IEC 60404-9

Edition 2.0 2018-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Magnetic materials –
Part 9: Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel strip and sheet

Matériaux magnétiques –
Partie 9: Méthodes de détermination des caractéristiques géométriques des bandes et tôles magnétiques en acier

IEC 60404-9:2018-11(en-fr)

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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

Part 9: Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel strip and sheet

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60404-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 68: Magnetic alloys and steels.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first published in 1987. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) revision of terms and definitions;
b) specification of the length of test specimens for the determinations of edge wave (wave factor) and edge camber;
c) addition of the horizontal method for the determination of residual curvature, and a note that informs about a safety concern of the vertical method;
d) clarification that the burr height was characterized by the maximum value;

e) addition of the measuring procedure using a hand-held micrometer to determine the burr height.

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

CDV	Report on voting
68/597/CDV	68/607/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 60404 series, published under the general title *Magnetic materials*, 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- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

Part 9: Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel strip and sheet

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60404 specifies the measurement and test methods for the determination of the following geometrical characteristics of electrical steel strip and sheet:

– edge wave (wave factor);
– residual curvature;
– edge camber;
– deviation from the shearing line (internal stress);
– burr height.

This document applies to electrical steel strip and sheet intended for the construction of magnetic circuits and corresponding to Classes B2, C21, C22 and C23 of IEC 60404-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-121, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 121: Electromagnetism*

IEC 60050-221, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 221: Magnetic materials and components*

IEC 60404-1, *Magnetic materials – Part 1: Classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-121 and IEC 60050-221 and the following apply.

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

3.1
edge wave
wave factor
variations of flatness of a length of strip or a sheet taking a form of waves at the slit edge of the product

Note 1 to entry: Edge wave is characterized by the wave factor which is the relation of the height of the wave to its length, expressed as a percentage.

3.2
residual curvature
variations of flatness of a length of strip or a sheet taking a permanent curvature in the rolling direction of the product

3.3
edge camber
greatest distance between a longitudinal edge of a length of strip or a sheet and the line joining the two extremities of the measured length of this edge

3.4
deviation from the shearing line
internal stress
greatest distance between corresponding points on the two sheared edges of a length of strip or a sheet sheared in the middle of the width, in parallel to the rolling direction of the product, which characterizes the internal stress of the materials

3.5
burr height
difference between the thicknesses of a length of strip or a sheet measured respectively at the slit edge and at a distance of 10 mm from this edge

4 Measurement and test methods

4.1 Edge wave (wave factor)

4.1.1 Test specimen

The test specimen shall consist of a length of strip or a sheet, the length of which is defined in the product standard. If it is not defined in the product standard, the length shall be 1 m. Its width shall be equal to the delivered width of the product. The axis of the test specimen shall be parallel to the rolling direction of the product.

4.1.2 Measuring procedure

The test specimen shall be placed on a surface plate which is sufficiently large so that the test specimen does not overhang the edges (see Figure 1). It shall then be lifted up on one edge and allowed to fall back. The height of the maximum wave (h) shall be measured by means of an instrument having a resolution of 0,1 mm or better. The length of the wave (l) shall be measured by means of an instrument having a resolution of 1 mm or better (see Figure 2). Only complete waves are taken into account.

