





# ATOS GROUP

We are a Group operating in more than 80 countries, with 9 production sites in Italy, China, USA and India with over 750 professionals who share the same passion for innovation, technology and creativity

We are specialists, 100% dedicated to electrohydraulics, in a constant search of innovative solutions for any application, from the industrial ones with our high-performance axis controls, to the explosion-proof line for hazardous locations and the stainless steel one for corrosive environments and fluids

# ATOS INDUCTION

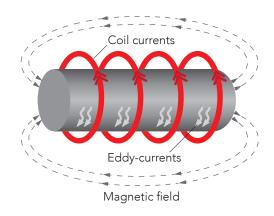
Atos Induction is the Atos Group company specialized in medium power inductive heating systems.

The range of patented products is the result of intensive research and development activities on providing industrial heating solutions designed to increase productivity and energy efficiency, reducing operating and maintenance costs.



## **TECHNOLOGY**

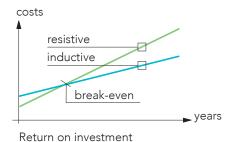
The production of heat with inductive technology is based on the application of a variable magnetic field to a ferromagnetic material, which generates eddy-currents on the surface of the material to be heated.



### BENEFITS OF INDUCTIVE HEATING

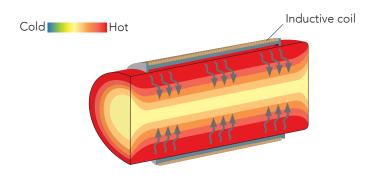
Atos Induction has exploited this physical phenomenon to create innovative heating solutions, offering numerous advantages over traditional resistive systems:

- **Energy savings** up to 25% with estimated return on investment in less than 2 years
- **Minimal heat dissipation** towards the external environment, guaranteed by an optimal insulation of the heating elements
- Faster heating due to high specific power and more efficient heat transfer to the material
- Maximum heating uniformity achieved by generating heat directly inside the material
- **High precision of temperature control**, thanks to the low thermal inertia of the inductive system
- Long operating life and reduced thermal stresses of the heating elements

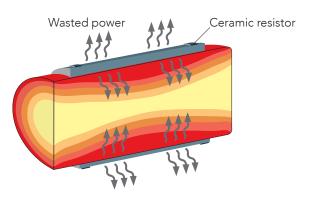


inductive resistive time

Heating performance comparison



Heat generated by induction



Heat transmitted by conduction

# PRODUCT RANGE

## CHC COILS & EPG GENERATORS

#### PLASTICIZING SYSTEMS

**CHC coils**, powered by **EPG generators**, are designed to heat plasticizing barrels of extruders, injection molding and blow molding machines.

These solutions increase performance, in terms of speed and precision of thermoregulation, minimizing energy consumption.





# MHP PLANAR INDUCTORS & ECT/ECC CONTROL SYSTEMS

#### MOLDS PRE-HEATING

MHP planar inductors, powered by ECT mobile or ECC stationary control systems, are the ideal solution to quickly and safely preheat the molds of metal and rubber presses.

Pre-heating operations can be carried out directly on the machine, without the need to move the molds.

## FIH UNITS

#### FLUIDS HEATING

The innovative **FIH fluid heaters** exploit magnetic induction to heat ferromagnetic elements positioned inside the system, in direct contact with the fluid.

These systems allow precise, fast, and homogeneous fluid temperature control in any hydraulic system.

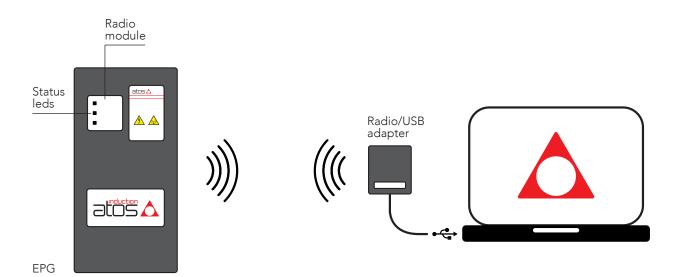


## **EPG GENERATORS**

**EPG power electronic generators** supply the coil with an amplitude and frequency modulated current according to the characteristics of the ferromagnetic material to be heated, in order to optimize the performance of inductive heating.

- Plug & play solution, designed for an easy integration in common industrial electrical panel
- **Maximum efficiency** in every working condition thanks to the self-adaptive control of the current
- Power output up to 15 kW for each coil
- Full compatibility with timed or thermoregulated control logic
- Real-time diagnostics of the operating status
- Dedicated software that allows to remotely monitor functional parameters and system alarms





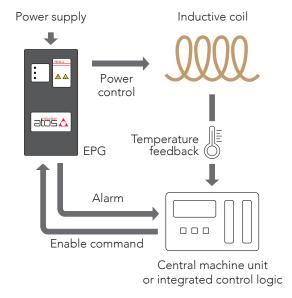
The wireless communication between **EPG** generators and PC is performed by special radio modules, up to 150 meters in open field.

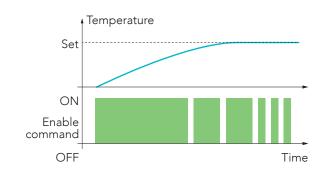
# CONTROL LOGICS

The Atos Induction systems allow easy integration in both new and existing machines, using the same control logic of traditional resistive systems.

#### **THERMOREGULATED**

In plasticizing systems, temperature feedback is processed by the machine's electronic control unit by enabling/disabling the heating control in order to maintain a precise and repeatable working temperature. In mold and fluid heating solutions this control is directly integrated in the supplied system.





#### TIMED

Power supply

Power control

Power control

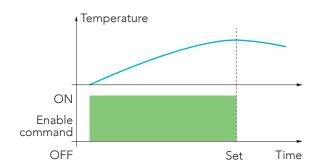
Time set

Alarm

Enable command

Central machine unit or integrated control logic

This control is obtained by enabling the generator for a pre-set time interval and is suitable for applications where a precise thermoregulation is not required. The temperature reached at the end of the cycle is estimated by the user according to the heating time.

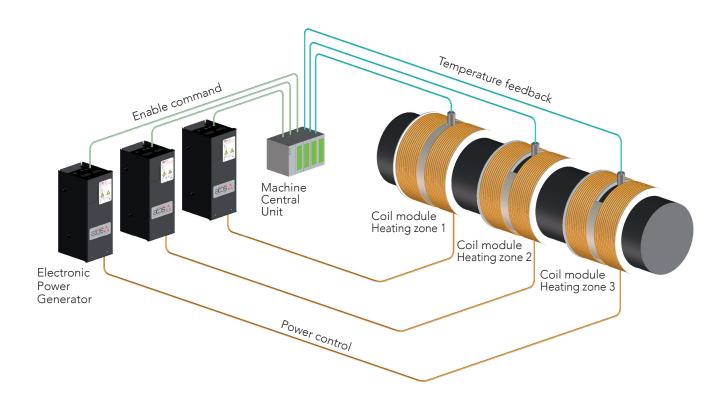


# CHC COILS & EPG GENERATORS

**CHC coils** are designed to maximize the heating performance of plasticizing barrels, especially extruders, injection molding and blow molding machines.

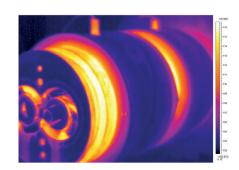
Plasticizing heating systems consist of one or more coils, depending on the number of barrels zones to be heated. Each coil is powered by an **EPG electronic power generator**.

The thermoregulation logic is managed by the machine central unit, using the temperature feedback of the single zone to enable or disable the relevant **EPG** generator.



Main advantages over traditional resistive heating systems:

- High energy saving and less heat dissipation efficiency over 90%
- **Uniform heat distribution** and reduce coil surface temperature
- Fast heating up to 350 °C
- **High precision in temperature regulation**, thanks to instantaneous start/stop of heat transfer to the barrel
- Immediate integration with the control logics adopted for resistive systems
- Low maintenance and long service life



# PLASTICIZING SYSTEMS

## CHC COILS

**CHC coils** are available in different combinations of diameters and lengths, depending on the size of the element to be heated and the power required.

The modular construction technology of the coils allows an easy installation both on new machines and for the retrofit of existing machines.

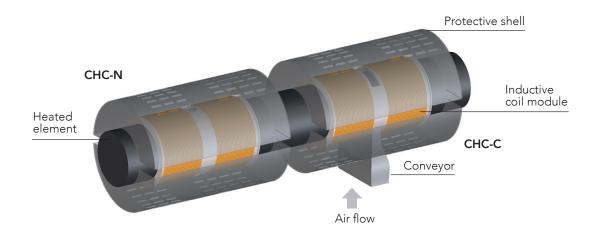
Standard coils are available with diameters from 80 mm to 400 mm, larger diameters on request.



#### CHC-N EXECUTION

**CHC-N uncooled coils** are designed for temperature sensor installation and are suitable for those zones of the plasticizing barrel that do not require cooling.

The coil is wound on highly insulating materials to minimize heat loss from the barrel to the environment.



#### CHC-C EXECUTION

**CHC-C cooled coils** are provided with openings for airflow and temperature sensor installation.

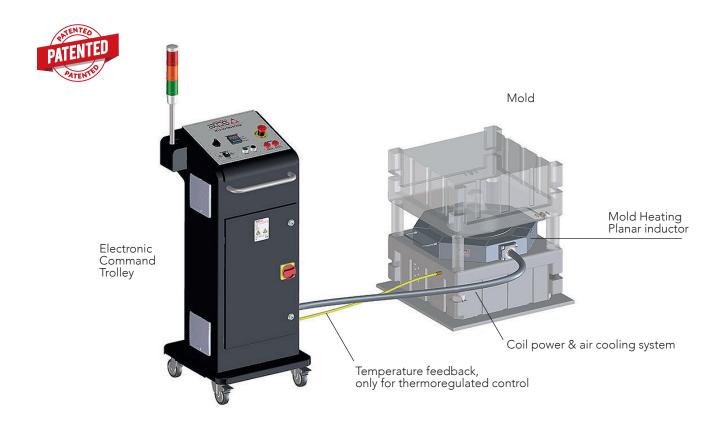
The special internal structure allows cooling air to be conveyed directly onto the plasticizing barrel, guaranteeing faster cooling than resistive systems.

# MHP PLANAR INDUCTORS & ECT/ECC CONTROL SYSTEMS

The system is composed by a **heating planar inductor MHP** and an **electronic command system ECT/ECC** which integrates the control logic and the **EPG** power generator.

The planar inductors are covered with a high temperature resistant materials, and a flat coil is installed protected by a rigid shell, in order to pre-heat the mold up to **350°C**.

The standard dimensions of the planar inductors are from 400 mm up to 800 mm diameter, other dimensions are available on request.



The electronic command system is a plug & play device, it only needs the connection to the planar inductor. It does not require any specific knowledge from the user, as it automatically recognizes the connected planar inductor.

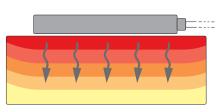
Just select a planar inductor with a size coherent with the dimension of the mold and connect it to the control system.

# **MOLDS PRE-HEATING**

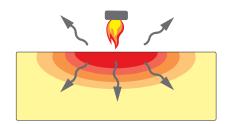
## **BENEFITS**

The most common molds preheating methods require continuous supervision of specialised personnel, in addition to having several safety disadvantages:

- **Induction furnaces** require the handling of heavy & hot molds from the furnaces to the presses, with the associated safety hazards. Besides, induction furnaces are bulky and very expensive.
- Open flame burners present enormous dangers related to the use of combustible gases in indoor environments.



Planar inductor

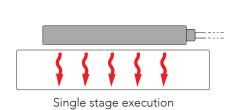


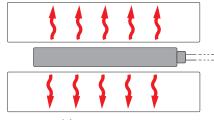
Open flames

The solution proposed by Atos Induction overcomes all these disadvantages by applying a safe heating method which uses planar inductors.

Simply place the planar inductor in contact with the surface of the mold and start heating it.

Planar inductor are available in two versions to heat a half-shell at time or two halves of the mold simultaneously.





Double stage execution

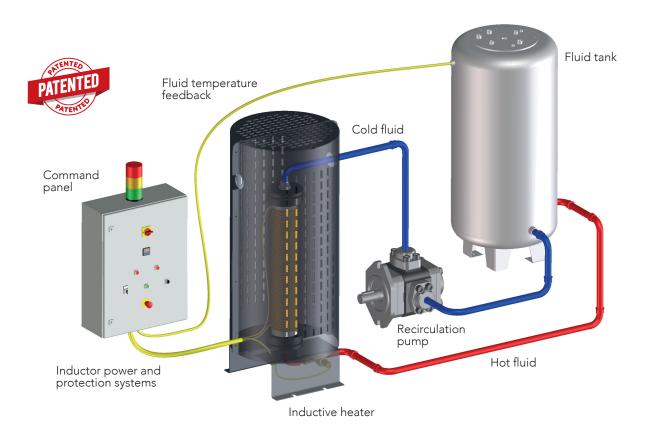
Main advantages over traditional systems:

- Reduced heating time, thanks to induction high efficiency and direct heat transmission
- Automatic timed or thermoregulated control of heating processes, without the need of an operator supervision
- Easy to use, simply place the blanket in contact with the mold
- **Maximum safety** during heating operations, eliminating the use of combustible gases and open flames

## FIH UNITS

**FIH hydraulic fluid induction heaters** are innovative systems for rapid and precise heating of mineral and synthetic oils in industrial processes; for example, preheating of oil in hydraulic machines and systems.

