

**NICKEL-IRON  
and  
SUPERMENDUR**

**CUT**

**CORES**

**MAGNETICS**®

A Division of Spang and Company

## Introduction

Nickel-Iron Cut Cores are the latest addition to Magnetics' sophisticated product lines. Magnetics has pioneered their development and application, and offers the cores in a choice of C and E shapes, in several materials.

The Magnetics' Nickel-Iron Cut Core is ideal for applications in which low core loss is desired and core saturation is undesirable. The small gap introduced in cutting results in a core that will not saturate due to a slight unbalance on the primary and secondary windings.

Magnetics is one of the world's leading specialists in the research, design and manufacture of high permeability magnetic materials and components. The company's pioneering efforts have led to the development of many components accepted as standard in the industry. Other products manufactured by the Components Division of Magnetics include tape wound, bobbin, molypermalloy powder, and ferrite cores . . . laminations . . . photo-etched parts . . . and custom components.

## MATERIALS and APPLICATIONS

Magnetics offers cut cores in a choice of soft magnetic materials. C Cores are made from Supermendur, or from the nickel-iron alloys of Orthonol or Permalloy 80. Three phase E Cores are manufactured from Supermendur.

### SUPERMENDUR (Material Code Letter S)

*Supermendur is a highly refined iron-vanadium-cobalt alloy available in .002" and .004" thicknesses. This material is specially processed and annealed in a magnetic field to develop a very high saturation flux density (approximately 20,000 gauss).*

*Supermendur C and E Cores are used in power transformers at frequencies up to 1500 Hz where minimum weight and size are required. They will give up to a 30% weight reduction over conventional 3% silicon-iron core designs. Supermendur C and E Cores can be used in power and pulse transformers, chokes, magnetic amplifiers, and other devices requiring highest possible saturation flux densities. The bonding material used restricts the use of*

*Supermendur C and E Cores to temperatures below 150° C.*

### PERMALLOY 80 (Material Code Letter D)

*Permalloy 80 is a non-oriented, 80% nickel-iron alloy available in thicknesses of .001", .002" and .004". It is processed to have a high initial permeability and low core loss. C Cores made from this material have a saturation flux density of 7500 gauss, and core loss approximately 1/10 that of a silicon-iron C Core of the same material thickness.*

*C Cores from Permalloy 80 are ideal for the output transformer of high frequency, high power inverters. When used with minimum gap, the small gap will keep the transformer from saturating when the inverter is turned on, or when an unbalanced AC is present on the transformer. The low core loss of Permalloy 80 C Cores makes them suitable for operation at up to 5000 gauss, at frequencies up to 25 KHz. Permalloy 80 C Cores are also used for high power pulse transformers, high frequency inductors, and low loss current transformers.*

**ORTHONOL®**

(Material Code Letter A)

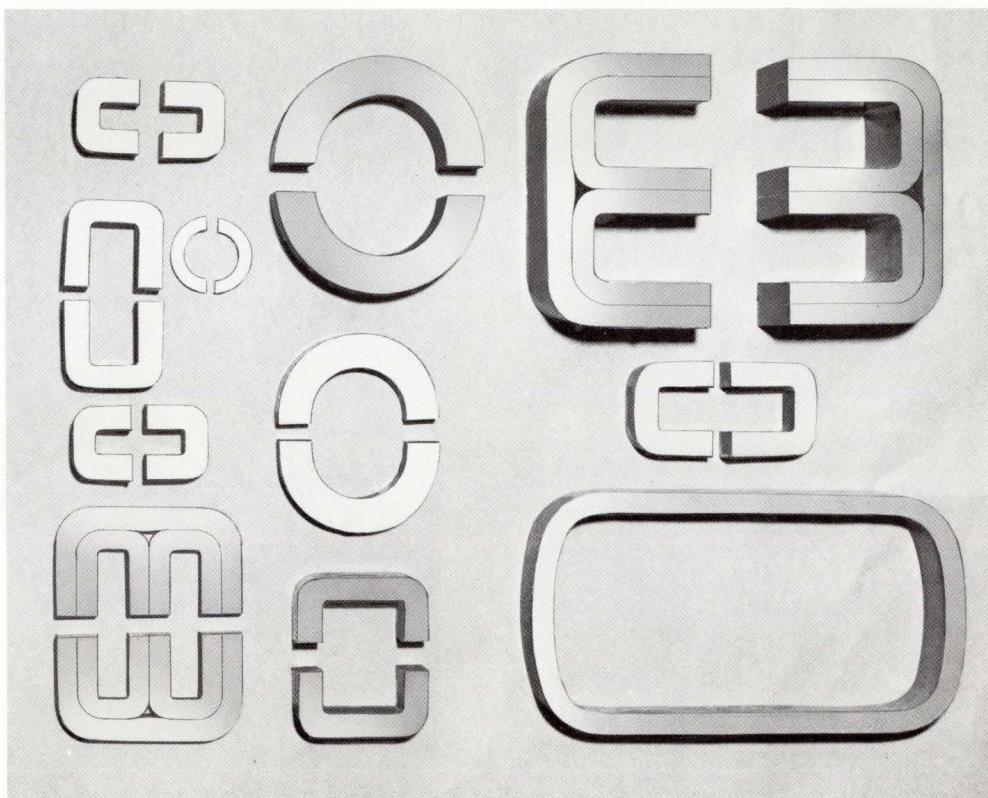
*Orthonol is a grain-oriented, 50% nickel-iron alloy available in thicknesses of .001", .002", and .004". C Cores made from this material have a saturation flux density of 15,000 gauss, and a core loss approximately one-half that of*