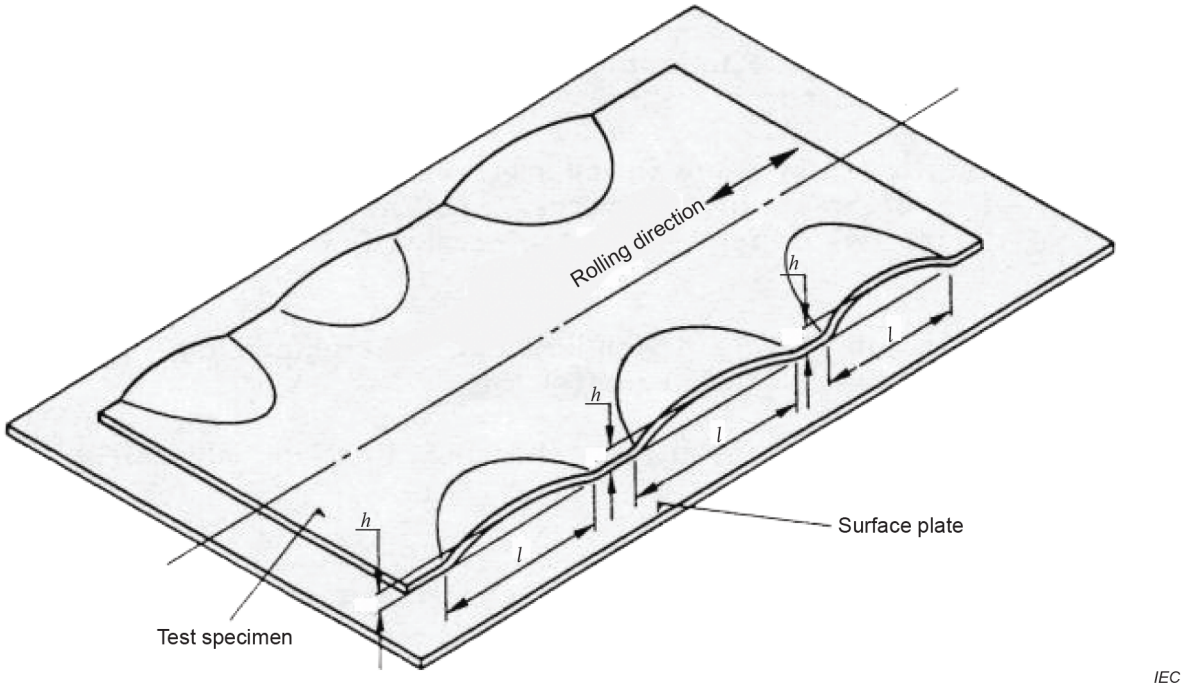

Figure 1 – Example of test specimen with edge waves placed on a surface plate

The wave factor (w) shall be determined as the ratio of the height of wave (h) to its length (l), expressed as a percentage (see Figure 2).

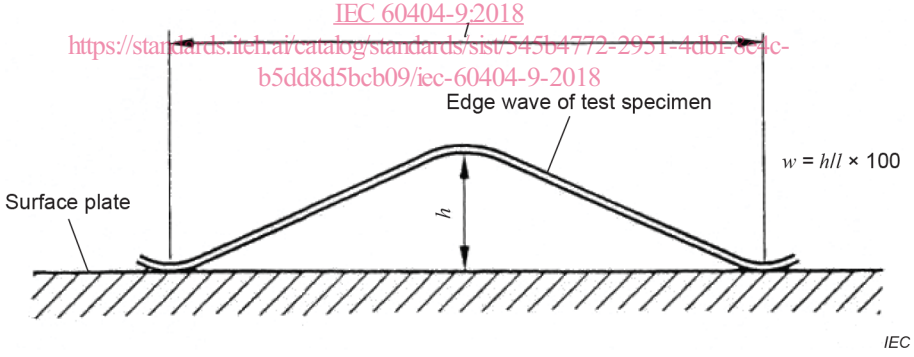

Figure 2 – Verification of the wave factor (w)

4.2 Residual curvature

4.2.1 General

Two methods for the determination of the residual curvature in the rolling direction of the product are described in this document: a horizontal method and a vertical method. The horizontal method is recommended from the aspect of worker's safety and consistency with ISO standards.

NOTE 1 The horizontal method is adopted in IEC 60404-8-5:1989 [2][a] and consistent with ISO 16162:2012 [5]. The vertical method is adopted in IEC 60404-8-4:2013 [1], IEC 60404-8-7:2017 [3] and IEC 60404-8-8:2017 [4].

[a] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

Cut edges of the test specimen are usually sharp and should be handled with care. Test specimens in the delivery width of the product are sometimes heavy. Placing the test specimen vertically against a support plate according to the vertical method is rather hazardous for the operator compared with the horizontal method.

For the horizontal method, the maximum distance (d) between the test specimen and a surface plate, on which the test specimen is placed, shall be measured. For the vertical method, the maximum distance (a) between the bottom edge of the test specimen and a supporting plate shall be measured.