The heater consists of an inductor, which exploits magnetic induction to heat internal ferromagnetic elements in direct contact with the fluid, and a control panel, which integrates the control logic and the **EPG** generator.



The main advantages over traditional systems are:

- Reduced energy consumption and more efficient heat transmission
- Reduced heating time due to high heat exchanged per unit volume
- **Uniform heat distribution** within the fluid up to 60°C, avoiding dangerous localized overheating
- Possible integration in off-line filtration circuits
- High reliability and long life service



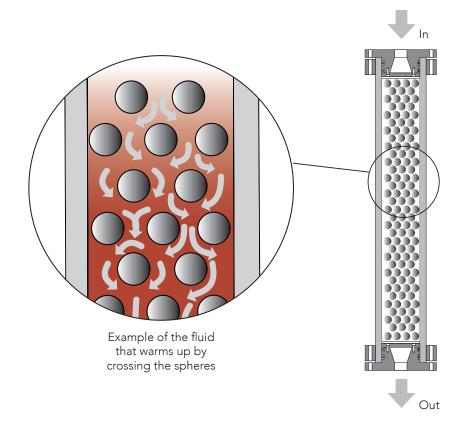
# FLUIDS HEATING

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The cylindrical inductor is filled with ferromagnetic spheres in direct contact with the fluid.

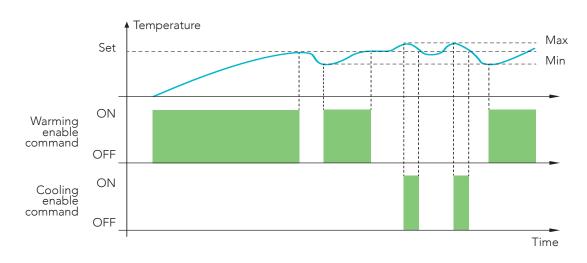
When the inductor is powered, the magnetic field heats the spheres by the induction effect.

The fluid is therefore heated by flowing through the hot spheres, obtaining a uniform heat distribution.



The control logic, integrated in the control panel, performs a closed-loop control of the fluid temperature, modulating the command to the **EPG** generator that powers the inductor.

A dedicated digital output is also available for the activation of an external cooling system, in order to have a complete control of the fluid temperature.



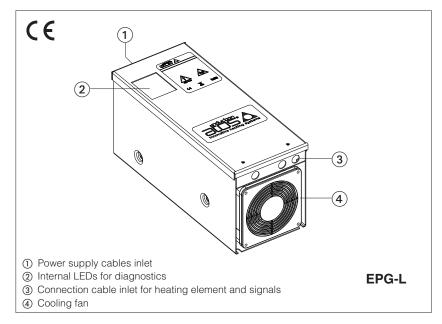
# TECHNICAL TABLES

		Table	Pag
<b>PLASTICIZIN</b>	G SYSTEMS		
EPG	electronic power generators	Al100	15
CHC	heating coils	Al220	21
MOLDS PRE-	HEATING		
MHP	mold heating planar inductors	Al310	27
ECT, ECC	electronic control systems	AI700	31
FLUIDS HEAT	TING		
FIH	oleohydraulic fluids heaters	AI500	37
ACCESSORIE	S		
ECD	electronic communication devices	AI110	45



## **Electronic power generators**

for induction heating elements



#### **EPG**

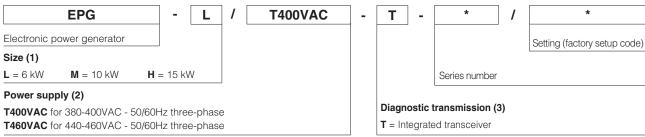
Electronic power generators designed to supply the Atos Induction inductive heating elements. They allow heating and temperature control of plasticising barrels, molds, and fluids more rapidly and efficiently than conventional systems, such as electric resistors or open-flame burners. It is possible to perform heating cycles according to commonly used control logic:

- Time control for rapid heating based on a predefined time
- Thermoregulated control for precise closed-loop temperature control

EPG generators must be interfaced with the customer machine control unit (for enable and alarm signals) and installed inside electrical cabinets.

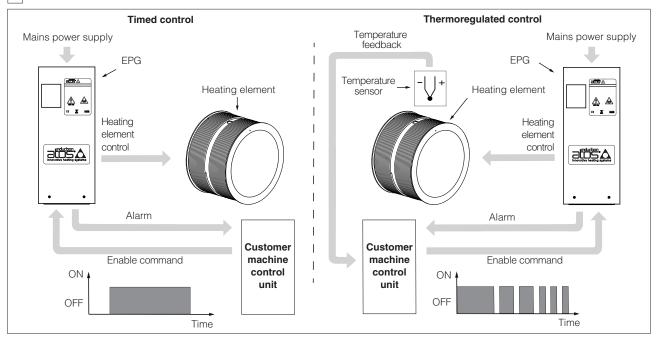
The integrated transceiver allows the transmission of generator diagnostic information to a PC.

#### 1 MODEL CODE



- (1) To be selected according to the heating element to be connected
- (2) For different supply voltages, please contact Atos Induction's technical department
- (3) ECD-RV radio/USB converter and the ECD-SW software must be used for data transmission to PC. See section 7.2

#### 2 FUNCTIONAL EXAMPLE



Al100 INDUCTION

15

#### 3 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

EPG electronic power generators are designed to supply Atos Induction heating elements with amplitude and frequency modulated currents. They generate magnetic fields capable of heating elements composed of ferromagnetic materials (e.g., plasticising barrels, moulds, etc.).

The system automatically detects the electrical resonance frequency, characteristic of the magnetic coupling between the heating element and the element to be heated, modulating the output current around this value to reduce electrical transmission losses and increase process efficiency.

The generators are designed to receive an ON/OFF command from the customer machine control unit. The command is used to enable or disable the heating element power supply, and can be actuated via dry contact (relay) or 0 - 30 VDC voltage signal; see section 4.2. This allows the execution of the temperature control logics commonly used:

#### a) Timed control

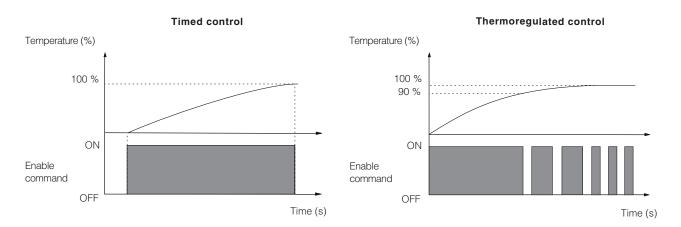
The machine control unit triggers the enable command of the EPG generator for a predefined time (by means of the control unit's internal timer) necessary to reach the desired temperature. In this condition, the generator provides constant power for the entire set time interval, and at its end the control unit turns OFF the enable command to stop the heating process. The heating time is defined by the user according to the application requirements.

#### b) Thermoregulated control

Through ON/OFF modulation of the enable signal, the machine control unit precisely regulates the temperature in closed-loop control.

This control logic requires the installation of a sensor (thermocouple type K or similar) to measure the real temperature of the heated zone. The sensor output signal is sent to the machine control unit that compares the value with the set reference temperature. Normally, at the beginning of the heating cycle, the enable command is maintained active until approximately 90% of the desired temperature is reached. Subsequently, the machine unit, through the continuous ON/OFF switching of the enabling command, allows to reach the desired temperature. This control logic guarantees high precision in temperature achievement and maintenance, eliminating possible thermal drifts.

The following diagrams show the timed and thermoregulated control logics.



#### POWER SUPPLY AND CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

#### 4.1 Power supply

The EPG power generator is available in two executions: Code T400VAC: suitable for mains power supply 3x400 ±10% VAC 50 or 60 Hz.

Code T460VAC: suitable for mains power supply 3x460 ±10% VAC 50 or 60 Hz.

See installation prescriptions in section 9

#### 4.2 Heating enable command

The enable command is an ON/OFF signal provided by the machine control unit to start or stop the power supply to the heating elements. This command can be a dry contact (a) or a 0-30 VDC voltage command (b).

#### a) Generator enabling via dry contact - see fig. 1

It is a voltage free ON/OFF signal, normally provided by a relay included in the machine control, or installed by the user.

With CLOSED relay (ON), the generator supplies the heating element.

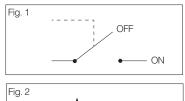
With OPEN relay (OFF), the generator does not supply the heating element.

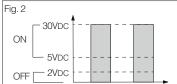
The contact is electrically isolated.

#### b) Generator enabling via voltage command - see fig. 2

This is a voltage input in the range 0-30 VDC.

With command input > 5 VDC, up to 30 VDC max (ON), the generator supplies the heating element. With command input from 0 VDC to 2 VDC (OFF), the generator does not supply the heating element. For inputs from 2 VDC to 5 VDC the operating state of the generator cannot be defined. For correct operation, the polarity of the cables must be observed as indicated in the section 8. The contact is protected from the reversed polarity and electrically isolated.





 $\stackrel{ extstyle e$ 

#### 5 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Model				EP	EPG-L EPG-M EPG-H											
Power s	upply					3x400 ±10% VAC 0	r 3x460 ±10% VAC									
Max pov	wer		[kW]	6 ±	15%	10 ±	15%	15	±15%							
Frequen	псу		[Hz]			50 -	- 60									
Mayaba			-0/\	T400VAC	T460VAC	T400VAC	T460VAC	T400VAC	T460VAC							
wax abs	sorbea c	current (±5	<sup>0%)</sup> [A]	9,1 7,9		15,2	13,2	22,8	19,8							
Power fa	actor (co	os <b>ф</b> )			0,95											
Efficienc	СУ				98,60%											
	Peak voltage [\				1200											
Output	Peak	current	[A]	Ę	55	3	35	95								
	Frequ	iency	[kHz]	7	- 12	5	- 11	4 - 10								
		) / I: /	Open			Heatin	g OFF	1								
Enable		Volt-free	Closed		Heating ON											
commar	nd	\/altaasa				OVDC ÷ 2VDC	heating OFF									
		Voltage				5VDC ÷ 30VD	c heating ON									
Alarm a	ontoot	С	)pen		Genera	tor not powered or g	enerator in alarm c	ondition								
Alarm contact Closed			losed		No	rmal functioning, see	e section 7.1 for det	ails								
IP protect	IP protection degree [CEI EN 605229			IP 10												
Compliance				EC Declaration of Conformity valid in accordance with the directives: EMC 2014/30/UE (EN 61000-6-2; EN 61000-6-4); Low Voltage 2014/35/UE (EN 60519-1; EN 60519-3); RoHS 2011/65/UE; REACH (CE n° 1907/2006)												

#### 6 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Assembly position		Vertical with fan down (recommended) or horizontal									
Electrical cabinet requir	ements	Electric cabi	net minimum protection IP54, with force	ed ventilation							
Heat dissipated		EPG-L	EPG-M	EPG-H							
by each generator	[W]	90	180								
Electrical protections		Following protections must be pro- Residual current circuit breaker - Fuses for protection against ove See section 9 for details	for protection against leakage currents								
Recommended fuses	Fuse type		gG 500V 10x38 120kA								
(for T400VAC and T460VAC)	Current	10A 25A 25A									
Ambient temperature ra	nge	0°C ÷ +40°C									
Ambient humidity range	)	30% ÷ 60%									

#### 7 DIAGNOSTICS

The EPG generator is provided with internal diagnostics permitting the real time monitoring of generator and heating element status. Eventual failures are immediately identified by means of diagnostic LEDs and an alarm switch.

LED	LED COLOUR	STATUS
CPU - RUN	Green	LED ON - Generator powered
ON / OFF	Green	LED ON - Heating element powered
FAN	Yellow	LED ON - Cooling fan working
HW-FAULT (1)	Red	LED ON - Hardware fault
SW-FAULT (2)	Red	LED ON - Software fault

#### In case of a HW or SW fault, the power supply to the heating element is immediately interrupted.

- (1) The HW-FAULT LED indicates serious faults that cannot be solved by the user. In these cases contact Atos Induction technical service. In the event of HW alarm, the HW-FAULT LED and the SW-FAULT LED light up simultaneously while the CPU-RUN LED starts flashing.
- (2) The SW-FAULT LED indicates minor faults which can be reset sending a new enable command to the generator. In the event of SW alarm, the SW-FAULT LED lights up and the CPU-RUN LED starts flashing. If the alarm persists after repeated enable commands, contact Atos Induction Technical Service.

#### 7.1 Alarm switch

It is a voltage free ON/OFF contact, provided by a generator internal relay, used to monitor eventual failures.

The CLOSED contact indicates the normal generator functioning.

The OPEN contact indicates the generator alarm condition.

If the generator is not powered, the alarm contact is OPEN.

When the generator is powered the contact is CLOSED, on start-up the contact closes after 5 seconds from the moment when the generator is powered.

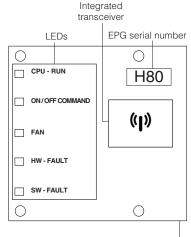
If a failure of the generator or heating element is detected, the contact opens.

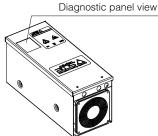


If the heating element is not properly connected or coupled with the item to be heated, the SW-FAULT LED lights up and the alarm switch opens.

