

Material information

Rubber Ferrite (PLF)											
Description		Remanence		Energy product		Coercivity		Coercivity		Working temp.*	Temp. coeff.
		Br (mT)		(BxH) max. (kJ/m ³)		Hcb (kA/m)		Hcj (kA/m)		Tmax.	to Br
Material (selection)	DIN / IEC 60404-8-1	typ.	min.	typ.	min.	typ.	min.	typ.	min.	°C	%/°C
PLF	4/15	170	150	5.6	4.0	110	95	160	150	80	-0.20
PLF	6/15	200	190	8.0	6.4	150	135	160	150	80	-0.20
PLF	9/19	225	220	9.5	8.9	160	155	220	190	*75-150	-0.20
PLF	10/20	245	240	11.7	10.3	175	170	240	200	*75-150	-0.20
PLF	11/20	255	250	13.0	11.3	175	170	240	200	*75-150	-0.20

*Depending on plastic binder and time

Useful information

Rubber Ferrite (magnetic sheets) are made of hard ferrite powder and an elastic, thermoplastic binder and can be produced in the form of sheets and strips and as extruded profiles. As a binder, EPDM is generally used for thicknesses of 0.5 mm to 2 mm, and for thicknesses of 1 mm to 15 mm nitrile.

There are isotropic to anisotropic qualities, with anisotropic qualities having higher magnetic values. They can be magnetized on one or both sides multipolar or over the height. Through an iron backing plate (thickness at least 0.3 mm), the adhesive force can be significantly increased.

Rubber Ferrite is resistant to air, ozone, water vapor and weak acids / alkalis. The swelling or even the dissolution of the material is triggered by gasoline, mineral oil, acetone, benzene and chlorinated solvents. Rubber Ferrite bound with EPDM has a max. operating temp. of 80°C, those with nitrile binder 100°C, in short term even 150°C.

There are different versions available:

- raw
- one-sided self-adhesive
- welded on one side with PVC film, colors white matt or high gloss, yellow, blue, green, red and black

The advantage of this material is the high flexibility, the rational production for large quantities and the ease of machining by punching, cutting with scissors, drilling, etc.

Process flow

