



Inherit Technology and  
Dedicate to Excellence



## MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Elements of Yantai Torch Instruction Manual



YANTAI TORCH SPECIAL HIGH  
TEMPERATURE CERAMICS CO., LTD

Address: No. 9 Xiulin Road, Laishan District,  
Yantai City, Shandong Province

Tel: 0535 - 6891306

Fax: 0535 - 6891307

Website: <http://www.torch-mosi.com>



Torch Special High Temperature  
Ceramics English Two-dimensional Code



Torch Special High Temperature  
Ceramics Chinese Two-dimensional Code

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## Company Profile

Yantai Torch Special High Temperature Ceramics Co., Ltd. is a high-tech enterprise with independent intellectual property rights specializing in the R&D and professional production of molybdenum silicide series products. The company has introduced the most advanced process technology in the field of new material synthesis to produce molybdenum silicide series products with the world's top quality level.

We persistently adhere to our enterprise tenet "Inherit Technology and Dedicate to Excellence" and carry forward our enterprise spirit "Dare to Be the First, Press Forward with Indomitable Will" by providing quality products and perfect service for general domestic and foreign customers with advanced technology, excellent equipment and scientific management. And we are exerting ourselves to be a reliable and prestigious supplier in the worldwide new material field.



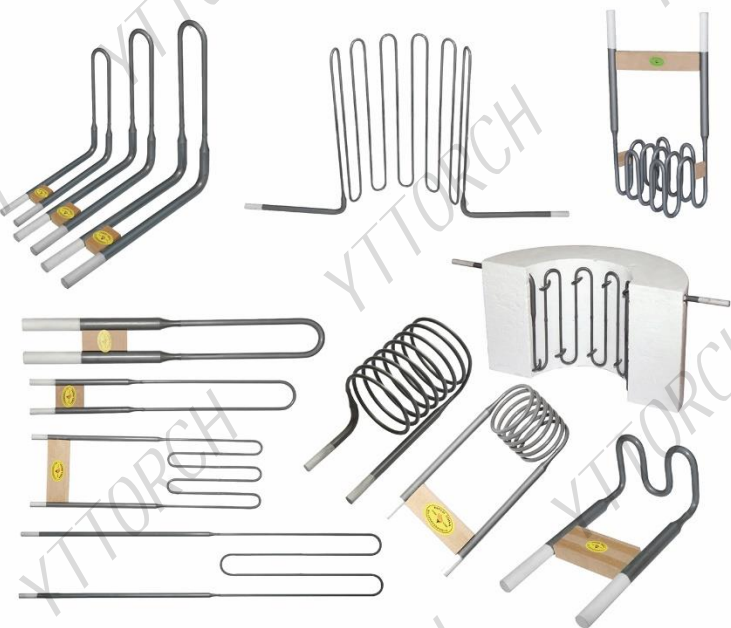
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## I. Brief Introduction of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Material

The molybdenum silicide was found in 1906. Under different conditions, the silicon and molybdenum can be formed Mo<sub>5</sub>Si, Mo<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub> and MoSi<sub>2</sub>. Among them, the MoSi<sub>2</sub> can form a thin and adhesive protective layer of quartz glass (SiO<sub>2</sub>) on its surface to prevent further oxidation under high temperature. MoSi<sub>2</sub> has good high temperature oxidation resistance and excellent electrical conductivity. With melting point of 2030°C and density of 6.3g/cm<sup>3</sup> and various good high temperature performance, it is identified as a kind of ultra high temperature structural material with great potentiality. MoSi<sub>2</sub> is a kind of chemical compound of silicon and molybdenum. Due to the small difference in the radius of the two atoms and the close electronegativity, it has properties similar to those of metals and ceramics. At the low-temperature stage, the MoSi<sub>2</sub> material has high strength but high brittleness (similar to ceramic), when the temperature reaches 1000°C and above, it also has metal like soft plasticity. The MoSi<sub>2</sub> was mainly applied as coating protection material that is resistant to high temperature and corrosion on metallic matrix surface at early stage. It was firstly used in coating of spare parts of gas turbines, combustion chambers of jet motors and guided missiles. At present, the MoSi<sub>2</sub> material is mostly used in high temperature electric heating elements, bubble pipes of glass tank furnace, thermocouple protection tubes and high temperature resistance and oxidation resistance powder.



## II. Introduction of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Series Products

### 1. Classification of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Elements

Type	Product Serial No.	Judgment Standard (Air Environment)	Product Features	Application Range
Heating Element	TC1700	Element Temperature 1700°C	Compact and good element protective layer; Common MoSi <sub>2</sub> products apply to low temperature electric furnaces, especially special atmosphere electric furnaces	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , SiO <sub>2</sub> and other materials sintering
	TC1800	Element Temperature 1800°C	Compact and good element protective layer; The product density and heat resistance improve greatly comparing with TC1700 products; Furnace temperature: within 1650°C	High-purity materials (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , SiO <sub>2</sub> , ZrO <sub>2</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and ITO) sintering
	MR1800		Compact and good element protective layer; The high temperature strength is slightly higher than TC1800 products; Furnace temperature: within 1700°C.	
	TC1850	Element Temperature 1850°C	High compactness and purity; The temperature resistance degree improves and it can bear large surface load	Dental materials (MgO, Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and ZrO <sub>2</sub> ) sintering
	TC1900	Element Temperature 1850°C	High compactness and purity; Good high temperature strength; Very thin protective layer with good performance; Can bear large surface load	High temperature electric furnaces having special requirements on high temperature strength and protective layer of electric heating elements

### 2. Introduction of Specialized Yantai Torch Heating Element

Product Name	Main Features	Application	Maximum Operating Temperature
Dedicated Heating Element for Special Atmosphere	1. The compact and complete element protective layer can well resist the corrosion of special atmosphere; 2. The protective layer has strong regeneration capacity under oxidation environment and high temperature conditions.	Electric furnaces under non-oxidizing atmosphere	Element temperature 1700° C

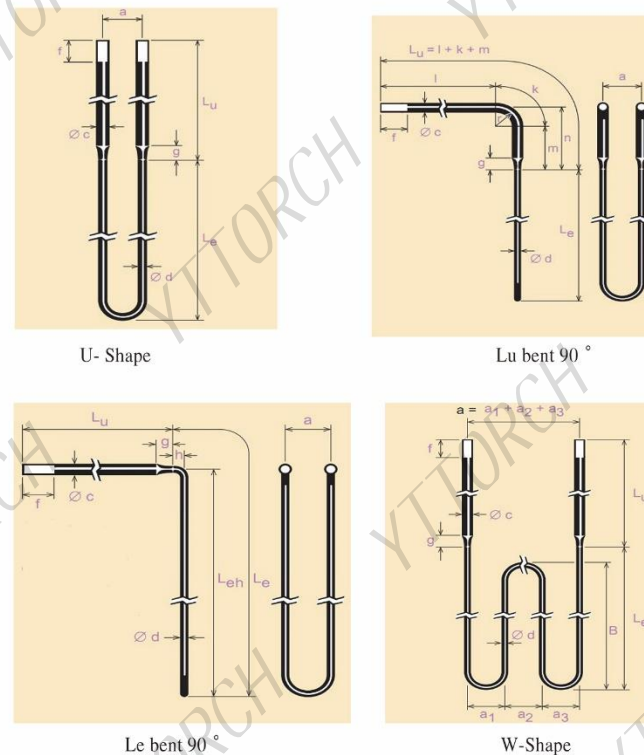
Specialized Heating Element for Dental Furnace	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The heating element has high purity, which can reduce the impurity content to the utmost extent;</li> <li>The product has good high temperature strength, which can bear greater surface load under high temperature;</li> <li>The product can adapt to electric furnaces with frequent use and fast temperature increasing and decreasing;</li> <li>The protective layer of heating element is thin and compact, which can avoid it falling off during using to a large extent.</li> </ol>	Precise electric furnaces having higher requirement on heating elements such as electric furnaces for density; Electric furnaces with fast temperature increasing and decreasing, frequent use and short sintering period	Element temperature: 1850° C (air environment)
Specialized Heating Element for Semiconductor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This product is precision machining with higher heating power and it can provide uniform thermal field for electric furnaces;</li> <li>Corresponding shapes can be manufactured based on operating requirement of customers. This product can maintain a certain performance in use with long service life;</li> <li>Comparing with the metal wire, it can bear greater surface load and rapid temperature increasing system (fast cooling and temperature increasing);</li> <li>It can match with various dimensions of wafers from small size to large size, multi-application.</li> <li>It can ensure the cleanness of relevant equipment if being used under high temperature.</li> </ol>	Electric furnaces for semiconductor wafers; Cylinder-shaped electric furnaces;	Element temperature: 1700° C (air environment)
Specialized Heating Element for ITO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is specially designed for ITO electric furnaces and it can bear greater surface load;</li> <li>The product has high purity and the impurity content is reduced to the utmost extent so as to ensure the cleanness of electric furnaces;</li> <li>The junction state between the heating element protective film and matrix surface is improved through special treatment so that the protective film is not easy to fall off when using the heating element;</li> <li>The junction state between the heating element protective film and element matrix surface is very good so that it is very suitable for high oxidizing gas atmosphere furnaces;</li> <li>Good high temperature strength and low deformation probability.</li> </ol>	ITO target material sintering electric furnaces	Element temperature: 1800° C (air environment)

### 3. Range of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Elements

Product Standard Specifications		TC1700	1800		TC1850	TC1900
Hot Zone(Le) Diameter-mm	Cold Zone(Lu) Diameter-mm		TC1800	MR1800		
3	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
12	24	✓	✓	×	×	×

● Note: the above types are standard products. If special diameter or specification is required, it can be negotiated (such as hot zone (Le) diameter 5mm or 7mm or hot zone (Le) diameter 6mm and cold zone (Lu) diameter 9mm).