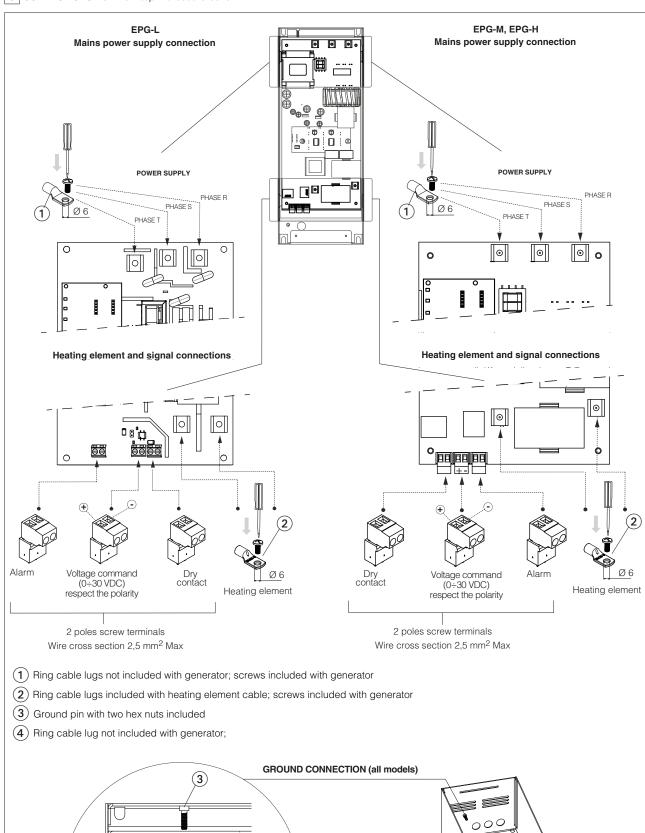
#### 7.2 Connection with PC

The integrated transceiver allows the transmission of generator diagnostics information (operating status and alarms) to a computer. It is necessary to use the ECD-RV radio/USB converter and the associated ECD-SW software to establish a communication with the PC. The radio/USB converter can communicate with multiple generators, but not simultaneously. See tech. tab. Al110.





17



GROUND CONNECTION

Internal view of the generator box without board

NOTE::

Connect the ground cable to the internal pin

#### 9 INSTALLATION AND ELECTRICAL PROTECTION PRESCRIPTIONS see also manual E-MAN-EPG

#### Connection to the power grid

Install a three-phase residual current circuit breaker (to be sized by user) at the mains junction. Install a three-phase fuse holder in series with the residual current circuit breaker, and connect the fuse holder to the generator through unipolar flame retardant cables; see section (a) for fuses type.

The operations described above must be carried out in accordance with the applicable safety and industrial systems requirements of the country of installation.

Cables shall have a minimum size of:

- 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup> for generator EPG-L
- 6 mm<sup>2</sup> for generator EPG-M
- 10 mm<sup>2</sup> for generator EPG-H

The power supply cables must be terminated with ring cable lugs with a 6 mm hole. They have to be connected to screw terminals located inside the generator box, see section 3.

In case of multiple generators, each generator must be individually protected with the appropriate electrical protections, see Figure 3.

#### **Ground connection**

Connect the ground cable to the dedicated pin inside the generator box.

The ground cable shall be the same size as the power cables and be headed with ring lug with a 6 mm hole; see section 8.

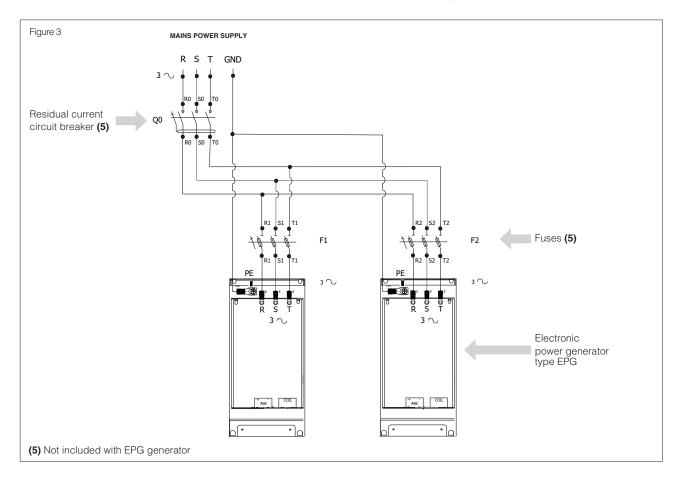
#### **Heating element connection**

The generator can power only one heating element at a time, then it is not possible to connect several heating elements to a single generator. Use only the heating elements cables provided by Atos Induction. The cables of the single heating element must be insulated from each other and laid twisted into insulating ducts: e.g., corrugated (non-metallic) or conduits with insulation voltage of at least 1000V. If there are multiple generators inside the same electrical cabinet, their cables must be separated from each other.

The heating elements cables must be separated by three-phase power supply and signal cables.

#### **Enable signal and Alarm connections**

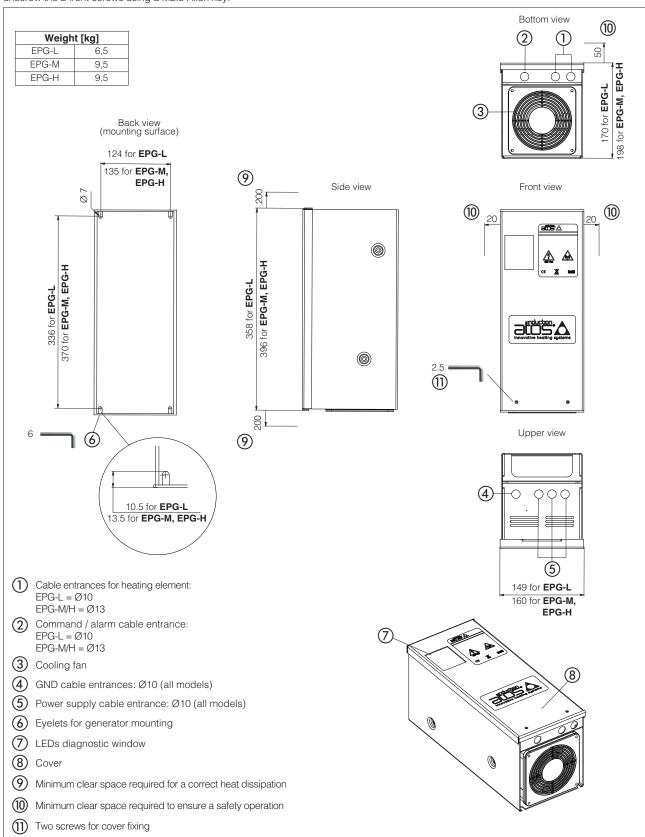
The enable command and alarm cables have to be connected to screw terminals located inside the generator box, see section B.



Al100 INDUCTION

#### 10 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS AND DIMENSIONS [mm]

The generator must be installed inside an electrical panel preferably in vertical position, with the fan at the bottom to enhance heat dissipation.  $N^{\circ}4$  eyelets are located in the back side of the generator, allowing the positioning of the generator on the cabinet wall by means 4 M6 screws (not included). In the electrical cabinet, forced ventilation must be ensured to dissipate the thermal power produced during generator work, see section  $\boxed{6}$ . Is required a clear space of at least 200 mm above and below the generator to allow air circulation. A clear space of at least 20 mm on both sides and at least 50 mm on the front side must be granted to ensure safety operation when removing the cover. To remove the cover, unscrew the 2 front screws using a M2.5 Allen key.



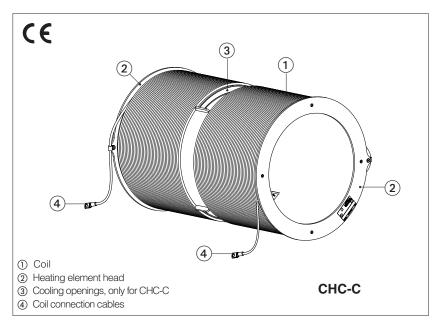
#### 11 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Al110	Electronic communication devices	E-MAN-EPG	Use and instruction manual	
Al220	Closed heating coils			



## Closed heating coils

for plasticising barrels



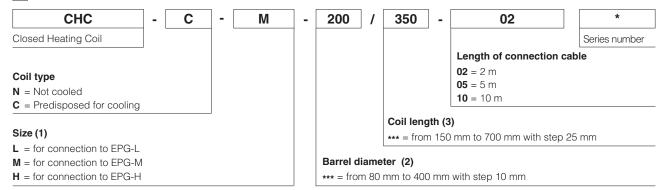
#### CHC

Heating coils in closed execution, designed for fast and efficient heating of plasticising barrels of extruders and injection molding machines. These consist of cylindrical inductors, powered by EPG power generators, which exploit the principle of magnetic induction to heat the ferromagnetic material.

The CHC coils offer significant benefits over traditional resistive heating systems:

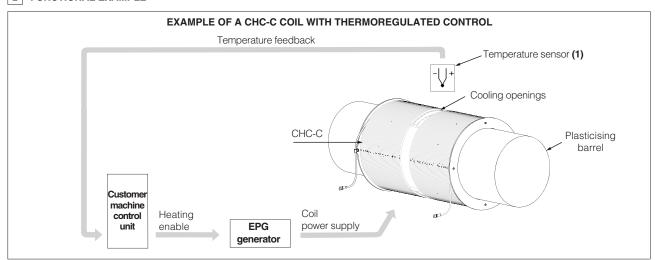
- Fast heating up to 350°C
- Higher power density
- High energy savings (up to 30%)
- No thermal inertia: instantaneous start and stop of heat transmission
- Greater precision in temperature achievement and maintenance

#### 1 MODEL CODE



- (1) To be selected according to the proper EPG size; see section  $\cente{9}$
- (2) For plasticising barrels with diameters not included in the standard dimensions, please contact Atos Induction's technical office
- (3) The length of the coil should be as close as possible to the length of the zone to be heated. It is also necessary to consider the shield encumbrance (not included), see sections 3 and 7

#### 2 FUNCTIONAL EXAMPLE



(1) It is recommended the use of K-type thermocouples or other sensors immune to electromagnetic interference

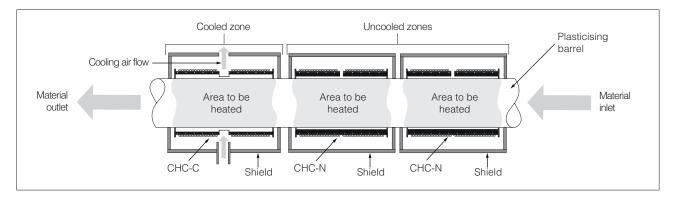
AI220 INDUCTION

#### 3 APPLICATION OF CHC COILS ON THE PLASTICISING CYLINDER

According to the type of process, the plasticising barrels may require heating with different powers to obtain different localised temperatures. In these conditions, it is necessary to install several CHC coils on the barrel, as many as the number of zones required. Each coil must be powered by a corresponding EPG generator (controlled by the machine control unit), which energises the coil to maintain the process temperature. In addition, some zones require forced cooling to dissipate the heat produced by the mechanical action of the plasticising screw (typical case of extruders). In these zones, should be used CHC-C coils with openings for the cooling air flow. The drawing below shows an example of a plasticising barrel equipped with CHC-C and CHC-N coils, including their own shield shields (not included).

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The length of the CHC coil should fit as closely as possible to the length of the zone to be heated, reduced by the lateral encumbrance of the shields; see dimensioning example in section 2



#### 4 COIL/BARREL COUPLING

The nominal power density of the coil depends on the correct magnetic coupling between the inductor and the plasticising barrel. A poor magnetic coupling, e.g., irregular barrel surfaces, can lead to a reduction in the transmissible heating power.

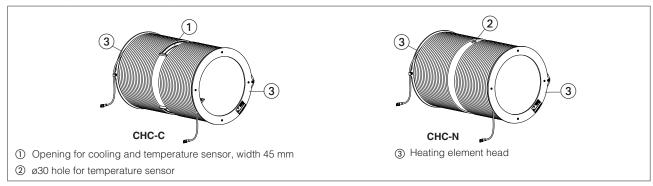
The installation of CHC coils is intended for plasticising barrels with smooth surfaces. For applications on grooved surfaces, please contact Atos Induction's technical office

#### 5 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The closed heating coils are designed to be powered by EPG power generators (see tech. tab. Al100) and, by means of modulated magnetic fields, produce heating of the ferromagnetic materials on which they are placed. During the heating process, heat is generated directly inside the metal through the circulation of eddy currents induced by magnetic field. Heat transmission is not by conduction as with electrical resistors, improving efficiency and reducing dissipation losses. The structure of the inductor contains highly insulating materials that allow to maintain the heat inside the metal, further increasing efficiency. In case of significant lengths of the plasticising barrel or if different zones need to be heated up to different temperatures or powers, it is possible to install more coils on the same barrel.

CHC-C coils are equipped with two openings that allow internal air flow for barrel cooling, and the installation of the temperature sensor.

CHC-N coils are intended for applications where cooling of the plasticising barrel is not required. They have a hole for the temperature sensor, necessary to perform the closed-loop control.



#### 6 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Coil execution	CHC-C (Predisposed for cooling), CHC-N (Not cooled),									
Size	L	М	Н							
Power supply device	EPG-L	EPG-H								
Power density		See section 9								
IP protection degree [CEI EN 605229]	Not appl	cable, avoid contact between coils a	nd liquids							
Cable type	Litz wire – Double Kapton wrapped; U-180									
Max heating temperature of the barrel		350°C								
External ambient temperature (1)		0°C ÷ +40°C								
Electromagnetic emissions [EN UNI 12198]	The use of the coils without protective shields is comparable to a Class 1 source									

#### 7 INSTALLATION PRESCRIPTIONS

During the heating process electromagnetic fields are produced and the barrel reach high temperatures, that could be dangerous for the health of the operators working in the nearby.

