

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Terms and nomenclature for cores made of magnetically soft ferrites –
Part 1: Terms used for physical irregularities and reference of dimensions**

IEC 60401-1:2020
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6c93c5bd-a99c-49b6-a098-a8012efd2ac7/iec-60401-1-2020>



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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**TERMS AND NOMENCLATURE FOR CORES MADE
OF MAGNETICALLY SOFT FERRITES –****Part 1: Terms used for physical irregularities
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International Standard IEC 60401-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 51: Magnetic components, ferrite and magnetic powder materials.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60401-1 published in 2002 and the second edition of IEC 60401-2 published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous editions of IEC 60401-1 and IEC 60401-2:

- a) added the surface irregularity term "pores" in 4.3.1.6;
- b) added the surface irregularity term "scratch" in 4.3.6.3;
- c) removed the surface irregularity term "crater" in 4.1.5 of IEC 60401-1: 2002;

- d) removed the bulk irregularity terms “superpores” in 5.1, “inclusions” in 5.2, “internal stratification” in 5.3 and “internal crack” in 5.4 of IEC 60401-1: 2002;
- e) removed the contents related to “yoke ring cores” in 7.1.3 and 7.4 of IEC 60401-1:2002;
- f) replaced the surface irregularity term “stratification” with “lamination” in 4.3.4.7;
- g) replaced the location related terms “upper surface of back” with “bottom surface” and “lower surface of back” with “back surface” in Figure A.1;
- h) changed Clause 7 of IEC 60401-1:2002 into Annex A.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
51/1313/CDV	51/1332/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60401 series, published under the general title *Terms and nomenclature for cores made of magnetically soft ferrites* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under “<http://webstore.iec.ch>” in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6c93c5bd-a99c-49b6-a098-46012efd2ac7/iec-60401-1-2020>
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

TERMS AND NOMENCLATURE FOR CORES MADE OF MAGNETICALLY SOFT FERRITES –

Part 1: Terms used for physical irregularities and reference of dimensions

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60401 provides a nomenclature of the most frequent surface, bulk and shape irregularities relevant to cores made of soft ferrites (magnetic oxides). Most irregularities are graphically exemplified as visual aids. A general recommendation is also given in Annex A for a consistent scheme for specifying the exact location of the irregularity, combining a general name for the location with more detailed qualifiers of the specified location. This document can also be useful as a terminology reference when preparing technical documentation, irregularity inspection specifications, etc.

This document also presents a method for defining the designation nomenclature for the major physical attributes of soft ferrite core shapes. The purpose of this document is to facilitate uniform usage of dimensional characters by manufacturers, specifiers, and users when describing core dimensions on drawings, in tables, and on catalogue specification sheets.

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2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.
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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in 4.2, 4.3, 4.5 and Annex A apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Physical irregularities

4.1 General overview

Physical irregularities mean here the surface irregularities, bulk irregularities and shape irregularities. The irregularity here stands for inconsistency of the state or quality of the part's surface, bulk or shape with its intended regularity. These irregularities are considered here in the macroscopic scale, i.e. within the range of linear dimensions of irregularities from one micrometre to tens of millimetres.

There is a great variety of surface, bulk and shape irregularities degrading the quality of parts made of ferrites. Different types of these irregularities can often occur together and overlap one another.

Each type of irregularity is, in general, produced by one or more of the following: process variability in a manufacturing step, handling, grinding, packing or transportation.

The extent of the quality degradation is dependent on the type, scale, and combination of irregularities being present as well as on their locations on the part. There are locations particularly sensitive to the degrading effect of the specific types of irregularities.

The irregularities can in extreme cases have a detrimental or critical effect on magnetic, electric and mechanical performances of the part. Operations performed on the part, such as marking, winding, assembling and mounting, can also be adversely affected by the irregularities.

An ongoing tendency to upgrade the overall quality of the parts results in more stringent restrictions being imposed on the quantity of irregularities in these parts.

This brings about a need for a set of definitions, or nomenclature, which would be a primary basis for approaches to irregularities and their location issues.

Therefore, this nomenclature is intended to be used as a uniform reference when formulating more detailed descriptions of irregularities at specified locations, requirements and procedures related to the inspection and assessment of irregularities. This nomenclature can also be useful with regard to methods and tools used for detection, recognition and classification of irregularities.