NOTE 2 Both the horizontal and vertical methods are applicable to test specimens obtained from electrical steel strips and sheets of any grade. These two methods give different values.

4.2.2 Horizontal method

4.2.2.1 Test specimen

The test specimen shall consist of a length of strip or a sheet, the length of which is defined in the product standard. If it is not defined in the product standard, the length shall be 1 m. Its width shall be equal to the delivered width of the product. The axis of the test specimen shall be parallel to the rolling direction of the product. The test specimen for the determination of edge wave (wave factor) may be used.

4.2.2.2 Measuring procedure

The test shall consist of placing the test specimen lying under its weight on a surface plate sufficiently large so that the test specimen does not overhang the edges (see Figure 1). The convex surface of the test specimen shall be in contact with the surface plate. The maximum distance (d) between the lower surface of the test specimen and the surface plate shall be measured by means of an instrument having a resolution of 1 mm or better (see Figure 3).

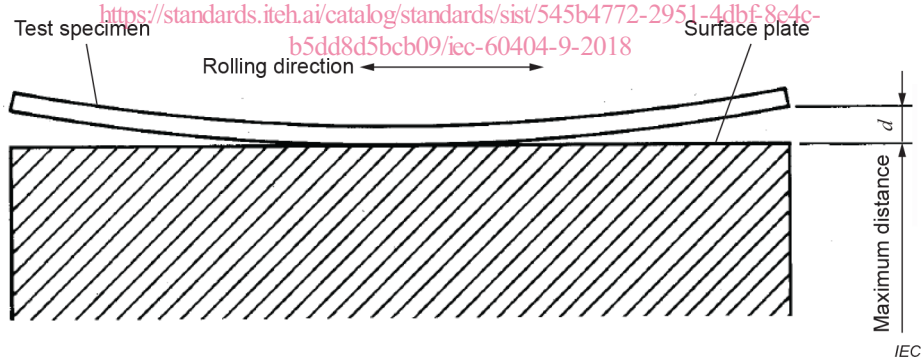

Figure 3 – Verification of the residual curvature (horizontal method)

4.2.3 Vertical method

4.2.3.1 Test specimen

The test specimen shall consist of a length of strip or a sheet, the length of which is defined in the product standard. If it is not defined in the product standard, the length shall be 500 mm. Its width shall be equal to the delivered width of the product. The axis of the test specimen shall be parallel to the rolling direction of the product.

4.2.3.2 Measuring procedure

The test shall consist of placing the test specimen vertically against a supporting plate. The top of the test specimen shall be held against the supporting plate over a clamping length of 30 mm with its convex surface facing the supporting plate. The maximum distance (a) between the bottom edge of the test specimen and the supporting plate shall then be measured at the axis of the test specimen by means of a graduated rule having a resolution of

1 mm or better (see Figure 4). The clamping force shall be sufficient to allow the full width of the test specimen to be in contact with the supporting plate.

NOTE Annex A gives examples of the clamping system.

