

**MAURER
MAGNETIC®**



From Demagnetizing to Curiezing

www.maurermagnetic.com

**MAURER®
Degaussing**

Curiezing: The ultimate Demagnetizing

- › Heating material up to the Curie temperature accomplishes the total loss of magnetism
- › This effect was reported by Pierre Curie (1859-1906)
- › We call our demagnetizing method Curiezing in honour of Pierre Curie



Definition

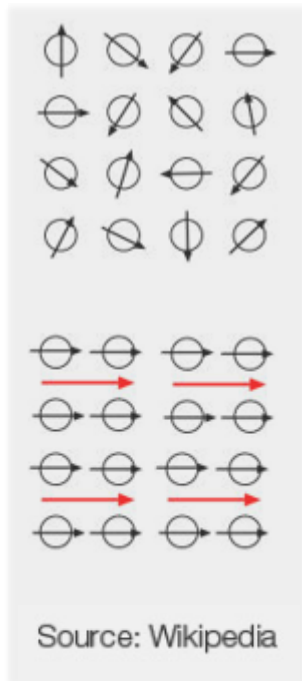


curiezing curieization curiezed

- › A method for complete demagnetization of ferromagnetic materials by means of a specific process (Maurer Degaussing)
- › A high precision, closely controlled demagnetizing process
- › Preferably in a magnetically shielded environment

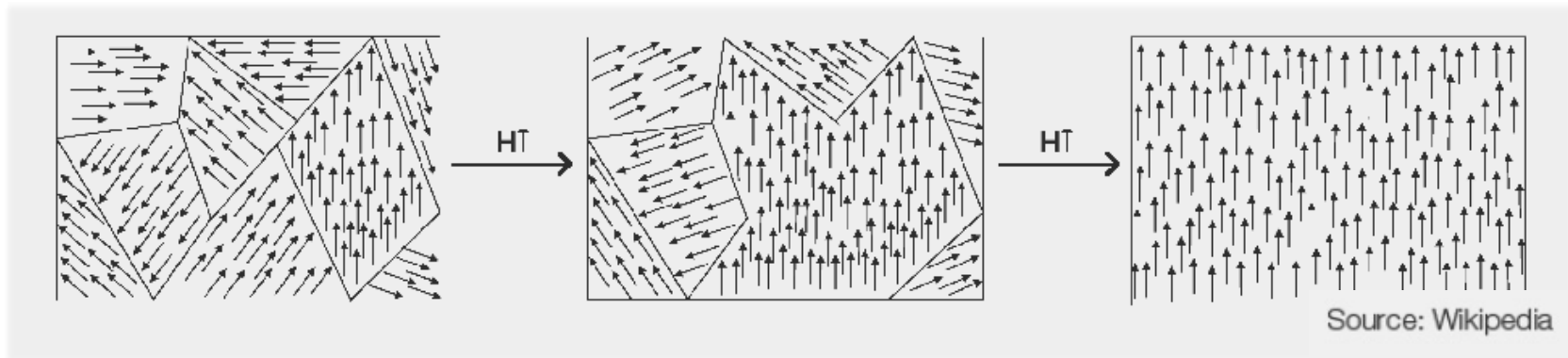


The microscopic scale model of magnetism



- > The magnetic dipoles are directed randomly
- > The workpiece is not magnetized
- > The magnetic dipoles are all aligned in a specific direction
- > The workpiece is magnetized