*a silicon-iron C Core of the same material thickness. Core loss curves for typical Orthonol C Cores are given on page 10. This material is especially suitable for power transformers operating at flux densities up to 10,000 gauss, and frequencies up to 8 KHz.*

**Table 1: CUT CORE MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

MAGNETICS MATERIAL LETTER CODE	COMMON TRADE NAMES	COMPOSITION IN % (Balance Iron)	FLUX DENSITY (Kilogauss)	DC COERCIVE FORCE (Oersteds)	RESISTIVITY (Microhm-cm)	CURIE Temp. °C	UPPER RECOMMENDED FREQUENCY
S	SUPERMENDUR	49% Co 2% Va	22	.25	25	940	at 20 Kilogauss .004" 750 Hz .002" 1500 Hz
D	PERMALLOY 80 4-79 PERMALLOY HY MU 80 HIPERNOM	80% Ni 4% Mo	7.5	.02	57	460	at 5 Kilogauss .004" 5000 Hz .002" 15,000 Hz .001" 25,000 Hz
A	ORTHONOL DELTAMAX ORTHONIK HYPERNIK-V 49 SQ. MU	50% Ni (Grain Oriented)	15	.1	45	500	at 10 Kilogauss .004" 2000 Hz .002" 4000 Hz .001" 8000 Hz

Typical  
Cut Core  
Sizes  
and  
Shapes



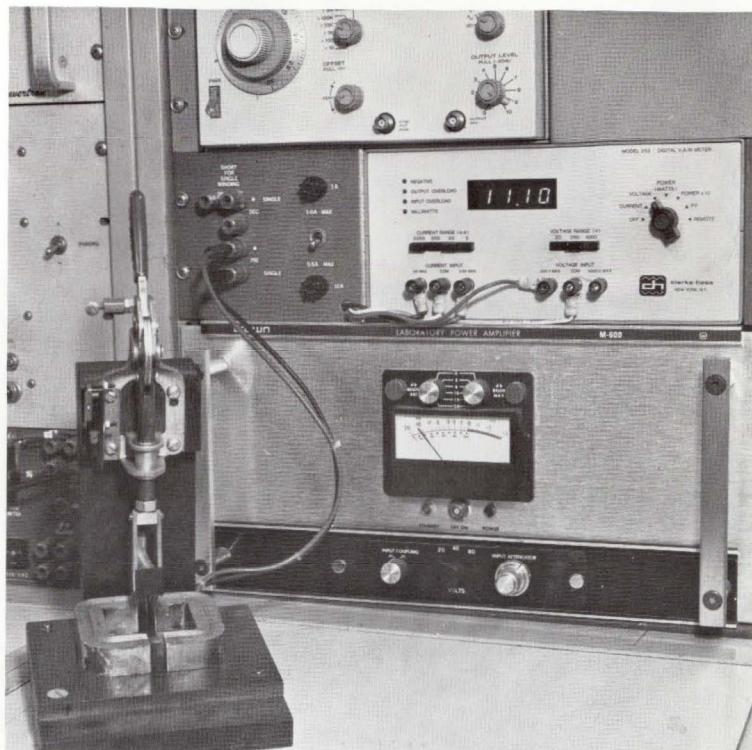
# MANUFACTURING

The material used for Magnetics cut cores is slit to the required width and is then coated with a high temperature insulation. This insulation gives maximum interlaminar resistance in order to minimize eddy current losses at high frequencies. The strip is wound to the desired dimensions on a rectangular mandrel, on a precision-controlled tension winding machine. The wound cores are then blocked to maintain tight dimensional control, and are annealed in a hydrogen atmosphere to develop the ultimate in magnetic properties. The annealed cores are impregnated in a vacuum and pressure system, using an epoxy bonding material, and are then cured to obtain thermoset characteristics.

The bonded cores are cut in half using precision cutting wheels. They are then flat-lapped, and etched in a mild acid solution. The finished cores will have typically less than a .001" effective gap.

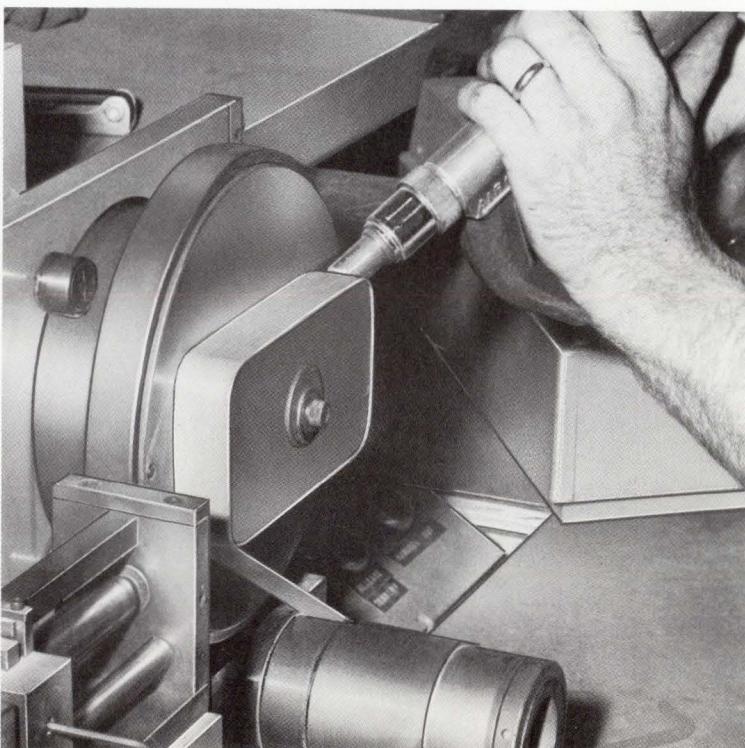
The stacking factors for C and E Cores for various material thicknesses are:

Material Thickness	Stacking Factor
.004"	.9 minimum
.002"	.85 minimum
.001"	.8 minimum



CORE LOSS TESTING

WINDING CUT CORES



# CORE SIZE SELECTION GUIDE

Once the transformer core material and material thickness are established, the following curves are a useful guide in determining the proper core size for a required operating frequency and output power.