For this reason, the coils must be segregated inside aluminium shields with a thickness of at least 2 mm (not included), to protect the operators from accidental contact with coils and from electromagnetic fields.

The shields should consist of two half-shells, to allow positioning on the plasticising barrel. The two halves of the shield must be in direct contact with each other, and connected to the ground, see Fig. 1.

The shield have to guarantee at least a free space around the plasticising barrel of about 150 mm, and 15 mm on both sides, see Fig. 1. In addition, they must be provided with lower and upper openings to permit natural air circulation inside.

Atos Induction's technical office is available to support customers in the shield design.

If CHC-C coils are installed, it is necessary to implement an air conveyor (made of non-magnetic material), positioned in the shield, to direct the inlet air flow towards the internal surface of the coil, improving the cooling of the plasticising barrel.

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Do not install insulated shield, as for resistance systems, because they could lead to excessive air temperature increase around the inductor. Do not install two or more coils under the same shield to reduce risks of magnetic interference between coils



Use only the cables supplied with the coil. Due to their special design, the coil connection cables cannot be shortened or extended. When ordering, please select the required length carefully from the available lengths, see section []



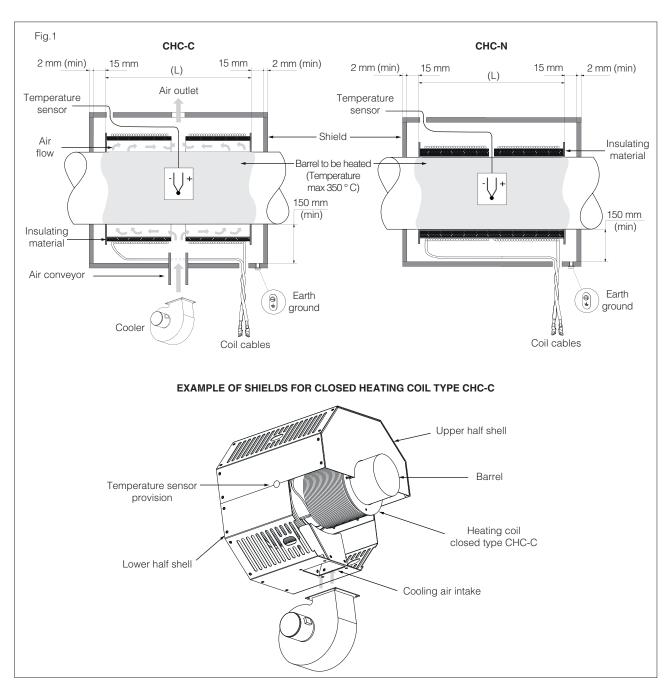
Lay the coil cables inside corrugated, to protect them from mechanical stress. Coil cables must be separated from temperature sensor cables



Always position the shield after installing the coils. If the heating element must be started without shield, e.g., for maintenance work, must be ensured a safety distance of at least 1000 mm from the operating coil, within which access to personnel is prohibited



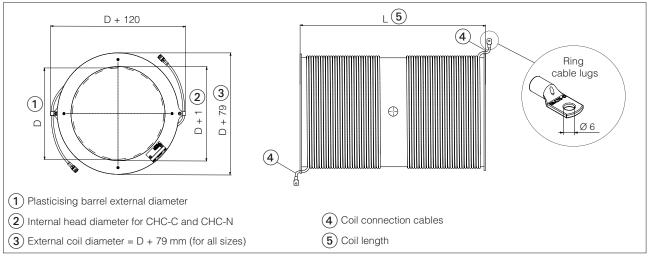
Following the installation, the customer will have to perform fields measurements in compliance with safety regulations in force in the country of installation (e.g., in Europe EN UNI 12198)



AI220 INDUCTION

23

#### 8 DIMENSIONS [mm]



For possible combinations of diameter D and length L, see the tables in section 9

#### 9 POWER DENSITY [W/cm<sup>2</sup>]

Example of coil sizing to heat a zone with length 440 mm and diameter D = 200 mm, with a specific power of at least 5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> and a temperature of 300°C.

#### Sizing of CHC coil length L

The useful length for installation of CHC coil is obtained from the total length of the area to be heated 440 mm, reduced by the lateral dimensions of the shields = 15 mm + 2 mm from both ends of the coil; see section  $\boxed{2}$ . This results in a useful length of 406 mm. Checking the available lengths in the column of the tables below, the closest lower dimension to the usable length 406 mm corresponds to a coil length L = 400 mm.

#### Sizing of CHC coil

With reference to Tables I, II and III below, the power density is obtained by crossing the column corresponding to the length of the coil L = 400 mm with the line corresponding to the diameter of the plasticising barrel D = 200 mm.

In table I (CHC-\*-L + EPG-L) the power value is 2,1 W/cm<sup>2</sup>, which is lower than required.

In table II (CHC-\*-M + EPG-M) the power value is 3,6  $\text{W/cm}^2$ , which is lower than required.

In Table III (CHC-\*-H + EPG-H) the power value is 5,4 W/cm<sup>2</sup>, which satisfies the requirement for a temperature up to 350°C.

The coil code to be selected is therefore:

CHC-C-H-200/400-\* in case of coil predisposed for cooling

CHC-N-H-200/400-\*, in case of coil not cooled

Tab. I - Power density [W/cm²] performed by coupling CHC-\*-L coils with EPG-L generators, divided by size

		Coil length = L [mm]																						
		150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700
	80										5,7	5,4	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,1
	90								5,9	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,2	4	3,8	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,7
	100							5,7	5,3	4,9	4,6	4,3	4	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,5
	110						5,7	5,2	4,8	4,5	4,2	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,1	3	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2
	120					5,7	5,2	4,8	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,2	3	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2
	130					5,3	4,8	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	2	1,9
	140				5,5	4,9	4,5	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	2	1,9	1,8	1,8
	150				5,1	4,6	4,2	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6
	160			5,4	4,8	4,3	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,1	2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5
급	170			5,1	4,5	4	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4
[mm]	180			4,8	4,2	3,8	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
۵	190 200		4.0	4,5	4	3,6	3,3	3	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3
II	210		4,9	4,3	3,8	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2
še	220		4,7	3,9	3,5	3,1	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2	2	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1
diameter	230		4,3	3,7	3,3	3, 1	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,1	2, 1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1
dig	240		4,1	3,6	3,2	2,9	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,8	1.7	1.6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1
ē	250	4,6	3,9	3.4	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,3	2,1	2	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1
barrel	260	4,4	3,8	3,3	2,9	2,6	2,4	2,2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9
	270	4,2	3,6	3,2	2,8	2,5	2,3	2,1	2	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9
isi	280	4,1	3,5	3,1	2,7	2,5	2,2	2	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9
Plasticising	290	4	3,4	3	2,6	2,4	2,2	2	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8
las	300	3,8	3,3	2,9	2,5	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8
<u>-</u>	310	3,7	3,2	2,8	2,5	2,2	2	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8
	320	3,6	3,1	2,7	2,4	2,1	2	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8
	330	3,5	3	2,6	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7
	340	3,4	2,9	2,5	2,2	2	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7
	350	3,3	2,8	2,5	2,2	2	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7
	360	3,2	2,7	2,4	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7
	370	3,1	2,7	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
	380	3	2,6	2,3	2	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
	390	2,9	2,5	2,2	2	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
	400	2,9	2,5	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6

 $\textbf{Tab. II} \ - \ \text{Power density} \ [\text{W/cm2}] \ \text{performed by coupling} \ \textbf{CHC-*-M} \ \text{coils with} \ \textbf{EPG-M}, \ \text{generators, divided by size}$ 

		Coil length = L [mm]																						
		150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700
	80											9	8,4	8	7,5	7,2	6,8	6,5	6,2	6	5,7	5,5	5,3	5,1
	90									9,1	8,5	8	7,5	7,1	6,7	6,4	6,1	5,8	5,5	5,3	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,5
	100								8,8	8,2	7,6	7,2	6,7	6,4	6	5,7	5,5	5,2	5	4,8	4,6	4,4	4,2	4,1
	110							8,7	8	7,4	6,9	6,5	6,1	5,8	5,5	5,2	5	4,7	4,5	4,3	4,2	4	3,9	3,7
	120						8,7	8	7,3	6,8	6,4	6	5,6	5,3	5	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,2	4	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,4
	130						8	7,3	6,8	6,3	5,9	5,5	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,4	4,2	4	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,1
	140					8,2	7,4	6,8	6,3	5,8	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3	2,9
	150					7,6	6,9	6,4	5,9	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,2	4	3,8	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,7
	160				8	7,2	6,5	6	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,2	4	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6
두	170				7,5	6,7	6,1	5,6	5,2	4,8	4,5	4,2	4	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4
[mm]	180				7,1	6,4	5,8	5,3	4,9	4,5	4,2	4	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,2	3	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,3
	190			7,5	6,7	6	5,5	5	4,6	4,3	4	3,8	3,5	3,4	3,2	3	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,2
ļ,II	200			7,2	6,4	5,7	5,2	4,8	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,2	3	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2
diameter	210			6,8	6,1	5,5	5	4,5	4,2	3,9	3,6	3,4	3,2	3	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9
l e	220			6,5	5,8	5,2	4,7	4,3	4	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,9
<u>a</u> .	230		7,1	6,2	5,5	5	4,5	4,2	3,8	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8
	240		6,8	6	5,3	4,8	4,3	4	3,7	3,4	3,2	3	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7
barrel	250		6,6	5,7	5,1	4,6	4,2	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6
	260		6,3	5,5	4,9	4,4	4	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6
ng	270		6,1	5,3	4,7	4,2	3,9	3,5	3,3	3	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5
<u></u>	280		5,8	5,1	4,5	4,1	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,2	2	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5
읉	290		5,6	4,9	4,4	4	3,6	3,3	3	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4
Plasticising	300	6,4	5,5	4,8	4,2	3,8	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
10	310	6,2	5,3	4,6	4,1	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3
	320	6	5,1	4,5	4	3,6	3,3	3	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3
	330	5,8	5	4,3	3,9	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2
	340	5,6	4,8	4,2	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2
	350	5,5	4,7	4,1	3,6	3,3	3	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2
	360	5,3	4,5	4	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,3	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1
	370	5,2	4,4	3,9	3,4	3,1	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1
	380	5	4,3	3,8	3,4	3	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1
	390	4,9	4,2	3,7	3,3	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,3	2,1	2	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1
	400	4,8	4,1	3,6	3,2	2,9	2,6	2,4	2,2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	1

Tab. III - Power density [W/cm2] performed by coupling CHC-\*-H coils with EPG-H generators, divided by size

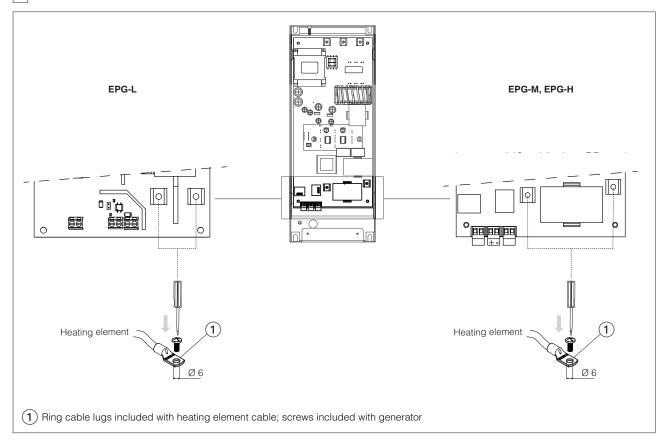
	). III -	Coil length = L [mm]																						
		150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700
	80																							7,7
	90																			8	7,6	7,3	7,1	6,8
	100																	7,8	7,5	7,2	6,9	6,6	6,4	6,1
	110															7,8	7,4	7,1	6,8	6,5	6,3	6	5,8	5,6
	120													8	7,5	7,2	6,8	6,5	6,2	6	5,7	5,5	5,3	5,1
	130												7,8	7,3	7	6,6	6,3	6	5,8	5,5	5,3	5,1	4,9	4,7
	140										8,2	7,7	7,2	6,8	6,5	6,1	5,8	5,6	5,3	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,5	4,4
	150									8,2	7,6	7,2	6,7	6,4	6	5,7	5,5	5,2	5	4,8	4,6	4,4	4,2	4,1
	160									7,7	7,2	6,7	6,3	6	5,7	5,4	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,5	4,3	4,1	4	3,8
Ξ	170								7,8	7,2	6,7	6,3	6	5,6	5,3	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,4	4,2	4	3,9	3,7	3,6
[mm]	180							8	7,3	6,8	6,4	6	5,6	5,3	5	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,2	4	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,4
Ω	190							7,5	7	6,5	6	5,7	5,3	5	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,8	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,2
Ī	200						7,8	7,2	6,6	6,1	5,7	5,4	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,1
diameter	210					7.0	7,4	6,8	6,3	5,8	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3	2,9
Ĕ	220					7,8	7,1	6,5	6	5,6	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3 2.9	2,9	2,8
di	230 240					7,5	6,8	- /	5,8	5,3	5	4,7	4,4		3,9	- /	3,6	- /	3,3	3,1	3	, -	2,8	,
	250				7.0	7,2 6,9	6,5	6	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,2	3,8	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3 2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6
barrel	260				7,6 7,3	6,6	6,3	5,7 5,5	5,3 5,1	4,9 4,7	4,6 4,4	4,3 4,1	3,9	3,8	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,5	2,5 2,4
	270				7,3	6,4	5,8	5,3	4,9	4,7	4,4	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,4	3,2	3, 1	2,9	2,8	2,0	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,4
Ξ.	280				6,8	6,1	5,6	5,1	4,7	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2
<b>Plasticising</b>	290			7,4	6,6	5,9	5,4	4,9	4,6	4,2	4, 1	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,1	3	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1
sti	300			7,2	6,4	5,7	5,2	4,8	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,2	3	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2
풉	310			6,9	6,2	5,5	5	4,6	4,3	4	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2
	320			6,7	6	5,4	4,9	4,5	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,2	3	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2	1,9
	330			6,5	5,8	5,2	4,7	4,3	4	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,9
	340			6,3	5,6	5,1	4,6	4,2	3,9	3,6	3,4	3,2	3	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,9	1,8
	350			6,1	5,5	4,9	4,5	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	2	1,9	1,8	1,8
	360		6,8	6	5,3	4,8	4,3	4	3,7	3,4	3,2	3	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7
	370		6,6	5,8	5,2	4,6	4,2	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7
	380		6,5	5,7	5	4,5	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,2	3	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6
	390		6,3	5,5	4,9	4,4	4	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6
	400		6,1	5,4	4,8	4,3	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,1	2	2	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5

