

CARLITE®

M-3, M-4, M-5, M-6 GRAIN-ORIENTED ELECTRICAL STEELS







Large Generators

Transformer Cores

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS GRAIN-ORIENTED ELECTRICAL STEELS are

used most effectively in transformer cores having wound or sheared and stamped laminations with the magnetic flux path entirely or predominately in the rolling direction. They also are used in large generators and other apparatus when the design permits the directional magnetic characteristics to be used efficiently.



CARLITE[®]

Product Description

Grain-Oriented Electrical Steels are iron-silicon alloys that were developed to provide the low core loss and high permeability required for efficient and economical electrical transformers. First produced commercially by Cleveland-Cliffs, these magnetic materials exhibit their superior magnetic properties in the rolling direction. This directionality occurs because the steels are specially processed to create a very high proportion of grains within the steel, which have similarly oriented atomic crystalline structures relative to the rolling direction.

In iron-silicon alloys, this atomic structure is cubic and the crystals are most easily magnetized in a direction parallel to the cube edges. By a combination of precise steel composition, rigidly controlled cold-rolling and annealing procedures, the crystals of these oriented electrical steels are aligned with their cube edges nearly parallel to the direction in which the steel is rolled. Consequently, they provide superior permeability and lower core loss when magnetized in this direction.

Since the inception of oriented electrical steels in 1933, our Research and Development team has continued to develop new and improved grades to provide the electrical industry with core materials for the manufacture of more efficient electrical apparatus.

FORMS AND STANDARD SIZES

Nominal Thickness

M-3: 0.009 in. (0.23 mm) M-4: 0.011 in. (0.27 mm) M-5: 0.012 in. (0.30 mm) M-6: 0.014 in. (0.35 mm)

Width

Maximum: 36.22 in. (920 mm) Minimum: 0.75 in. (19 mm)

Inside Coil Diameter

Master Coil 20.0 in. (508 mm) Slit Width Coil 16.0 and 20.0 in. (406 and 508 mm)

CARLITE 3 SURFACE INSULATION

Cleveland-Cliffs' CARLITE[®] Grain-Oriented Electrical Steels (GOES) products are supplied with CARLITE 3 insulative coating, an inorganic coating equivalent to ASTM A976 C-5. CARLITE 3 insulation is ideal for materials that will be used in the form of sheared laminations for power transformers and other apparatus with high volts per turn. In addition to supplying all the benefits of C-5 insulation, CARLITE 3 provides other important advantages, which include:

- Potential for reduced transformer building factor from added resistance to elastic strain damage
- Potential for reduction of magnetostriction related transformer noise
- High stacking factor
- Easy assembly due to smoothness of coating (low coefficient of friction)



Sample chemically etched to reveal grain structure.



CARLITE[®]

Specifications

In terms of maximum core loss, Cleveland-Cliffs CARLITE GOES specifications are determined at 15 kG and 17 kG at 60 Hz. Core loss grading is conducted using assheared single sheet test samples, which are tested in accordance with ASTM test method A804. Peak permeability is specified at 10 Oe. Permeability grading is conducted using stress relief annealed Epstein samples tested in accordance with ASTM test method A343. Samples are secured from each end of the coil and the higher core loss and lower permeability values are used for certification of conformance to product grade guarantees.

TABLE 1 – GUARANTEED CORE LOSS AND LAMINATION FACTOR

Product	Approximate	Nominal	Assumed	Assumed Density, gm/cm³ Ω-m, x10 ⁻⁸	Maximum Core Loss Watts per pound			Minimum Peak	Minimum	
Name Eq	Equivalent ASTM Grades				50 Hz		60 Hz		Permeability at 10 Oe	Lamination Factor, %
				15 kG	17 kG	15 kG	17 kG			
M-3 CARLITE	23G045 23H070	0.009 (0.23)			0.340	0.530	0.445	0.700	1780	94.5%
M-4 CARLITE	27G051 27H074	0.011 (0.27)	7.65	51	0.390	390 0.560 0.510 0.740	1780	95.0%		
M-5 CARLITE	30G058 30H083	0.012 (0.30)	60.7	51	0.440	0.630	0.580	0.830	1780	95.5%
M-6 CARLITE	35G066 35H094	0.014 (0.35)			0.500	0.710	0.660	0.940	1780	96.0%

