



**MATERIAL DATA**

Magnetic values according to DIN IEC 60404-8-1

Energy product (B·H) <sub>max.</sub>	typ.	kJ/m <sup>3</sup>	46
	min.	kJ/m <sup>3</sup>	43
Remanence B <sub>r</sub>	typ.	mT	515
	min.	mT	500
Revers. temp. coeff. of B <sub>r</sub>	approx.	%/K	-0.12 <sup>1)</sup>
Coercivity H <sub>C</sub>	H <sub>cB</sub> typ.	kA/m	360
	H <sub>cB</sub> min.	kA/m	340
	H <sub>cJ</sub> typ.	kA/m	1150
	H <sub>cJ</sub> min.	kA/m	1000
Revers. temp. coeff. of H <sub>cJ</sub>	approx.	%/K	-0.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Relative permanent permeability μ <sub>rec.</sub>	approx.		1.15
Curie temperature	approx.	°C	310
Magnetising field strength	min.	kA/m	>3200

Max. operating temperature

Matrix binder PA 12	approx.	°C	120 - 140 <sup>2)</sup>
Matrix binder PPS <sup>3)4)</sup>	approx.	°C	120 - 160 <sup>2)</sup>

Mechanical values

Density	approx.	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	5.2
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<sup>1)</sup> In the temperature range from 20 °C to 100 °C.

<sup>2)</sup> The max. operating temperature depends on the magnet dimension and the specific application. Please contact our application engineering for more information.

<sup>3)</sup> For magnets with PPS as binder, the chemical resistance to oils, grease, motor oils etc. is significantly better than for PA-bonded magnets; however this has to be checked in individual cases.

<sup>4)</sup> On request.

All values indicated were determined on a sample (10 mm x 10 mm x 5 mm) according to IEC 60404-5.

For unfavourable geometries, especially for thin magnets, the excessively fast solidification process can cause the material data to be less than optimal.