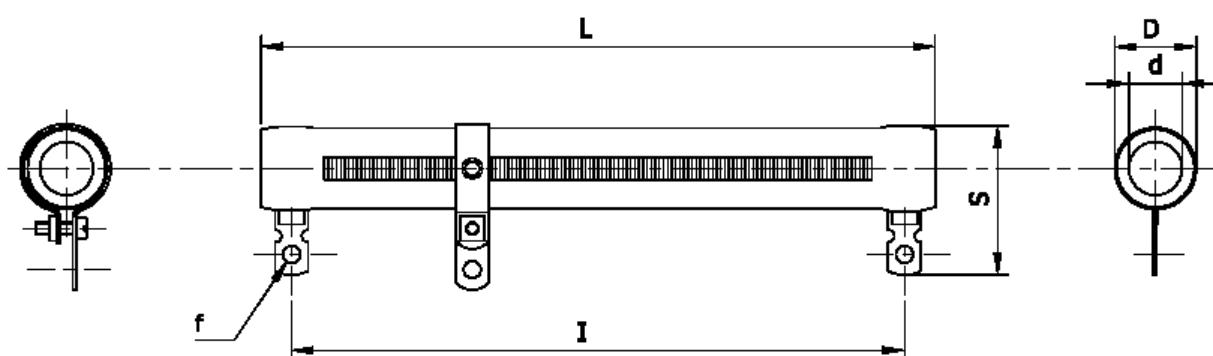




## ENAMELLED ADJUSTABLE WIREWOUND RESISTORS MODEL SMAR

### TECHNICAL DESIGN



SMAR TYPE	8x45	13x64	14x51	14x76	14x102	16x90	19x165	29x165	29x215	29x265
Power Rating	12 W	25 W	25 W	35 W	50 W	50 W	100 W	150 W	200 W	250 W
Min. Ohmic value	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2	2R2
Max. Ohmic value	2K2	3K9	3K9	4K7	6K8	6K8	15K	18K	25K	30K
Limit Voltage	500 V	700 V	700 V	1000 V	1500 V	1500 V	2000 V	2000 V	2500 V	3000 V
<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>8x45</b>	<b>13x64</b>	<b>14x51</b>	<b>14x76</b>	<b>14x102</b>	<b>16x90</b>	<b>19x165</b>	<b>29x165</b>	<b>29x215</b>	<b>29x265</b>
L mm	45	64	51	76	102	90	165	165	215	265
D mm	10	15,5	15,5	15,5	15,5	18	20,5	30,5	30,5	30,5
d mm	5	7	8,2	8,2	8,2	9,5	13	18,5	18,5	18,5
I mm	36	51	38	63	69	78	150	150	200	250
S mm	23	29	29	29	29	32	36	46	46	46
f mm	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2

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

## GENERAL FEATURES

Professional resistors with fine electrical and mechanical characteristics, indicated for use where high power is required, along with safe operation and durability. The external lining is protected by a layer of vitreous enamel.

The resistive element consists of wire in Ni-Cr alloy or twisted constantan, on an extremely pure cylindrical ceramic support.

The resistors may be produced with different terminations depending on the model and ohm value, standard banner type B, with fast-on and pattern type terminals, and in versions with off-standard tolerances.

The adjustment collar enables the user to establish an intermediate value. The stability of the contact is guaranteed up to the maximum surface temperature of 350° C.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Standard tolerance:  $\pm 10\%$
- Temperature coefficient  $\leq 100 \text{ ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Insulation resistance  $> 100 \text{ Mohm (500 Vdc)}$
- Max operating temperature: 350 °C

## MAXIMUM LOAD LIMIT

NOTE: For adjustable resistors it must be born in mind that the nominal power is understood as applied to the entire resistor, if only part of it is under tension, the power applied must be reduced in proportion to the part that is not used.

The nominal power  $P_n$  shown in the table refers to resistors placed horizontally and free in naturally circulating air, with an environmental temperature of 25° C.

With forced ventilation the nominal power dissipation capacity of the resistor increases as a function of the air speed.