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80dB Stainless steel RFI shielding Aaronia X-Steel

Military and industrial screening to meet even highest challenges

Highlights

- ◆ Almost impossible to destroy
- ◆ Usable up to 600° Celsius
- ◆ Very high frequency range
- ◆ Permeable to air



Technical data

Aaronia X-Steel

- ◆ Shielding: RF & LF electric fields
- ◆ Frequency range: 1MHz to 50GHz
- ◆ Damping (dB): 80dB
- ◆ Shielding material: Stainless steel
- ◆ Carrier material: Stainless steel
- ◆ Color: Stainless steel (silver)
- ◆ Width: 0,25m or 1m
- ◆ Thickness: 1mm
- ◆ Available Size: 0,25m² or 1m²
- ◆ Mesh size: approx. 0,1mm (multiple layer)
- ◆ Weight: approx. 1000g/m²
- ◆ Almost impossible to destroy
- ◆ Perfectly fits for industrial or military applications
- ◆ Temperature range up to 600° Celsius
- ◆ Permeable to air
- ◆ Very easy handling even for the amateur
- ◆ Application examples: Radio & TV, TETRA, ISM434, LTE800, ISM868, GSM900, GSM1800, GSM1900, DECT, UMTS, WLAN...

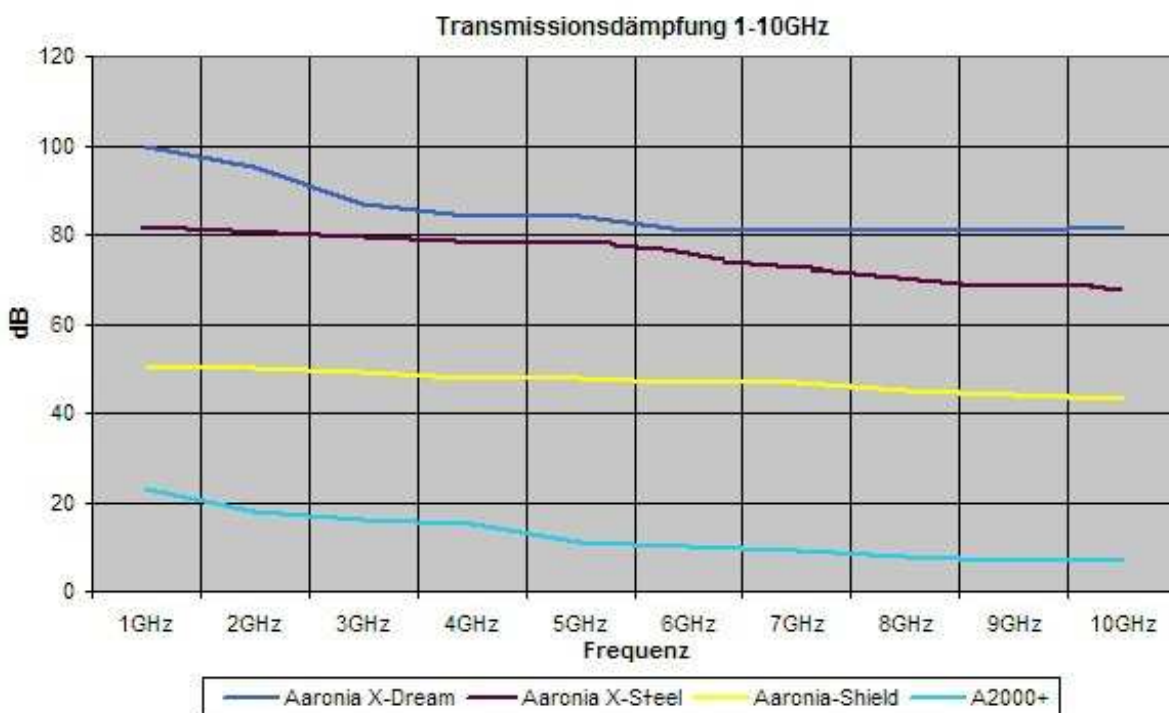
Aaronias latest high end EMC screening Aaronia X-Steel. Made from 100% stainless steel fibre.

Meets any industrial or military standard. Almost impossible to destroy. Very temperature stable for at least 600 degrees Celsius, does not rot, permeable to air.

Perfectly suitable for EMC screening of air entrances, very high protective EMC clothings etc.

Protects against any kind of RF fields just like Aaronia Shield, but offers a 1000 fold better shielding-performance and protection especially in the very high GHz range. Aaronia X-Steel offers the worlds highest screening within the air permeable EMC screening materials.

Transmission damping chart 1-10GHz



References

Cross-Section of Aeronia Clients

Government, Military, Aeronautic, Astronautic

- ♦ NATO, Belgium
- ♦ Department of Defense, USA
- ♦ Department of Defense, Australia
- ♦ Airbus, Germany
- ♦ Boeing, USA
- ♦ Bundeswehr, Germany
- ♦ NASA, USA
- ♦ Lockheed Martin, USA
- ♦ Lufthansa, Germany
- ♦ DLR, Germany
- ♦ Eurocontrol, Belgium
- ♦ EADS, Germany
- ♦ DEA, USA
- ♦ FBI, USA
- ♦ BKA, Germany
- ♦ Federal Police, Germany
- ♦ Ministry of Defense, Netherlands

Research/Development, Science and Universities

- ♦ MIT - Physics Department, USA
- ♦ California State University, USA
- ♦ Indonesien Institute of Science, Indonesia
- ♦ Los Alamos National Laboratory, USA
- ♦ University of Bahrain, Bahrain
- ♦ University of Florida, USA
- ♦ University of Victoria, Canada
- ♦ University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
- ♦ University of Durham, United Kingdom
- ♦ University Strasbourg, France
- ♦ University of Sydney, Australia
- ♦ University of Athen, Greece
- ♦ University of Munich, Germany
- ♦ Technical University of Hamburg, Germany
- ♦ Max-Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy, Germany
- ♦ Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics, Germany
- ♦ Research Centre Karlsruhe, Germany

Industry

- ♦ APPLE, USA
- ♦ IBM, Switzerland
- ♦ Intel, Germany
- ♦ Shell Oil Company, USA
- ♦ ATI, USA
- ♦ Microsoft, USA
- ♦ Motorola, Brazil
- ♦ Audi, Germany
- ♦ BMW, Germany
- ♦ Daimler, Germany
- ♦ Volkswagen, Germany
- ♦ BASF, Germany
- ♦ Siemens AG, Germany
- ♦ Rohde & Schwarz, Germany
- ♦ Infineon, Austria
- ♦ Philips, Germany
- ♦ ThyssenKrupp, Germany
- ♦ EnBW, Germany
- ♦ CNN, USA
- ♦ Duracell, USA
- ♦ German Telekom, Germany
- ♦ Bank of Canada, Canada
- ♦ NBC News, USA
- ♦ Sony, Germany
- ♦ Anritsu, Germany
- ♦ Hewlett Packard, Germany
- ♦ Robert Bosch, Germany
- ♦ Mercedes Benz, Austria
- ♦ Osram, Germany
- ♦ DEKRA, Germany
- ♦ AMD, Germany
- ♦ Keysight, China
- ♦ Infineon Technologies, Germany
- ♦ Philips Semiconductors, Germany
- ♦ Hyundai Europe, Germany
- ♦ JDSU, Korea
- ♦ Wilkinson Sword, Germany
- ♦ IBM Deutschland, Germany
- ♦ Nokia-Siemens Networks, Germany