Record Nr. UNINA9910136395703321 IEEE Std No 54-1955: IEEE Standard, Test Code, and Recommended **Titolo** Practice for Induction and Dielectric Heating Equipment / / Institute of **Electrical and Electronics Engineers** Piscataway, NJ, USA:,: IEEE, , 1955 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-5044-0389-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (24 pages) Disciplina 697.045 Soggetti Electric heating Induction heating Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Sommario/riassunto High-frequency heating equipments divide into two main types: (1) those used for dielectric heating, and(2) those used for induction heating. The induction heating equipments again divide into seven types: (1) commercial power line; (2) rotary generator; (3) mercury-arcconverter; (4) gaseous-tube converter; (5) mercury-hydrogen-sparkgap converter; (6) quenched spark-gap converter; (7) vacuum-tube generator. Dielectric heating equipments in general use a vacuum-tube oscillator as a source of radio-frequency power ranging in frequency from 2 megacycles to hundreds of megacycles. At frequencies above about 200 megacycles, the power is generated by devices other than a conventional vacuum tube, such as a magnetron, Klystron or other microwave device. A dielectric heating generator is normally a highvoltage generator, and application requires high-voltage radiofrequency matching techniques. An induction heating generator is essentially a high-current device operating into very low impedance circuits and sometimes requires transformation in the load circuit to

provide the desired heating effect.