coil available on request

coil available for application with cylinder temperature up to 250°C

coil available for application with cylinder temperature up to 350°C

#### 10 COIL CONNECTIONS TO EPG



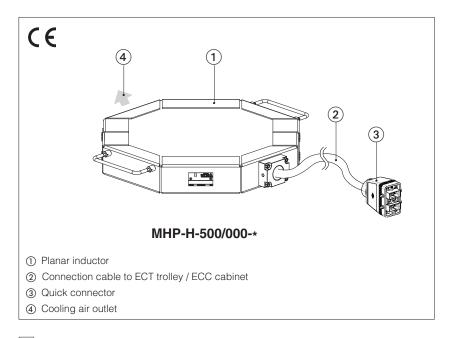
#### 11 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Al100 - Electronic power generator



## Inductive heating plates

pre-heating of molds for metal and rubber presses



#### **MHP**

Inductive plates with rugged design, made with high-strength elements to operate in harsh environments.

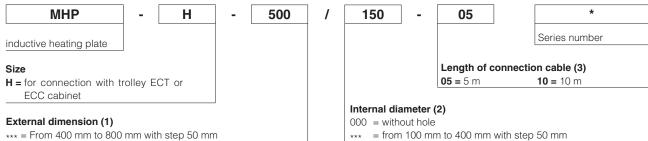
MHP plates are managed by ECT trolleys or ECC cabinet, using the principle of magnetic induction to heat ferromagnetic material in contact with.

Inductive plates provides substantial benefits over the pre-heating by ovens or open flames:

- Fast heating up to 350°C
- Elimination of the risks related to hot molds handling or combustible gases in production facilities
- Easy to use, simply place the plate in contact with the mold
- Automatic process control, without need of the operator supervision

MHP plates are available in different combinations of diameters to fit various shapes and dimensions.

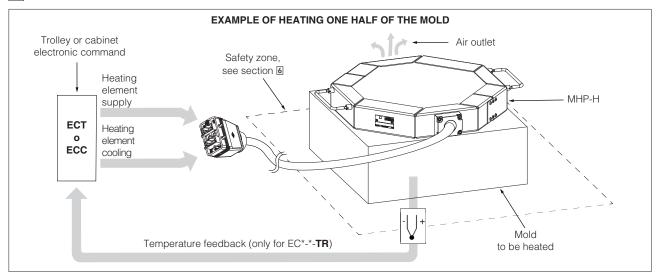




- (1) The external dimension of the plate should be selected according to the mold surface; for example, in case of a rectangular mould, select the external dimension of the plate which is smaller than or equal to the length of the short side of the mould. See section (a) for available dimensions combinations.
- (2) The internal diameter allows the plate to be positioned even in the presence of central dimensions of the mould, for example centering axes. The internal diameter must be selected to be as close as possible to the dimensions of the central encumbrance. If the mold has no internal constraints, select code 000 which does not include the central hole.
- (3) Other lengths are available on request, contact Atos Induction Technical Office

Note: for diameters not included in the standard dimensions shown above, contact Atos Induction technical office.

#### 2 FUNCTIONAL EXAMPLE



Al310 INDUCTION

#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The preheating of the molds can be done quickly and safely through indirect heat transmission, placing the plate on the surface to be heated. During the heating process, heat is generated directly inside the mold through the circulation of eddy currents, induced in the metal by suitably modulated magnetic fields. This allows you to reduce warm-up times and improve process efficiency. Furthermore, the use of combustible gases in production plants and the associated dangers are avoided.

#### BLANKET/MOLD COUPLING

The power transferred by the inductor depends on the magnetic coupling between the blanket and the mold. For example, particular mold geometries, presence of air gaps and irregular contacts between blanket and metal can result in poor magnetic coupling, reducing heating speed and uniformity.

The installation of MHB heating blankets is intended for metal and rubber molds. For applications on other types of metal parts, please contact the Atos Induction technical office.

#### 5 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Power supply device		ECT trolley or ECC cabinet
Max power	[kW]	15
Working frequency	[kHz]	4 ÷ 15
Max heating temperature of	f the mold	350°C on the surface of the mold, in contact with the plate
IP protection degree [CEI EN 605229]		Not applicable, avoid contact between blankets and liquids
Cable insulation class		Class <b>H</b>
Electromagnetic emissions [EN UNI 12198]		The use of the blankets is comparable to a Class 1 source

#### 6 INSTALLATION PRESCRIPTIONS

The MHP plate must be connected to the electronic command systems through the quick connector, which include the connections for power supply of the inductor and the passage of compressed air for cooling, coming from the power supply device.

In the case of horizontal installation for two-stage heating, the upper half of the mold has to be placed in contact with the blanket, but suitably supported, through supports, to prevent its weight from damaging the heating element.

Due to the irregular surfaces and the roughness of the mold surfaces, the blankets are supplied with attached protective sheets to be placed in direct contact with the mold.



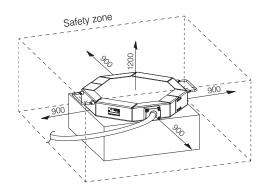
Always remove the MHP blanket from the hot mold at the end of the heating cycle



During blanket handling, is recommended use of personal protective equipment suitable for high temperature.

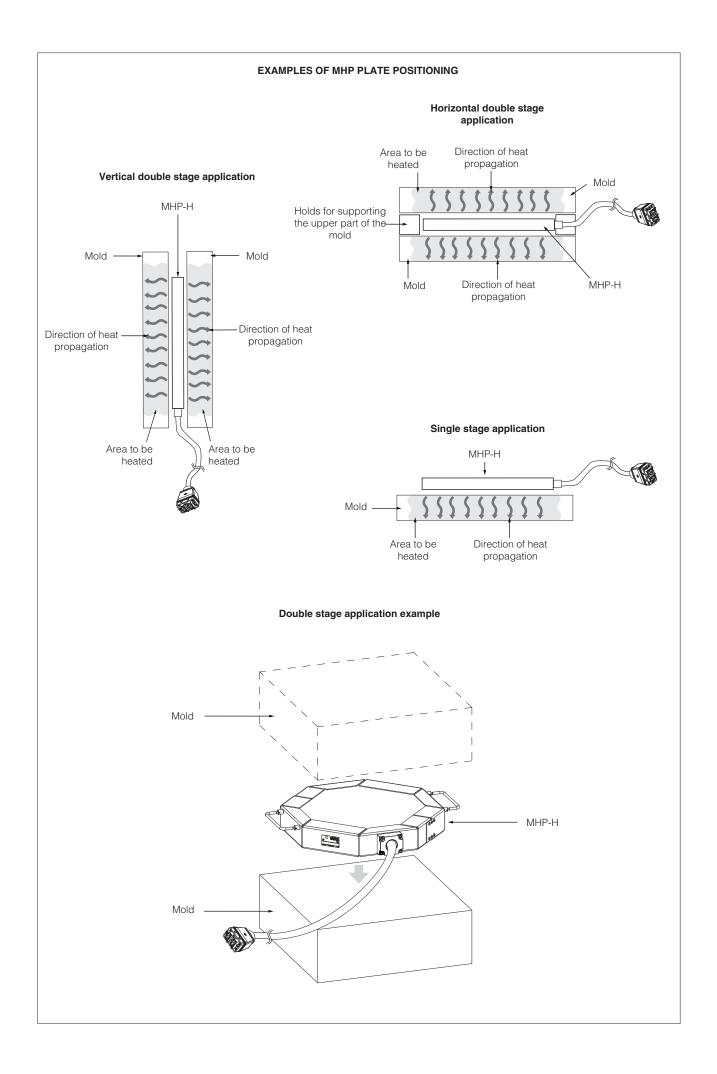
During the heating process the MHP inductor generates a high surface temperature and a surrounding electromagnetic field that could be dangerous for the health of the operators working in the immediate vicinity. For this reason, a "safety zone" around the blanket must be circumscribed and bounded by a proper barrier (not supplied with the blanket), placed at a distance of at least 900 mm from the heating blanket edge. This ensures the protection of operators against accidental contact with hot parts and against electromagnetic fields.

The ECT/ECC power device, must be positioned outside the safety barrier. The safety distance of 1200 mm must also be guaranteed upwards.



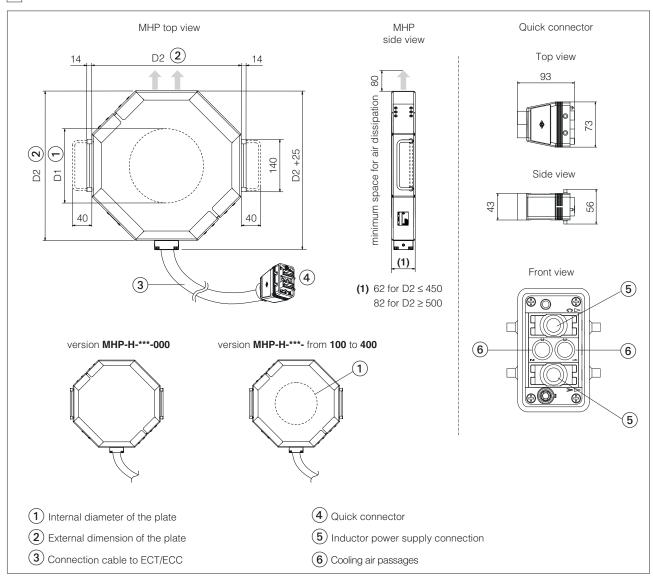


During the heating process, access to the safety zone is severely prohibited



29

#### 7 DIMENSIONS [mm]



#### 8 POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF AVAILABLE DIAMETERS

The table shows the possible combinations of external dimensions and internal diameters available for MHP plates.

= Available plates

= Plates available on request

			External dimension = D2 (mm)											
		400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800				
	000													
[mm]	100													
D1 [m	150													
II	200													
diameter	250													
	300													
Internal	350													
Inte	400													

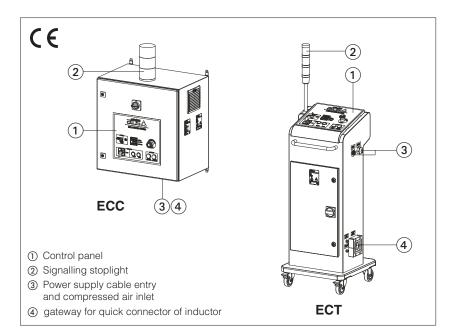
#### 10 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

AI700 - Electrical control systems ECT and ECC



## **Electrical control systems ECT and ECC**

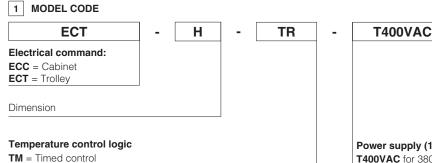
for heating control of molds using planar inductors

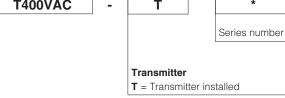


#### ECT, ECC

Electrical control systems designed to power and control MHP planar inductors. The control systems are available in two versions: mobile (ECT) and fixed (ECC). These systems are used for preheating or heating of planar metal elements, such as molds for metals and rubber. They allow for faster, more precise, and efficient temperature control of the molds compared to traditional free flame burners, significantly reducing heating times and eliminating risks associated with the use of combustible gases in production facilities. Each system contains an EPG power generator for inductor power supply. Heating cycles can be performed according to the following integrated control logic:

- Timed control for rapid heating based on a predefined time interval
- Temperature-regulated control for precise closed-loop temperature regulation.