TABLE 2 – TYPICAL CORE LOSS AND LAMINATION FACTOR

Product	Approximate	Nominal	Assumed Resistivity,		ed Resistivity			Typical Peak		
Name	amo Equivalent Inickness, De	Density, gm/cm³	1151Ly, O_m v10-8	50 Hz		60 Hz		Permeability at 10 Oe	Lamination Factor, %	
					15 kG	17 kG	15 kG	17 kG		
M-3 CARLITE	23G045 23H070	0.009 (0.23)		51	0.304	0.457	0.394	0.585	1844	96.1%
M-4 CARLITE	27G051 27H074	0.011 (0.27)	7.65		0.351	0.518	0.460	0.670	1845	96.9%
M-5 CARLITE	30G058 30H083	0.012 (0.30)	7.05		0.390	0.566	0.513	0.736	1834	97.2%
M-6 CARLITE	35G066 35H094	0.014 (0.35)			0.440	0.627	0.582	0.823	1848	97.2%

The core loss and exciting power of the Cleveland-Cliffs TRAN-COR® H grades are determined by magnetic tests performed in accordance with general procedures approved by the American Society for Testing and Materials. The following conditions apply:

1. Results for as-sheared single sheet specimens from fully processed material cut parallel to the rolling direction of the coil and tested per ASTM A804

2. Density of all grades (7.65 gm/cm³) per ASTM A343

ASTM A664 is a grade identification system for electrical steels. While this system has not been widely adopted by the manufacturers and consumers of electrical steels, it is used in ASTM A876 to designate various grades of grain oriented electrical steel.



Surface Insulation & Lamination Factor Curves

SURFACE INSULATION CURVES

Figure 1 (right) shows the variation of surface insulation resistivity versus pressure. The range of surface insulation resistivity values between the upper and lower lines are typical of those for CARLITE 3 insulated surfaces as determined by the Franklin Test method (ASTM A717). However, the user should recognize that the normally small variations in mill oxide and coating thickness within a lot necessitate allowing for test values lower, as well as higher, than those shown in the curves.

LAMINATION FACTOR

Lamination factor is the measure of compactness of an electrical steel core. This is also referred to as "stacking factor" and "space factor." Lamination factor is the ratio of the equivalent "solid" volume, calculated from weight and density of the steel, to the actual volume of the compressed pack, determined from its dimensions. Special processing gives Cleveland-Cliffs' Grain-Oriented Electrical Steels exceptionally and consistently high lamination factors.

TEST METHOD

The lamination factor of electrical steels is determined from measurements of a stack of Epstein strips under known pressure, in accordance with ASTM A719. Figure 2 (below) illustrates how the ASTM lamination factor varies as a function of pressure for Cleveland-Cliffs Grain-Oriented Electrical Steels. The values shown are representative of the lamination factor determined by this test.



Representative lamination factors for Cleveland-Cliffs Grain-Oriented Electrical Steels at various pressures.



Typical surface insulation characteristics of Cleveland-Cliffs Grain-Oriented Electrical Steels at various pressures as determined by the Franklin Test.



Surface Insulation & Lamination Factor Curves

TABLE 3

Ultimate Tensile Strength in rolling direction, psi. (MPa)	51,000	(352)
Yield Strength in rolling direction, psi. (MPa)	48,000	(331)
Percent Elongation in 2" in. rolling direction	9	-
Microhardness (Knoop Hardness Number, HK)	167	-
Equivalent Rockwell B Scale Hardness	81	-
Modulus of Elasticity, psi. (MPa)*		
in rolling direction	17,700,000	(122,000)
at 20° to rolling direction	20,800,000	(143,000)
at 45° to rolling direction	34,300,000	(236,000)
at 55° to rolling direction	37,500,000	(258,000)
at right angles to rolling direction	29,000,000	(200,000)

*Values may vary as much as plus or minus 5%.

Magnetostriction

The magnetostriction coefficients are inherent to CARLITE Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel, owing to the degree of grain orientation, low residual strain after thermal flattening and high degree of residual tension imparted by the CARLITE 3 coating.

The information below, while purely comparative in nature, is considered to be representative of Cleveland-Cliffs' CARLITE Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel products.

