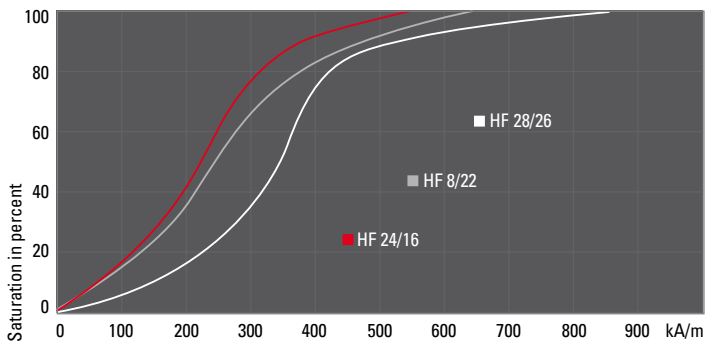


The field strength required for full magnetisation (to saturation) varies with the material of the magnet. These figures show the necessary field strengths for the various materials. The curves are typical of the material groups, based on experimental

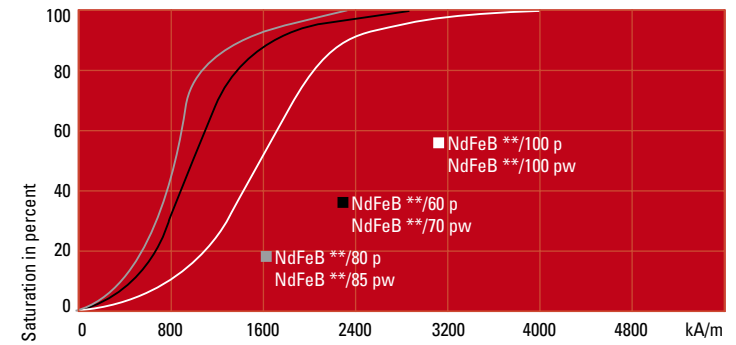
values, and show the field strength for the initial magnetisation (initial curve). Altering the magnetisation or remagnetising components that have been demagnetised in alternating fields require considerably higher field strengths.

Hard ferrite magnets



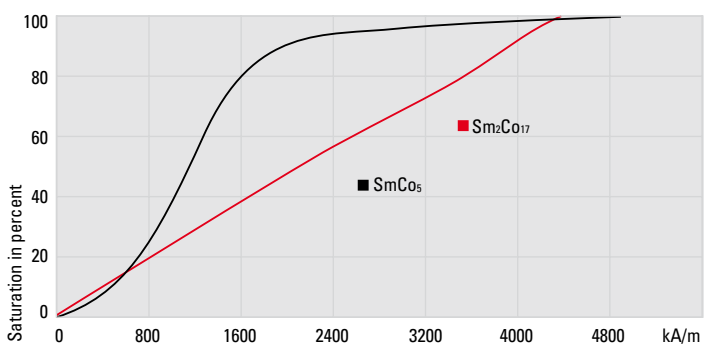
As a rough estimate for the magnetisation of hard ferrite magnets, the triple coercivity H_C has to be applied.

Plastic bonded magnets



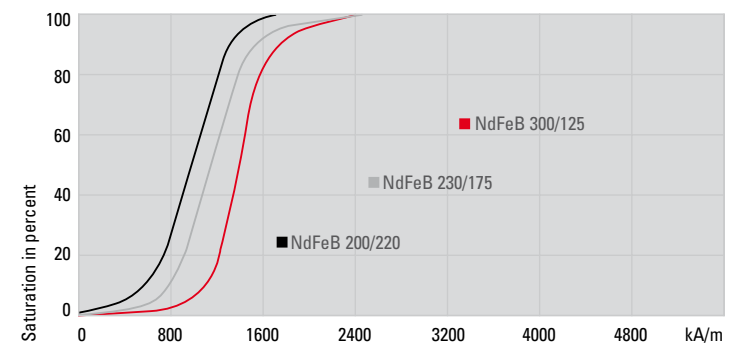
Bonded hard ferrite magnets and bonded SmCo magnets require the same magnetising field strength as sintered magnets of the same materials. Bonded NdFeB magnets require slightly stronger magnetising fields than sintered NdFeB magnets.

SmCo magnets



SmCo magnets require the highest magnetising field strengths. For these magnets, magnetising multiple poles is very difficult.

NdFeB magnets



The magnetising field strength for NdFeB magnets depends on the coercivity. NdFeB magnets with high coercivity are easier to magnetise than those with low coercivity (high remanence).