Dimensions in millimetres

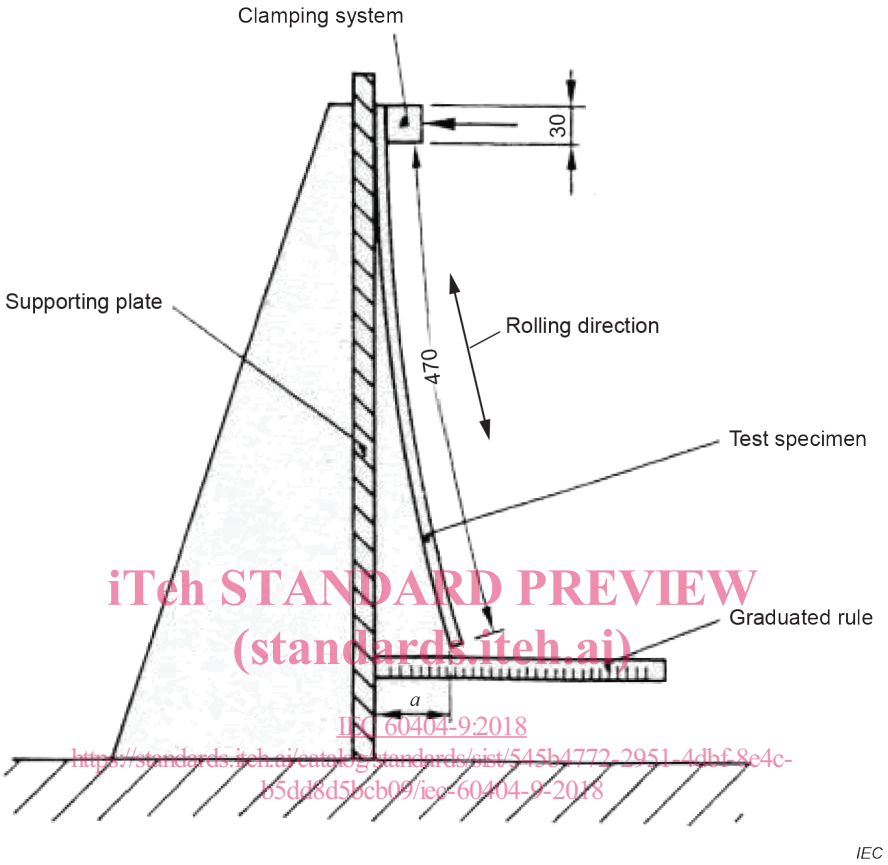

Figure 4 – Verification of the residual curvature (vertical method)

4.3 Edge camber

4.3.1 Test specimen

The test specimen shall consist of a length of strip or a sheet, the length of which is defined in the product standard. If it is not defined in the product standard, the length shall be 1 m. Its width shall be equal to the delivered width of the product. The axis of the test specimen shall be parallel to the rolling direction of the product. The test specimen for the determination of edge wave (wave factor) may be used.

4.3.2 Measuring procedure

The test specimen shall be placed on a surface plate (see Figure 1). A rule shall be placed in contact with the extremities of the concave side (see Figure 5). The maximum distance (e) between the edge and the rule shall be measured by means of an instrument having a resolution of 0,1 mm or better.

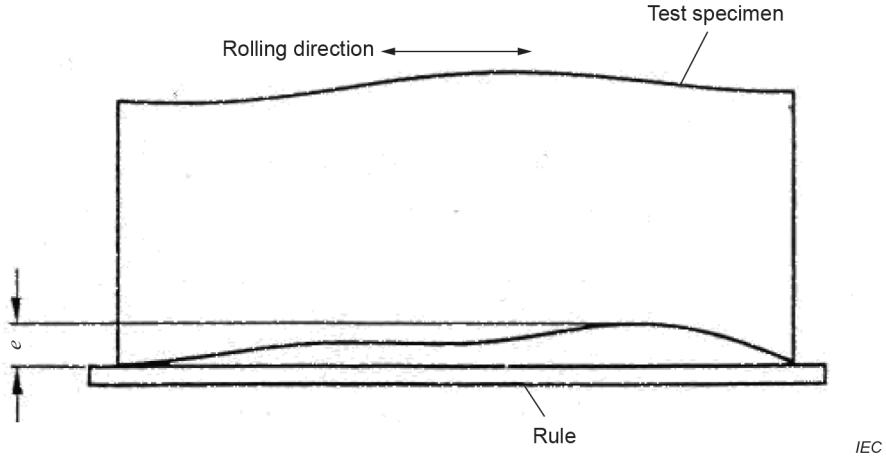

Figure 5 – Verification of the edge camber

4.4 Deviation from the shearing line (internal stress)

4.4.1 Test specimen

The test specimen shall consist of a length of strip or a sheet, the length of which is defined in the product standard. If it is not defined in the product standard, the length shall be 1 m. Its width shall be equal to the delivered width of the product. The axis of the test specimen shall be parallel to the rolling direction of the product. The test specimen for the determination of edge wave (wave factor) may be used.

4.4.2 Measuring procedure

The test specimen shall be sheared in the middle of the width, parallel to the rolling direction of the product. The two parts, neither of which shall be turned over, shall be weighted so that they remain flat on a surface plate. The two sheared edges shall then be brought together again so as to give the smallest gap (see Figure 6). The maximum distance (c) between the two sheared edges shall be measured by means of an instrument having a resolution of 0,1 mm or better.