The curves plotted are based on a 750 cir. mils/ampere current density in the windings, expressed as follows:

$$\text{Power Handling (in.}^4\text{)} = \frac{13 \times W}{B_m \times f}$$

where:

Power handling (in.<sup>4</sup>) = D x E x F x G for a cut core, and is listed on pgs. 6 & 7 for each core size.

W = Transformer output power in Watts

B<sub>m</sub> = Operating flux density in Kilogauss

f = Operating frequency in Hertz

The curves are for single phase cut cores and give the approximate size core required to handle a given power at a given frequency. The plotted curves are for the following operating flux densities:

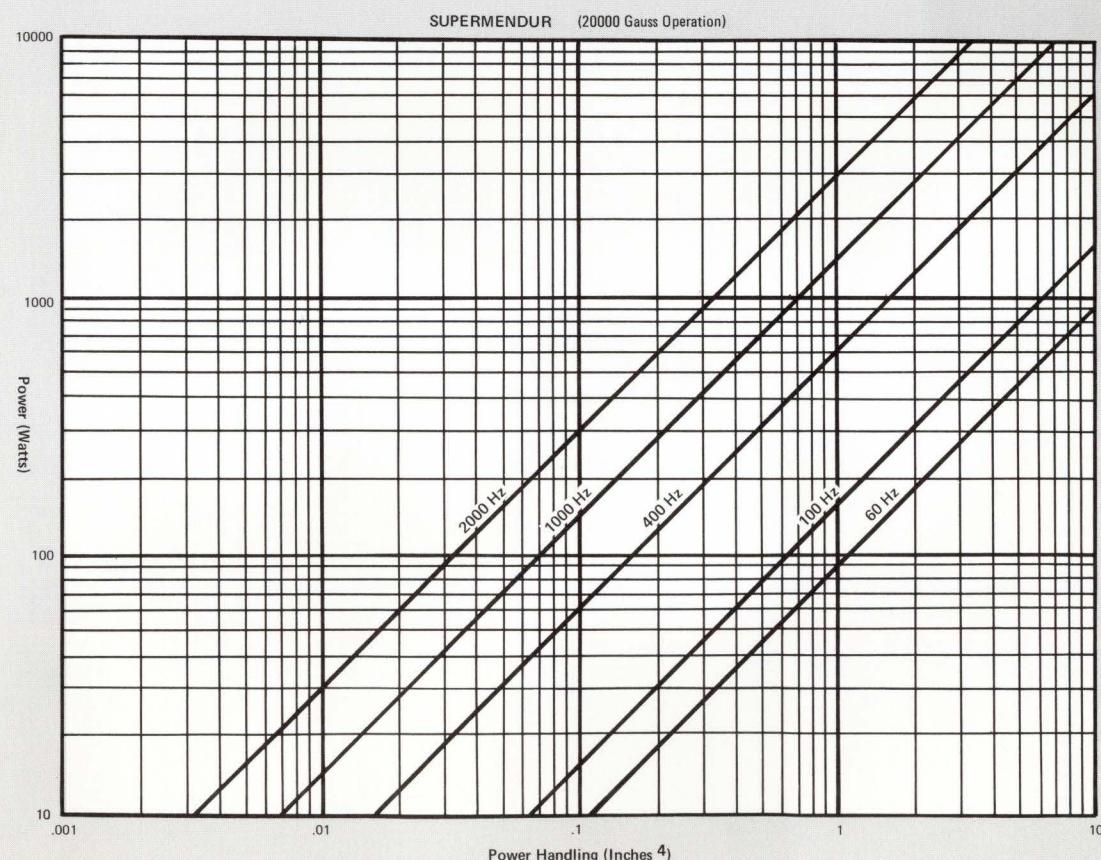
Supermendur 20 kilogauss

Permalloy 80 5 kilogauss

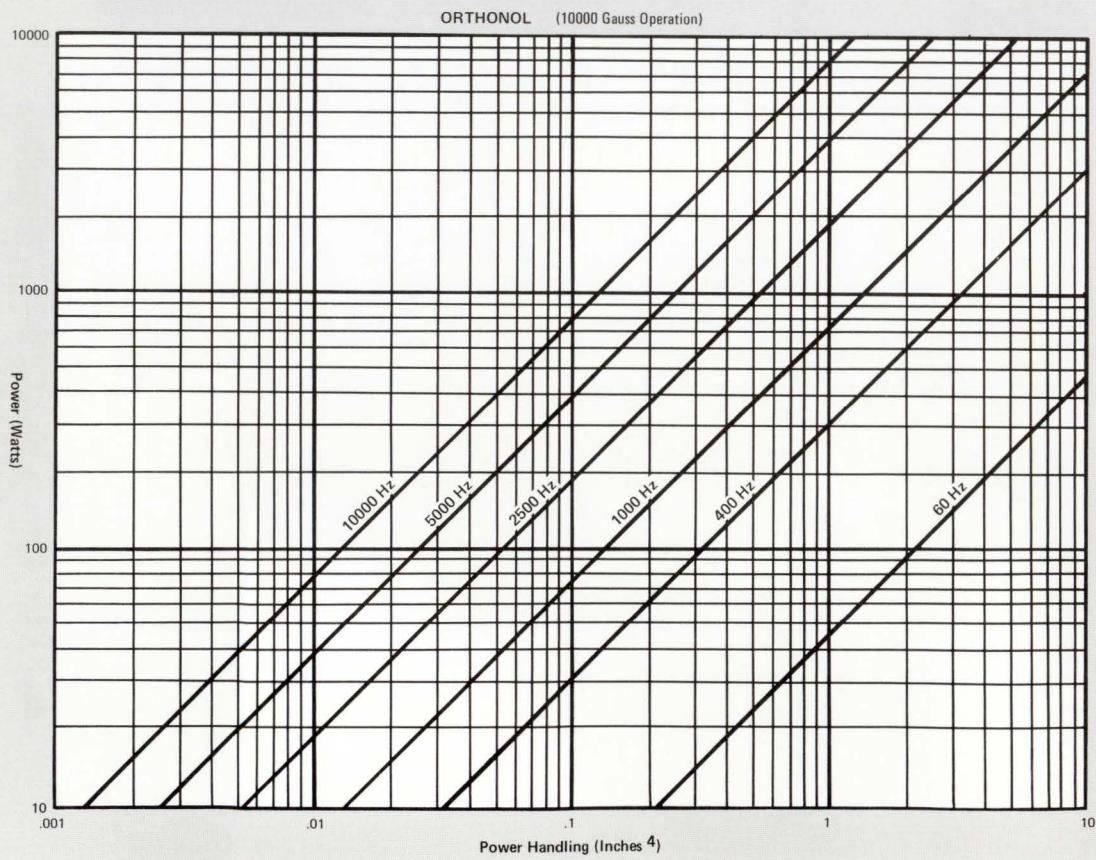
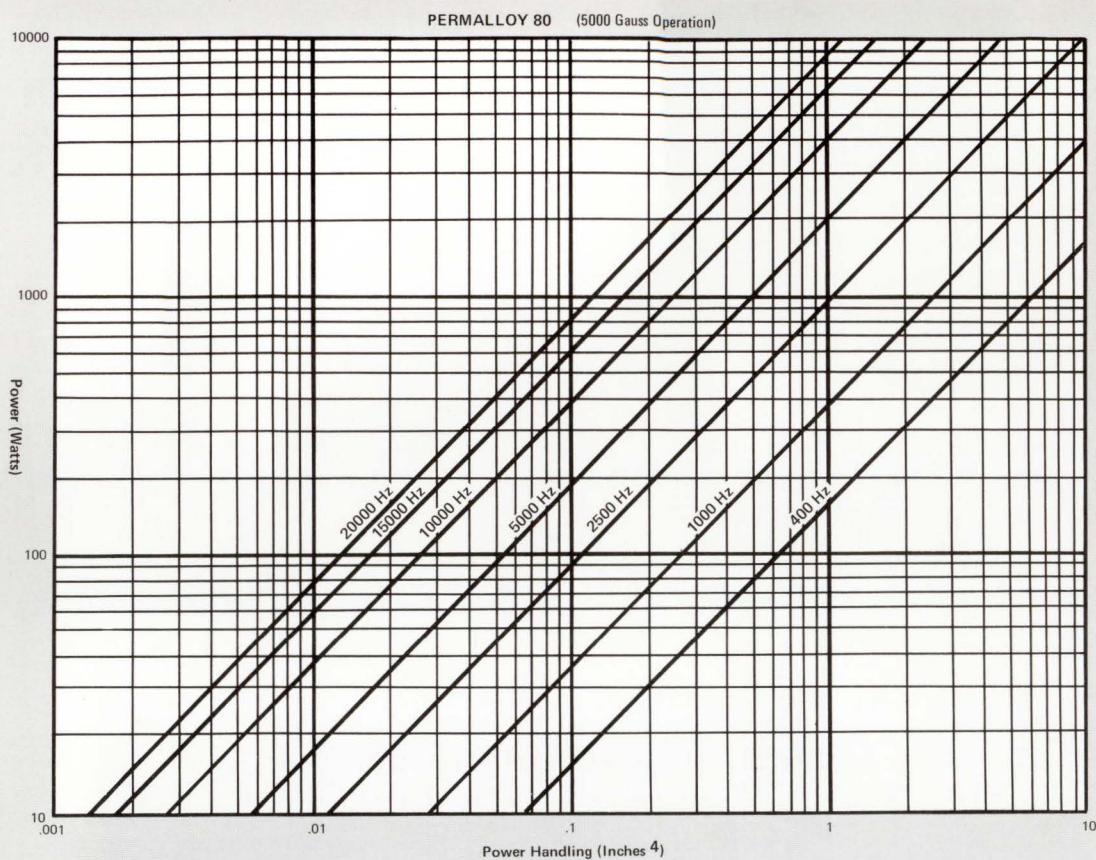
Orthonol 10 kilogauss

For other operating flux densities, or frequencies not plotted on the curves, use the Power Handling formula above.

