

Resistance wire  
**RD 50/1,2 - 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 50/1,2 - no longer available	Type		RD 50/1,2 - no longer available
Electrical data	Operating data		Mechanical data	Operating data	
	Current intensity for wire temperature (100°C)	5.300 A		Highest wire temperature	to 600 °C
	Current intensity for wire temperature (200°C)	8.850 A		Mean linear coefficient of thermal expansion between 20 - 100 °C	13.5x10 <sup>-6</sup>
	Current intensity for wire temperature (300°C)	12.000 A		Mean temperature coefficient of resistance at 20 °C	0.00004-0.00008
	Resistance	0.433 Ω/m		Melting point	1220-1270 °C
Specific electrical resistance	0.49 (Ωx mm <sup>2</sup> )/m	Measures and weights			
			Wire diameter	1.20 mm	
			Weight	0.05 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.	