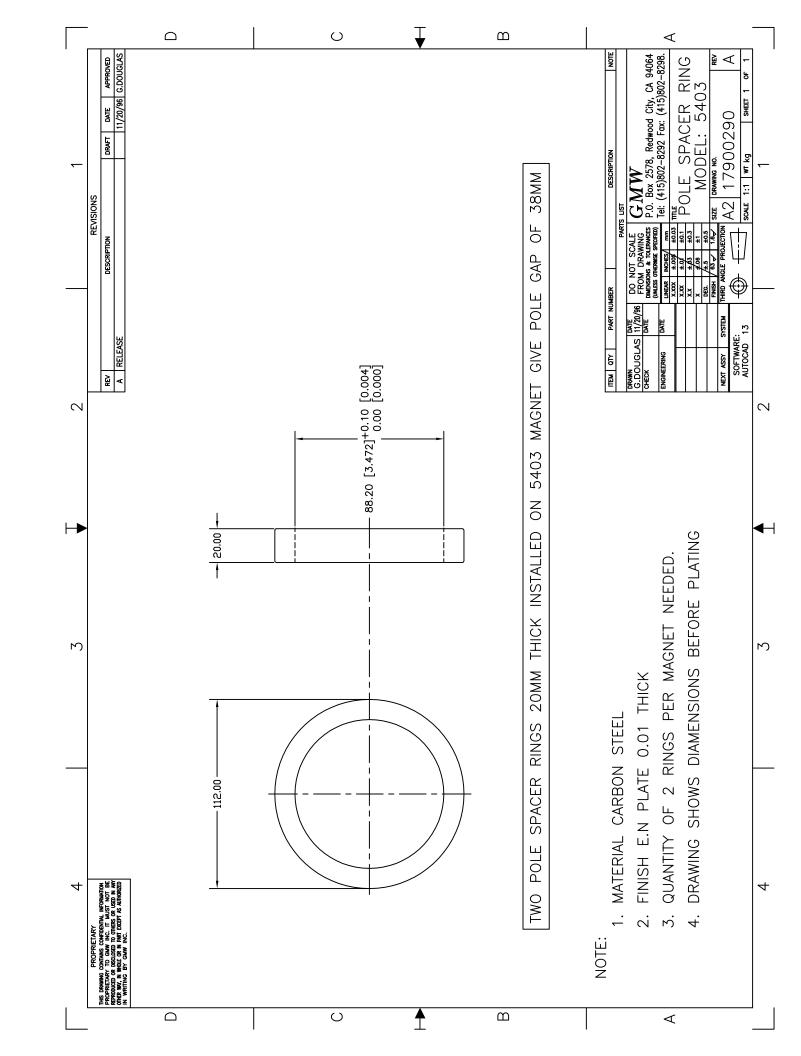
<u>Model: 5403 Electromagnet with Custom Pole Geometry</u> (older version of 5403 shown)

Drawing 8190000 General Assembly of Pole Geometry Drawing 17912621 Pole with 11mm hole in pole face Drawing 17912622 Pole with 6mm hole in pole face Drawing 17900290 Pole Spacer









EXCITATION CURVES

Field versus Gap Excitation Plot for 38 and 76 Pole Face at 50A. Field versus Current Excitation Plot at various Gaps for 76 Pole Face. Field versus Current Excitation Plot at various Gaps for 38 Pole Face.

GMW Associates Electromagnet Excitation Plot Field Vs Gap

Contract No: Page: 1 of 1 Date: May 18, 89
Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

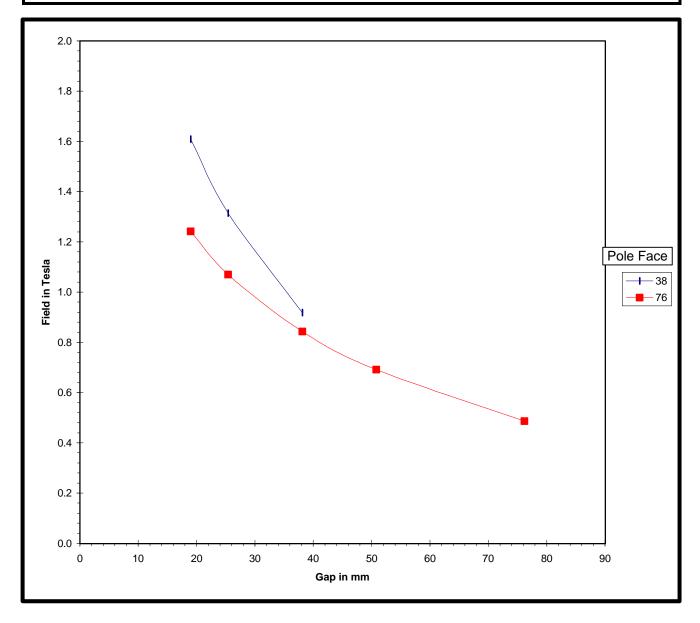
Model: 5403 Power Supply: Set Current: 50 Amps