## Power Handling Curves



## Power Handling Curves



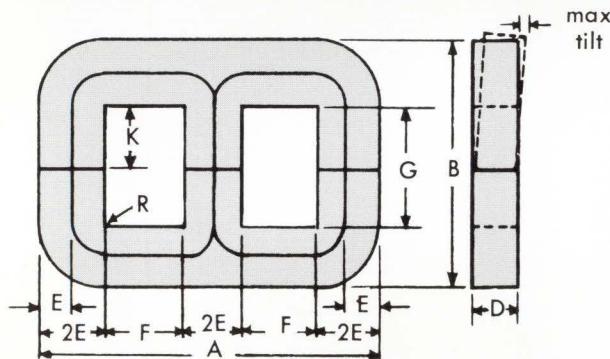
# STANDARD E CORES

Part No.	(DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES)				Weight (lbs.)	Power Handling (in. <sup>4</sup> )	Area*	
	D	2E	F	G			(in <sup>2</sup> )	(cm <sup>2</sup> )
ME1573	.375	.188	.625	1.625	.128	.072	.071	.455
ME2160	.375	.250	.438	1.000	.156	.041	.094	.605
ME0043	.375	.375	.500	1.125	.286	.079	.141	.907
ME1237	.500	.250	.250	.750	.159	.023	.125	.806
ME0025	.500	.375	.625	1.625	.480	.190	.188	1.21
ME1555	.500	.375	.500	1.250	.410	.117	.188	1.21
ME2540	.625	.375	.500	1.188	.490	.139	.234	1.51
ME0067	.625	.500	.750	2.000	1.000	.468	.313	2.02
ME0053	.750	.250	.438	1.000	.310	.082	.188	1.21
ME2180	.750	.250	.500	1.563	.420	.146	.188	1.21
ME3800	.750	.375	.750	2.000	.860	.421	.281	1.81
ME1559	.750	.375	.500	1.563	.670	.219	.281	1.81
ME1151	.750	.375	.500	1.125	.570	.158	.281	1.81
ME6200	.750	.500	.625	1.375	.960	.322	.375	2.42
ME3001	.750	.625	1.000	2.000	1.72	.937	.469	3.03
ME1558	.813	.625	.875	1.813	1.72	.806	.508	3.28
ME1551	1.000	.250	.938	2.000	.900	.469	.250	1.61
ME1810	1.000	.375	.750	2.000	1.12	.563	.375	2.42
ME0078	1.000	.500	.500	1.563	1.29	.391	.500	3.23
ME0090	1.000	.500	.750	2.000	1.59	.750	.500	3.23
ME1440	1.000	.500	1.000	3.000	2.14	1.500	.500	3.23
ME1560	1.000	.625	1.359	2.700	2.88	2.293	.625	4.03
ME1570	1.000	.875	1.000	1.750	3.39	1.531	.875	5.65
ME1561	1.125	.500	.500	1.250	1.32	.350	.563	3.63
ME1562	1.250	.625	1.000	3.000	3.51	2.344	.781	5.04
ME1567	1.250	.375	1.625	4.500	3.26	3.428	.469	3.03
ME1570	1.000	.875	1.000	1.750	3.39	1.531	.875	5.65
ME1572	1.375	.250	.469	1.125	.620	.181	.343	2.21
ME1571	1.500	.250	.563	1.938	.979	.409	.375	2.42
ME1600	1.500	.250	.500	2.500	1.11	.469	.375	2.42
ME2250	1.500	.500	.750	2.000	2.41	1.125	.750	4.84
ME1566	1.500	.500	1.000	3.000	3.20	2.250	.750	4.84
ME3002	1.500	.500	.750	1.625	2.19	.914	.750	4.84
ME1565	1.500	.670	2.100	3.100	5.84	6.543	1.01	6.52
ME9200	1.500	.750	.750	2.250	4.29	1.898	1.13	7.29

\*Area calculated as solid. For true area, multiply by these stacking factors:

.5 mil — .60      2 mils — .85  
1 mil — .80      4-6 mils — .90

## MECHANICAL TOLERANCES for E CORES



Refer to page 8 for explanation of tolerances and how to measure cores.

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= G/2 \text{ if } G \leq 5 \\
 &G/3 \text{ to nearest } 1/16 \text{ if } G > 5 \\
 &1/16 \text{ when } F \leq 2 \text{ and } G \leq 2 \\
 R &= 1/8 \text{ when } F \text{ or } G > 2 \text{ and } F \text{ and } G \leq 5 \\
 &5/32 \text{ when } F \text{ or } G > 5
 \end{aligned}$$

DIMENSION	ALLOWABLE TOLERANCES FINISHED CORES				
		A	B	D	2E
A	+ 3/32 max when $A \leq 5$ + 3/16 max when $A > 5 \leq 10$ + 5/16 max when $A > 10$				
B	+ 3/32 max when $B \leq 5$ + 5/32 max when $B > 5 \leq 10$ + 1/4 max when $B > 10$				
D	+ 1/32 - 0 when $D < 1$ + 3/64 - 0 when $D \geq 1 < 2$ + 1/16 - 0 when $D \geq 2$ + 5/32 - 0 when $2E > 2-1/2$				
2E	$\pm 1/32$ when $2E \leq 1$ $\pm 1/16 - 1/32$ when $2E > 1 \leq 2$ $\pm 1/16$ when $2E > 2$				
F	- 1/64 minimum				
G	- 1/64 minimum				
TILT	1/32 max when $B < 3-1/2$ 1/16 max when $B \geq 3-1/2$				









# MECHANICAL TOLERANCES for C CORES

AS DEFINED BY EIA STANDARD FOR WOUND CUT CORES RS-217

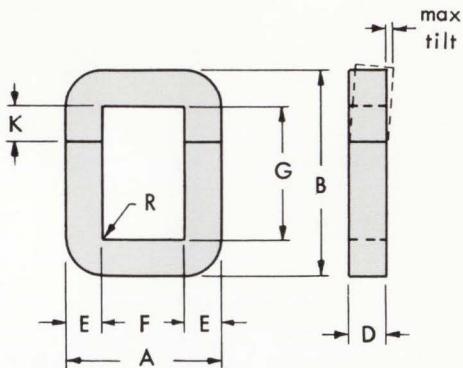
## EXPLANATION OF TOLERANCES

Exterior dimensions A and B are held to maximum tolerance only to insure overall enclosure fit.

