GENERATORS

7080 / 7081
GENERATOR BARS

The 7080 & 7081 Generator Bars provide a safe, controllable, reliable and cost-effective method of applying static charge for temporary adhesion in industry.

Fraser Static Generators provide improved productivity in a range of industrial applications including interleaving steel sheets, pinning plastic sheets and webs, bag making, wrapping machines and other areas of temporary adhesion.

- The emitters are spaced at 10 mm pitch for an even application of static charge, without the striping effect common with wider spaced emitters.
- The 7080 Bar has emitters which are resistively coupled to the HV for safe, non-sparking performance.
- Compact size with rigid construction. Available in lengths up to 3000 mm.
- Easy installation - with M8 x 60 mm nylon studs sliding in the “T” slot at the base of the 7080 Bar.
- Flexible cable in protective nylon conduit.
- The only difference between 7080 & 7081 Bars is that;
  a) 7080 - has connector for obsolete 7330 & 7324 Generators.
  b) 7081 - has connector for current 30 kV models (7333, 7360 & 73150 Generators).

Specification

Construction:	Extruded PVC with ABS endcaps, epoxy resin. “Stay sharp” alloy emitters at 10 mm pitch.
Length:	Available from 60 mm to 3000 mm. Cross section: 45 mm high x 20 mm wide. Effective length is 70 mm less than overall length.
Cable:	2m HT cable is standard. Max cable length 10 m. Cable terminates in HV plug rated at 35 kV. Protective nylon conduit on cable. Flexible conduit with bend radius of <25 mm.
Conditions:	60°C maximum temperature. Maximum humidity 70% rH non-dewing. Must be kept dry and clean.
Safety:	100 MOhm resistance for safe operation.

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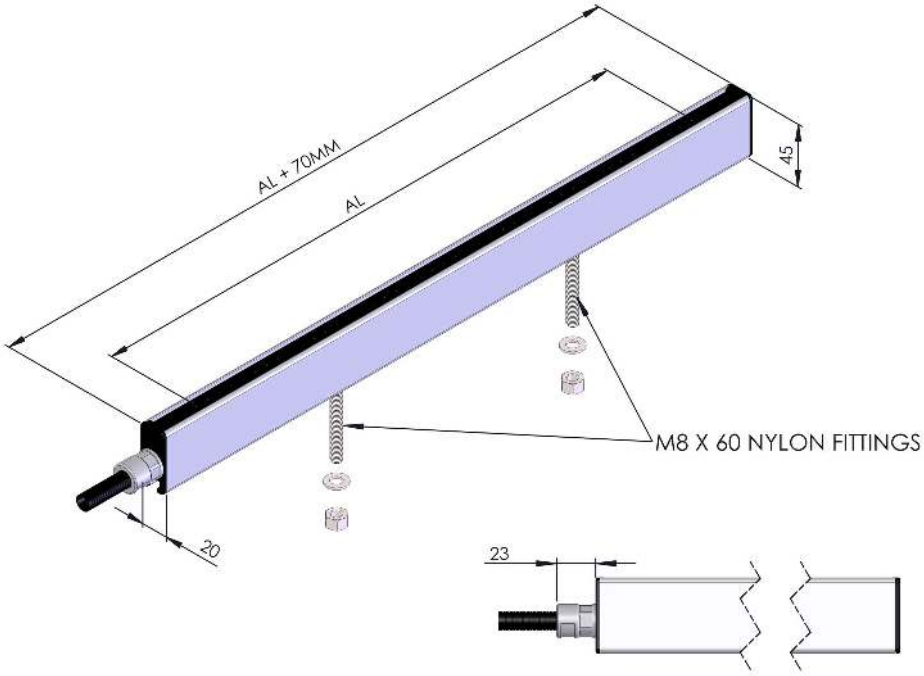
How it works:

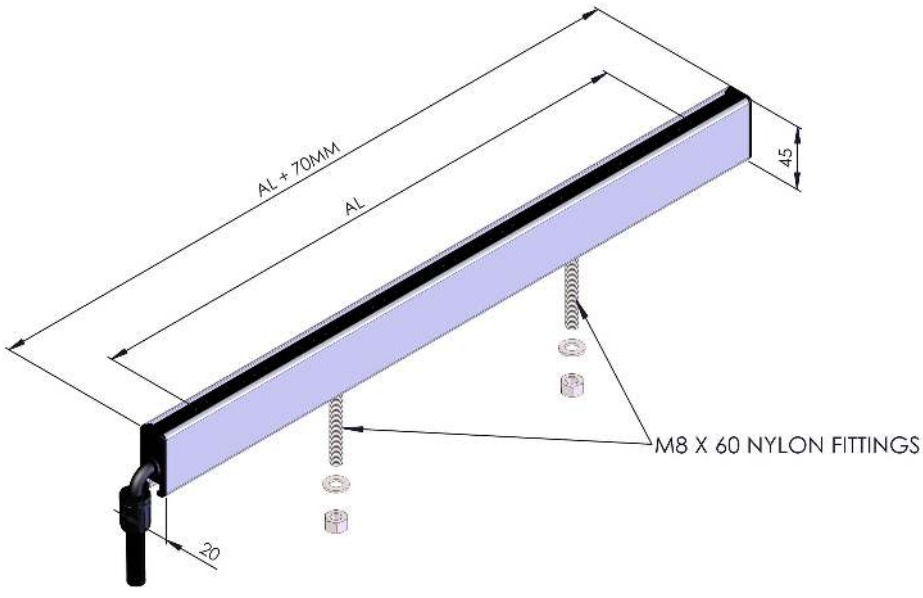
The system consists of a Static Generator and one or more Charging Bar. The Generator produces direct current up to 30 kV. The 7080/7081 Bar emits this current in the form of an ion cloud.

Materials passing through this ion cloud become charged at the same polarity as the Generator on the side of the Bar, with a mirror image charge on the opposite side, produced by the earth. The non-conductive barrier (i.e. the material) prevents these two charges coming together - this is what causes the adhesion.

If the barrier is a good non-conductor like plastic film the adhesion will be strong. If the material is more conductive, like paper, the adhesion will be weaker as more current will pass through the material.

Dimensions (mm)





Also available with tungsten emitters at 5 mm pitch.

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