

# **USER'S MANUAL**

**MODEL: 5451** 

# UNIFORM FIELD ELECTROMAGNET

Date Sold:	
Serial number:	

#### **PROPRIETARY**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROPRIETARY TO GMW ASSOCIATES. IT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED OR DISCLOSED TO OTHERS OR USED IN ANY WAY EXCECPT FOR THE INSTALLATION, OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE OF GMW ASSOCIATES PRODUCTS.

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# Section 1 SPECIFICATIONS

### **Table 1. Model 5451 Specifications**

Magnet Field @ max power (X,Y,Z=0.0) 54 mT (540 Gauss)

Magnet Inside Diameter: 300 mm (11.8 inch)

Magnet Length: 338 mm (13.3 inch)

**Coils** (series connection)

coil Resistance (20°C)

max resistance (hot)\*

max power (air cooled)

max power (water cooled)

0.32 Ohm

0.37 Ohm

25A/9.3V (0.23 kW)

70A/25V (1.81 kW)

Self Inductance 35mH

Calibration Factor (field versus current) 0.77mT/A

Field Uniformity  $\Delta$ B/B less than  $\pm$ 200ppm over a 30mm sphere

Water Cooling (18°C)

1.0 bar (15 psid), 2 liters/m (0.5 US gpm)

Overtemperature Interlock Elmwood 3450G thermal sensor 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 11910040

500 mm W x 552 mm D x 427 mm H

(19.7 inch W x 21.7 inch D x 16.8 inch H)

Mass 100 kg (220 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 5451 Electrical and Water Connections

**DC Current** (as seen from the front refer to Drawing 11910040)

Left hand terminal Negative Right hand terminal Positive

#### Ground

An M4 screw (Part 14 on drawing 11910040) is provided near the coil current 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 11910040)

Overtemperature thermostats (part 9 on Drawing 11910040) are installed on each coil cooling plate. These are normally closed for temperatures of less than 50°C. All six thermostats are wired in series. The magnet power supply should be connected so that if any thermostat opens (goes overtemperature) the power supply current will be set to zero. User connections are made directly to the thermostat terminals.

### Water (refer to Drawing 11910040)

outlet 1/4 inch NPT inlet 1/4 inch NPT

(mating couplings for 6.0 mm (1/4 inch) ID hose are 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

The Model 5451 is a unshielded electromagnet. In operation the magnet fringing field can be 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 of higher field should be restricted to qualified personnel.

### **2** Ferromagnetic Objects

During operation the magnet exerts strong magnetic attraction towards ferromagnetic objects in the near vicinity. Loose objects can be accelerated to sufficient velocity to cause severe personnel injury or damage to the coils. 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 anti-magnetic watches can be damaged when placed in close proximity to the magnet during operation. Credit cards, and magnetic disks are affected by magnetic fields as low as 0.5mT (5G).

#### **INSTALLATION**

**Caution:** This is a heavy system. All movement, lifting and installation of the 5451 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.

- 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.

With suitable lifting equipment (eg 150kg 330lb minimum safe lifting rating) lift magnet clear of the shipping crate.

TAKE CARE THAT NO SIDE LOADS ARE PUT ON THE MAGNET MOUNTING LEGS, OR DAMAGE MAY OCCUR.

### **Siting Considerations**

The Model 5451 has no magnetic shielding. Magnetic material in the vicinity of the magnet will modify the magnitude and uniformity of the central region magnetic field. As a general rule avoid magnetic material closer than approximately 1 meter of the central region.

Background fields such as the geomagnetic field and alternating field from 60Hz power sources are unshielded by the magnet and will add vectorially to the field produced by the magnet. If possible these background fields should be measured and their effects evaluated before the Model 5451 magnet is installed. It may be necessary to orient the Model 5451 axis to minimize the effects of external fields, to resite ac power sources or to install suitable magnetic shielding.

#### **INSTALLATION**

#### **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 11910040). The power supply cables should be connected directly to the dc current terminals marked + and -. Recommended current cable for the 5451 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 beading 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 5451 Interlocks

The Model 5451 has six thermostats, Elmwood 3450G Part Number 3450G611-1 L50C 89/16. They are located on the coil cooling plates and wired in series. User connections are made directly to the thermostat terminals.

### **Cooling**

The Model 5451 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 thermal thermostats will open when any coil cooling plate temperature exceeds approximately  $50^{\circ}$ C. Clean, cool ( $16^{\circ}$ C -  $20^{\circ}$ C) water at 2 l/min and 1 bar ( $15^{\circ}$ psid) should be used to cool the  $5451^{\circ}$  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.

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 5451 Electromagnet alone a suitable chiller is the Bay Voltex Model: MC-50 Chiller. For the 5451 and 858-70A/30V Power Supply the required Chiller is Bay Voltex Model: MC-100. 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 25A and below the Model 5451 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 and air cooling is not suitable when high field stability is required.