Dimensions D and E are held to  $\pm$  tolerance to insure magnetic qualities under all applications.

Window dimensions F and G are held to a minimum tolerance only to insure coil fit.

Dimensions K and R are reference dimensions only.



## HOW TO MEASURE

Dimension D is measured by caliper at any point on either core half.

Dimension E is measured at the butt joint.

Dimensions F and G are measured at the shortest point but at least twice the radius "R" from the edge of the window.

## ALL DIMENSIONS ARE NOMINAL

$$A = F + 2E$$

$$B = G + 2E$$

$$K = \begin{cases} G/2 & \text{if } G < 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 1\frac{11}{16} & \text{if } G \geq 3\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

When  $F \leq 2$  and  $G \leq 2$

$R = 1/32$  for 1, 2 and 4 mil

$R = 1/16$  for 12 mil

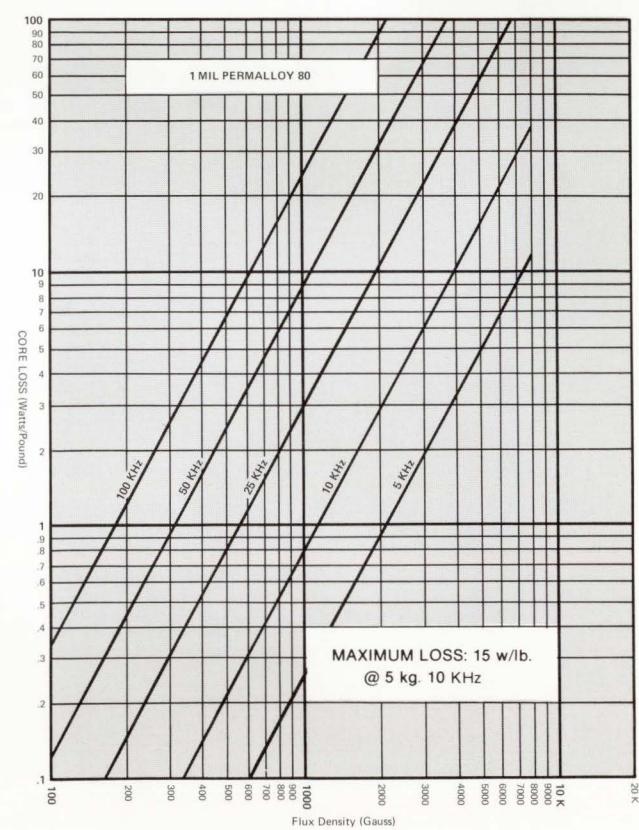
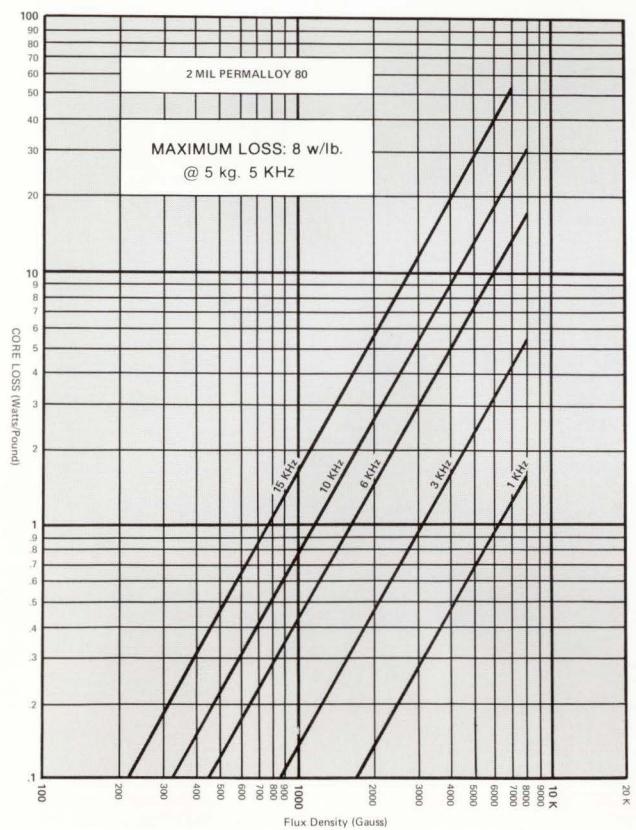
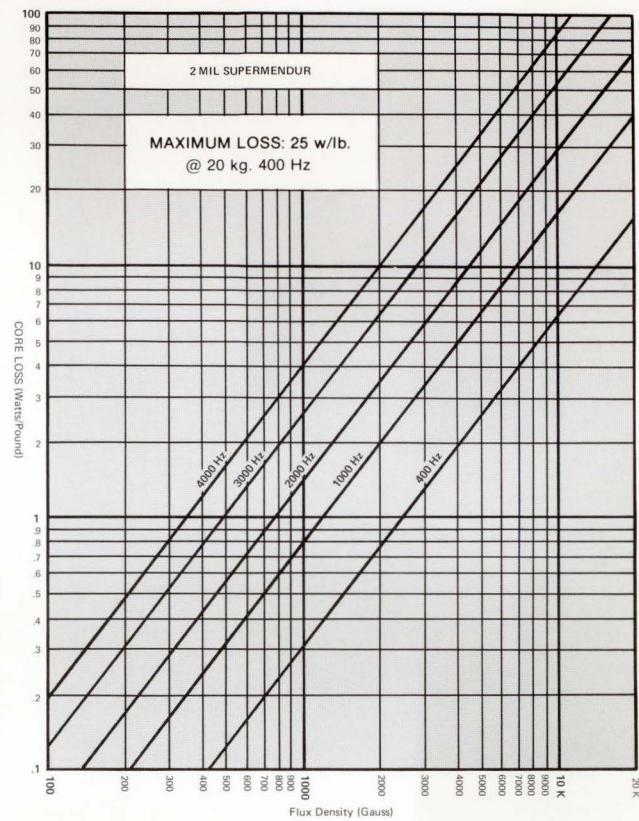
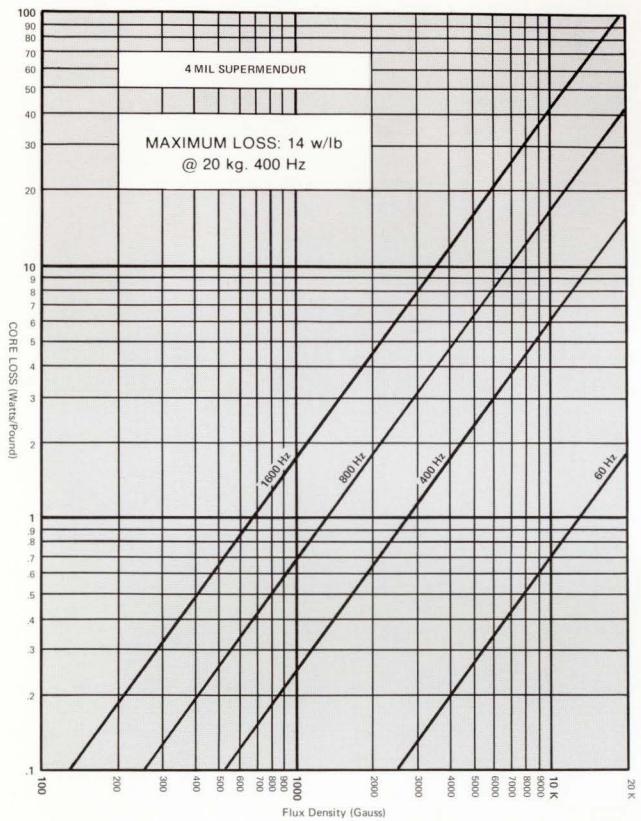
When  $F$  or  $G > 2$  and  $F$  or  $G \leq 5$