Serial No: 12 Serial No: Target Field:

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

Pole Gap: As per table below

Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 5403 Gap-Field.xls Revised: Feb 15, 2000

GMW Associates Electromagnet Excitation Plot Field Vs Current

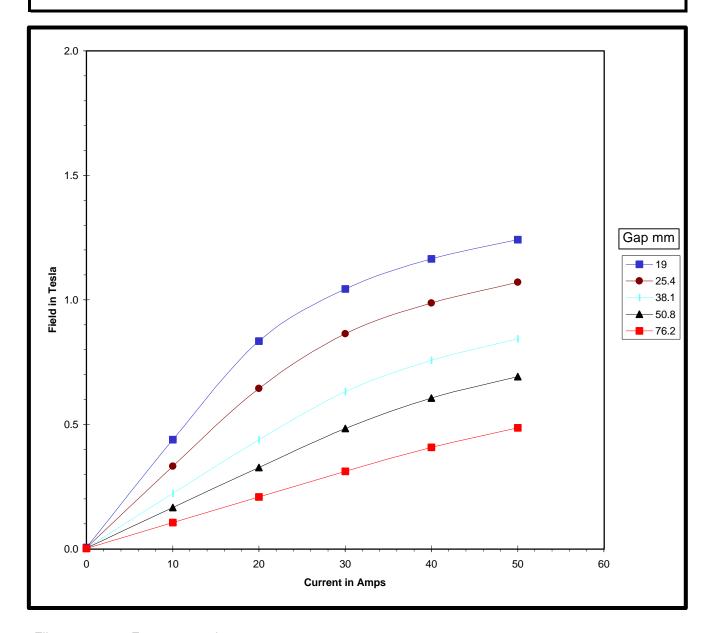
Contract No: Page: 1 of 2 Date: May 19, 89
Customer: Engr: G.Douglas

Model:5403Power Supply:Set Current:Serial No:12Serial No:Target Field:

Pole Face: 76 mm Position: X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Serial No: None Notes:

Pole Gap: As per table below Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 5403 Ex 76-19-76.xls

GMW Associates Electromagnet Excitation Plot Field Vs Current

X=0, Y=0, Z=0

Contract No:

2 of 2 Page:

May 19, 89 Date:

Customer:

Pole Gap:

G.Douglas Engr:

Model: 5403 Serial No: 12

Power Supply: Serial No:

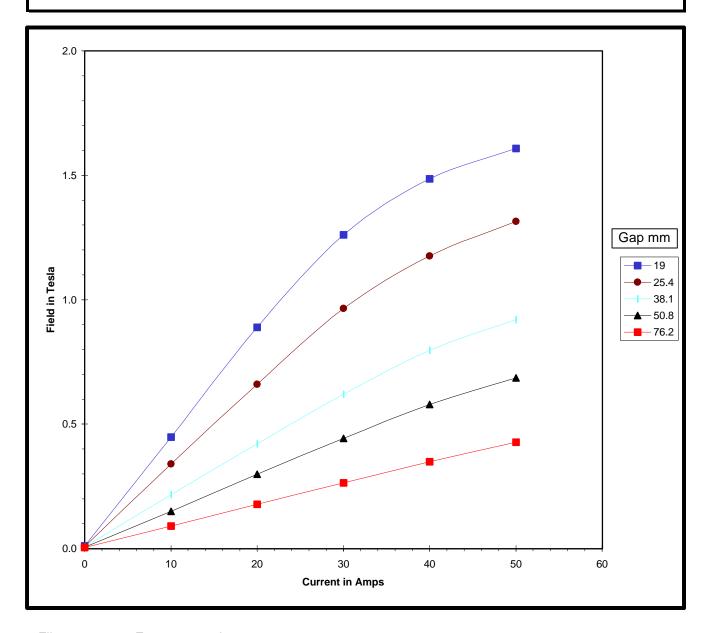
Position:

Set Current: Target Field:

Pole Face: 38 mm Serial No: None

Notes: As per table below

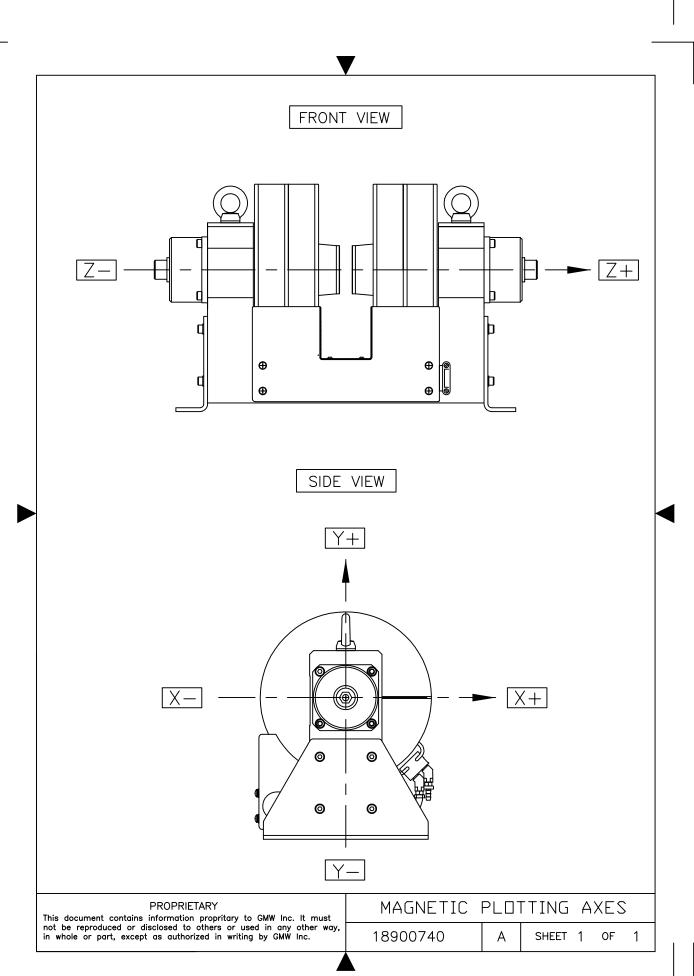
Pole Spacers: None



Filename: 5403 Ex 38-19-76.xls

TEST DATA

Magnetic Plotting Axes
Field versus Position Plot with 4mm hole thru 38mm Pole Face
Field versus Position Plot with 11mm hole thru LH Pole Face & 6mm hole thru RH Pole Face



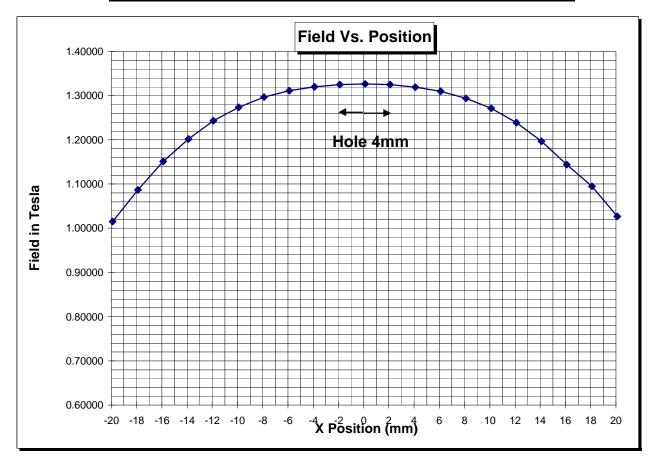
GMW ASSOCIATES LABORATORY ELECTROMAGNET UNIFORMITY PLOT

Model 5403 Pole Face 38 mm Engr Toomas Rett Serial No 42 Pole Gap 25 mm Date June 27, 1995

