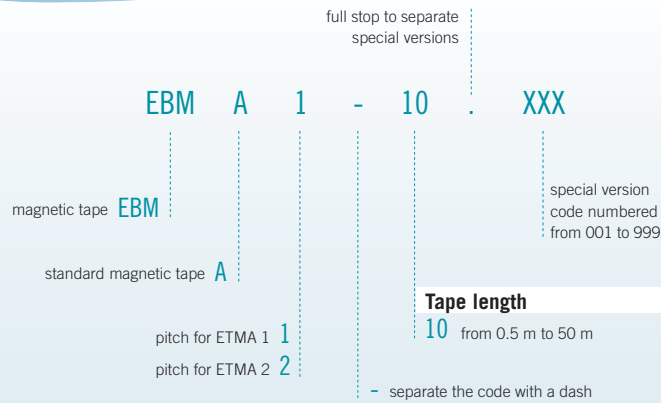
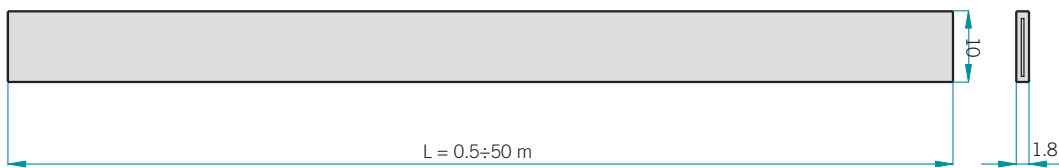




Ordering code



EBM



Different lengths available only on demand.

General specifications

Operating temperature -40÷120 °C

Accuracy ±0.04 mm/m

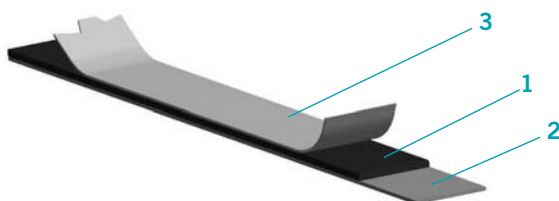
Linear expansion coefficient $(11 \pm 1) \cdot 10^{-6}$ m/K

Radius of curvature 150 mm min.

General specifications

As shown in the figure below, Eltra magnetic tape is composed by three layers:

- 1 - A flexible magnetic tape made of ferrite bonded into a nitrile rubber matrix.
- 2 - A stainless steel (AISI 301) tape used to create a shield against any external magnetic fluxes and other external agents. Furthermore it's glued to the upper layer in order to give the correct mechanical consistency to the magnetic tape.
- 3 - A steel tape, magnetically transparent and with the function to protect mechanically the magnetic layer; it is the most rigid part and therefore is supplied separately due to transport and application needs. It must be stuck on layer 1 by the user.



To prevent damage from possible internal stresses in the magnetic tape, keep the tape rolled up with magnetic layer facing outwards, with a minimum internal diameter of 300 mm.

Tips to stick on the magnetic tape

Fixing pressure

The magnetic tape is adhesive. Therefore it is important optimum contact between surfaces for right use. A good pressure must be uniformly applied to guarantee a perfect result.

Glueing temperature

In order to guarantee optimal sticking it is recommended a surface temperature between 20 °C and 35 °C. Maximum adhesion is obtained after 72 hours at temperature of 21 °C. We suggest instead to avoid to apply the magnetic tape when surface temperature is lower than 10 °C.

Application materials

Magnetic tape must be placed on dry, smooth and clean surfaces. Surfaces must be cleaned with aqueous solution. Metallic surfaces like brass, copper etc. must be protected to prevent possible oxidation.

Chemical agents and magnetic tape behaviour

Null effect chemicals	Medium effect chemicals	Strong effect chemicals
motor oil	JP-4 fuel	aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, toluene, xylene, trichloroethylene, freon 10)
transmission oil	gasoline	ketones (acetone)
ATF (automatic transmission fluid)	heptane	mineral acids (hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric, phosphoric, boric)
hydraulic oil	alcohols	
kerosene		
antifreeze		
detergents, disinfectants (Clorox®)		
turpentine		
water		
salt spray		