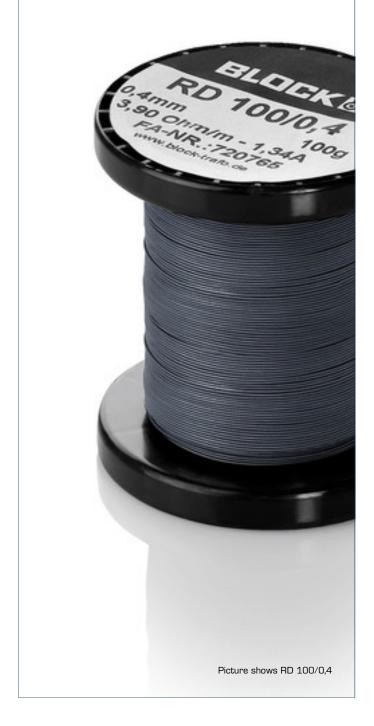
#### **RD 100/0,6**



### Advantages

Constant in specific resistance

Influence of the temperature or inherent heating on the resistance value practically insignificant (max. 0.8 % at 100 °C temperature rise)

Firmly adhering surface oxide coating withstands any temperature change and protects against further oxidation under continuous load

Very easy to machine thanks to softness and malleability

Suitable for soft soldering, hard soldering or welding

#### **Applications**

Resistance wire for the production of technical resistances, shunts and for general laboratory needs.

## **Approvals**





Electrical data

# Resistance wire RD 100/0,6

#### RD 100/0,6 RD 100/0,6 Type Type Operating data Operating data Current intensity for wire temperature (100°C) 2.210 A Highest wire temperature to 600 °C 3.700 A Mean linear coefficient of thermal expansion Current intensity for wire temperature (200°C) 13.5x10-6 data between 20 - 100 °C Current intensity for wire temperature (300°C) 5.000 A Resistance 1.730 Ω/m Mean temperature coefficient of resistance at $20\,$ 0.00004-0.00008 °C 0.49 (Ωx mm²)/m Specific electrical resistance Mechanical 1220-1270 °C Melting point Measures and weights 0.60 mm Wire diameter 0.10 kg Weight Notes The specified wire temperatures apply for blank Isotan wires, especially unclamped in still air. Oxidized wires have a higher radiated temperature. The current load precisely required Notes for a defined temperature can ultimately only be explicitly determined for the relations and



requirements on the customer side for the

specified intended use.