

PRODUCT CONTAINS NEODYMIUM MAGNETS - SAFETY NOTICE

Danger

Swallowing

Small magnets can be swallowed by children.

When multiple magnets are swallowed, they can lodge in the intestine and cause life-threatening complications.



Magnets are no toy! Make sure the magnets are out of reach of children.

Swallowing

Electric conductivity

Magnets are made of metal and conduct electricity. Children could try to push the magnets into the electrical outlet and get electrocuted in the process.



Magnets are no toy! Make sure the magnets are out of reach of children.

Warning

Bruises

Large magnets have a very strong attractive force.



- Fingers or skin can be pinched between two magnets if handled carelessly. This can lead to bruising and bruising in the affected areas.
- Very large magnets can cause bone fractures due to their force.

Wear strong protective gloves when handling larger magnets.

Warning

Peacemaker

Magnets can affect the function of pacemakers and implanted defibrillators.



- The pacemaker could switch to test mode and cause nausea.
- The defibrillator could eventually stop working.
- As a wearer of these devices, keep a sufficient distance from magnets.
- Warn the wearer of these devices against approaching magnets.

Warning



Heavy objects

Excessive or shock loads, fatigue as well as material failure can cause a magnet or magnetic hook to detach from its base.

Falling objects can lead to serious injuries.

- The given magnetic strength can only be achieved under ideal conditions. Also factor in the high safety factor.
- Do not use magnets where personal injury could occur if the material fails.

Warning



Metal shards

Magnets are fragile. When two magnets collide, they can shatter. Sharp shards can be thrown meters away and injure your eyes.

- Avoid magnet collisions.
- Wear safety glasses when handling larger magnets.
- Make sure that bystanders are equally protected or keep their distance.

Notice



Magnetic field

Magnets create far-reaching strong magnetic fields. Among others they can damage TVs and laptops, computer hard drives, credit cards and electronic cards, data carriers, mechanical clocks, headphones and speakers.

- Do not leave magnets near any devices and objects that could be damaged by a strong magnetic field.
- Note our table of recommended distances.

Notice



Inflammability

During the mechanical processing of magnets, the drilled dust can easily ignite.

Avoid processing magnets altogether or use appropriate tools and plenty of cooling water.

Notice



Allergy to nickel

Many of our magnets have coatings that contain nickel.

- Some people have an allergic reaction to nickel.
- Allergies to nickel can be caused by long-term contact with nickel-plated objects.
- Avoid long-term contact of nickel-plated magnets with the skin.

- Avoid handling magnets if you already have a nickel allergy.

Notice



Air Transport

Magnetic fields from improperly packaged magnets can affect aircraft navigation devices.

In the worst case, an accident could occur.

- Send magnets by airmail only in packages with sufficient magnetic shielding.
- Note the relevant regulations.

Sending by mail

The magnetic fields of improperly packaged magnets can cause malfunctions in sorting machines and damage sensitive goods in other packages.

Notice



- Check out our shipping tips.
- Use a box of sufficient size and place the magnets in the center of the package using the filler material.
- Arrange the magnets in the package so that the magnetic fields neutralize each other.
- Use iron sheets if necessary to cancel the magnetic field.
- For shipping by air mail, stricter rules apply: Note the warning notice "shipping by air."

Notification



Effects on people

According to the current state of knowledge, the magnetic fields of permanent magnets have no measurable positive or negative effect on humans. A health hazard from the magnetic field of a permanent magnet is unlikely, but cannot be completely ruled out.

- For your safety, avoid permanent contact with magnets.
- Store large magnets at least one meter away from your body.

Notification



Peeling paint

Most of our magnets have a thin nickel-copper-nickel coating to protect against corrosion. This coating may begin to peel or crack due to collisions or strong pressure. This makes the magnets more susceptible to environmental influences such as humidity and can oxidize.

- Separate large magnets, especially spheres, with a piece of cardboard.
- Avoid collisions between magnets in general as well as repeated mechanical loads (e.g. impacts).

Notification



Oxidation, corrosion, rust

Unprocessed magnets oxidize very quickly and disintegrate in the process. Most of our magnets have a thin nickel copper nickel coating to protect against corrosion. This coating guarantees them a certain protection against corrosion, but it is not durable enough for permanent use in an outdoor environment.

- Use magnets only in a dry indoor environment or protect them from environmental influences.
- Avoid damage to the coating.

Notification



Heat resistance

Magnets have a limited maximum temperature of use. Depending on the magnetic material, this temperature varies between 80 and 220 °C. Most of our magnets permanently lose part of their magnetic strength at temperatures above 80°C.

- Do not use magnets where they will be exposed to high heat.
- If you use glue, do not harden it with hot air.

Notification



Mechanical processing

Magnets are fragile, sensitive to heat and oxidize easily.

- Drilling or cutting the magnet with unsuitable tools may break the magnet.
- The generated heat can demagnetize the magnet.
- Damage to the coating will cause the magnet to oxidize and disintegrate.

Avoid mechanical processing of magnets unless you have the necessary tools and experience. Instead, have a quote made for you