

HIGH-DENSITY CARTRIDGE HEATERS

Cartridge Heater Specifications

DIAMETER (NOM)	1/4	5/16	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	1
DIAMETER (ACTUAL)	0.246	0.310	0.371	0.496	0.621	0.746	0.996
MAX LENGTH	36"	36"	72"	96"	96"	96"	96"
MAX VOLTAGE (CSA)	240 V	240 V	480 V	480 V	480 V	480 V	480 V
MAX VOLTAGE	250 V	250 V	600 V	600 V	600 V	600 V	600 V
MAX WATTAGE AT 240V	1200 W	1300 W	2000 W	3000 W	5300 W	5300 W	5300 W
WATTAGE TOLERANCE	+5%~-10%						
DIAMETER TOLERANCE	+/-0.002"						
LENGTH TOLERANCE	+/-2% of length						
CAMBER TOLERANCE	0.010" per ft up to 12in						
	0.018" per ft above 12in						

Selection & Installation Tips

- Cartridges should have a tight fit in the receptacle hole. Drilling and reaming to the next standard size and using a larger cartridge could solve the problem of loose or worn-out holes.
- Lead wires should be kept away from abrasion, and should not be exposed to temperatures above 840°F.
- Stocked cartridge heaters, which have been exposed to air and moisture for a long period of time, should be energized on a low voltage prior to usage, in order to eliminate possible moisture contamination. It is always preferable to stock cartridges in sealed bags.
- Cartridges should be immersed completely inside the receptacle hole. Proper mounting attachments can prevent their edging out by vibration. If it is necessary to have an exposed section, that part should be unheated.
- Receptacle holes should be properly cleaned prior to the installation of a cartridge.
- When designing molds, it is recommended to make the receptacle cavities such that they will accommodate cartridge heaters completely and all-the-way-through. This will later facilitate the removal of the heaters.
- Watt densities should be kept within the safe range. This can be done by using either larger cartridges or as many as it is reasonably possible.
- To prevent short cycling, the wattage of a cartridge should be close to the wattage required by that specific application.