### 4. Dimension of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Elements



Parameters of Processing Standards

Element Specification	d-mm	C-mm	a-mm		g-mm	f-mm	h-mm	n-mm	
			Standard	Minimum				Standard	Minimum
3/6	3	6	25	10	15	30	10	40	35
4/9	4	9	25	18	20	30	10	50	45
6/12	6	12	50	25	25	45	15	90	60
9/18	9	18	60	40	32	75	20	135	80
12/24	12	24	80	45	40	100	35	150	120



## 5. Yantai Torch Heating Modules and Special-Shaped MoSi<sub>2</sub> Products

Torch heating modules consist of vacuum formed ceramic fiber material with the integral Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element. The heating modules includes spirals (YTMU), half cylinders (YTHC) and flat panels. Customers could choose the appropriate module according to the requirements, or customize the module according to the specific requirements.



### 5.1 Features of Heating Module

- The temperature of oxidation atmosphere furnace can reach 1550°C;
- Can be adapt to rapid temperature rise and fall;
- Provide high quality uniform thermal field;
- The module is easy to install and can be assembled and used flexibly;
- Various shapes can be customized according to the needs of electric furnace.



### 5.2 Application Fields of Heating Module:

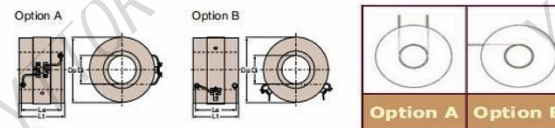
Metal products heat treatment and processing, glass industry (feeding and melting link), ceramic industry, electronic industry (single crystal growth furnace, diffusion furnace, TiO sintering), etc.

### 5.3 Yantai Torch Heating Module Series Product Type:

Yantai Torch heating module can be customized with different shapes and powers according to the furnace type and sinter, and the requirements of thermal field and power can be satisfied by different shape and diameter of heating elements.



### 5.3.1 Yantai Torch Heating Module Series Product - YTMU



YTMU-Φ3/6 Heating Element, Element Temperature 1500°C, Furnace Temperature 1400°C, Surface Loading 8.2w/cm <sup>2</sup> , Current 42A											
Type	Module Type	Refractory Size			Furnace Effective Diameter/mm	Element Electrical Parameters			Shape Data of Heating Element		
		Height/mm	ID/mm	OD/mm		Voltage-V	Resistance-Ω	Power-W	Turns	Pitch/mm	Cold End Center Distance/mm
YTMU40	A	250	40	240	30	34.5	0.821	1450	13.5	15	203
	B					35.7	0.850	1500	14	15	210
YTMU60	A	250	60	260	50	50.1	1.192	2100	13.5	15	203
	B					51.9	1.235	2180	14	15	210
YTMU80	A	250	80	280	70	65.7	1.563	2760	13.5	15	203
	B					68.1	1.620	2860	14	15	210
YTMU100	A	250	100	300	90	81.3	1.935	3410	13.5	15	203
	B					84.2	2.005	3540	14	15	210
YTMU125	A	250	125	325	115	100.7	2.399	4230	13.5	15	203
	B					104.4	2.487	4390	14	15	210
YTMU150	A	250	150	350	140	120.2	2.863	5050	13.5	15	203
	B					124.7	2.968	5240	14	15	210
YTMU200	A	250	200	400	190	159.2	3.791	6690	13.5	15	203
	B					165.1	3.930	6930	14	15	210

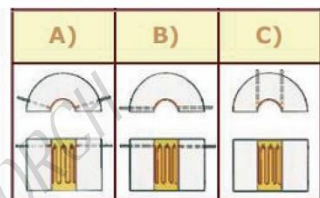
Note: Size of heating modules can be customized according to the customer requirement, heating element could be TC1700, TC1800 or MR1800 type.

YTMU-Φ3/6 Heating Element, Element Temperature 1600°C, Furnace Temperature 1500°C, Surface Loading 9.4w/cm <sup>2</sup> , Current 43A											
Type	Module Type	Refractory Size			Furnace Effective Diameter/mm	Element Electrical Parameters			Shape Data of Heating Element		
		Height/mm	ID/mm	OD/mm		Voltage-V	Resistance-Ω	Power-W	Turns	Pitch/mm	Cold End Center Distance/mm
YTMU40	A	250	40	240	30	38.5	0.895	1650	13.5	15	203
	B					39.9	0.927	1710	14	15	210
YTMU60	A	250	60	260	50	55.9	1.301	2410	13.5	15	203
	B					58.0	1.348	2490	14	15	210
YTMU80	A	250	80	280	70	73.4	1.707	3160	13.5	15	203
	B					76.1	1.769	3270	14	15	210
YTMU100	A	250	100	300	90	90.8	2.113	3910	13.5	15	203
	B					94.2	2.190	4050	14	15	210
YTMU125	A	250	125	325	115	112.7	2.620	4840	13.5	15	203
	B					116.8	2.716	5020	14	15	210
YTMU150	A	250	150	350	140	134.5	3.128	5780	13.5	15	203
	B					139.4	3.243	5990	14	15	210
YTMU200	A	250	200	400	190	178.1	3.143	7660	13.5	15	203
	B					184.7	3.295	7940	14	15	210

Note: Size of heating modules can be customized according to the customer requirement, heating element type MR1800.

φ4/9 or φ6/12 heating element could meet higher power requirement.

### 5.3.2 Yantai Torch Heating Module Series Product - YTHC



YTHC-Φ3/6 Heating Element, Element Temperature 1500°C, Furnace Temperature 1400°C, Surface Loading 8.2w/cm <sup>2</sup> , Current 42A										
Type	Module Type	Refractory Size			Furnace Effective Diameter/mm	Element Electrical Parameters			Shape Data of Heating Element	
		Height/mm	ID/mm	OD/mm		Voltage-V	Resistance-Ω	Power-W	Total Number of U Shape	Height of Heating Element/mm
YTHC100	A/B/C	200	100	300	85	22.4	0.533	940	7	150
YTHC150	A/B/C	200	150	350	135	34.0	0.809	1427	11	150
YTHC200	A/B/C	200	200	400	185	45.6	1.086	1916	15	150
YTHC250	A/B/C	200	250	450	235	57.4	1.366	2409	19	150
YTHC300	A/B/C	200	300	500	285	68.9	1.641	2895	23	150
YTHC400	A/B/C	200	400	600	385	86.8	2.066	3644	29	150

Note: Size of heating modules can be customized according to the customer requirement, heating element could be TC1700, TC1800 or MR1800 type.

YTHC-Φ3/6 Heating Element, Element Temperature 1600°C, Furnace Temperature 1500°C, Surface Loading 9.4w/cm <sup>2</sup> , Current 43A										
Type	Module Type	Refractory Size			Furnace Effective Diameter/mm	Element Electrical Parameters			Shape Data of Heating Element	
		Height/mm	ID/mm	OD/mm		Voltage-V	Resistance-Ω	Power-W	Total Number of U Shape	Height of Heating Element/mm
YTHC100	A/B/C	200	100	300	85	25.5	0.607	1072	7	150
YTHC150	A/B/C	200	150	350	135	38.8	0.924	1629	11	150
YTHC200	A/B/C	200	200	400	185	52.2	1.242	2191	15	150
YTHC250	A/B/C	200	250	450	235	65.6	1.562	2756	19	150
YTHC300	A/B/C	200	300	500	285	78.9	1.878	3314	23	150
YTHC400	A/B/C	200	400	600	385	99.3	2.365	4172	29	150

Note: Size of heating modules can be customized according to the customer requirement, heating element type MR1800.