TABLE 4 – COMPARATIVE MAGNETOSTRICTION

	Nominal	Magnetostriction x 10 ⁸ 60 Hz			
Grade	Thickness,				
	in. (mm)	15 kG	17 kG		
M-3 CARLITE	0.009 (0.23)	-80	-94		
M-4 CARLITE	0.011 (0.27)	-93	-116		
M-5 CARLITE	0.012 (0.30)	-94	-125		
M-6 CARLITE	0.014 (0.35)	-97	-124		

TEST METHOD

The data is meant for comparative purposes only and was developed using Epstein specimens from representative samples which were prepared in accordance with ASTM A876. While there are no agreed upon standard testing methods for magnetostriction, the data was acquired using an accelerometer-based measurement of crossover-to-tip displacement of many individual Epstein strips which were tested at a frequency of 60 Hz at the inductions shown abo ve. The magnetostriction values are, to our best knowledge, believed to be representative of commercially produced materials.



Thickness, Width, Camber & Flatness Tolerances

TABLE 5 – THICKNESS TOLERANCES

	Nominal	Thickness, in. (mm)				
Grade	Thickness, in. (mm)	Minimum	Maximum			
M-3 CARLITE	0.009 (0.23)	0.0075 (0.190)	0.0100 (0.254)			
M-4 CARLITE	0.011 (0.27)	0.0095 (0.241)	0.0120 (0.305)			
M-5 CARLITE	0.012 (0.30)	0.0105 (0.267)	0.0130 (0.330)			
M-6 CARLITE	0.014 (0.35)	0.0125 (0.318)	0.0150 (0.381)			

The aim thickness values are based on the test sample weight, plus typical coating thickness, such as would be measured using a contacting micrometer. The typical coating thickness is 0.0002 - 0.0004 in. (0.005 - 0.010 mm). Thickness measured at any point on the sheet not less than 0.375 in. (10 mm) from an edge shall not deviate more than +/- 0.0010 in. (0.025 mm) from the average thickness of the test lot or coil.

TABLE 6 – WIDTH TOLERANCES

Specified Width, in. (mm)	Tolerance over, in. (mm)	Tolerance under, in. (mm)
To 4 (102) inclusive	0.005 (0.127)	0.005 (0.127)
Over 4 to 9 (102 to 229) inclusive	0.007 (0.178)	0.007 (0.178)
Over 9 to 15 (229 to 381) inclusive	0.010 (0.254)	0.010 (0.254)
Over 15 (381) inclusive	0.016 (0.406)	0.016 (0.406)

CAMBER TOLERANCES

The deviation of a side edge from a straight line over a length of 80 in. (2 m), or a fraction thereof, shall not exceed 0.1 in. (2.54 mm).

FLATNESS TOLERANCES

Because of the wide range of processing treatments employed to meet the published core loss values for the various types and classes of flat rolled electrical steels, and because ordinary supplemental flattening operations employed on other steel products cannot be used due to their effects on magnetic quality, it has not been feasible to prepare flatness tolerance tables for flat-rolled electrical steel. Some applications, and certain types of fabricating techniques for construction of magnetic cores, are tolerant of certain flatness deviations. However, it is generally recognized that sharp, short waves and buckles are objectionable and should be avoided as much as possible. The producer should determine the flatness requirements for its particular application and the suitability of this electrical steel.



Manufacturing Specifications

TABLE 7

Thickness	0.009 in. (0.23 mm) 0.011 in. (0.27 mm) 0.012 in. (0.30 mm) 0.014 in. (0.35 mm)	M-4 M-5
Width	Master coils are ava	ilable in widths up to 36.22 in. (920 mm)
Coils-Slit	Minimum width Inside diameters	0.75 in. (19 mm) Narrower – Inquire 16.0 in. (406 mm) 20.0 in. (508 mm)
Coils-Not Slit	Inside diameter	20.0 in. (508 mm)
Approximate Coil Weight	335 lb. per in. of wid	Ith (600 kg per 100 mm of width)



Typical Values of Core Loss

At 50 and 60 Hz for Typical Specimens of Cleveland-Cliffs Oriented CARLITE Coated Electrical Steels