The metallic model of magnetism

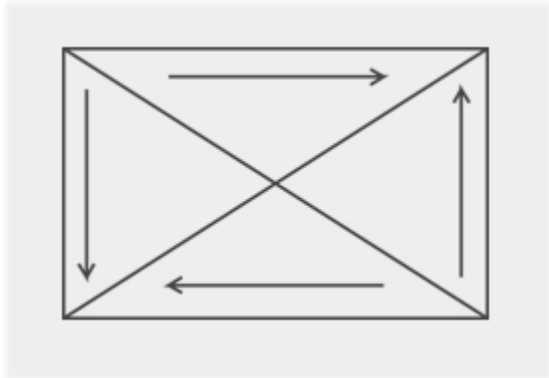


> 10...1000
domains/inch

> **curiezed**

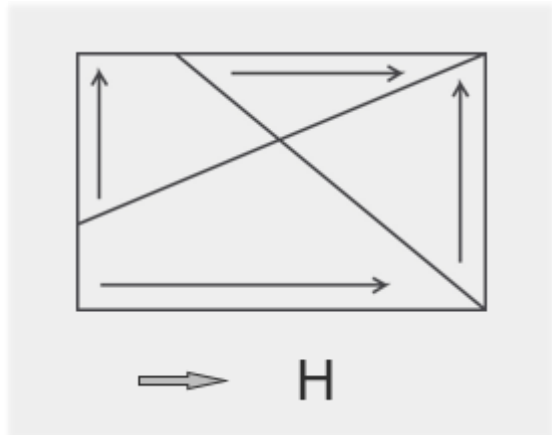
> Orientation of domains rectified field
vectors cause measurable magnetism
on the surface

Magnetism by domain displacement



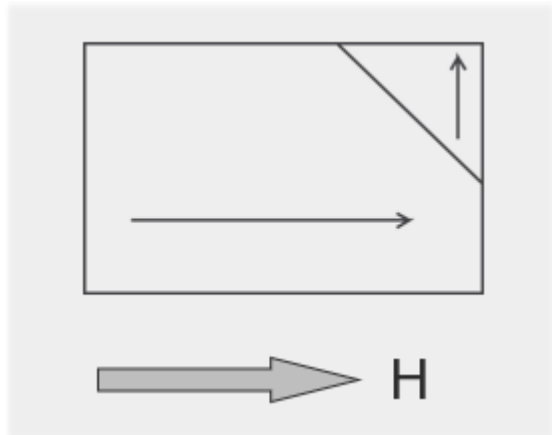
- > Flux short circuit in balance, outside magnetically neutral

Magnetism by domain displacement



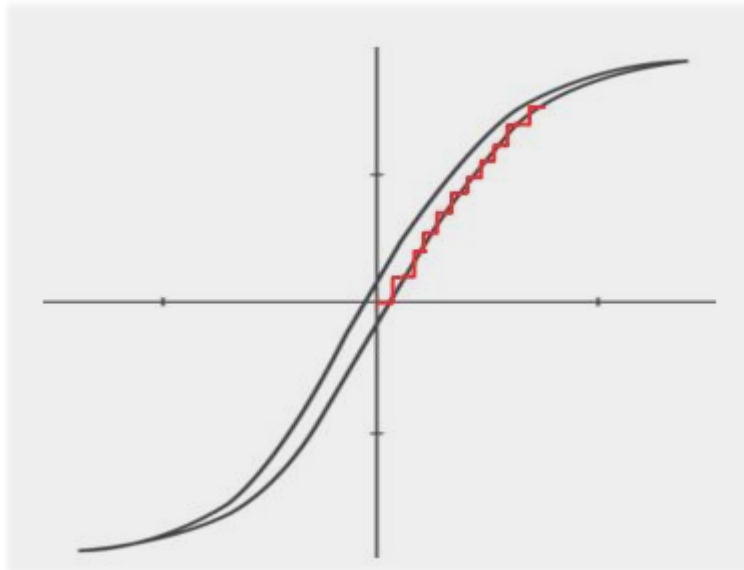
- > At a small domain displacement, magnetism is reversible
- > An external magnetic field, e.g. Earth's field, induces temporarily some weak magnetism

Magnetism by domain displacement



- > At a large wall displacement, accomplished by a strong external magnetic field, magnetic domains merge throughout
- > This kind of magnetism is irreversible

