Resistance wire

# RD 100/0,8


Picture shows RD 100/0,4

## 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

# Resistance wire
# **RD 100/0,8**

## Electrical data

| Type | RD 100/0,8 |
|---|---|
| **Operating data** | |
| Current intensity for wire temperature (100°C) | 3.190 A |
| Current intensity for wire temperature (200°C) | 5.330 A |
| Current intensity for wire temperature (300°C) | 7.210 A |
| Resistance | 0.975 Ω/m |
| Specific electrical resistance | 0.49 (Ω x mm²)/m |

## Mechanical data

| Type | RD 100/0,8 |
|---|---|
| **Operating data** | |
| Highest wire temperature | to 600 °C |
| Mean linear coefficient of thermal expansion between 20 - 100 °C | 13.5x10-6 |
| Mean temperature coefficient of resistance at 20 °C | 0.00004-0.00008 |
| Melting point | 1220-1270 °C |
| **Measures and weights** | |
| Wire diameter | 0.80 mm |
| Weight | 0.10 kg |
| **Notes** | |
| 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 for a defined temperature can ultimately only be explicitly determined for the relations and requirements on the customer side for the specified intended use. |

Subject to change.