Power supply (1)

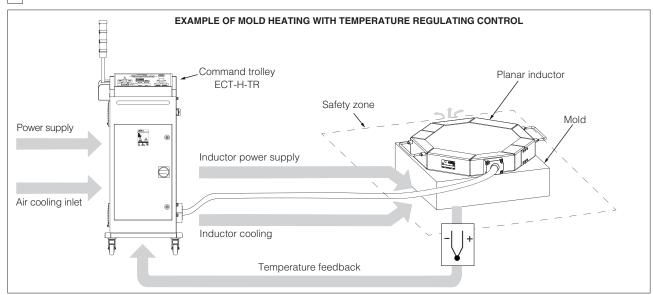
T400VAC for 380-400VAC - 50/60Hz 3-phase T460VAC for 440-460VAC - 50/60Hz 3-phase

(1) For other voltage code, please contact Atos Induction technical office

Note: To transmit data to a PC, the Radio/USB Converter ECD-RV and ECD-SW software are required, which are not included in control system; see Al110 technical table.

#### 2 FUNCTIONAL EXAMPLE

TR = Temperature regulated control



AI700 INDUCTION

#### 3 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Through the integrated EPG generator, the electric control systems power the planar inductor with amplitude and frequency-modulated currents, generating magnetic fields capable of heating the ferromagnetic materials of the molds to be heated. The generator automatically adapts the current modulation to optimize the magnetic coupling between the heating element and the material to be heated. This maximizes the transmitted thermal power and reduces process times.

The electric control systems integrate the following temperature control logics:

#### Timed control

The timer enables the EPG generator for a predetermined time required to reach the desired temperature.

In this condition, the generator supply a constant power for the entire set time interval, at the end of which the heating process is automatically interrupted. The heating time is defined by the user according to the application's needs.

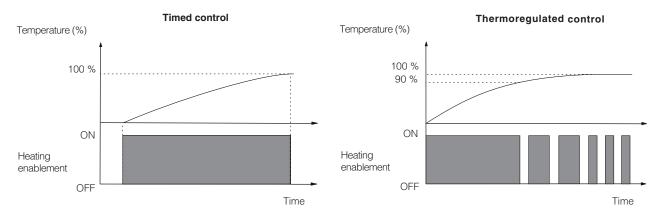


To use the timed control is necessary to verify that, with the set timing, the mold does not exceed the maximum allowable temperature of 350°C for planar inductors.

#### Thermoregulated control

The temperature is precisely regulated in closed loop by the temperature controller through ON/OFF modulation of the Enable signal sent to the EPG generator integrated in the control system. This control logic requires the installation of a sensor (type K thermocouple) to measure the actual temperature of the mold. The sensor output signal is sent to the temperature controller, which compares the value with the set reference temperature. At the beginning of the heating cycle, the Enable command is kept active until reaching about 90% of the desired temperature. Then, the temperature controller will modulate the Enable command appropriately to reach and maintain the set temperature. This control logic allows for high precision in reaching and maintaining the set temperature, cancelling out possible thermal drifts.

The following diagrams show the timed and temperature-controlled control logics.



#### 4 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

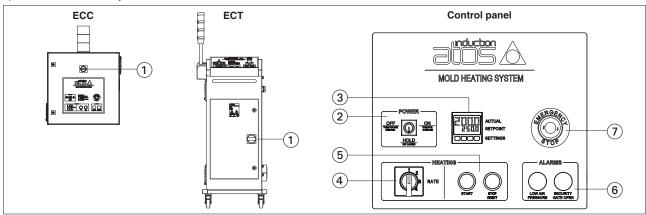
Positioning	During the heating process, the control system must be located in a safe position, outside the buffer zone, see section
Ambient temperature	0°C ÷ +40°C
Max mold temperature	350°C
Relative humidity	30% ÷ 60%
Inlet air pipe diameter	External diameter 12 mm - not supplied
Inlet air pressure	3 ÷ 6 bar
Protection degree [CEI EN 605229]	IP 54
Compliance	CE conformity, according to: EMC 2014/30/UE (EN 61000-6-2; EN 61000-6-4); Low voltage directive 2014/35/UE (EN 60519-1; EN 60519-3); RoHS 2011/65/UE; REACH (CE n° 1907/2006)

#### 5 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Max powe	er [kW]	15
Power supply		3x400 ±10% VAC o 3x460 ±10% VAC
Max power T400VAC [A] consumption (±5%) T460VAC [A]		22,8
		19,8
Frequency	(Hz]	50 ÷ 60
Power factor (cos φ)		0,95
Output	Peak voltage [V]	1200
	Peak current [A]	100
	Frequency [kHz]	4 ÷ 15
Circuit control voltage		24 VDC
Power cable		FG16OR16 4X10 mm <sup>2</sup> (three-phase + GND) - not included

#### 6 CONTROL PANEL AND STOPLIGHT SIGNAL

The control panel is equipped with buttons and indicator lights to control the heating process. The presence of a stoplight signals the operational status of the system.



#### General switch (1)

The main switch allows the control system to be connected to the power supply.

Turn the switch ON to connect the system to the power supply.

Turn the switch OFF to disconnect the system from the power supply.

To open the front door of the trolley/cabinet, the main switch must be in the OFF position.



Turn On: turn the key to the right to ON for five seconds, for enable the power supply of the EPG generator and the temperature controller. The key automatically returns to the HOLD position and cannot be removed. The orange light illuminates on the traffic light.

If the heating element is not properly connected or coupled with the mold to be heated, the control panel cannot be activated, and the red light illuminates on the traffic light.

Turn Off: turn the key to the left to OFF for turn off the control panel. In this position, it is also possible to remove the key to prevent the trolley from being activated.

#### Timer (for EC\*-TM) (3)

The timer allows setting the heating time of the molds without the need for a dedicated thermocouple. The time is displayed on the digital display. The factory pre-set value is 25 minutes.

Press the SET button to enter the time adjustment menu (time1), then press the buttons  $\Diamond \diamondsuit$  to modify the heating cycle time. The heating process will automatically stop at the end of the set time.

At the end of the set time, the heating process will automatically stop. In order to avoid exceeding the maximum allowable temperature of 350°C, it is recommended to perform the first heating cycles with limited time periods, gradually increasing until reaching the desired temperature. During these phases, it is necessary to monitor the temperature of the metal at the points in direct contact with the inductor.

#### Thermostat (for EC\*-TR) (3)

The thermostat controls the mold temperature in a closed loop according to the logic described in section 3.

The set temperature is displayed on the digital display. Press the buttons 介圦 to modify the temperature up to a maximum of 350°C.

The temperature change must be made when the generator is in START mode, otherwise the command will not be received.

The user must place a type K thermocouple on the surface of the mold, at a point in direct contact with the inductor, and connect it to the EC\* trolley thermostat, as shown in section 9.

In this way, the thermocouple will measure one of the hottest points on the mold. It is important to consider that the system will initially heat the surface in contact with the heating blanket, and then uniformly propagate throughout the entire mold volume.

The use of an armored thermocouple is recommended.

#### Heating (4) (5)

#### Power selector (4)

The selector allows you to set 4 different power levels, programmable via software (see section 2 for setting), factory preset with these powers:

2 = 9kW3 = 12kW4 = 15kW1 = 6kW

#### START - STOP/RESET (5)

Using the START-STOP/RESET buttons, it is possible to control the heating process.

START: after setting the power using selector (4), the time (EC\*-TM) or temperature (EC\*-TR) (3), press the button to start the heating process. The green light illuminates on the stoplight.

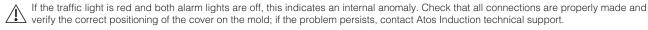
STOP/RESET: press the button to manually interrupt the heating cycle (both in timed and temperature-controlled mode), or only in timed mode, to rearm the system before a new start. The orange light illuminates on the stoplight.

#### Alarm (6)

Two alarm lights, located on the control panel, indicate the failure to start or the forced interruption of heating due to the following anomalies:

- LOW AIR PRESSURE: air pressure in the cooling circuit inlet less than 3 bar.
- SECURITY GATE OPEN: safety barrier open.

Both alarms are accompanied by the red light illuminating on the traffic light.

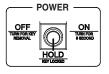


If the thermocouple breaks (only for EC\*-TR), the power supply to the inductor is automatically interrupted. The red light on the stoplight illuminates, and an error message appears on the temperature controller screen. Heating can be restarted only after the thermocouple is repaired.

#### Emergency stop (7)

In case of an emergency, press the EMERGENCY STOP mushroom button to completely turn off the heater.

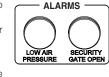












HEATING

RATE



33

AI700 INDUCTION

#### CONNECTION TO PC

The transceiver allows the transmission of diagnostic information about the generator (operational status and alarms) to a computer, as well as the setting of parameters. It is necessary to provide for the use of the radio/USB converter ECD-RV and the related software ECD-SW to enable communication with the PC.

The radio/USB converter can communicate with multiple trolleys/panels equipped with a transceiver, but not simultaneously; see technical table AI110

#### 8 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

To move the control trolley, use the handle located on the front part of the trolley. Once positioned, lock the wheels using the appropriate brakes

Note: to prevent possible damage during shipping, the electric command is delivered with the stoplight disassembled. Mount it before using

ECC and ECT control systems must be positioned outside the safety zone, see technical table Al300 section. [a]. The safety zone must be delimited by a physical barrier equipped with a safety switch.

The safety switch ensures the segregation of the inductor during the heating phases.

Is forbidden enter in the safety zone when the heating is active; in case the barrier is opened, the process is automatically interrupted.

#### 8.1 Electrical Connections

To wire the control system, open the front door, insert the cables through the dedicated cable glands (located on the right side of the trolley or on the bottom of the panel) and connect the terminals to the corresponding terminals. See section 2 for connection specifications.

#### Connection to the power supply

The control system must be connected to the power supply in compliance with the electrical safety regulations in force in the installation

#### Thermocouple connection (only for EC\*-H-TR)

Ensure that the thermocouple is securely positioned between the inductor and the surface of the mold so that it can measure the temperature in the contact zone between the inductor and the mold. Use a type K thermocouple, and the use of armored type ensures greater wear resistance.



An incorrect positioning of the thermocouple would cause errors in the temperature control process, with possible damage of the inductor.

#### Connection of safety switch in the safety zone

The safety switch must be installed to prevent any accidental openings of the barrier, which delimits the safety zone, during the inductor power supply phases.

#### 8.2 Compressed air connection

The ECT carriage and ECC cabinet are equipped with an inlet for compressed air, necessary for the cooling of the planar inductor. Connect the air hose to the quick connector on the right side of the carriage or on the bottom of the panel.

Ensure the air pressure and feeding tube specifications, as indicated in section 4.



At the end of the heating cycle, the air flow continues to be supplied to the heating element to protect the inductor inside. In any case, always remove the heating plate from the hot mold at the end of the heating process

#### 8.3 Connection of the MHP heating plate

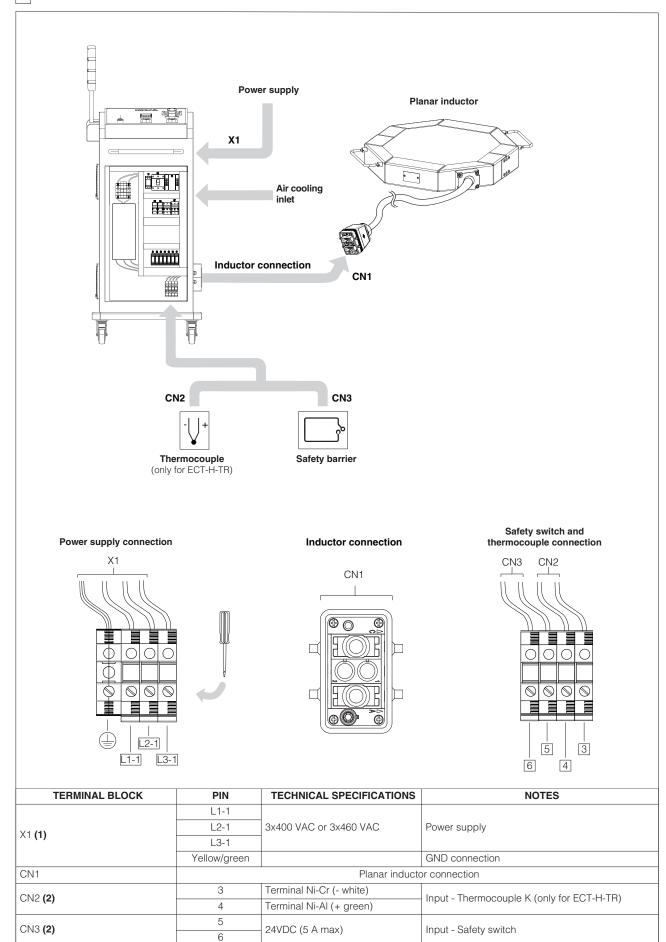
To connect the heating plate, open the front door, remove the wall pass-through cover (on the right side of the carriage or on the bottom of the panel), insert the blanket cable through the wall pass-through and connect the quick connector to the corresponding interface inside the carriage; finally, reassemble the wall pass-through cover. The connector contains the electrical connections and the cooling air duct of the inductor.



The control system can only power one heating element at a time, therefore it is not possible to connect multiple heating elements



All connections must be made exclusively by expert and qualified personnel.