### **INSTALLATION**

# **Cooling - continued**

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 cooling water flow to about 2 liters/min (0.5 USgpm). 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.
- 2. Turn on the power supply and increase the current until the desired field is reached.

#### Calibration

The Calibration factor may be used to estimate the field in the air gap to within one percent. More accurate field determination may be obtained by deriving experimentally a calibration curve.

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 magnet. For example, the induction curves refer to the field on the axis and at the center of the coil pair.
- 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).

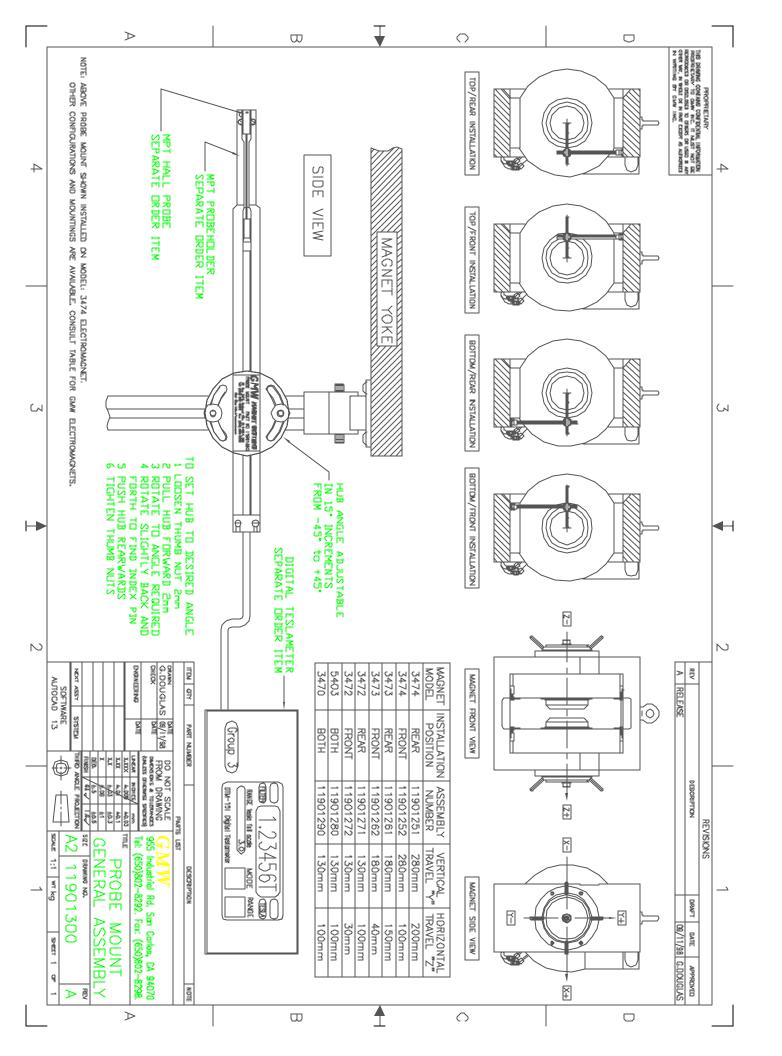
### **Field Control Operation**

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**

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**



# **CUSTOM OPTIONS**

# **EXCITATION CURVES**

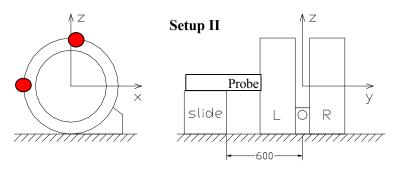
# TEST DATA

# **GMW MODEL 5451 ELECTROMAGNET**

 Ref: Drg 11910040
 Serial No.: 001
 Date:
 10/5/1994

 File No S5451ubc.007
 Operator:
 Robert Yaus

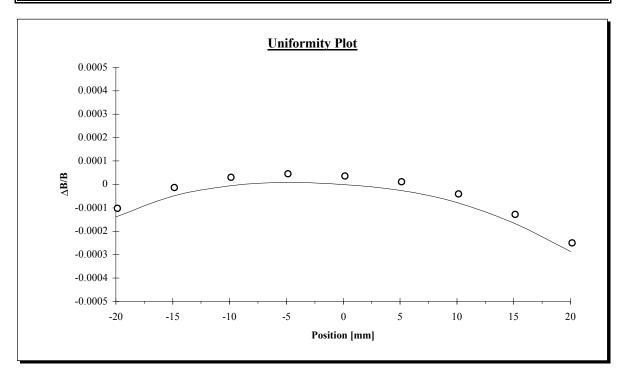
## Magnet shimmed with 0.030"



