



## **Ferrites and accessories**

Toroids  
R 16.0, R 17.0

**Series/Type:** B64290  
**Date:** September 2006

**R 16.0 × 9.60 × 6.30**
**B64290L0045**
**R 17.0 × 10.7 × 6.80**
**B64290L0652**

■ Epoxy coating

**R 16.0 × 9.60 × 6.30 (mm)**
**R 0.630 × 0.378 × 0.248 (inch)**

### Dimensions

$d_a$ (mm)	$d_i$ (mm)	Height (mm)	$d_a$ (inch)	$d_i$ (inch)	Height (inch)	
16.0 ±0.4	9.6 ±0.3	6.30 ±0.2	0.630 ±0.016	0.378 ±0.012	0.248 ±0.008	uncoated <sup>1)</sup>
17.2 max.	8.5 min.	7.3 max.	0.677 max.	0.335 min.	0.287 max.	coated

### Characteristics and ordering codes

Material	$A_L$ value nH	$\mu_i$ (approx.)	Ordering code	Magnetic characteristics				Approx. weight g
				$\Sigma I/A$ mm <sup>-1</sup>	$l_e$ mm	$A_e$ mm <sup>2</sup>	$V_e$ mm <sup>3</sup>	
N87	1420 ±25%	2200	B64290L0045X087	1.95	38.52	19.73	760	3.7
N30	2770 ±25%	4300	B64290L0045X830					
T65	3350 ±30%	5200	B64290L0045X065					
T35	3870 ±25%	6000	B64290L0045X035					
T37	4190 ±25%	6500	B64290L0045X037					
T38	6440 ±30%	10000	B64290L0045X038					

■ Epoxy coating

**R 17.0 × 10.7 × 6.80 (mm)**
**R 0.669 × 0.421 × 0.268 (inch)**

### Dimensions

$d_a$ (mm)	$d_i$ (mm)	Height (mm)	$d_a$ (inch)	$d_i$ (inch)	Height (inch)	
17.0 ±0.4	10.7 ±0.3	6.80 ±0.2	0.669 ±0.016	0.421 ±0.012	0.268 ±0.008	uncoated <sup>1)</sup>
18.2 max.	9.6 min.	7.8 max.	0.717 max.	0.378 min.	0.307 max.	coated

### Characteristics and ordering codes

Material	$A_L$ value nH	$\mu_i$ (approx.)	Ordering code	Magnetic characteristics				Approx. weight g
				$\Sigma I/A$ mm <sup>-1</sup>	$l_e$ mm	$A_e$ mm <sup>2</sup>	$V_e$ mm <sup>3</sup>	
N87	1390 ±25%	2200	B64290L0652X087	2.00	42.00	21.04	884	4.4
N30	2710 ±25%	4300	B64290L0652X830					
T65	3250 ±30%	5200	B64290L0652X065					
T35	3770 ±25%	6000	B64290L0652X035					
T37	4080 ±25%	6500	B64290L0652X037					
T38	6280 ±30%	10000	B64290L0652X038					

1) On request

### **Mechanical stress and mounting**

Ferrite cores have to meet mechanical requirements during assembling and for a growing number of applications. Since ferrites are ceramic materials one has to be aware of the special behavior under mechanical load.

As valid for any ceramic material, ferrite cores are brittle and sensitive to any shock, fast changing or tensile load. Especially high cooling rates under ultrasonic cleaning and high static or cyclic loads can cause cracks or failure of the ferrite cores.

For detailed information see Data Book 2007, chapter “General – Definitions, 8.1”.

### **Effects of core combination on $A_L$ value**

Stresses in the core affect not only the mechanical but also the magnetic properties. It is apparent that the initial permeability is dependent on the stress state of the core. The higher the stresses are in the core, the lower is the value for the initial permeability. Thus the embedding medium should have the greatest possible elasticity.

For detailed information see Data Book 2007, chapter “General – Definitions, 8.2”.

### **Heating up**

Ferrites can run hot during operation at higher flux densities and higher frequencies.

### **NiZn-materials**

The magnetic properties of NiZn-materials can change irreversible in high magnetic fields.

### **Processing notes**

- The start of the winding process should be soft. Else the flanges may be destroyed.
- To strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mount.
- To long soldering time at high temperature (>300 °C) may effect coplanarity or pin arrangement.
- Not following the processing notes for soldering of the J-leg terminals may cause solderability problems at the transformer because of pollution with Sn oxyd of the tin bath or burned insulation of the wire. For detailed information see Data Book 2007, chapter “Processing notes, 2.2”.
- The dimensions of the hole arrangement have fixed values and should be understood as a recommendation for drilling the printed circuit board. For dimensioning the pins, the group of holes can only be seen under certain conditions, as they fit into the given hole arrangement. To avoid problems when mounting the transformer, the manufacturing tolerances for positioning the customers’ drilling process must be considered by increasing the hole diameter.

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