4.2 General terms for physical irregularities

4.2.1

surface irregularity

unintentional state or appearance of the surfaces, edges and corners of the part

Note 1 to entry: Some surface irregularities, if excessive, can so deform contours and surfaces of the part, that they may also be classified as shape irregularities.

4.2.2

interior irregularity

unintentional inhomogeneity inside the part

4.2.3

shape irregularity

unintentional deformation of the contour lines or surfaces delimiting the shape of the part

Note 1 to entry: In some cases, shape irregularities smaller than quoted tolerances can still disqualify the part.

4.2.4

tolerance

<dimensional> allowable difference between the nominal and permissible limit dimensions of the contour lines defining the part's shape

4.2.5

location

<of the irregularity> position on or within the part where the irregularity is present

4.3 Surface irregularities

4.3.1 Chip irregularities

4.3.1.1

chip

lack of surface material generally caused by mechanical impact during handling or transportation

Note 1 to entry: In almost all cases, chips are located on the edges of surfaces.

4.3.1.2

surface chip

chip located only on the core surface

SEE: Figure 1.



Figure 1 – Surface chip

4.3.1.3

edge chip

chip located only on the core edge

SEE: Figure 2.

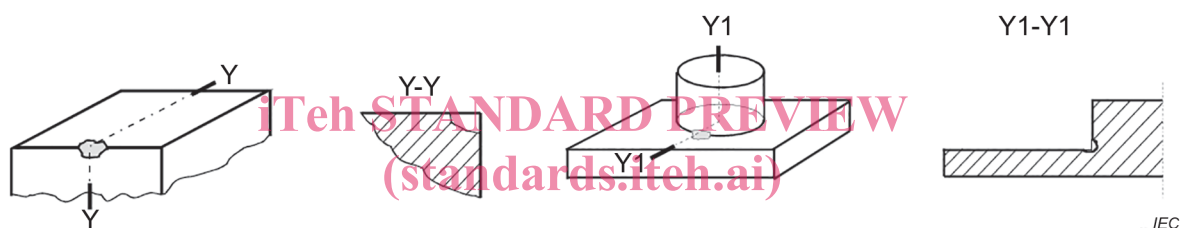


Figure 2 – Edge chip

4.3.1.4

corner chip

chip located only in a corner

SEE: Figure 3.

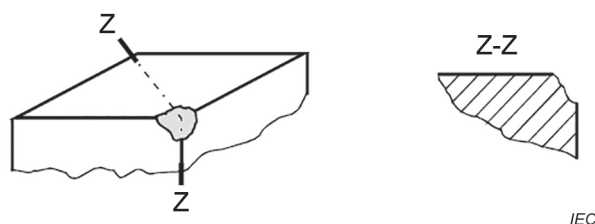


Figure 3 – Corner chip

4.3.1.5

pull-out

consequence of the removal of the surface layer of the core due to die “sticking”, which occurs on surfaces perpendicular to the direction of the pressing action

Note 1 to entry: A pull-out with a depth greater than 1 mm should be considered as a chip.

SEE: Figure 4.

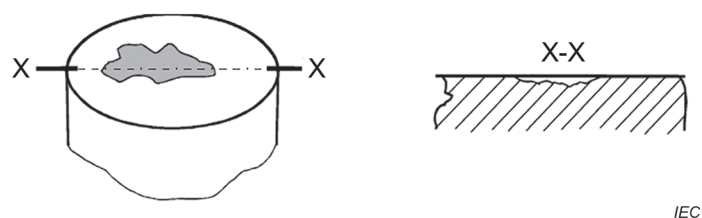


Figure 4 – Pull-out

4.3.1.6

pore

hole left on the surface of cores after sintering and surface finishing

SEE: Figure 5.

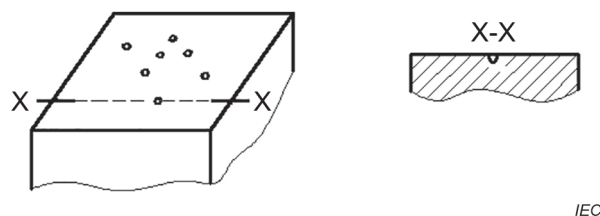


Figure 5 – Pores

4.3.2 Protruding (convex) irregularities

4.3.2.1

hump

elevation of a rounded contour on the relevant surface

SEE: Figure 6.



Figure 6 – Hump

4.3.2.2

attached particle

any particle on the surface which cannot be removed by compressed-air, cleaning, washing or wiping

SEE: Figure 7.



Figure 7 – Attached particle