

# Demagnetization of bearings

Fully assembled bearings or single bearing rings

MM DN + CT-U, VE  
MM DM + HLE

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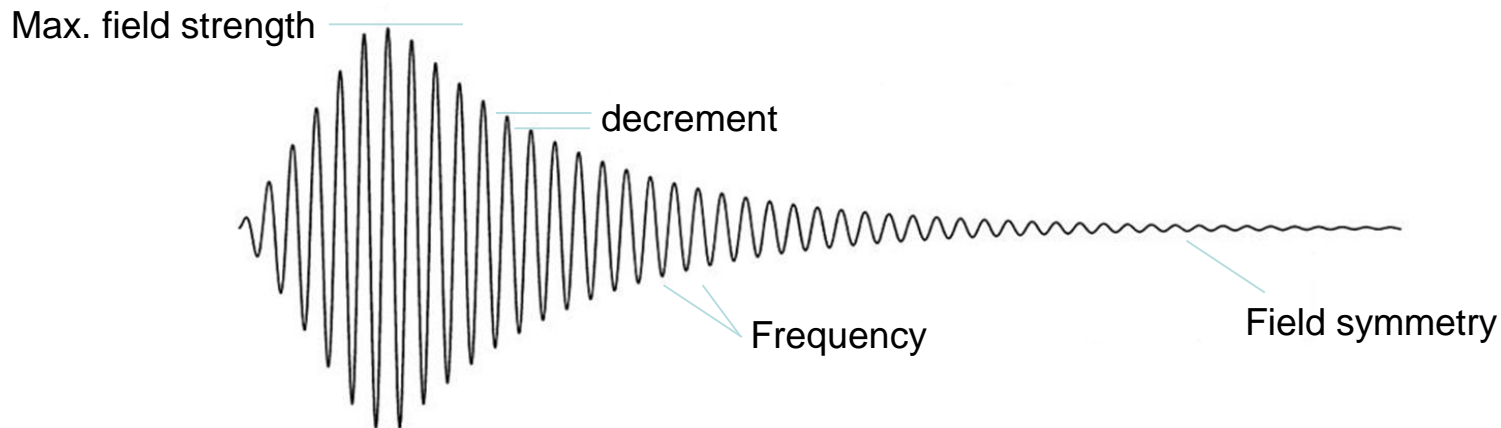
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# Technology: Demagnetization through decaying alternating magnetic field

**Goal: the best possible distribution of the domain magnetization direction in the demagnetized material**

Max. field strength [kA/m]	Reversal of hard magnetic domains, penetration depth
Frequency [Hz]	Penetration depth
Effective range [LxWxH, m <sup>3</sup> ]	Full magnetic fluxing of material
Field homogeneity	Uniform effect in the material
Decay precision	Low decrement and best field symmetry at the end of the process for the best possible domain distribution



# Demagnetization Technologies

Technology	Coil module	Field strength				
		Effective range				
		Field homogeneity				
		Decay precision				
Field reduction through increasing distance (continuous process)	Coil					 
	Plate / Yoke					
Pulse without energy feeding (capacitor discharge)	Coil					 
	Plate / Yoke					
Pulse with energy feeding (MaurerDegaussing)	Coil					 
	Plate / Yoke					

