## BS EN 60404-1:2017



# **BSI Standards Publication**

# **Magnetic materials**

Part 1: Classification



This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 60404-1:2017. It is identical to IEC 60404-1:2016. It supersedes BS IEC 60404-1:2000 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee ISE/108, Magnetic Alloys and Steels.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2017. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2017

ISBN 978 0 580 87029 3 ICS 29.030

## Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 28 February 2017.

#### Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected

#### 

### ENI 60/0/\_1

This is a preview of "BS EN 60404-1:2017". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

## EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 2017

ICS 29.030

**English Version** 

### Magnetic materials - Part 1: Classification (IEC 60404-1:2016)

Matériaux magnétiques - Partie 1: Classification (IEC 60404-1:2016)

Magnetische Werkstoffe - Teil 1: Klassifizierung (IEC 60404-1:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2016-11-28. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

© 2017 CENELEC All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members.

The text of document 68/533/CDV, future edition 3 of IEC 60404-1, prepared by IEC/TC 68 "Magnetic alloys and steels" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60404-1:2017.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2017-08-28
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the	(dow)	2019-11-28

document have to be withdrawn

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60404-1:2016 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

### (normative)

# Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu

Publication	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-121	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 121: Electromagnetism	-	-
IEC 60050-151	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices	-	-
IEC 60050-221	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 221: Magnetic materials and components	-	-
IEC 60401-3	-	Terms and nomenclature for cores made of magnetically soft ferrites - Part 3: Guidelines on the format of data appearing in manufacturers' catalogues of transformer and inductor cores	EN 60401-3	-
IEC 60404-2	-	Magnetic materials - Part 2: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of electrical steel sheet and strip by means of an Epstein frame	EN 60404-2	-
IEC 60404-3	-	Magnetic materials - Part 3: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of magnetic sheet and strip by means of a single sheet tester	-	-
IEC 60404-4	-	Magnetic materials - Part 4: Methods of measurement of d.c. magnetic properties of iron and steel	EN 60404-4	-
IEC 60404-6	-	Magnetic materials - Part 6: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of magnetically soft metallic and powder materials at frequencies in the range 20 Hz to 200 kHz by the use of ring specimens	EN 60404-6	-
IEC 60404-7	-	Magnetic materials - Part 7: Method of measurement of the coercivity of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit	-	-

IEC 60404-8-1	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8-1: Specifications for individual materials - Magnetically hard materials	EN 60404-8-1	-
IEC 60404-8-3	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8-3: Specifications for individual materials - Cold-rolled electrical non- alloyed and alloyed steel sheet and strip delivered in the semi-processed state	-	-
IEC 60404-8-4	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8-4: Specifications for individual materials - Cold-rolled non-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state	-	-
IEC 60404-8-5	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8: Specifications for individual materials - Section 5: Specification for steel sheet and strip with specified mechanical properties and magnetic permeability	-	-
IEC 60404-8-6	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8-6: Specifications for individual materials - Soft magnetic metallic materials	EN 60404-8-6	-
IEC 60404-8-7	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials - Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state	-	-
IEC 60404-8-8	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8: Specifications for individual materials - Section 8: Specification for thin magnetic steel strip for use at medium frequencies	-	-
IEC 60404-8-9	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8: Specification for individual materials - Section 9: Standard specification for sintered soft magnetic materials	-	-
IEC 60404-8-10	-	Magnetic materials - Part 8-10: Specifications for individual materials - Magnetic materials (iron and steel) for use in relays	-	-
IEC 60404-10	-	Magnetic materials - Part 10: Methods of measurement of magnetic properties of electrical steel strip and sheet at medium frequencies	-	-
ISO 4948-1	-	Steels; Classification - Part 1: Classification of steels into unalloyed and alloy steels based on chemical composition	-	-

### CONTENTS

FC	REWO	RD	4
1	Scop	e	6
2	Norm	ative references	6
3	Term	s and definitions	7
4	Magn	netically soft materials (coercivity ≤1 kA/m)	8
	4.1	Class A – Irons	8
	4.1.1	Reference documents	8
	4.1.2	Chemical composition	8
	4.1.3	Basis of subclassification	8
	4.1.4	Available forms	8
	4.1.5	Physical characteristics	8
	4.1.6	Main applications	8
	4.2	Class B – Low carbon mild steels	9
	4.2.1	Class B1 – Bulk material	9
	4.2.2	Class B2 – Flat material	9
	4.3	Class C – Silicon steels	10
	4.3.1	Class C1 – Bulk material	.10
	4.3.2	Class C2 – Flat material	.11
	4.4	Class D – Other steels	16
	4.4.1	Class D1 – Bulk material	.16
	4.4.2	Class D2 – Flat material	18
	4.4.3	Class D3 – Stainless steels	18
	4.5	Class E – Nickel-iron alloys	19
	4.5.1	Class E1 – Nickel content 70 % to 85 %	19
	4.5.2	Class E2 – Nickel content 54 % to 68 %	20
	4.5.3	Class E3 – Nickel content 40 % to 51 %	21
	4.5.4	Class E4 – Nickel content 35 % to 40 %	22
	4.5.5	Class E5 – Nickel content 29 % to 33 %	23
	4.6	Class F – Iron-cobalt alloys	24
	4.6.1	Class F1 – Cobalt content 47 % to 50 %	24
	4.6.2	Class F2 – Cobalt content 35 %	24
	4.6.3	Class F3 – Cobait content 23 % to 30 %	25
	4.7	Class G – Other alloys	20
	4.7.1	Class G1 – Aluminium silicon iron allove	20
	4.7.2	Class G2 – Aluminium-sincon-non anoys	21
	4.0	techniques	.27
	4.8.1	Class H1 – Soft ferrites	.27
	4.8.2	Class H2 – Magnetically soft sintered materials	.29
	4.8.3	Class H3 – Powder composites	.29
	4.9	Class I – Amorphous soft magnetic materials	.30
	4.9.1	General	30
	4.9.2	Class I1 – Iron-based amorphous alloys	.30
	4.9.3	Class I2 – Cobalt-based amorphous alloys	.31
	4.9.4	Class I3 – Nickel-based amorphous alloys	.32
	4.10	Class J – Nano-crystalline soft magnetic materials	.33

