

Vapor Technologies Ltd.

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Security advice for dealing with strong magnets

Strong magnets can develop significant attraction between each other or ferromagnetic materials (iron and steel). If carelessly handled there is a high risk of bruises and cuts, as if sharp belongings

(Knives, scissors) are drawn, therefore, these magnets are no toys for children.

It should be avoided to let the magnets bang together. Some magnetic materials are brittle and chip off pieces, which endanger the eyes.

Always wear suitable protective gloves and goggles.

Do you want to separate magnets from each other, so you should try to slide them side apart (90 degrees to the magnetic lines).

Unprotected or e.g. Only phosphated NdFeB magnets should not be touched with the fingers, since they tend to corrode (sweat). The same applies for Nickel Plated (Allergy risk with frequent skin contact). In both cases, protective gloves must be worn. Magnetic materials are not acutely toxic.

Nevertheless, eating, drinking and smoking should be avoided when working with them.

Large static magnetic fields have no known adverse biological effects.

Whether medical supplies are affected (eg, cardiac pacemakers and hearing aids), depends on the type of electronics and their magnetic shielding.

Static magnetic fields can have effects on electronic devices and electrical circuits and might destroy them!

Particular caution is advised when there are included the following components: Reed switches, magnetic recording devices and magnetic storage media (magnetic card, credit cards, floppy disks, video tapes), transformers and coils, hard magnetic materials with lower magnetic force (eg ferrites), mechanical watches.

Note also that a voltage is induced when a conductor (eg wire) located in a Magnetic field moves. These stresses can be hurtful for sensitive circuits.

By using magnets for holding metal workpieces, possible magnetization needs to be considered (eg carbon steel)

The use of retaining magnets in the metal processing is a possible magnetization held the workpieces (eg carbon steel) to be considered.

It is very difficult to remove shavings of fine threads and fits.

This can be remedied perhaps in a decaying alternating field demagnetization.

Magnets are often hard and brittle. You can usually only be processed with special tools. Shaping occurs during the production before the magnetization.

If the protective layer of NdFeB magnets scratched or destroyed, the corrosion protection must be replaced.

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