(1) Cable section: min.10 mm<sup>2</sup>; max.16 mm<sup>2</sup>; (2) Cable section max = 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup>

35

Start button remote

-jumper if not used-

Stop/reset button remote -jumper if not used-

9

10

11

12

CN4 (2)

<sup>(1)</sup> Cable section: min.10 mm<sup>2</sup>; max.16 mm<sup>2</sup>; (2) Cable section max = 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup>

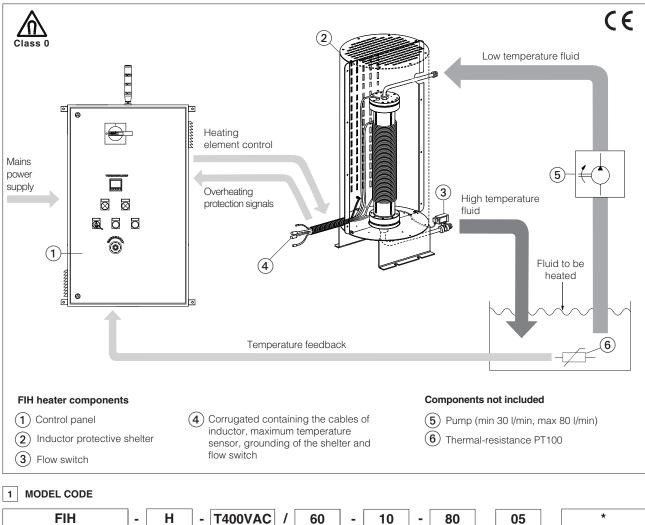


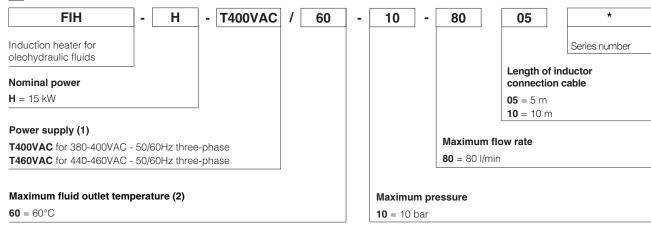
# Induction heaters for oleohydraulic fluids

Designed for rapid and precise heating of mineral and synthetic oils in industrial processes, for example, oil preheating in hydraulic systems and machinery.

These systems allow significant advantages over traditional resistive heating systems:

- · Reduced energy consumption and more efficient heat transmission
- Reduced heating time due to high heat exchanged per unit volume
- Uniform heat distribution within the fluid up to 60°C, avoiding dangerous localized overheating
- Compatibility with fluids of various viscosities [10 ÷ 500 mm<sup>2</sup>/s]
- · Possible integration in off-line filtration circuits
- · High reliability and long life service





- $\textbf{(1)} \ \text{For different supply voltages, please contact Atos Induction's technical department} \\$
- (2) For higher temperatures, please contact Atos Induction's technical department

AI500 INDUCTION

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The fluid heater is designed to heat mineral and synthetic oils (not water-based fluids) through the electromagnetic induction principle. The FIH system consists of an inductor, supplied pre-assembled for connection to the hydraulic circuit, and a control panel.

#### 2.1 Inductor

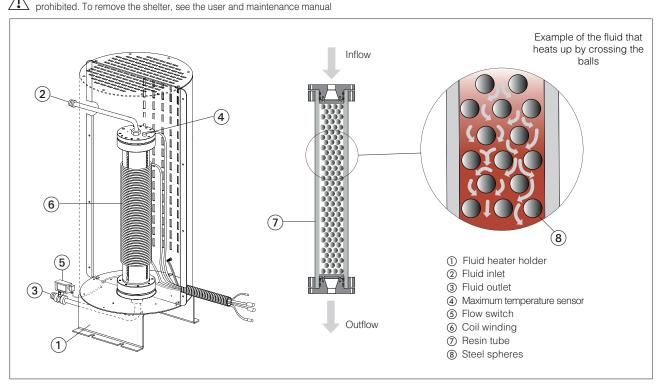
The inductor is composed of a coil wound on a resin tube; at the ends of the tube there are the hydraulic inlet and outlet connections for the fluid passage. Inside the tube there are a series of steel spheres, of uniform diameter, in direct contact with the fluid. When the inductor is powered, the magnetic field generated by the coil penetrates inside the cylinder and heats the steel spheres because of the magnetic induction. The fluid is heated by direct contact with the sphere surfaces, obtaining a uniform distribution of the temperature inside, and avoiding localized overheating as in common resistance heaters. The inductor is equipped with two pre-installed safety systems: a maximum temperature sensor mounted on the upper head, which measures the inductor temperature, and a flow switch located on the outlet pipe, which enables heating only in the presence of fluid flow rate and avoids spheres overheating.

During the heating process the inductor generates an electromagnetic field that could be dangerous for the health of the operators in the close vicinity. The

up of two half-shells, placed on the inductor support.

It is forbidden to remove the shield when the heater is running. If the heater must be started up without shelter or with open shelter, e.g., for maintenance work, it is necessary to ensure a buffer zone around the inductor, with a radius of 1400 mm, inside which access by operators is

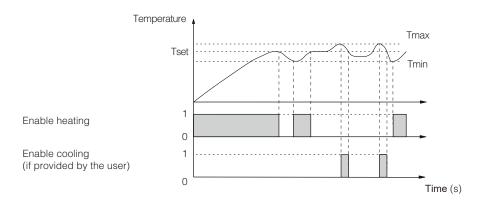
heating element is supplied with a protective shelter which reduces field emissions below human safety limits (Class 0 - UNI EN 12198). The shield is made



#### 2.2 Control panel

The control panel powers the inductor and manages the control logic of the heating cycle and the system diagnostics. The control panel contains the EPG power generator (see table Al100), the thermoregulator and terminal blocks for the connection of the system components. The fluid temperature is precisely regulated in closed-loop control by ON/OFF modulation of the enabling signal sent to the internal EPG generator.

The following diagram shows the logic of the FIH thermoregulated control.



When the heater is started, the fluid temperature increases until it reaches the selected value Tset; once the set point is reached, without external heat sources, the heater control maintains the fluid temperature between the values Tmin and Tset. The temperature Tmin is the value below which the thermoregulator starts heating the oil; Tmin is automatically set 2°C under the selected Tset and cannot be changed.

The control panel provides a contact to automatically activate a fluid cooling system, if provided by the customer. The temperature Tmax represents the value whereby the thermoregulator enables the oil cooling, until it returns to the temperature Tset. Tmax is automatically set 0,5°C above the selected Tset and is not modifiable.

## 3 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Inductor position	Vertical		
Electrical panel position	Wall mounting. The panel must be positioned so that anyone can easily reach all the controls		
Ambient temperature range (for electrical panel)	0°C ÷ +40°C		
Ambient humidity range (for electrical panel)	30% ÷ 60%		
IP protection degree [CEI EN 605229]	Control panel: IP54		
	Inductor: not applicable, avoid contact between the external surface of the tube and liquids		
Electromagnetic emissions [EN UNI 12198]	Class 0		
Compliance	EC Declaration of Conformity valid in accordance with the directives: EMC 2014/30/UE (EN 61000-6-2; EN 61000-6-4); Low voltage 2014/35/UE (EN 60519-1; EN 60519-3); RoHS 2011/65/UE; REACH (CE n° 1907/2006)		

## 4 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal power [kW]		15 ±15%	
Power supply		3x400 ±10% VAC o 3x460 ±10% VAC	
Input current	T400VAC [A]	22,8	
(±5%)	T460VAC [A]	19,8	
Frequency [Hz]		50 ÷ 60	
Power factor (cos φ)		0,95	
Electrical protections		The control panel contains all the necessary protection devices	
Control panel power cable		FG16OR16 4X10 mm <sup>2</sup> (three-phase + ground) - not included	
External cooling system control		24 VDC - 2 A	

## 5 HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS

Max fluid heating temperature [°C]		60	
Max inlet fluid pressure	[bar]	10	
Flow rate	[l/min]	min 30, max 80	
Fluid pressure drop inlet / outlet	[bar]	2 (with 80 l/min flow rate and 500 mm <sup>2</sup> /s fluid viscosity)	
Admissible viscosity [mm <sup>2</sup> /s]		10 ÷ 500	
Hydraulic connections inlet / outlet		G1"	
Fluid filtration degree		ISO 4406 class 20/18/15	

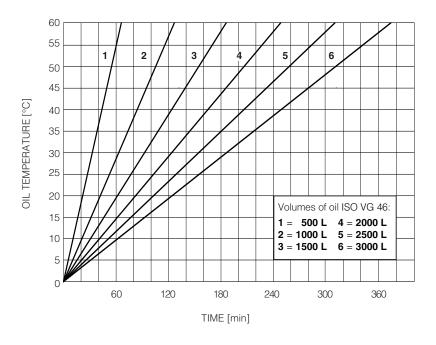
The FIH heater is designed to operate with the following fluids type:

HYDRAULIC FLUID	CLASSIFICATIONS	REFERENCE STANDARD	
Mineral and synthetic oils	HL, HLP, HLPD, HVLP, HVLPD, HFDU, HFDR	DIN 51524; ISO 12922	

For fluids not included in the table, consult the Atos Induction technical department.

Water-based fluids are not permitted because they may damage the heater

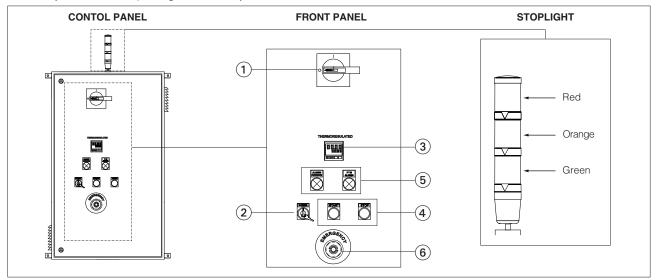
The chart below shows the time required to heat different volumes of ISO VG 46 oil.



39

## 6 CONTROL PANEL AND SIGNALLING STOPLIGHT

The front control panel is equipped with buttons and indicator lights to manage the heating process. At the top of the panel there is a stoplight for remotely visualise of the operating status of the system.



## General disconnector (1)

The general disconnector links the control panel to the power grid and enables the control circuit 24 VDC of the panel. Turn the switch to ON to connect the control panel to the mains.

Turn the switch to OFF to disconnect the control panel from the mains.

The general disconnector must be in the OFF position to open the front door of the cabinet.

#### Key switch (2)

It allows to activate the panel internal power supplies and to prepare the heater to be started.

Switch ON: turn the key to the right to 2, hold for five seconds to enable the power supply to the generator and the thermoregulator.

Once released, the key automatically returns to position **0** and cannot be removed. Orange lights up on the stoplight. If the heating element is not correctly connected to its terminals, the control panel cannot be activated, and the stoplight illuminates red

**Switch OFF**: turn the key to the left to **1** to shut down the control panel. In this position, the key can be removed to prevent the activation of the panel.

#### Thermoregulator (3)

The thermoregulator controls the fluid temperature in closed loop according to the thermoregulated control logic described in section 2.2

The selected temperature Tset is shown on the digital display. Press the buttons  $\diamondsuit$  to change the temperature up to 60°C maximum.

The user must place a PT100 thermo-resistor in the fluid tank and connect it to the control panel, as shown in section **8**.

## Heating 4

The START/STOP buttons can be used to control the heating process.

START: after setting the thermoregulator, press the button to power up the inductor and start heating the fluid. The stoplight turns green.

STOP: press the button to de-energise the inductor and stop the heating process. The stoplight turns orange.

#### Alarms (5)

In order to prevent possible overheating, the heater is equipped with protection systems that interrupt or do not allow the heater start up in the presence of a malfunction:

- Flow switch (supplied with the system): ensures to operates only in presence of fluid flow through the inductor
- Maximum temperature sensor (supplied with the system): monitors that the inlet head temperature does not exceed the safeguard value +70°C. The heating cycle cannot be reactivated until the temperature returns within the safety threshold

Two alarm lights corresponding to the sensors are positioned on the control panel:

ALARM FLOW SWITCH: absence of fluid flow. The stoplight lights red.

PTC ALARM: inductor inlet head temperature greater than  $70^{\circ}$ C. The stoplight lights red.

Note : In case of anomaly the inductor power supply is always interrupted

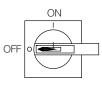
If the stoplight turns red and simultaneously both warning lights are off, this means that there is an internal failure. Check the connections of mains power supply and coil. If the problem persists, contact Atos Induction technical service

In case of thermo-resistor breakage, the inductor supply and the fluid heating are interrupted. The stoplight turns red, and an error message appears on the display of the thermoregulator. The heating can be restarted once the thermo-resistor fault has been solved

## Emergency stop (6)

In the case of an emergency, press the button EMERGENCY STOP to switch off the heater completely.

**Enabling cooling:** The control panel provides a 24 VDC - 2 A source to automatically enable any customer cooling system. See section 2.2 for cooling enable logic.



















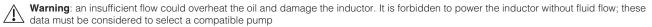
#### **INSTALLATION PRESCRIPTIONS**

The inductor can be connected to a dedicated hydraulic circuit or, if present, it is possible to exploit the off-line filtration circuit, checking the flow and pressure characteristics.

In addition to the heating process, the FIH system can also manage the customer's cooling system to allow total control of the fluid temperature.

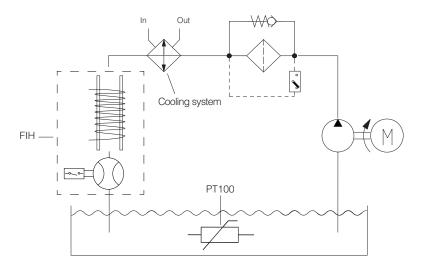
#### 7.1 Requirements and equipment

• Admissible fluid flow rate from 30 I/min to 80 I/min.



- Maximum inlet pressure 10 bar
- The thermoregulated process requires the installation of a temperature sensor in the fluid tank; to this end, it is necessary to connect a PT100 thermo-resistance (not included) to the control panel, see section 8

The following example shows the integration of the FIH heater into a typical off-line circuit.



