

Part Number: 4061272011

61 ROD

Explanation of Part Numbers:

- Digits 1 & 2 = Product Class
- Digits 3 & 4 = Material Grade

Pressed Fair-Rite rods are used extensively in high-energy storage designs.

These rods can also be used for inductive components that require temperature stability or have to accommodate large dc bias requirements.

Figure 2 rods have a 0.6 mm (0.024) maximum chamfer on the end faces.

For frequency tuned rod designs see section Antenna/RFID Rods.

**For any rod requirement not listed here, feel free to contact our customer service group for availability and pricing.**

[Catalog Drawing](#)  
[3D Model](#)

The A dimension can be centerless ground to tighter tolerances.

Weight: 2.9 (g)

Dim	mm	mm tol	nominal inch	inch misc.
A	6.35	±0.25	0.25	—
C	19.05	±0.75	0.75	—

**Figure 1 shows the rod permeability as a function of the length to diameter ratio for the six materials available in rods.**

**Figures 3, 4 and 5 illustrate typical temperature behavior of wound rods. Would rods in 33 and 77 material yield the best temperature stable inductors, see Figure 4. Both show a typical inductance change of <1% over the -40° to 120°C temperature range. The parts have a L/D ratio of 8.1. Lower ratios will change less. This is shown in detail in Figure 5 for the same 52 material but with the L/D ratio as the parameter. A lower ratio means a lower rod permeability but with improved temperature stability.**



## **Wound Rod Inductance Calculations**

To calculate the inductances of a wound rod the following formula can be used,



**The inductance modifier is found in Figure 2. The ratio winding length divided by the rod length will give the inductance modifier. If the rod is totally wound the K=1. Shorter but centered winding will yield higher K values.**

**Using the rod 3061990871 as an example.**

**For this rod the length over diameter ratio is 8.33 and for 61 material Figure 1 gives a  $\mu$ rod of 29. The rod has an AE= 0.0707 cm<sup>2</sup> and  $\phi$ =2.5 cm.**

**A winding of 80 turns of 30 AWG wire will yield a fully wound rod, therefore K=1.**

**Using the formula the calculated inductance is 65.96 $\mu$ H.**

**The measured values for both winding were 66.95 and 39.50 $\mu$ H respectively.**

