

Resistance wire
RD 50/0,2 - no longer available



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



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| Type | | RD 50/0,2 - no longer available | Type | | RD 50/0,2 - no longer available |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Electrical data | Operating data | | Mechanical data | Operating data | |
| | Current intensity for wire temperature (100°C) | 0.560 A | | Highest wire temperature | to 600 °C |
| | Current intensity for wire temperature (200°C) | 0.940 A | | Mean linear coefficient of thermal expansion between 20 - 100 °C | 13.5x10 ⁻⁶ |
| | Current intensity for wire temperature (300°C) | 1.280 A | | Mean temperature coefficient of resistance at 20 °C | 0.00004-0.00008 |
| | Resistance | 15.600 Ω/m | | Melting point | 1220-1270 °C |
| Specific electrical resistance | 0.49 (Ωx mm ²)/m | Measures and weights | | | |
| | | Wire diameter | 0.20 mm | | |
| | | Weight | 0.05 kg | | |
| | | Notes | <p>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.</p> | | |
| | | Notes | | | |

Subject to change.