Earth-Field: B(x): +0.1283G B(y): -0.2026G B(z): -0.4000G

Current: 60A

	X VARIATION					
PO	SITION [n	nm]	B(NMR) [Gauss]	U(NMR) [mV]		
x-Axis	y-Axis	z-Axis				
0	0	0	467.001	-90		
-20	0	0	466.936	-90		
-15	0	0	466.978	-90		
-10	0	0	466.998	-90		
-5	0	0	467.005	-90		
0	0	0	467.001	-90		
5	0	0	466.989	-90		
10	0	0	466.965	-90		
15	0	0	466.924	-80		
20	0	0	466.867	-80		
0	0	0	467.001	-90		

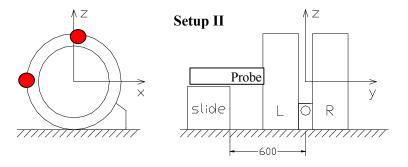


# **GMW MODEL 5451 ELECTROMAGNET**

 Ref: Drg 11910040
 Serial No.: 001
 Date:
 10/5/1994

 File No S5451ubd.007
 Operator:
 Robert Yaus

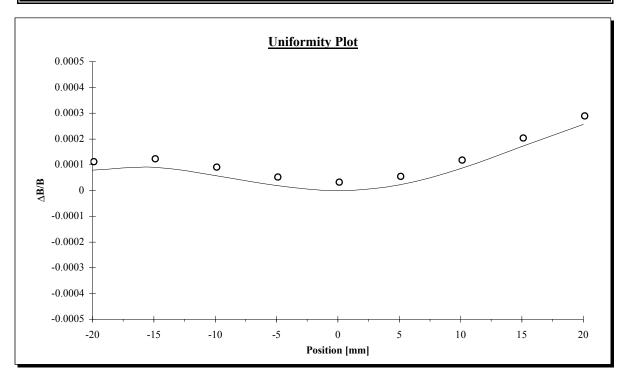
### Magnet shimmed with 0.030"



Earth-Field: B(x): +0.1283G B(y): -0.2026G B(z): -0.4000G

Current: 60A

	Y VARIATION					
PO	POSITION [mm]		B(NMR) [Gauss]	U(NMR) [mV]		
x-Axis	y-Axis	z-Axis				
0	0	0	467.003	-90		
0	-20	0	467.040	-90		
0	-15	0	467.045	-90		
0	-10	0	467.030	-90		
0	-5	0	467.012	-90		
0	0	0	467.003	-90		
0	5	0	467.013	-90		
0	10	0	467.043	-90		
0	15	0	467.083	-90		
0	20	0	467.123	-90		
0	0	0	467.003	-90		

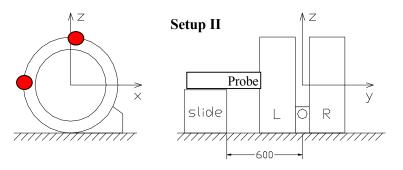


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 Ref: Drg 11910040
 Serial No.: 001
 Date:
 10/5/1994

 File No S5451ube.007
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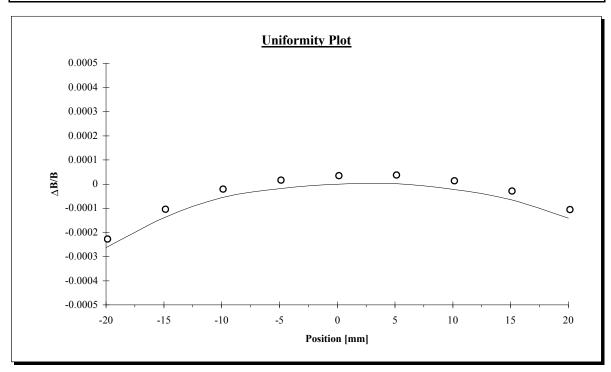
## Magnet shimmed with 0.030"



Earth-Field: B(x): +0.1283G B(y): -0.2026G B(z): -0.4000G

Current: 60A

	Z VARIATION					
PO	SITION [n	nm]	B(NMR) [Gauss]	U(NMR) [mV]		
x-Axis	y-Axis	z-Axis				
0	0	0	467.003	-90		
0	0	-20	466.880	-90		
0	0	-15	466.938	-90		
0	0	-10	466.977	-90		
0	0	-5	466.994	-90		
0	0	0	467.003	-90		
0	0	5	467.004	-90		
0	0	10	466.993	-90		
0	0	15	466.973	-90		
0	0	20	466.937	-90		
0	0	0	467.003	-90		



# **DRAWINGS**

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

#### **Typical Applications:**

**Power Supplies** 

Communication Equipment

**Medical Equiopment** 

Computers (Where High AMP Loads are Present)



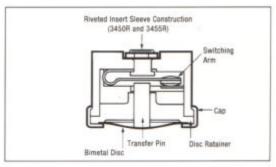
The Series 3450/3455R is a snap-acting, nonadjustable precision thermostat especially suited for industrial and electrical equipment.

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		Allowable" ± at mean temperature set points			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	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 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 acceptable 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.

