## GEMENTED PLATE WOUND RESISTORS MODEL PMO

## TECHNICAL DESIGN



## GENERAL FEATURES

Professional resistors with extremely high overload characteristics, which are mechanically very robust and non-inflammable, with excellent insulation. The joints obtained with electric welding and the large size of the terminals were designed to support strong, brief overloads of short duration and are particularly suitable for use where a low resistive value and high dissipation capacity are required.
The external protection of the resistor consists of a ceramic cement lining.
The resistive element consists of a plate in $\mathrm{Ni}-\mathrm{Cr}$ alloy or twisted constantan, on an extremely high quality cylindrical ceramic support.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ohm values available see standard limits indicated in the table
Standard tolerance: $\pm 15 \%$ for values > 1 ohm
$\pm 20 \%$ for values < 1 ohm
Temperature coefficient $\leq 100 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Insulation resistance > 100 MOhm ( 500 Vdc )
Max operating temperature: $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## MAXIMUN LOAD LIMIT

The nominal power Pn shown in the table refers to resistors placed horizontally and free in naturally circulating air, with an environmental temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
With forced ventilation the nominal power dissipation capacity of the resistor increases as a function of the air speed.

| TYPE | POWER | RESISTANCE $-\Omega$ |  | DIMENSIONS mm |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | Min | Max | D | H |
| PMO 14×76 | 50 | R05 | 3R | 24 | 76 |
| PMO 16×90 | 75 | R05 | 4R5 | 26 | 90 |
| PMO 20×100 | 100 | R05 | 8R | 30 | 100 |
| PMO 30×108 | 155 | R1 | 9R5 | 40 | 108 |
| PMO 30×165 | 240 | R15 | $15 R$ | 40 | 165 |
| PMO 30×220 | 300 | R2 | 20R | 40 | 215 |
| PMO 30×265 | 370 | R3 | 30R | 40 | 265 |
| PMO 60×300 | 750 | R6 | 60R | 76 | 300 |
| PMO 60×400 | 1000 | 1R | 70R | 76 | 400 |
| PMO 60×500 | 1500 | 1R5 | 90R | 76 | 500 |

THE OHMIC VALUE SHOWN ( MIN - MAX ) ARE INTENDED AS TOTAL RESISTANCE OF WINDING

DIAGRAM POWER VS TEMPERATURE


POWER