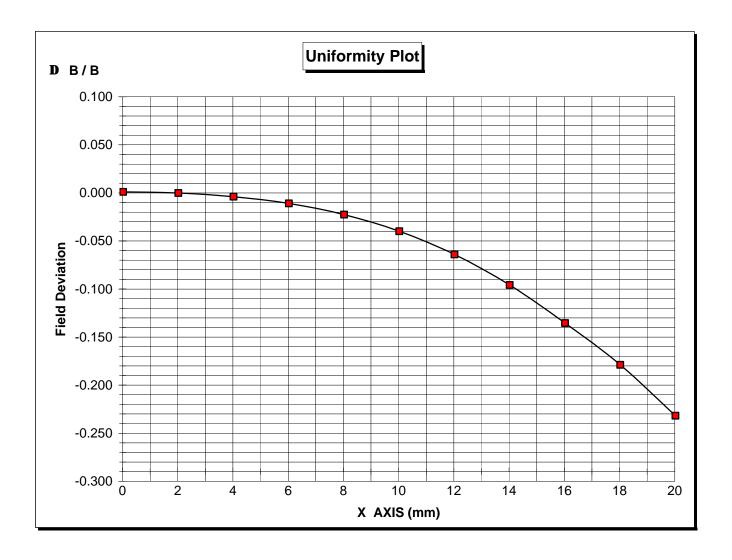
Hole Dia 4mm

Magnet Current 50 Amps US Army Redstone Arsen: C7915

Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
Χ -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla
0	1.31090	0	1.31090	1.31093
-2	1.30950	2	1.30915	1.30933
-4	1.30475	4	1.30395	1.30435
-6	1.29600	6	1.29415	1.29508
-8	1.28145	8	1.27850	1.27998
-10	1.25845	10	1.25585	1.25715
-12	1.22800	12	1.22315	1.22558
-14	1.18620	14	1.18145	1.18383
-16	1.13550	16	1.12820	1.13185
-18	1.07110	18	1.07895	1.07503
-20	0.99980	20	1.01120	1.00550
0	1.31095	0	1.31090	1.31093



Doc no: SC7915U2.057



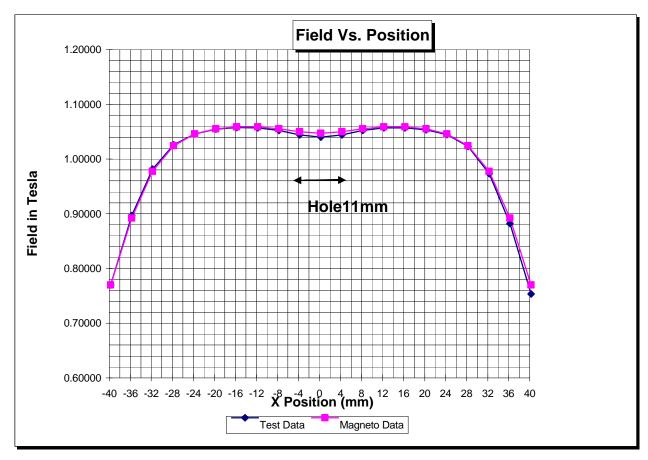
GMW ASSOCIATES LABORATORY ELECTROMAGNET UNIFORMITY PLOT

Model 5403 Pole Face 76 mm Engr Toomas Rett Serial No 42 Pole Gap 25 mm Date June 28, 1995

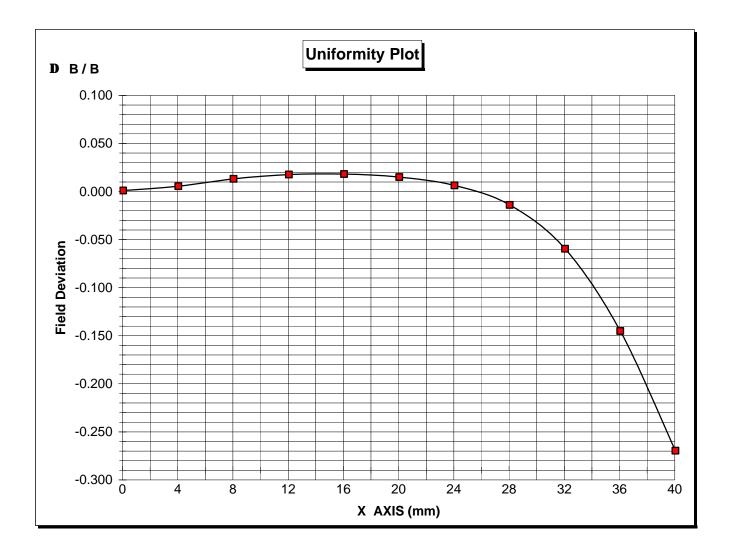
Hole Dia 11mm LH Pole & 6mm RH Pole

Magnet Current 50 Amps Un of California, San Dieg C7909

Plot Y = 0.0 mm, Z = 0.0 mm				
Χ -	Magnet Field	X +	Magnet Field	Magnet Field Average
mm	Tesla	mm	Tesla	Tesla
0	1.02735	0	1.02710	1.02718
-4	1.03175	4	1.03165	1.03170
-8	1.03965	8	1.03965	1.03965
-12	1.04440	12	1.04420	1.04430
-16	1.04500	16	1.04450	1.04475
-20	1.04200	20	1.04115	1.04158
-24	1.03310	24	1.03200	1.03255
-28	1.01320	28	1.01040	1.01180
-32	0.96910	32	0.96060	0.96485
-36	0.88425	36	0.86975	0.87700
-40	0.75730	40	0.74080	0.74905
0	1.02700	0	1.02695	1.02698



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Section 10

DRAWINGS