his is a preview o	f "BS EN 60404-1:2017". Click here to purchase the full version from th	e ANSI :
4.10.1	Reference document	33
4.10.2	Production process	33
4.10.3	Chemical composition	33
4.10.4	Basis of subclassification	33
4.10.5	Available forms	33
4.10.6	Physical characteristics	33
4.10.7	Main applications	34
5 Magnet	ically hard materials (coercivity > 1 kA/m)	34
5.1 CI	ass Q – Magnetostrictive alloys – Rare earth iron alloys (Class Q1)	34
5.1.1	Reference document	34
5.1.2	Chemical composition	34
5.1.3	Basis of subclassification	34
5.1.4	Available forms	34
5.1.5	Physical characteristics	34
5.1.6	Main applications	35
5.2 CI	ass R – Magnetically hard alloys	35
5.2.1	Class R1 – Aluminium-nickel-cobalt-iron-titanium (AlNiCo) alloys	35
5.2.2	Class R3 – Iron-cobalt-vanadium-chromium (FeCoVCr) alloys	36
5.2.3	Class R5 – Rare earth cobalt (RECo) alloys	36
5.2.4	Class R6 – Chromium-iron-cobalt (CrFeCo) alloys	37
5.2.5	Class R7 – Rare earth-iron-boron (REFeB) alloys	38
5.3 CI	ass S – Magnetically hard ceramics – Hard ferrites (Class S1)	
5.3.1	Reference document	
5.3.2	Chemical composition and manufacturing method	
5.3.3	Basis of subclassification	39
5.3.4	Available forms	
5.3.5	Physical characteristics	40
5.3.6	Main applications	40
5.4 CI	ass T – Other magnetically hard materials – Martensitic steels (Class T1)	40
5.4.1	Reference document	40
5.4.2	Composition	40
5.4.3	Basis of subclassification	40
5.4.4	Available forms	40
5.4.5	Physical characteristics	40
5.4.6	Main applications	41
5.5 CI	ass U – Bonded magnetically hard materials	41
5.5.1	General	41
5.5.2	Class U1 – Bonded aluminium-nickel-cobalt-iron-titanium (AlNiCo) magnets	41
553	Class U2 – Bonded rare earth-cobalt (RECo) magnets	
554	Class U3 – Bonded neodymium-iron-boron (REFeB) magnets	42
5 5 5	Class U4 – Bonded hard ferrite magnets	43
556	Class U5 – Bonded rare earth-iron-nitrogen magnets	
0.0.0		····· <del>· · ·</del>

### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### **MAGNETIC MATERIALS –**

### Part 1: Classification

#### FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60404-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 68: Magnetic alloys and steels.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2000 and constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) Removal of all tables and values describing typical properties of the material to be consistent with the aim of the document to be a classification and not a specification.
- b) Enlargement of the Ni content for the classes E1 and E3.
- c) Enlargement of the Co content for the classes F3.
- d) Addition of a new class: U5 bonded rare earth-iron-nitrogen magnets.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
68/533/CDV	68/555/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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

### MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

### Part 1: Classification

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60404 is intended to classify commercially available magnetic materials.

The term "magnetic materials" denotes substances where the application requires the existence of ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic properties.

In this document, the classification of magnetic materials is based upon the generally recognized existence of two main groups of products:

- soft magnetic materials (coercivity ≤1 000 A/m);
- hard magnetic materials (coercivity >1 000 A/m).

Within these main groups, the classification when appropriate recognizes the following characteristics:

- the main alloying element and the metallurgical state and physical properties of the material;
- when possible and convenient, the relationship between these characteristics is identified.

A classification by specific areas of application cannot be applied to all materials because different materials can very often be used for the same application depending on the characteristics required.

### 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 60050-151, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices

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

IEC 60401-3, Terms and nomenclature for cores made of magnetically soft ferrites – Part 3: Guidelines on the format of data appearing in manufacturers catalogues of transformer and inductor cores

IEC 60404-2, Magnetic materials – Part 2: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of electrical steel sheet and strip by means of an Epstein frame

IEC 60404-3, Magnetic materials – Part 3: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of magnetic sheet and strip by means of a single sheet tester