	Core Loss (W/Ib.) – ASTM A804 (Sheet Specimens)									
Flux Density (kG)		-3 Oriented	0.011 in. M-4 Oriented CARLITE			-5 Oriented LITE	0.014 in. M-6 Oriented CARLITE			
(100.)	50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz		
1	0.00147	0.00192	0.00183	0.00242	0.00195	0.00259	0.00247	0.00329		
2	0.00257	0.00742	0.00702	0.00928	0.00757	0.0101	0.00928	0.0124		
3	0.0125	0.0163	0.0152	0.0202	0.0165	0.0220	0.0199	0.0267		
4	0.0218	0.0285	0.0265	0.0347	0.0286	0.0381	0.0342	0.0458		
5	0.0336	0.0438	0.0400	0.0528	0.0437	0.0580	0.0518	0.0694		
6	0.0477	0.0621	0.0564	0.0742	0.0617	0.0819	0.0728	0.0973		
7	0.0641	0.0834	0.0753	0.0990	0.0828	0.110	0.0971	0.130		
8	0.0829	0.108	0.0968	0.127	0.107	0.142	0.125	0.166		
9	0.104	0.135	0.121	0.159	0.134	0.178	0.156	0.208		
10	0.128	0.166	0.148	0.195	0.165	0.218	0.191	0.254		
11	0.154	0.200	0.179	0.236	0.199	0.263	0.230	0.305		
12	0.183	0.238	0.214	0.281	0.238	0.314	0.273	0.363		
13	0.217	0.282	0.253	0.333	0.281	0.371	0.322	0.427		
14	0.255	0.331	0.298	0.391	0.330	0.435	0.376	0.498		
15	0.303	0.393	0.353	0.462	0.390	0.513	0.440	0.582		
16	0.363	0.467	0.418	0.546	0.462	0.605	0.517	0.683		
17	0.455	0.581	0.514	0.666	0.566	0.736	0.625	0.823		
18	0.609	0.773	0.658	0.845	0.719	0.930	0.776	1.02		
19	0.795	0.999	0.770	0.990	0.898	1.15	0.921	1.19		
		Core	e Loss (W/lb.)	– ASTM A343	(Epstein Spec	imens)				
1	0.00154	0.00201	0.00189	0.00249	0.00195	0.00260	0.00251	0.00334		
2	0.00581	0.00762	0.00707	0.00935	0.0075	0.0100	0.00921	0.0123		
3	0.0127	0.0167	0.0153	0.0202	0.0164	0.0219	0.0197	0.0265		
4	0.0222	0.0291	0.0264	0.0346	0.0285	0.0381	0.0338	0.0453		
5	0.0343	0.0447	0.0402	0.0531	0.0437	0.0582	0.0513	0.0687		
6	0.0489	0.0636	0.0568	0.0748	0.0620	0.0823	0.0721	0.0964		
7	0.0659	0.0858	0.0761	0.100	0.0833	0.111	0.0964	0.129		
8	0.0854	0.111	0.0981	0.129	0.108	0.143	0.124	0.165		
9	0.107	0.140	0.123	0.162	0.136	0.180	0.155	0.207		
10	0.132	0.172	0.151	0.198	0.166	0.220	0.190	0.253		
11	0.159	0.207	0.182	0.239	0.201	0.266	0.229	0.305		
12	0.189	0.246	0.217	0.285	0.240	0.317	0.273	0.362		
13	0.223	0.291	0.255	0.336	0.283	0.374	0.321	0.425		
14	0.263	0.341	0.300	0.395	0.332	0.438	0.375	0.496		
15	0.311	0.402	0.354	0.463	0.390	0.513	0.437	0.578		
16	0.374	0.481	0.421	0.550	0.463	0.606	0.512	0.676		
17	0.468	0.598	0.520	0.673	0.563	0.733	0.612	0.806		
18	0.631	0.801	0.680	0.872	0.717	0.925	0.765	1.00		
19	0.824	1.03	0.845	1.090	0.895	1.15	0.943	1.22		



Typical Values of RMS Exciting Power

At 50 and 60 Hz for Typical Specimens of Cleveland-Cliffs Oriented CARLITE Coated Electrical Steels

