

## Resistance wire **RD 100/2,0**



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 100/2,0

Electrical data

Type	RD 100/2,0
<b>Operating data</b>	
Current intensity for wire temperature (100°C)	10.000 A
Current intensity for wire temperature (200°C)	16.800 A
Current intensity for wire temperature (300°C)	22.700 A
Resistance	0.156 Ω/m
Specific electrical resistance	0.49 (Ωx mm <sup>2</sup> )/m

Mechanical data

Type	RD 100/2,0
<b>Operating data</b>	
Highest wire temperature	to 600 °C
Mean linear coefficient of thermal expansion between 20 - 100 °C	13.5x10 <sup>-6</sup>
Mean temperature coefficient of resistance at 20 °C	0.00004-0.00008
Melting point	1220-1270 °C
<b>Measures and weights</b>	
Wire diameter	2.00 mm
Weight	0.10 kg
<b>Notes</b>	

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.