# Machines for demagnetization of assembled bearings and single bearing rings, diameter range 50...600mm



CT-U



MM DN



MM DM



MM VE or HLE



MM VE or HLE +  
protective housing



# What are the critical residual magnetism spots on a bearing?

## Rollers or balls:

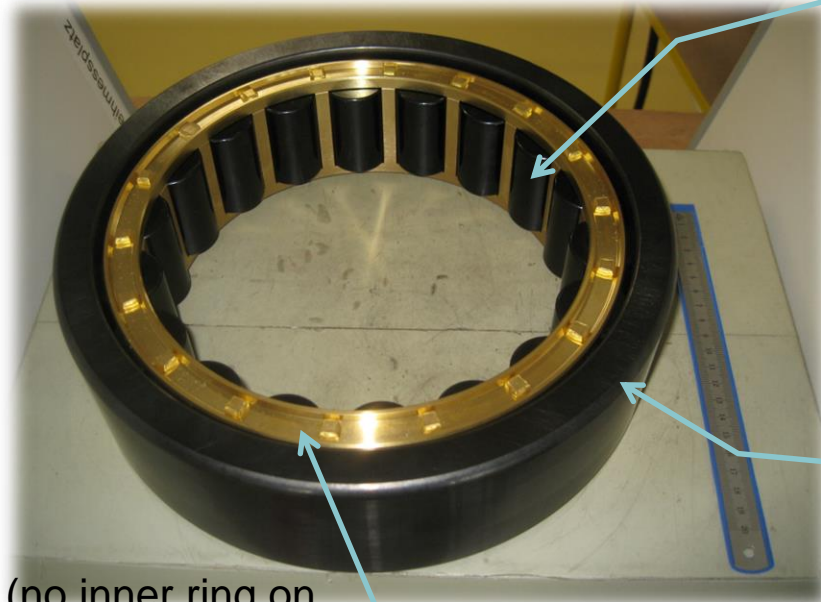
Turn the rollers or balls when measuring to detect residual magnetism on the whole surface. Put the measuring probe directly on contact of the surface.  
(A proper demagnetization of the rolling elements is the biggest challenge)

## Ring:

Scan the whole surface with the Hall sensor probe

## Cage:







Can only be magnetized when made of ferromagnetic steel



(no inner ring on the photo)

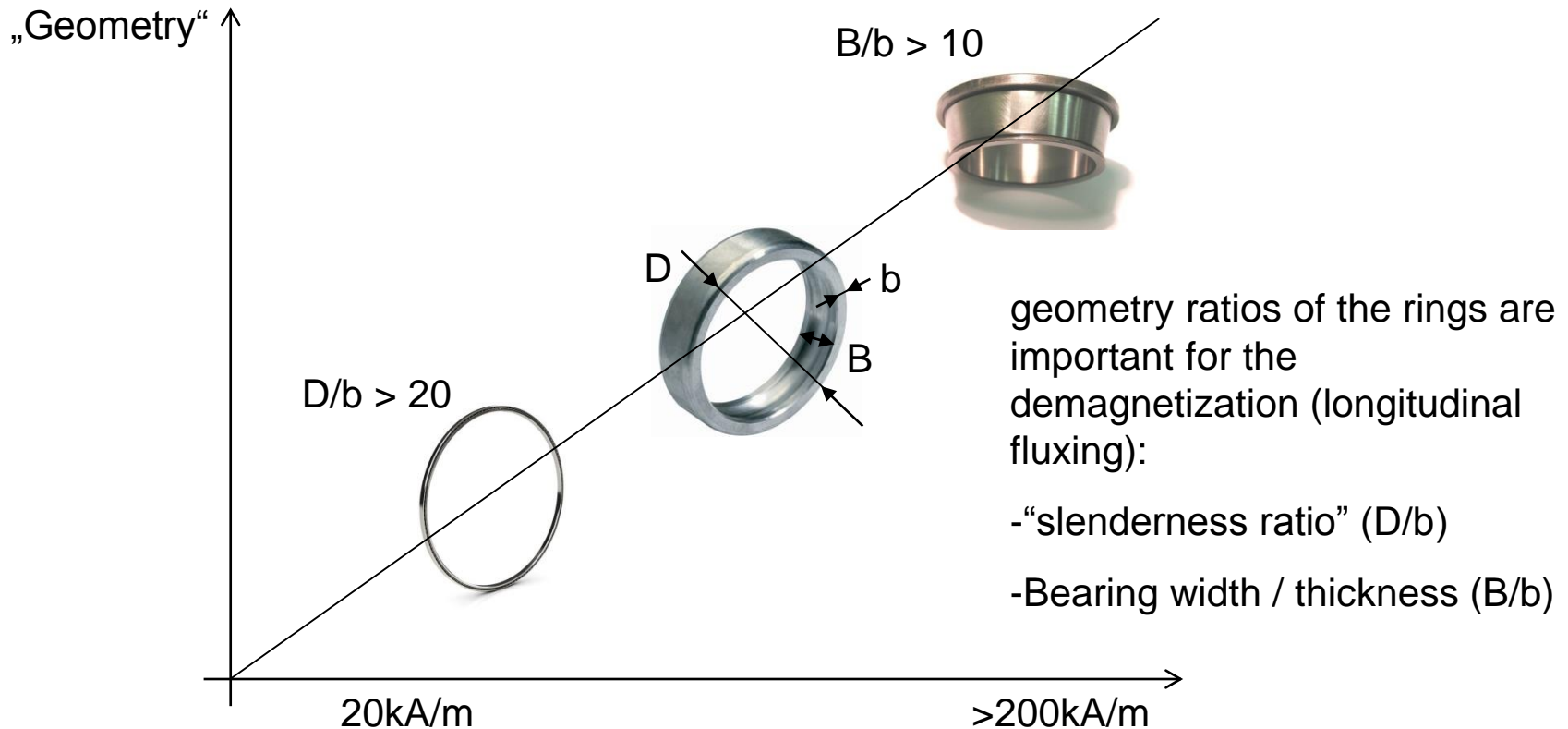
# The right choice of the demagnetizer depends on the type of the bearing