#### 7.2 Electrical connections

To connect the cables to the control panel, open the panel front door, insert each of them through the corresponding cable gland (located on the bottom side of the panel) and connect the cable ends to the appropriate terminal blocks. See section 🛭 for connection specifications.

#### Connection to the power grid

The control panel must be connected to the mains in accordance with the applicable safety and industrial systems country requirements.

## Connection of the corrugated containing the cables of inductor, maximum temperature sensor, grounding of the shelter and flow switch

The cables of inductor, maximum temperature sensor, grounding of the shelter and flow switch are supplied pre-laid together in a corrugated tube. To connect the components, clamp the corrugated pipe to the fitting (located at the bottom of the panel) and connect the cable ends to the corresponding terminals.

Note: the inductor protective shelter needs to be connected to ground in order to perform shielding function correctly



igwedge The control panel can supply only one inductor at a time, so it is not possible to connect several inductors to a panel



Use only the cables supplied with the heater. Due to their special design, the inductor connection cables cannot be shortened or extended. Please select the required length carefully from the available lengths, see section 1

## Connection of PT100 thermo-resistor

The thermo-resistor is necessary to monitor the temperature of the fluid tank and to perform temperature control. For correct temperature measurement, use only 2- or 3-wire PT100 sensors. It is advisable to choose shielded sensors to reduce possible interference.

#### Connection of external cooling device (if present)

Verify that the cooling system can be properly driven through the 24 VDC - 2 A source provided by the control panel.



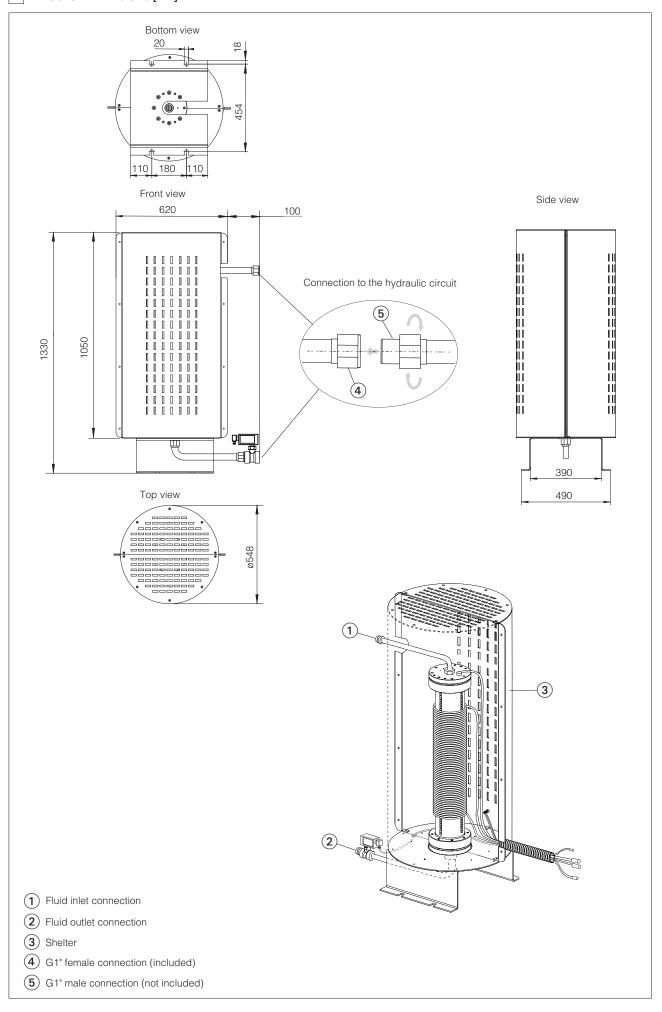
All connections must be performed exclusively by qualified personnel

AI500 INDUCTION

<sup>(3)</sup> Cable section: min.10 mm<sup>2</sup>; max.16 mm<sup>2</sup>; (4) Max. cable section 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup>

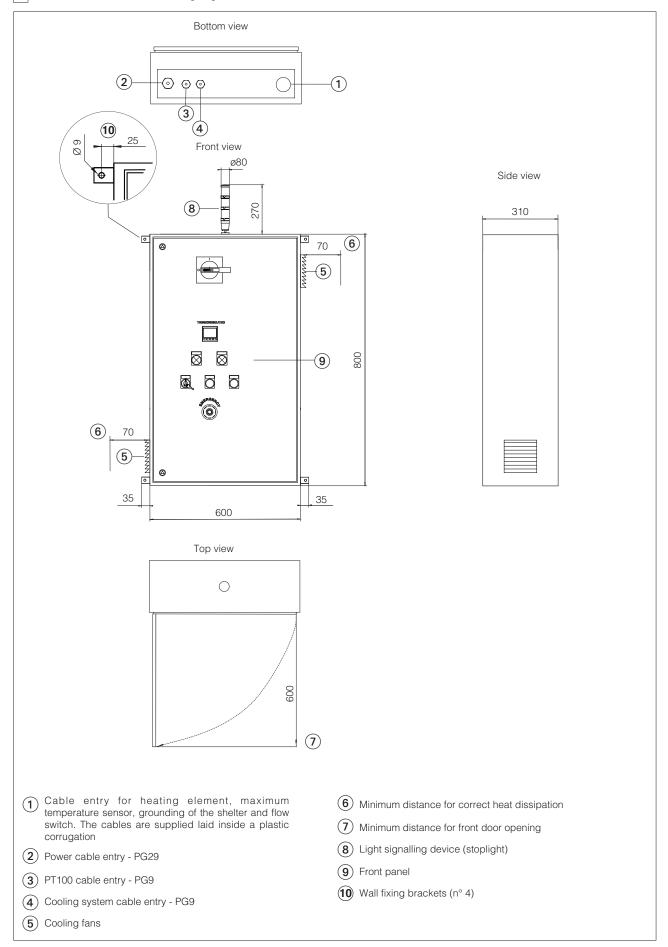
<sup>(5)</sup> Ready for three-wire PT100 sensor + shield cable (optional). For connection of two-wire sensors, jumper terminals 9 and 11

# 9 INDUCTOR DIMENSIONS [mm]



43

# 10 CONTROL PANEL DIMENSIONS [mm]



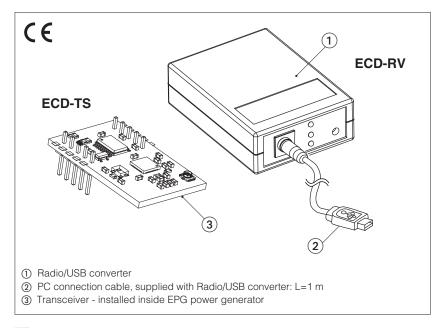
## 11 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

**Al100** Electronic power generators



# **Electronic communication devices**

for EPG Electronic Power Generators



#### **ECD**

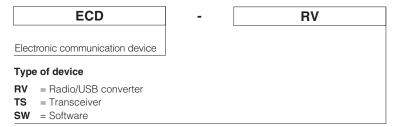
Electronic communication devices designed to monitor the operating parameters of EPG generators of Atos Induction heating systems.

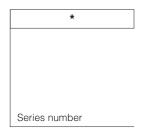
They allow the wireless transmission of the diagnostic information form EPG power generator to a PC, such as the operating status of the system and any alarms

The system consists of an ECD-TS transceiver module, preinstalled in the EPG generator, and a USB/radio converter ECD-RV to be connected to the PC through USB port; see section 2.

The communication between the devices is managed by ECD-SW software, to be installed on the PC. The software is supplied together with the ECD-RV radio/USB converter.

## 1 MODEL CODE





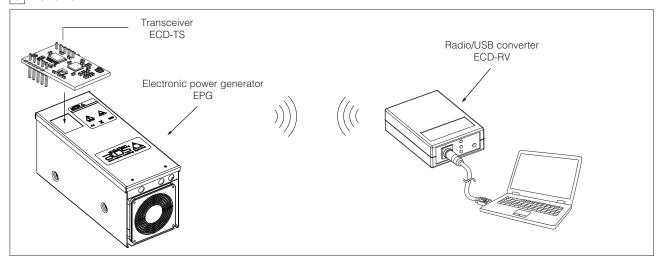
## 2 COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

The ECD system includes the following devices:

- ECD-TS: the transceiver is preinstalled in the EPG generator.

  See the E-MAN-ECD manual "ECD Radio Modules for Electronic Power Generators" for the installation procedure of the ECT-TS module.
- ECD-RV: Radio/USB converter to be connected to PC or laptops via USB port A type. The radio module dialogues with the ECD-TS counterpart module installed in the power generator. The radio/USB converter can communicate with several EPG generators equipped with an ECD-TS transceiver; however, simultaneous communications are not possible, the communication can be established with one device at time.
- ECD-SW: software developed by Atos Induction to manage communication between ECD-TS and ECD-RV modules and to display process data.

## 3 FUNCTIONAL EXAMPLE



Al110 INDUCTION

4 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION - see E-MAN-ECD manual for a detailed description of the functions and use of the software

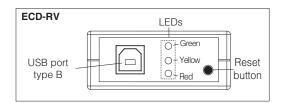
Through the ECD-SW software it is possible to monitor, in real time, the operating parameters of the power generator. In order to establish the communication with the generator follow the next steps:

- 1) Connect the ECD-RV radio converter to the PC's USB port by the cable supplied with the module. Once connected, the converter is immediately ready and does not require external power sources.
- 2) Start the ECD-SW software, previously installed on the PC.
- 3) Power the EPG generator to connect with.
- 4) On the main screen of the software (HOME), insert the generator's serial number in the software box "Device Serial Num." (1). The serial number is shown on the generator's internal board and is visible through the window on the cover, see section (7) of tech. table Al100. The serial number consists of a letter and a number (for example M77).
- 5) Click on the software box "Connect" (2): if the connection is successful, in the box "Power Set" will appear the value of the maximum output power set on the generator. Otherwise, no number will be displayed in the box. This connection operation is necessary every time the software is started. If a new generator is to be connected, (the previous one must be disconnected using the "Disconnect" box) enter the new serial code, and press the "Connect" box again.

The operating status of ECD-RV is represented by three LEDs on the converter front panel:

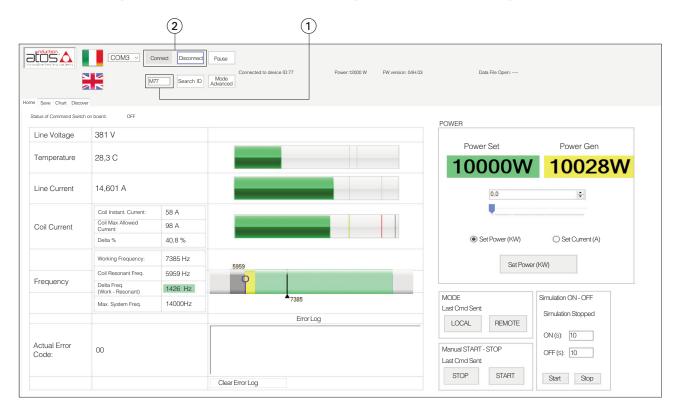
- Green LED ON: unit powered
- Yellow and Red LEDs flashing: data transfer to and from the module

In case of communication problems, it is possible to restart the ECD-RV converter. To reboot the radio module, press the reset button positioned on the front of the converter (using a little screwdriver), hold for a second and release it; repeat the steps from point 4).



The main page (HOME) shows the main information of the induction process. This essential tool allows you to check the correct system functioning, facilitating remote assistance in case of faults.

Below is shown the page (HOME) with the main parameters; to view the English version click on the British flag at the top left.



- Line Voltage: line voltage measured at generator input
- Temperature: internal generator temperature
- Line current: current absorbed by the generator
- Coil current: instantaneous current supplied to the heating element, maximum current allowed and margin between the two values
- Frequency: working frequency, resonance electric frequency and difference between the two values
- Actual Error Code: any system errors are listed here; for a description of the error codes see the E-MAN-EPG generator user manual
- Power Set: maximum output power set on the generator
- Power Gen: instantaneous power supplied to the heating element

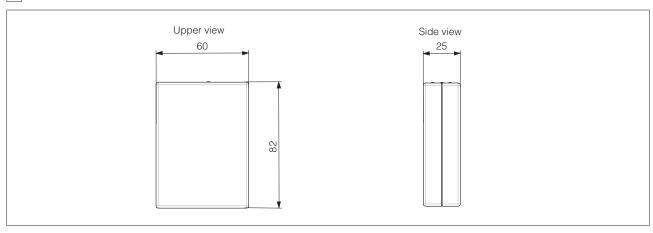
# 5 MAINS CHARACTERISTICS

Transmission frequency	868 MHz		
Transmission power	10 mW		
Radio range	up to 150 m in open field		
Compliance	EC Declaration of Conformity valid in accordance with the directives: 2004/108/CEE (EN 301 489-03; EN 301 489-01; EN 55022 + A1 ; EN 61000-4-1 ; IEC 61000 – 4-3); 1999/05/CE (R&TTE); ETS 300.220-2; ETS 300.220-1		

# 6 MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Operating System	Window 7, 8, 10			
USB port	1.1; A type			
Processor	32 bit (x86)			
RAM	1 Gb			

# 7 DIMENSIONS OF ECD-RV [mm]



# 8 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Al100	Electronic power generators	E-MAN-ECD	Radio Modules for Electronic Power Generator User Manual
AI700	Electronic command trolleys		





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