	Exciting Power (rms VA/Ib.) - ASTM A804 (Sheet Specimens)									
Flux Density (kG)	0.009 in. M CAR	-3 Oriented LITE		0.011 in. M-4 Oriented CARLITE		-5 Oriented	0.014 in. M-6 Oriented CARLITE			
(110.)	50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz		
1	0.00458	0.00560	0.00472	0.00583	0.00418	0.00521	0.00406	0.00516		
2	0.0152	0.0186	0.0154	0.0192	0.0138	0.0174	0.0134	0.0173		
3	0.0300	0.0369	0.0305	0.0381	0.0275	0.0348	0.0270	0.0350		
4	0.0479	0.0592	0.0488	0.0613	0.0447	0.0567	0.0443	0.0576		
5	0.0683	0.0846	0.0699	0.0881	0.0650	0.0827	0.0651	0.0848		
6	0.0910	0.113	0.0937	0.118	0.0882	0.112	0.0893	0.116		
7	0.116	0.144	0.120	0.152	0.114	0.147	0.117	0.153		
8	0.143	0.179	0.149	0.189	0.144	0.185	0.148	0.193		
9	0.173	0.217	0.181	0.231	0.177	0.228	0.183	0.239		
10	0.207	0.259	0.218	0.277	0.215	0.276	0.222	0.290		
11	0.244	0.306	0.258	0.329	0.258	0.331	0.266	0.348		
12	0.288	0.360	0.306	0.389	0.309	0.396	0.318	0.414		
13	0.343	0.429	0.365	0.463	0.372	0.476	0.379	0.493		
14	0.410	0.511	0.437	0.553	0.456	0.580	0.456	0.591		
15	0.521	0.645	0.552	0.694	0.582	0.733	0.571	0.734		
16	0.687	0.843	0.711	0.883	0.783	0.975	0.761	0.965		
17	1.20	1.45	1.25	1.53	1.45	1.78	1.38	1.71		
18	3.19	3.84	3.50	4.25	4.11	4.99	4.16	5.01		
19	11.7	14.1	12.4	15.1	13.8	16.8	15.2	18.2		
		Exciting	Power (rms VA	/lb.) - ASTM A	.343 (Epstein S	Specimens)				
1	0.00413	0.00504	0.00424	0.00524	0.00398	0.00496	0.00393	0.00499		
2	0.0139	0.0171	0.0141	0.0176	0.0135	0.0171	0.0132	0.0169		
3	0.0279	0.0343	0.0283	0.0354	0.0274	0.0347	0.0267	0.0346		
4	0.0449	0.0555	0.0457	0.0574	0.0448	0.0569	0.0440	0.0572		
5	0.0645	0.0799	0.0659	0.0831	0.0652	0.0831	0.0648	0.0844		
6	0.0862	0.107	0.0887	0.112	0.0887	0.113	0.0889	0.116		
7	0.110	0.137	0.114	0.145	0.115	0.147	0.116	0.152		
8	0.136	0.170	0.142	0.181	0.145	0.186	0.147	0.193		
9	0.165	0.206	0.173	0.221	0.178	0.229	0.182	0.238		
10	0.196	0.246	0.208	0.265	0.215	0.277	0.221	0.288		
11	0.232	0.291	0.248	0.316	0.259	0.332	0.264	0.345		
12	0.274	0.343	0.294	0.374	0.309	0.396	0.314	0.409		
13	0.325	0.406	0.351	0.445	0.371	0.474	0.372	0.484		
14	0.392	0.489	0.424	0.537	0.452	0.575	0.444	0.575		
15	0.494	0.612	0.533	0.669	0.572	0.722	0.544	0.699		
16	0.683	0.839	0.726	0.901	0.788	0.980	0.713	0.904		
17	1.17	1.41	1.24	1.52	1.34	1.65	1.16	1.43		
18	3.24	3.90	3.72	4.52	3.76	4.57	3.43	4.13		
19	14.7	17.7	16.4	20.0	14.7	18.0	14.4	17.2		



CARLITE[®]

Core Loss Curve – M-3 CARLITE











CARLITE®

Core Loss Curve – M-5 CARLITE



ELUX DENSITY, KG



CARLITE®



ELUX DENSITY, KG



Exciting Power Curve – M-3 CARLITE





Exciting Power Curve – M-4 CARLITE







Exciting Power Curve – M-5 CARLITE





Exciting Power Curve – M-6 CARLITE













D-C Magnetization Curve – M-4 CARLITE



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FLUX DENSITY, KG







FLUX DENSITY, KG







ELUX DENSITY, KG



D-C Hysteresis Loops – M-6 CARLITE



FLUX DENSITY, KG



About Cleveland-Cliffs Inc.

Cleveland-Cliffs is the largest flat-rolled steel producer in North America. Founded in 1847 as a mine operator, Cliffs also is the largest manufacturer of iron ore pellets in North America. The Company is vertically integrated from mined raw materials and direct reduced iron to primary steelmaking and downstream finishing, stamping, tooling, and tubing. The Company serves a diverse range of markets due to its comprehensive offering of flat-rolled steel products and is the largest steel supplier to the automotive industry in North America. Headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland-Cliffs employs approximately 25,000 people across its mining, steel and downstream manufacturing operations in the United States and Canada.



CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC.

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