Φ4/9, Φ6/12, 9/18 or 12/24 heating element could meet higher power requirement

### 5.3.3 Yantai Torch Heating Module Series Product - Flat Panels



Flat panels heating modules can be customized 3/6, 4/9, 6/12, 9/18 or 12/24 heating elements according to the power demand.

### 5.3.4 Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Heating Element for Semiconductor Diffusion Furnace (Oxidation Furnace) - FTPS

Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element for vertical diffusion furnace (oxidation furnace) of semiconductor wafer (FTPS) characterized by high strength at room temperature and good toughness which convenient installation and transportation, better service life, good temperature uniformity and fast heating rate. The main production models of this kind of heating elements are: VOS-40-017, VOS-56-002, VOS-56-003, VOS-56-101(P), etc. Yantai Torch has advanced production technology and equipment to ensure the stability and uniformity of all types of heating elements. This series of heater has been widely recognized and praised by customer.



### 6. Classification of Yantai Torch Bubble Pipes

The bubble pipes of MoSi<sub>2</sub> material have thermal shock resistance, high temperature resistance and oxidation resistance. Therefore, they are not easy to be corroded in glass solutions and they do not contaminate glass solutions, they are the best choice for bubbling of glass tank furnace at clarification stage. The model of Yantai torch bubble pipes is as follow, for special models, please provide technical parameters for specific consultation.

Hole Diameter-mm	Outer Diameter-mm	Quantity of Inner Hole
3	12	1
1		4
2	14	2
3		1
1	16	4
5		5
5	10	1
8	14	1

Note: Thermocouple-protection tubes can be processed by those with hole diameter above 5mm.



Standard description: TCG17-Φ3×Φ12×800 (3-Hole Diameter; 12-Outer Diameter; 800-Length)

TCG17-Φ1×4×Φ14×800 (1-Hole Diameter; 4-Quantity of Inner Hole; 14-Outer Diameter; 800-Length)

Standard f=45mm, could be adjusted according to customer requirements.



## 7. Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Powder

The MoSi<sub>2</sub> powder is mainly used in high temperature resistance and oxidation resistance coating. It can also be compounded with other materials to improve performance.

Power Purity	Particle Size		Principal Phase	Second Phase	Main Impurity Composition			
	D <sub>50</sub>	D <sub>90</sub>			Fe	Al	Ca	O
≥99%	<5.0 μm	<15 μm	MoSi <sub>2</sub>	MosSi <sub>3</sub>	<0.1%	0.01%	0.011%	0.2%

## III. Performances of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Elements

### 1. Physical Performance of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Products

Type	Density-g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Bending Strength under Room Temperature-MPa	Hardness-GPa	Compression Strength-MPa	Water Absorption-%	Thermal Elongation-%
TC1700	5.8±0.1	450	11	>1500	≤0.2%	4
TC1800	6.0±0.1	500	12	>1500	≤0.2%	4
MR1800	5.9±0.1	430	11.5	>1500	≤0.2%	4
TC1850	6.6±0.1	460	11	>1500	≤0.2%	4
TC1900	7.0±0.1	360	10.5	>1500	≤0.2%	4

### 2. Relationship between Resistivity and Temperature

MoSi<sub>2</sub> electric heating element is a kind of metal ceramic resistance element, the resistivity increases rapidly with the increase of temperature. It means that when the element is connected to a constant voltage, the power at lower temperature will be higher and will gradually decrease with the increase of temperature, thus shortening the time for the furnace to reach the operating temperature. In addition, with the decrease of the power of the components, the danger of overheating of the components themselves will be reduced.



Based on the material characteristics of MoSi<sub>2</sub> electric heating element, special attention should be paid to the design of control system.

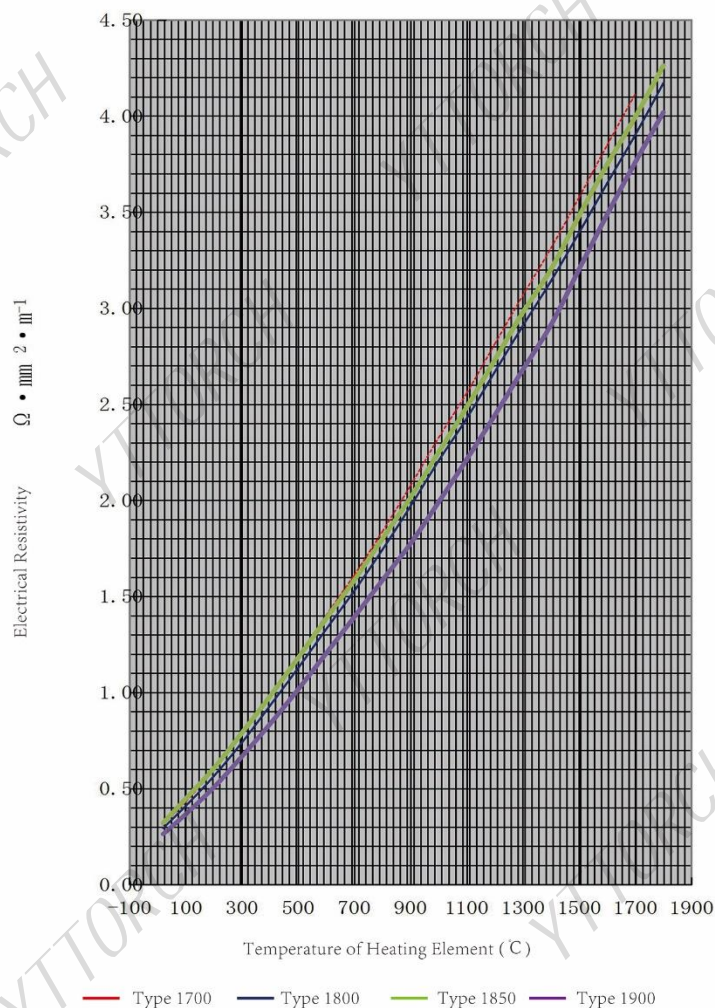
(1) The element resistance at 20°C is 11 times lower than that at 1500°C. Therefore, if full voltage is applied at start-up, a peak current of 11 times the rated current will flow through the element. It will result in fast melt burn out or thyristor failure.

(2) Molybdenum Disilicide material is brittle at Low temperatures, which means that excessive current may cause electromagnetic forces large enough to break the element.

Temperature Comparison Table of Electrical Resistivity of Heating Elements

Temperature (°C)	Electrical Resistivity 1700 Type(Ω · mm <sup>2</sup> /m)	Electrical Resistivity 1800 Type(Ω · mm <sup>2</sup> /m)	Electrical Resistivity 1850 Type(Ω · mm <sup>2</sup> /m)	Electrical Resistivity 1900 Type(Ω · mm <sup>2</sup> /m)
20	0.306	0.286	0.321	0.263
100	0.448	0.398	0.447	0.366
200	0.622	0.550	0.605	0.506
300	0.816	0.724	0.789	0.666
400	1.020	0.907	0.980	0.835
500	1.224	1.102	1.179	1.015
600	1.418	1.306	1.384	1.203
700	1.632	1.509	1.584	1.393
800	1.846	1.714	1.800	1.584
900	2.071	1.918	2.014	1.774
1000	2.285	2.142	2.249	1.990
1100	2.499	2.366	2.484	2.212
1200	2.734	2.601	2.731	2.442
1300	2.968	2.836	2.978	2.680
1400	3.223	3.050	3.203	2.913
1500	3.488	3.315	3.481	3.202
1600	3.743	3.570	3.749	3.488
1700	4.029	3.805	3.995	3.759
1800		4.060	4.263	4.019

Variation Curve with Temperature of Electrical Resistivity



### 3. Maximum Operating Temperature of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electrical Heating Elements in Different Service Environment

Atmosphere	Type 1700	Type 1800	Type 1850	Type 1900
Air	1700	1800	1830	1850
Nitrogen	1600	1700	1700	1700
Argon, Helium	1600	1700	1700	1700
Dry hydrogen dewpoint -80°C	1150	1150	1150	1150
Moist hydrogen dewpoint 20°C	1450	1450	1450	1450
Exogas (Ex. 10% CO <sub>2</sub> , 5% CO and 15% H <sub>2</sub> )	1600	1700	1700	1700
Endogas (Ex. 40% H <sub>2</sub> and 20% CO)	1400	1450	1450	1450
Cracked and partially burnt ammonia (8% H <sub>2</sub> )	1400	1450	1450	1450

### IV. Precautions for Installation of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electrical Heating Elements

MoSi<sub>2</sub> electric heating element is a kind of metal ceramic material, which is similar to ceramic at room temperature. It has great brittleness and low impact strength. Therefore, care should be taken during transportation and installation to prevent damage. It has soft plasticity at high temperature. Generally used for electric furnace, the u-shaped element is mostly vertically suspended to the top of the furnace by fixing clamp. The purpose of such kind of installation is to avoid mechanical stress adding to the electrical heating element, which may lead to component fracture.