$R = 1/8$  for 1, 2, 4 and 12 mil

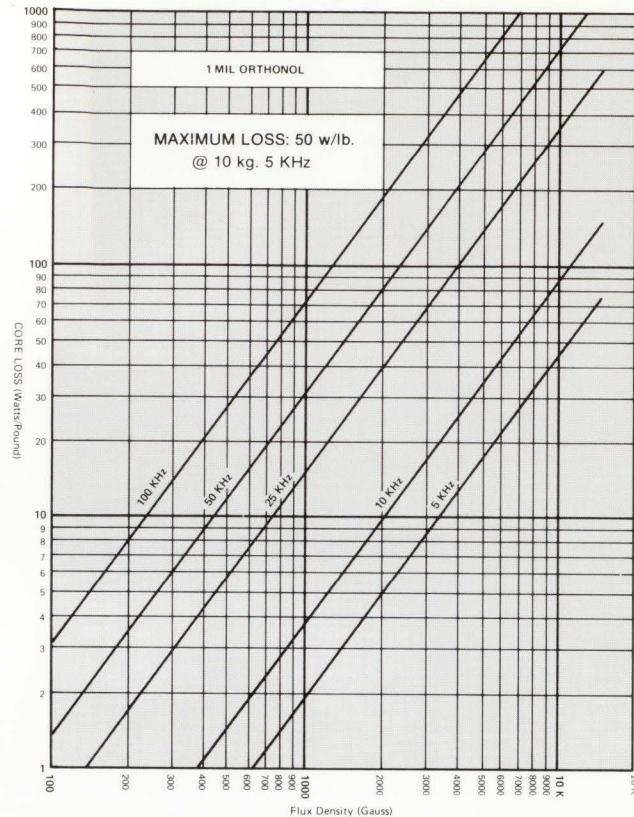
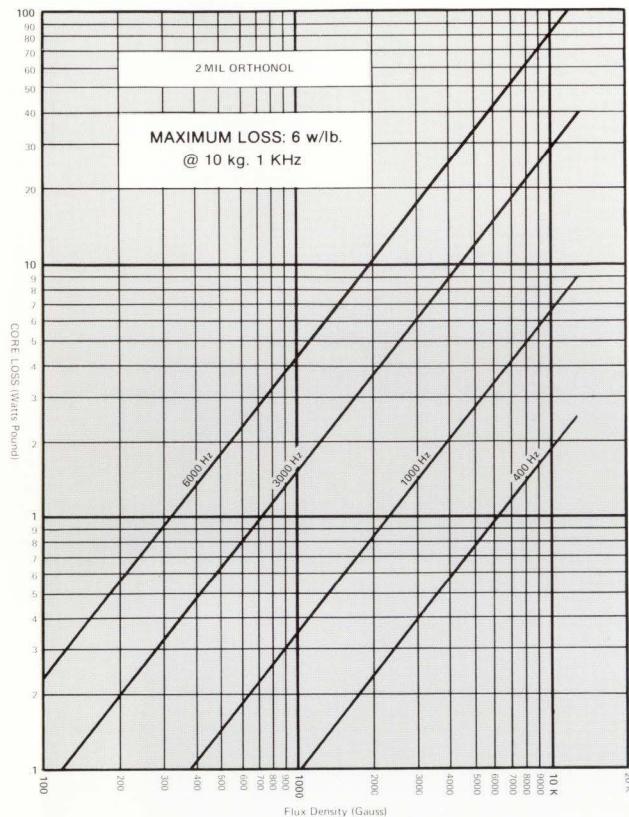
When  $F$  or  $G > 5$