Magnetism by domain displacement



- > Jump wise magnetization by Barkhausen step

Ferromagnetic structure

Hard magnetic zone

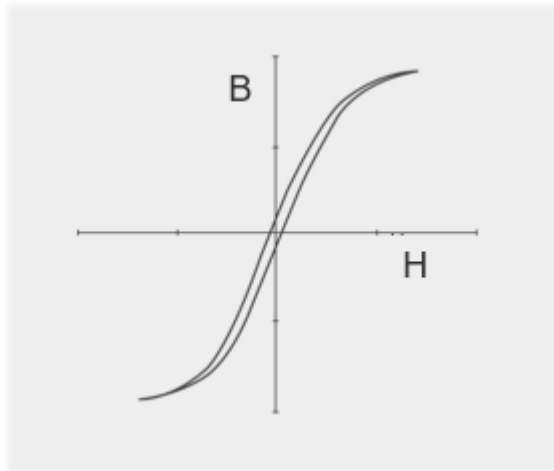
- › In material embedded
hard magnetic bodies



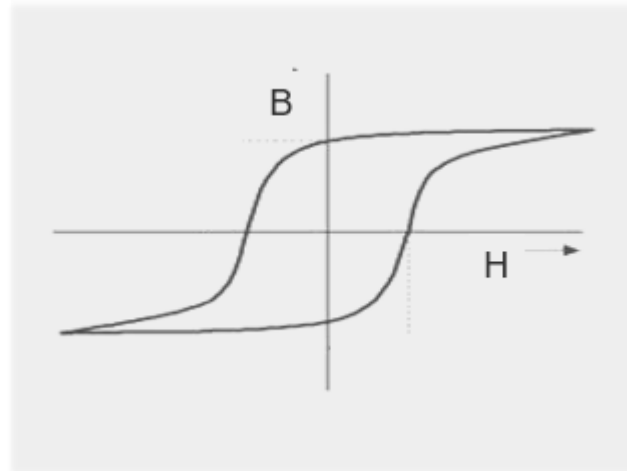
inclusions, foreign materials, cavities

Hysteresis

› Magnetically soft
basic material



› Magnetically hard
inclusions, cavities



Argumentation

Known methods such as:

- › low-frequency generators
- › counter magnetizing (knock-down)
- › stepwise magnetizing DC field systems

will not **curieze** the magnetic structure



Curiezed magnetic structure eliminates phenomena of residual magnetism

- › Avoid magnetic hydrogen embrittlement
- › Eliminate electrical arching in turbines
- › Mitigate strong wear of sliding seals
- › Avoid early failures of ball bearings
- › Assure reliable signal for Bently test, inductive encoders
- › Accomplish low magnetic signature of Marine, Space structures



Comparison of technologies

method	type	Field strength				Decrease precision
		Effective range				
		Homogeneity of the field				
		Decrease precision				
field drop by increase in distance	coil					
	yoke / plate					
pulse, damped oscillation	coil					
	yoke / plate					
pulse, with energy feeding	coil					
	yoke / plate					

Additional use

- › Carbide tools and molds
- › Crankshafts, camshafts, connecting rods, assemblies
- › Machine tools, presses, turbines



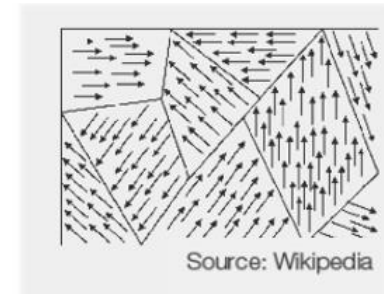
Advantage of demagnetizers

- › Automatic degaussing process
- › Bulk treatment
- › Fast, productive and energy efficient
- › Process reliability / reproducibility
- › **Curiezed** magnetic structure, deeper than earth magnetic field <0.5 Gauss



Benefits of **curiezed** material by demagnetizers

- › No re-magnetizing without external magnetic field
- › Various applications benefit from the very small magnetic domain structure
- › **Curiezed** magnetic structure contains very low level of residual magnetism, deeper than earth magnetic field <0.5 Gauss



- › 10...1000 domains/inch