In selecting and installing MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element, please pay attention to the following dimensions:

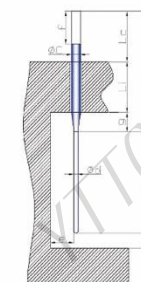


Figure 1. Installation parameters for common U-shaped heating element in furnace

#### 1. Top Distance (Lc)

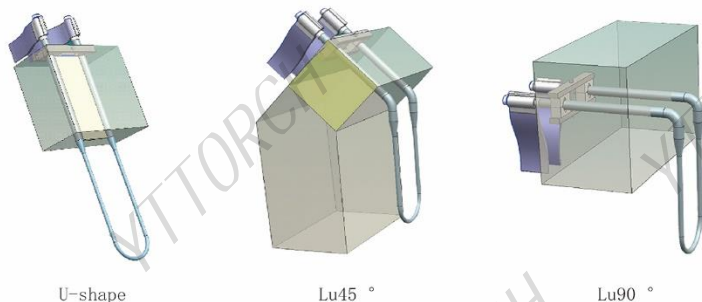
The furnace top part Lc of electric heating element cold end is mainly used to install the fixture and connecting wire of electric heating element. Therefore, the data of this part varies from different electrical heating elements. Please refer to the following data:





Element Specifications	Φ 3/6	Φ 4/9	Φ 6/12	Φ 9/18	Φ 12/24
Furnace Top Size-Lc	50	50	75	125	150
Transition Section Length-g	15	20	25	32	40
Cold Zone Length-Lu	Lc+Li+g				

Note: In above table, Lc is the minimum value, it's suggested to lengthen it based on actual furnace conditions, Li is the thickness of the furnace top. The cone part (g) of the terminal should be fully below the hot face of the lining and extend into the furnace to prevent the heat of the tapered part from being released, resulting in the damage.



### 2.Distance to Bottom (h)

In order to prevent the elements from coming into contact with any material deposited on the bottom of the furnace and to compensate for the elongation of the elements at high temperatures, the recommended vertical distance h between the element bend and the furnace floor should be at least:  $h \geq L_e/20$  Min. h=10mm

### 3.Distance to Wall (e)

Working under high temperature, affected by electromagnetic force and other factors, there will be certain deformation on electrical heating element hot end. It is important that the distance between wall and heating zone of the element be large enough to avoid contact. In the case of long elements at high temperatures, electromagnetic forces and bad centering when installing the elements may cause the elements to come in contact with the walls, causing damage. The minimum distance, e, between the heating zone of the element and the furnace walls depends on the length of element.

When installed along the wall, please refer to the following data:

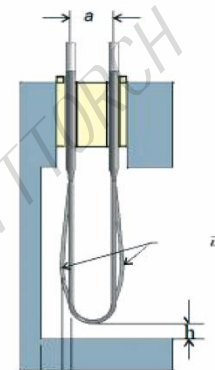
Hot end length-Le	>1000mm	300~1000mm	<300mm
Distance from hot end to furnace wall-e	Min. 50mm	Le/20	Min. 15mm

### 4. Precautions for Installation and Distribution

Due to the high-temperature soft plasticity of the electric heating element, when the working current is large, the hot end will arch outward under the action of magnetic force. If the installation and setting are improper, the two adjacent heating bodies will touch with each other, or the heating body will touch with the furnace wall. Therefore, attention should be paid to when designing the electric furnace and heating element.

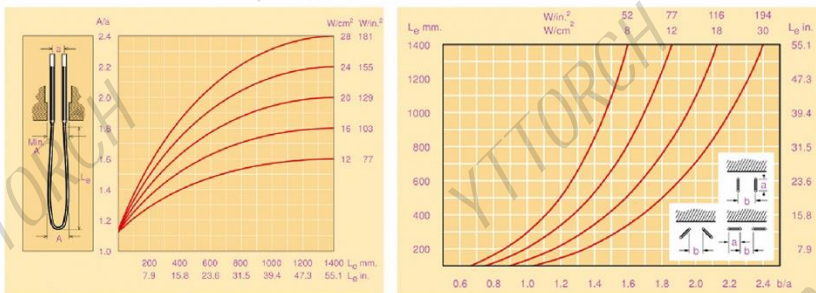
MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element are mostly single U-shaped or multi U-shaped combination. The flow of current in the elements generates electromagnetic force, resulting in repulsive force on both side of the U-shaped. After power on, when the heating zone reaches the softening temperature, the distance a (center distance) between the elements increases by electromagnetic repulsive force.

The two legs of the heating part (hot end) of the new element are regular and parallel, but the used element, especially the element after long-term use, will have obvious bow deformation at the hot end, which is actually the direct embodiment of the influence of electromagnetic force on components.



Schematic diagram of element affected by electromagnetic force

Please refer to the following graphs for specific solutions:



The longer the hot end of the element and the higher the surface load, the greater the shape variable of the hot end. Therefore, please set the furnace and electrical heating element according to the calculating methods in the graphs during design and installation. We suggest that users reduce the surface load of MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating elements as much as possible during the design and use of MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating elements (according to actual situation of the electric furnace, the largest number of heating elements should be arranged in the design stage, and the larger diameter of the hot end should be selected). The suggested surface load of YT Torch 1700 type element is below 13.5w/cm<sup>2</sup> under 1300°C furnace temperature. The suggested surface load of YT Torch 1800 type element is below 11.5w/cm<sup>2</sup> under 1600°C furnace temperature. And the suggested surface load of YT Torch 1850 type products is below 12 w/cm<sup>2</sup> under 1720°C furnace temperature. If conditions permitting, lower surface load will significantly improve the service life of heating element, reduce the temperature gap between electrical heating element and furnace, and guarantee the uniformity of electric furnace thermal field.

### 5. The Electrical Heating Element Fixed Clamp and Connection Belt Installation note

Pictures of the electrical heating element fixed clamp and connection belt are shown in Figure 1:



Figure 1 Heating element fixed clamp and connection belt

The installation steps are shown in Figure 2:

Remove the packaging pitch plate of the electrical heating element and adjust the size of the hole of the fixed clamp to let the electrical heating element cold end go through.



Figure 2 Electrical heating element and fixed clamp

Adjust the position of the electrical heating element and the fixed clamp and tighten the fixing screws on the clamp (as shown in Fig. 3). The electrical heating element is very brittle in cold state, pay attention not to twist the electrical heating element and avoid brittle fracture. Spray aluminum parts should stay a little above the clamp to avoid extreme temperature on these parts causing low temperature oxidation and aluminum melts and erodes the cold end.



Figure 3 Tighten the fixing screws

Tighten screws of fixed clamp. Otherwise, as the electric furnace temperature increases, the fixing screws may loosen as a result of thermal expansion and cause the heating element slides by gravity, the heat end distorts and even element fracture. Therefore, during the initial installation, the screws should be tightened again after electric furnace heating up, (If the heating cycle is short, please tighten again after cooling.)

Installation of Connection Belt: Adjust the connection belt hole to make it slightly larger than the diameter of the cold end. Fix the connection belt to spray aluminum parts, and fasten the screws. Thermal expansion and cold contraction of aluminum belt or screws also happens to this part in use, resulting poor contact between connection belt and electrical heating element, and then generates heat or electric arc, which may lead to low-temperature oxidation or arc fusing of elements. Therefore, the fixing screws on the connection belt also have to be fastened again after the electric furnace is started to avoid such problems in this part.

The following picture shows the common form of installing heating element on the top of refractory fiber furnace. The furnace top is slotted, and the thermal insulation module is installed in the middle of the cold end of element. After installation, the whole is inserted in to the furnace from the furnace top.

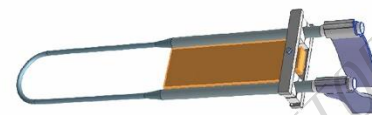


Figure 4 Connection belt installation



## V. Precautions for Use of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electrical Heating Elements

MoSi<sub>2</sub> materials possess excellent high temperature oxidation resistance, conductivity, high temperature stability, convenient to use and control, and other excellent performance. Due to its own characteristics, attention must be paid during use, otherwise, the MoSi<sub>2</sub> electric heating elements are easily damaged by improper use.