$R = 5/32$  for 1, 2, 4 and 12 mil

DIMENSION	ALLOWABLE TOLERANCES FINISHED CORES
A	+ 1/32 max when $A \leq 1\frac{1}{2}$ + 3/64 max when $A > 1\frac{1}{2} \leq 2\frac{1}{2}$ + 1/16 max when $A > 2\frac{1}{2} \leq 3\frac{1}{2}$ + 3/32 max when $A > 3\frac{1}{2}$
B	+ 1/16 max when $B \leq 2$ + 3/16 max when $B > 2 \leq 4$ + 3/8 max when $B > 4$
D	+ 1/32 - 0 when $D \leq 1$ + 3/64 - 0 when $D > 1 \leq 2\frac{13}{16}$ + 1/16 - 0 when $D > 2\frac{13}{16}$ + 3/32 - 0 when $E > 2\frac{1}{2}$
E	$\pm 1/64$ when $E \leq 1/4$ $+ 1/32 - 1/64$ when $E > 1/4 \leq 1$ $\pm 1/32$ when $E > 1$
F	- 1/64 minimum
G	- 1/64 minimum

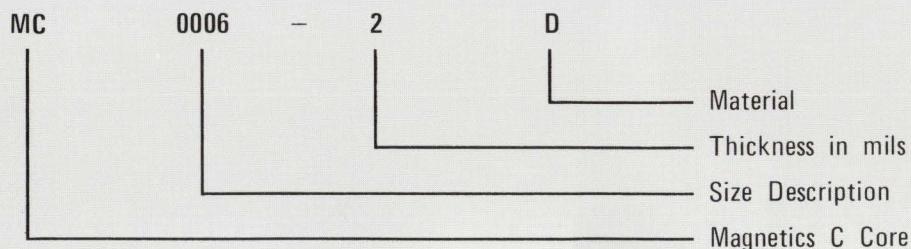


# TYPICAL C CORE LOSS CURVES



## HOW TO ORDER

Each core is coded by a part number that describes it in detail. Knowing the code will simplify purchasing. A typical number is:



1. MC is used for cut C Cores and ME for cut E Cores.
2. The size code is the four digit number listed on pages 6 to 10 for standard core sizes.
3. The letter codes for the various core materials are shown on pages 1 and 2.

## SPECIAL CORES

The core sizes in this catalog represent only a partial list of available items. For sizes not shown, please contact your nearest sales representative or the Sales Department of the Components Division of Magnetics.

Special cores of many types and configurations are manufactured on a custom basis. The following are capabilities within which these special parts can be produced.

### RECTANGULAR CUT CORES

- A) Tape thickness—.0005" to .014"
- B) Tape Width— $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 4"
- C) Window Dimensions— $\frac{1}{8}$ " x  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 21" x 21"
- D) Materials—all magnetic materials.
- E) Cutting
  - 1. Single cut through parallel legs
  - 2. Multiple cuts through parallel legs
  - 3. Cuts at angles other than 90° to the plane of the core
- F) Vacuum-impregnating—to 24" OD
- G) Testing
  - 1. Exciting current and watt loss to 100 KHz—square or sine wave excitation—with or without DC bias.
  - 2. Test equipment available—CCFR, series & parallel bridge inductance, pulse permeability.

### TOROIDAL CORES

- A) OD—to 36"
- B) Cutting wheels available—.008" to .062" thick
- C) Smallest effective air gap after cutting and lapping—approx. .00025". Normal effective gap is .0005"
- D) Spacer material for banding with controlled gap—.0002" and up
- E) Multiple cuts to specific segment dimensions
- F) Composite cores—D material core nested inside A material core

### FERRITE SHAPES

- A) Dimensions obtainable from pressed blocks ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")
- B) U—I—E—toroids—thin plates
- C) Diamond wheels available—.010" to .500" thick
- D Tolerances  $\pm .001$ " to  $\pm .005$ " depending upon dimension and configuration

### OTHER TYPES OF PARTS

- A) Formed, annealed shapes
- B) Milling machine capability for slotting tape cores
- C) Laminated bars



*A Division of Spang and Company*

**HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY**

P.O. Box 391

Butler, Pa. 16003

Phone: (412) 282-8282      TWX: 710-373-3821

TELEX: 812 445

**LOS ANGELES AREA**

Regional Office and Warehouse

1620 Potrero St.

South El Monte, Calif. 91733

Phone: (213) 686-0920      TWX: 910-587-3439

**SAN FRANCISCO AREA**

Regional Office

1777 Saratoga Ave.

San Jose, Calif. 95129

Phone: (408) 253-0591      TWX: 910-338-0046

Tape Wound Cores • Bobbin Cores

Permalloy Powder Cores • Ferrite Cores

Laminations • Custom Components

Specialty Alloys including

Nickel Alloys • Silicon-Iron Alloys