(d ~ 50...600mm), target residual magnetism below 4A/cm (based on experience)

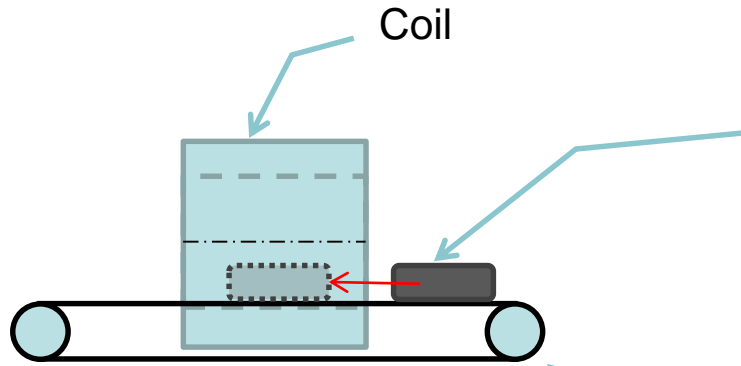
riveted brass cage			
	~150kA/m	~200 - 250kA/m	Rolling elements become strongly magnetized in riveted cages (due to the riveting process)
plastic or metal cage			
	~100 - 150kA/m	~150 - 200kA/m	Rollers need more field strength for demagnetization as balls (crosswise fluxing)
	Ball bearings	Cylinder roller and needle bearings	

# Influence of the ring geometry on the field strength needed for a proper demagnetization

Based on a target value for residual magnetism smaller 4A/cm

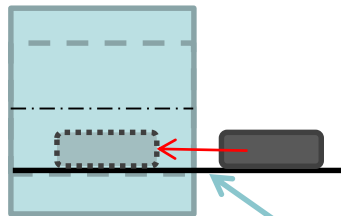


# Handling & Automation



Bearings must be placed below the center of the coil  
(otherwise the magnetic field strength of the demagnetizer will lift the bearing)

Keep conveyor belt as thin as possible



Sliding surface

Cycle times	
pulse duration	approx. 7s
cycle time	approx. 15...30s



# Key arguments

## process reliability

- Maurer Degaussing pulse demagnetization with high field strength, provides very low residual magnetism, even for fully assembled bearings
- Residual magnetism < 4A/cm reached ( $C_{pk} = 1.67$ )
- Standard procedure leads to consistent results (each bearing faces always exactly the same demagnetization pulse)

## high throughput

- Demagnetization of up to 4 bearings per minute
- Demagnetization of multiple bearings at once
- Easy integration in automated or manual production lines

## easy to use

- Triggering of the pulse by “pushing the button”
- External communication by a simple 24V interface
- Operator friendly (no special know how is required)

# Examples