### 1. Low Temperature Oxidation Property

MoSi<sub>2</sub> material has excellent high temperature oxidation resistance, but low-temperature oxidation and pulverization will occur at low temperature, especially 400-700°C. Therefore, please avoid element long-term working in the range of 400-700°C degree.

### 2. Resistance Property of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electrical Heating Elements

From the foregoing section 3.2, we've learnt that the electrical resistivity of MoSi<sub>2</sub> electrical heating element increases with temperature increase. And the resistivity at high temperature is about 10 times that at low temperature.

Compared with metal heating wire, the MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element has much lower electrical resistance and works with low voltage and high current, thus transformer is generally required. The problem is that the electrical resistance of a MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element at low temperature is about 1/10 of that at high temperature. If a large voltage is directly loaded, the current will be 10 times that of the element at high temperature, which will cause a large current impact on the electric control part and heating element. This situation generally occurs at the beginning of power transmission and temperature rise of the electric furnace. When the furnace temperature cannot keep up with the set temperature, the power regulator will have the maximum power output, causing the low temperature and low electrical resistance heating element to load large voltage and make high current (it takes a certain time for heating element to rise temperature). Generally, we design the component loading voltage do not over 1/3 of the working voltage at low temperature stage. Or limit the current do not exceed the specified operating current of the component.

Here we give an example to show how to set the control parameters of the temperature control meter. For example, there is an electric furnace with 9pcs Φ 6/12 heating elements, which are divided into three groups and each group with three heating elements in star connection. The working parameters of a single element are: 10V-150A-1500W, the transformer output voltage loaded on the three heaters is 35V, the current is 180A, and thyristor regulation (power regulator). Heating system and temperature control meter parameters are set as follows:



Heating System		Temperature Control Meter		Remarks
Heating time-min	Specified Temperature -°C	Power Limiting -F	Maximum Output Voltage -V	
30	300	20~30%	7~10.5	Mainly to limit output voltage of the initial heating section to prevent large current impact, and if there is current limiting function, recommended to set the current not to exceed 150A.
60	1000	100%	35	
60	1500	100%	35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	

In this way, it can effectively prevent large current impact in the initial heating stage. Especially when the heating element is used for a long time, the internal structure of the heating element will change and become greater in brittleness. If the current impact is large, the heating element is very brittle to fracture, so this setting should be more cautious.

The resistance property of the MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element does not change with the using time, so that the old and the new elements can be used at the same time, which can greatly reduce the cost.

### 3. High Temperature Softening Property of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electrical Heating Element

From the previous chapter, we know that the MoSi<sub>2</sub> material has higher intensity but higher brittleness (similar to ceramics) at low temperature. When the temperature reaches more than 1000 °C, it also has metal-like soft plasticity. As MoSi<sub>2</sub> electrical heating elements are usually operating at higher temperatures, we should consider the impact of its soft plasticity, to avoid element damage by high temperature deformation.

For example, if the elements are used horizontally, the working temperature should be reduced accordingly, because the temperature getting higher, the soft plasticity would become greater which will bring large deformation. The support of the flat plate and the heat dissipation of the elements should be considered. The deformation caused by gravity of L-shape elements shall be considered, which will cause the element to touch the furnace wall and damage. Therefore, special attention shall be paid in design and installation stage.

### 4. The Protective Film Characteristic of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Element

The surface protective film of MoSi<sub>2</sub> electric heating element is a layer of SiO<sub>2</sub> glass film, which can prevent the internal MoSi<sub>2</sub> matrix material from continuously oxidizing at high temperature. This is the high temperature oxidation resistance characteristic of MoSi<sub>2</sub> material. However, due to the difference in expansion coefficient between the surface SiO<sub>2</sub> glass film and the MoSi<sub>2</sub> matrix material, the protective film will peel off during the cooling or heating in an intermittent oxidation atmosphere furnace. This is own characteristics of the MoSi<sub>2</sub> electrical heating element. After the SiO<sub>2</sub> glass film falls off and is used in the oxidizing atmosphere again, the surface protective film will be generated again, this is the self-healing function of protective film.

## VI. Electrical Technical Manual of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Heating Element

When designing the electrical control system of MoSi<sub>2</sub> electric heating element, several characteristics of MoSi<sub>2</sub> material should be fully considered: resistance characteristics, ceramic characteristics, high temperature soft plasticity and so on.

### 1. Control of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Element

The low cold resistivity characteristics of MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating element implies that full operational voltage cannot be applied to a cold furnace. In the past, only tapped transformers were available, allowing a reduced voltage to be applied when the furnace was cold, and then the voltage was gradually increased as the elements heated up, thus maintaining currents within manageable levels.

With the advent of modern thyristor (SCR) power control units and the various feedback control features available today, we now have a reasonably economical and reliable means of limiting the start-up currents and taking full advantage of Silicon molybdenum heating element's rapid heat-up capability.

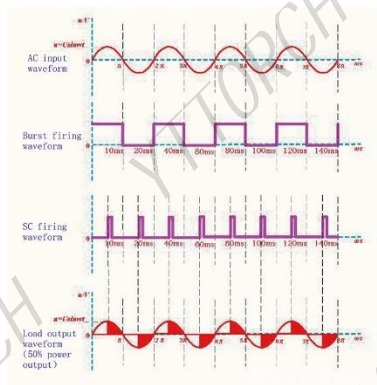
Today furnaces equipped with MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating elements are controlled in the following ways:

- (1) Thyristor control;
- (2) Combined control of thyristor and transformer;
- (3) Tap transformer;
- (4) High frequency linear DC switching power supply;
- (5) Other control modes: such as contactor switch, changing the element connection, and on/off control etc.

Among them, the combination of thyristor, thyristor and transformer are the most commonly used control methods.

#### Thyristor control

• Phase-angle firing



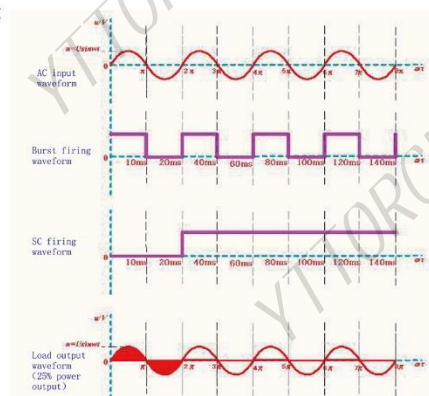
In phase-angle firing, the power is controlled by allowing the thyristors to conduct for a part of the AC cycle only. The thyristor should have a current ramp turn on function and RMS (Root Mean Square) current limit facility. It should be noted that this is not the same as the ramp function of the temperature controller.

The thyristor starts to conduct with a small conduction angle, and then it increases towards maximum conduction during a number of periods. The more power needed, the larger part of the sinusoid is allowed to pass through the thyristors. If maximum permitted current is attained before full wave, the current limit facility does not permit further increase of the conduction angle.

It is essential that the current is both measured and limited in the RMS method. The reason for this phenomenon is that in phase-shifting triggering, it is a working state under the distorted current waveform, and then the RMS method of current measuring is the only way to obtain a correct and meaningful value.

Phase shift triggering is to control the conduction angle of thyristor to control the conduction flux of thyristor. The output waveform is chopped, resulting in voltage distortion and RF interference, which may cause the failure of sensitive electronic equipment.

• Burst Firing

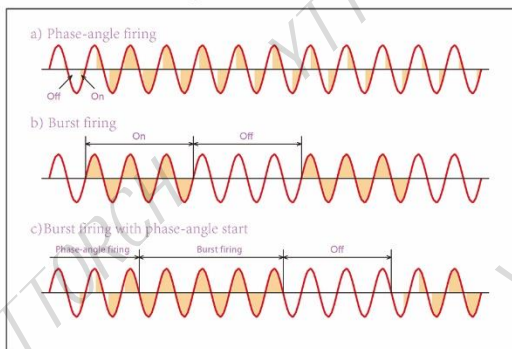


Burst firing is to firing the thyristor when crossing the zero point. Because the alternating current has positive and negative half cycles, it must pass through the zero point during the process from positive half cycle to negative half cycle or from negative half cycle to positive half cycle. Change the number of conduction cycles within a certain time to change the average output power of the thyristor and realize the effect of adjusting the load power, cycle number refers to a complete change of AC, that is, the time experienced by a sinusoidal waveform is called a cycle. This kind of motor output is similar to PWM signal regulation. The more conduction times in a certain time, the greater the average output power. As shown in the figure above, the cycle burst firing the output of all signals, and 25% of the output waveform.

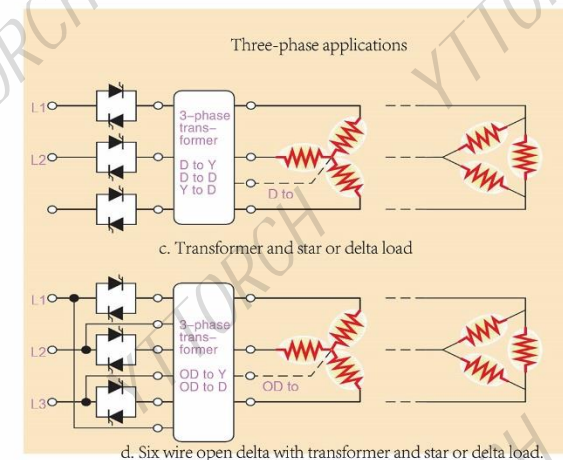
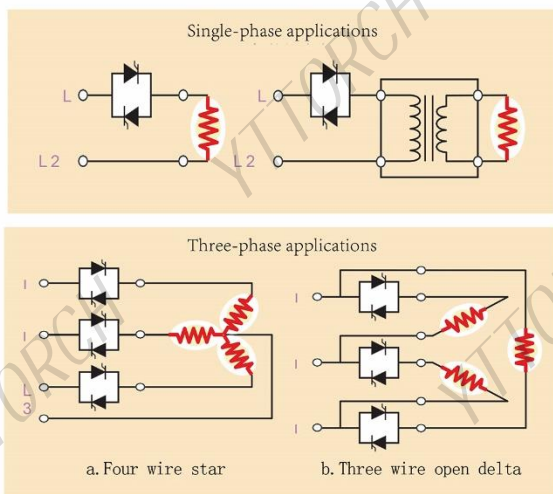
The burst firing principle is to change the cycle number of thyristor conduction, and the output waveform is still sine wave, which has less pollution to the power grid; The disadvantage of burst firing is that it is prone to low-frequency interference. Because the work is intermittent, it is easy to flicker. It is not suitable for loads with obvious variable resistance and requiring continuous and stable current in cold state, such as silicon molybdenum and silicon carbon heating elements.

• Burst firing with phase-angle start

A usual method of dealing with the disadvantages of phase-angle firing and burst firing is to use a combination of them. Phase-angle firing is used during the heating up of the furnace so that the current can be sufficiently limited without using a step-down transformer with different voltage taps. When the furnace reaches a preset temperature below furnace temperature, an automatic switch is turned to burst firing mode. In this way negligible radio frequency interference is created once the furnace is hot. (See the figure below)



Applications with thyristor



2. Selection of Thyristor and Transformer

(1) Thyristor selection

→ Voltage level: determine the voltage level of the control system according to the power of the electric furnace and the local power supply system, so as to determine the voltage level of the thyristor;

→ Rated power: different manufacturers have different suggestions on the matching and selection of thyristor and electric furnace power. The rated power (current) of thyristor is at least 25% higher than the rated power (current) of electric furnace. For specific selection, please refer to the selection suggestions of manufactures.

(2) Transformer selection

Transformer rated power = element rated power \* 1.2

3. Suggestions on Electrical Wiring of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Heating Element.

Current passing through two parallel conductors produces an electromagnetic force between them. If the current flows in the same direction in the two conductors, there is an attracting force. If two adjacent MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating elements are connected to the same power supply, the current will flow in the same direction and the two adjacent legs will attract each other. When the heating elements reach 1200°C, they will soften and be pulled together by electromagnetic force. When the two heating elements are in contact, they will be damaged.

The influence of electromagnetic force must be considered in the element layout of single-phase, two-phase and three-phase circuits. MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating elements are usually placed on both sides of the furnace or around the circle of the cylindrical furnace. Be sure not to connect adjacent components to the same power cord.

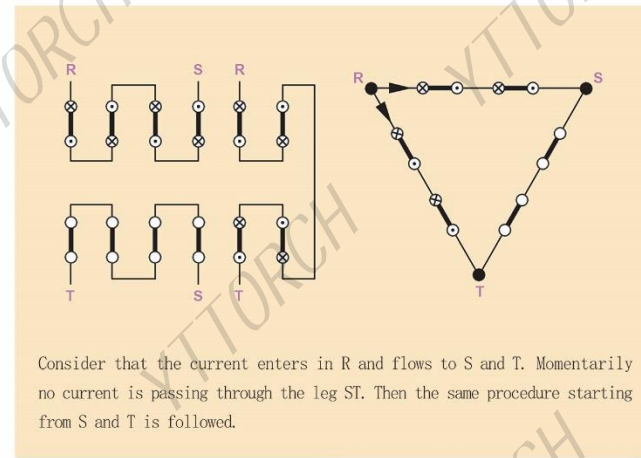
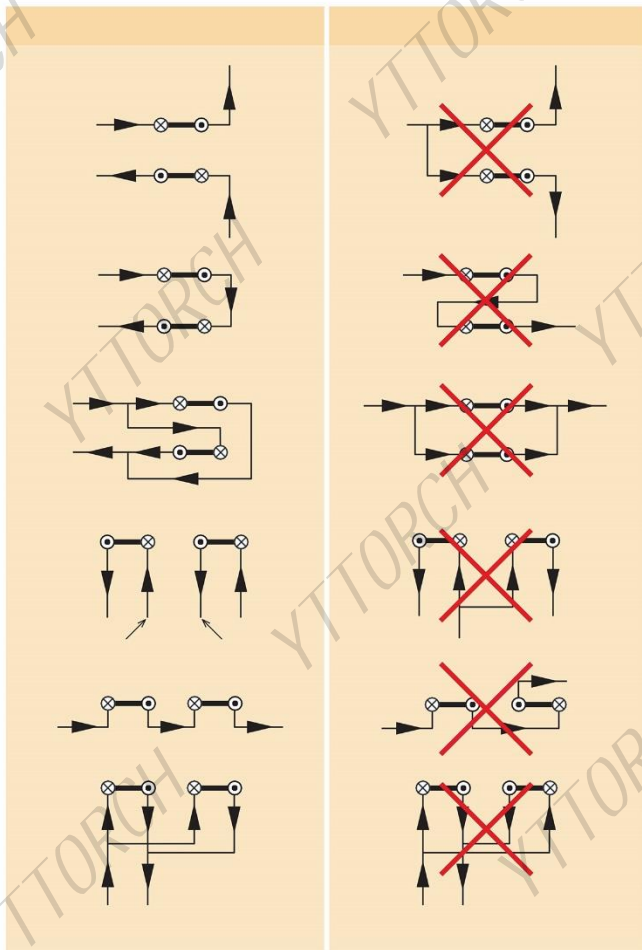
In two-phases or three-phases, the same rule applies. Two adjacent elements shall not be connected to a common voltage supply. Intermediate ground connection or Y-connection, the center of star connection can be connected to the terminal legs of adjacent components. The current flows in the same direction, the connecting points should be combined in such a way that the currents in the adjacent shanks of two MoSi<sub>2</sub> heating elements have a phase displacement of 120 degrees.



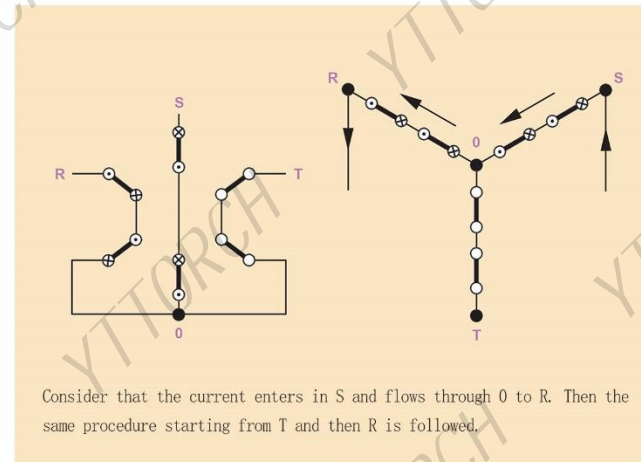
Wiring Diagram of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Heating Element:

Correct Connections

Incorrect Connections



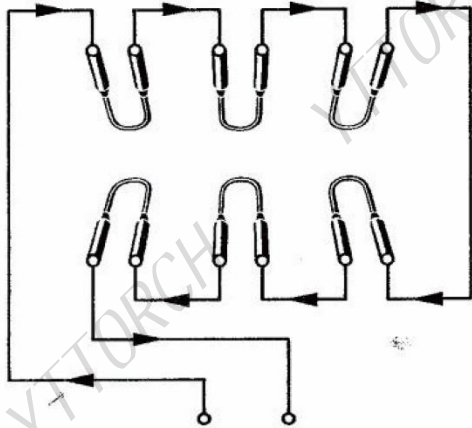
Delta-connected arrangement



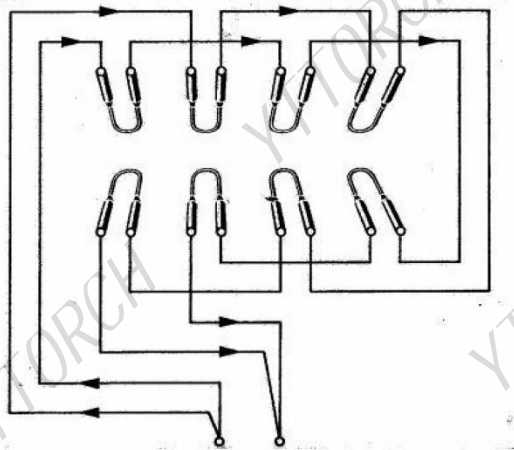
Star connected arrangement



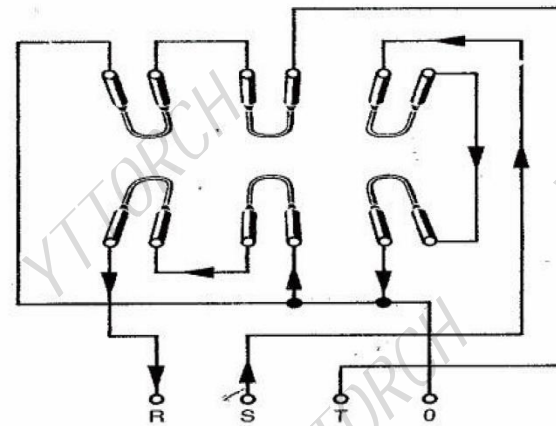
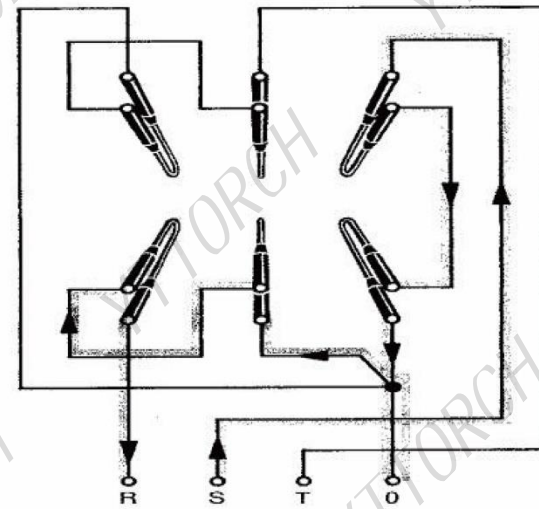
The following pictures are based on the physical wiring method of phase for reference.  
Single-phase connection



Double single-phase connection

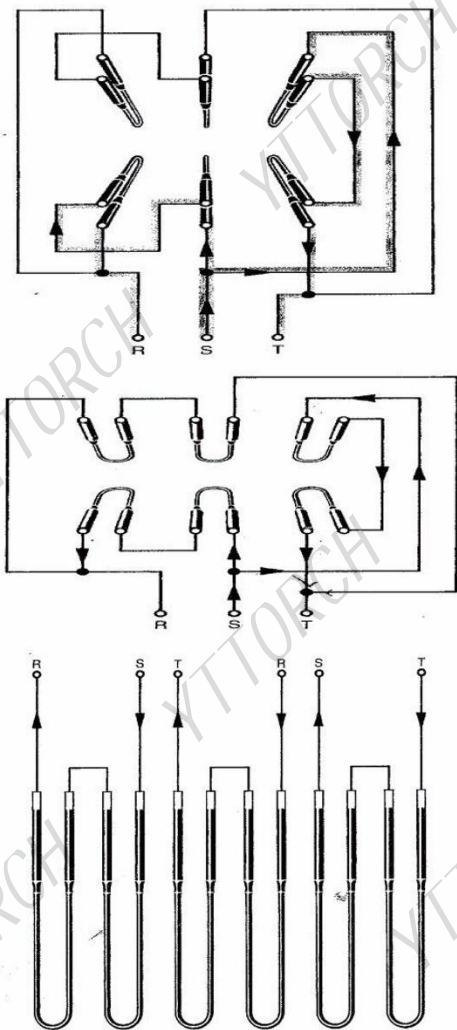


Three-phase Y (Star) connection





Three-phase  $\Delta$  (Delt) connection



#### 4. Temperature Measuring Element

The type of thermocouple used for temperature control depends on the furnace temperature. K-type thermocouple has good stability below 1200 °C and can be used in many heat treatment furnaces. Temperature measurements above 1200°C usually use thermocouples made of platinum - platinum / rhodium.

Thermocouples age faster the higher the furnace temperature is. Problems with temperature corrosion and overheated MoSi<sub>2</sub> elements are often related to ageing thermocouples.

By alloying platinum with rhodium, the usable temperature increases. The high content of rhodium in both shanks gives the highest permissible furnace temperature.

When the rhodium content is increased, the electromotive force decreases and this affects the accuracy of the measurement. When thermocouples are utilized at the maximum classifying temperature, it is important to check the electromotive force frequently in order to avoid increased furnace temperature due to the ageing. In the high-temperature furnace operating at the furnace temperature above 1750 °C, using Pt / 20% Rh-Pt / 40% Rh, it has been found that the electromotive force will be reduced significantly after only 4-5 hours at the furnace temperature. By the time this has occurred, the thermocouple has become more stable and the change is slower with time. This thermocouple has a low thermoelectric output and small changes can lead to large variations in the furnace temperature and element temperature with subsequent element problems.

For high-temperature furnace, we recommend two thermocouple positions close to each other in the roof. One thermocouple for the controller and the SCR, the other to check the operating thermocouple and the actual furnace temperature.

	Maximum Operating Temperature	
	Countinuous ° C	Intermittent ° C
Pt/ Pt 10 Rh, Graduation S	1400	1650
Pt/ Pt 13 Rh, Graduation R	1400	1650
Pt 6 Rh / Pt 30Rh, Graduation B	1500	1800
Pt 20 Rh / Pt 40 Rh	1600	1800

#### VI. Electrical Parameters of Yantai Torch MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electrical Heating Elements









YANTAI TORCH SPECIAL HIGH TEMPERATURE CERAMICS CO., LTD.

Heating Element Temperature: 1550°C   Power: W   Furnace Temperature: 1300°C   Element Resistance (1550°C): Ω  
 Heating Element Current: 300A   Working Voltage: V   Surface Load: 16W/cm<sup>2</sup>   Center Distance: 60mm

Hot End Length Le →   1700Type φ9/φ18 U-Shape Working Parameters

mm	125	160	180	200	220	250	300	350	400	450	500	560	600	710	800	900	1000
200	1646	1962	2143	2324	2505	2776	3228	3680	4133	4585	5037	5579	5941	6936	7750	8654	9559
250	1696	2012	2193	2374	2555	2826	3278	3730	4183	4635	5087	5630	5991	6986	7800	8704	9609
280	1746	2062	2243	2424	2605	2876	3328	3780	4233	4685	5137	5679	6041	7036	7850	8754	9659
300	1766	2082	2263	2444	2625	2896	3348	3800	4253	4705	5157	5699	6061	7056	7870	8774	9679
350	1816	2132	2313	2494	2675	2946	3398	3850	4303	4755	5207	5749	6111	7106	7920	8824	9729
400	1866	2182	2363	2544	2725	2996	3448	3900	4353	4805	5257	5799	6161	7156	7970	8874	9779
450	1916	2232	2413	2594	2775	3046	3498	3950	4403	4855	5307	5849	6211	7206	8020	8924	9829
500	1966	2282	2463	2644	2825	3096	3548	4000	4453	4905	5357	5899	6261	7256	8070	8974	9879
560	2016	2332	2513	2694	2875	3146	3598	4050	4503	4955	5407	5949	6311	7306	8120	9024	9929
650	2106	2422	2603	2784	2965	3236	3688	4140	4593	5045	5497	6039	6401	7396	8210	9114	10019
700	2156	2472	2653	2834	3015	3286	3738	4190	4643	5095	5547	6089	6451	7446	8260	9164	10069
800	2256	2572	2753	2934	3115	3386	3838	4290	4743	5195	5647	6189	6551	7546	8360	9264	10169

Cold End Length Lu →



YANTAI TORCH SPECIAL HIGH TEMPERATURE CERAMICS CO., LTD.

Heating Element Temperature: 1550°C   Power: W   Furnace Temperature: 1300°C   Element Resistance (1550°C): Ω  
 Heating Element Current: 300A   Working Voltage: V   Surface Load: 16W/cm<sup>2</sup>   Center Distance: 150mm

Hot End Length Le →   1700Type φ9/φ18 W-Shape Working Parameters

mm	180	200	220	250	300	350	400	450	500	560	600	720	800
400	4140	4502	4864	5406	6310	7215	8119	9023	9928	11013	11736	13907	15354
450	0.046	0.050	0.054	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.122	0.130	0.155	0.171
500	13.8	15.0	16.2	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.1	30.1	33.1	36.7	39.1	46.4	51.2
560	4190	4552	4914	5456	6360	7265	8169	9073	9978	11063	11786	13957	15404
600	0.047	0.051	0.055	0.061	0.071	0.081	0.091	0.101	0.111	0.123	0.131	0.155	0.171
700	14.0	15.2	16.4	18.2	21.2	24.2	27.2	30.2	33.3	36.9	39.3	46.5	51.3
800	4240	4602	4964	5506	6410	7315	8219	9123	10028	11113	11836	14007	15454
850	0.047	0.051	0.055	0.061	0.071	0.081	0.091	0.101	0.111	0.123	0.132	0.156	0.172
900	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.4	21.4	24.4	27.4	30.4	33.4	37.0	39.5	46.7	51.5
950	4290	4652	5014	5556	6460	7365	8269	9173	10078	11163	11886	14057	15504
1000	0.048	0.052	0.056	0.062	0.072	0.082	0.092	0.102	0.112	0.124	0.132	0.156	0.172
1050	14.3	15.5	16.7	18.5	21.5	24.5	27.6	30.6	33.6	37.2	39.6	46.9	51.7
1100	4380	4742	5104	5646	6550	7455	8359	9263	10168	11253	11976	14147	15594
1150	0.049	0.053	0.057	0.063	0.073	0.083	0.093	0.103	0.113	0.125	0.133	0.157	0.173
1200	14.6	15.8	17.0	18.8	21.8	24.8	27.9	30.9	33.9	37.5	39.9	47.2	52.0
1250	4430	4792	5154	5696	6600	7505	8409	9313	10218	11303	12026	14197	15644
1300	0.049	0.053	0.057	0.063	0.073	0.083	0.093	0.103	0.114	0.126	0.134	0.158	0.174
1350	14.8	16.0	17.2	19.0	22.0	25.0	28.0	31.0	34.1	37.7	40.1	47.3	52.1
1400	4530	4892	5254	5796	6700	7605	8509	9413	10318	11403	12126	14297	15744
1450	0.050	0.054	0.058	0.064	0.074	0.084	0.095	0.105	0.115	0.127	0.135	0.159	0.175
1500	15.1	16.3	17.5	19.3	22.3	25.3	28.4	31.4	34.4	38.0	40.4	47.7	52.5

Cold End Length Lu →

Heating Element Temperature: 1550°C Power: W Furnace Temperature: 1300°C Element Resistance (1550°C): Ω  
 Heating Element Current: 470A Working Voltage: V Surface Load: 16W/cm<sup>2</sup> Center Distance: 80mm

**1700Type Φ12/Φ24 U-Shape Working Parameters**

mm	Hot End Length Le →												Cold End Length Lu →	
	180	225	250	300	350	400	450	500	560	650	700	800		900
230	2873	3416	3717	4320	4923	5526	6128	6731	7453	8540	9143	10349	11554	12760
	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.023	0.026	0.029	0.032	0.035	0.040	0.043	0.049	0.055	0.060
315	6.2	7.4	8.1	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.3	14.6	16.2	18.6	19.9	22.5	25.1	27.7
	0.013	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.031	0.034	0.039	0.042	0.047	0.053	0.058
350	6.3	7.4	8.1	9.3	10.6	11.9	13.2	14.5	16.0	18.3	19.6	22.2	24.7	27.3
	0.014	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.026	0.028	0.031	0.034	0.039	0.042	0.047	0.053	0.058
400	6.4	7.6	8.2	9.5	10.8	12.1	13.3	14.6	16.2	18.5	19.8	22.3	24.9	27.4
	0.014	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.026	0.028	0.031	0.035	0.040	0.042	0.048	0.053	0.059
450	6.6	7.7	8.4	9.7	10.9	12.2	13.5	14.8	16.3	18.6	19.9	22.5	25.1	27.6
	0.014	0.017	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.026	0.029	0.032	0.035	0.040	0.043	0.048	0.054	0.059
500	6.8	7.9	8.5	9.8	11.1	12.4	13.7	15.0	16.5	18.8	20.1	22.7	25.2	27.8
	0.015	0.017	0.019	0.021	0.024	0.027	0.029	0.032	0.035	0.040	0.043	0.049	0.054	0.059
560	6.9	8.1	8.7	10.0	11.3	12.6	13.8	15.1	16.7	19.0	20.3	22.8	25.4	28.0
	0.015	0.018	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.030	0.033	0.036	0.041	0.044	0.049	0.055	0.060
600	7.3	8.4	9.1	10.3	11.6	12.9	14.2	15.5	17.0	19.3	20.6	23.2	25.7	28.3
	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.031	0.033	0.037	0.041	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.061
650	7.4	8.6	9.2	10.5	11.8	13.1	14.4	15.6	17.2	19.5	20.8	23.3	25.9	28.5
	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.031	0.033	0.037	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.061
710	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.2	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.7	20.9	23.5	26.1	28.6
	0.016	0.019	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.031	0.034	0.037	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.061

Heating Element Temperature: 1550°C Power: W Furnace Temperature: 1300°C Element Resistance (1550°C): Ω  
 Heating Element Current: 470A Working Voltage: V Surface Load: 16W/cm<sup>2</sup> Center Distance: 180mm

**1700Type Φ12/Φ24 W-Shape Working Parameters**

mm	Hot End Length Le →												Cold End Length Lu →
	180	225	250	300	350	400	450	500	560	600	650	720	
450	5542	6627	7230	8436	9642	10848	12053	13259	14706	16876	18564	16876	18564
	0.025	0.030	0.033	0.038	0.044	0.049	0.055	0.060	0.067	0.071	0.076	0.084	0.084
500	11.8	14.1	15.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	25.6	28.2	31.3	33.3	35.9	39.5	39.5
	0.025	0.030	0.033	0.039	0.044	0.049	0.055	0.060	0.067	0.071	0.077	0.084	0.084
560	12.0	14.3	15.6	18.1	20.7	23.3	25.8	28.4	31.5	33.5	36.1	39.7	39.7
	0.025	0.030	0.033	0.039	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.061	0.067	0.072	0.077	0.085	0.085
600	12.2	14.5	15.7	18.3	20.9	23.4	26.0	28.6	31.7	33.7	36.3	40.2	40.2
	0.026	0.031	0.034	0.039	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.061	0.067	0.072	0.077	0.085	0.085
650	12.3	14.6	15.9	18.5	21.0	23.6	26.2	28.7	31.8	33.9	36.4	40.4	40.4
	0.026	0.031	0.034	0.040	0.045	0.051	0.056	0.061	0.068	0.072	0.077	0.085	0.085
710	12.5	14.8	16.1	18.6	21.2	23.8	26.3	28.9	32.0	34.0	36.6	40.2	40.2
	0.027	0.032	0.035	0.040	0.045	0.051	0.056	0.062	0.068	0.073	0.078	0.086	0.086
710	12.6	15.0	16.2	18.8	21.4	23.9	26.5	29.1	32.1	34.2	36.8	40.3	40.3
	0.027	0.032	0.035	0.040	0.045	0.051	0.056	0.062	0.068	0.073	0.078	0.086	0.086

















## VII. Overview of MoSi<sub>2</sub> Electric Heating Element Accessories

The accessories for MoSi<sub>2</sub> electrical heating element mainly include fixing and conducting spare parts (holders and contact straps). The specification of which varies based on the electrical heating element diameter, center distance and other parameters. Generally, we have standard size spare parts and any special requirement may depend on the further communications. Conductive spare parts are weaved aluminum connection belt, the function is to connect heating element and wires, the specific specifications could be selected according to the requirement of users, and the special specifications could be customized.

### 1. Holders



### 2. Contact straps



### 3. Clamp ring and stainless steel clip

