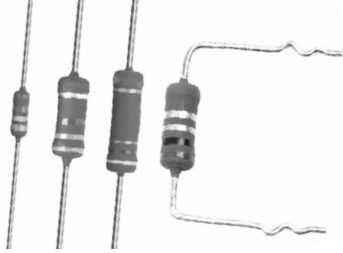


## Power Metal Film Leaded Resistors



### DESCRIPTION

A homogeneous film of metal alloy is deposited on a high grade ceramic body. After a helical groove has been cut in the resistive layer, tinned connecting wires of electrolytic copper or copper-clad iron are welded to the end-caps. The resistors are coated with a red, non-flammable lacquer which provides electrical, mechanical and climatic protection. This coating is not resistant to aggressive fluxes. The encapsulation is resistant to all cleaning solvents in accordance with IEC 60068-2-45.

### FEATURES

- High power in small packages (1 W/0207 size to 3 W/0617 size)
- Different lead materials for different applications
- Defined interruption behaviour
- Lead (Pb)-free solder contacts
- Pure tin plating provides compatibility with lead (Pb)-free and lead containing soldering processes
- Compliant to RoHS directive 2002/95/EC



**RoHS**  
COMPLIANT

### APPLICATIONS

- All general purpose power applications

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS					
DESCRIPTION	VALUE				
	PR01	PR02		PR03	
		Cu-lead	FeCu-lead	Cu-lead	FeCu-lead
Resistance Range <sup>(2)</sup>	0.22 $\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$	0.33 $\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$	1 $\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$	0.68 $\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$	1 $\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$
Resistance Tolerance and Series	$\pm 1\%$ (E24, E96 series); $\pm 5\%$ (E24 series) <sup>(1)</sup>				
Rated Dissipation, $P_{70}$ :					
$R < 1 \Omega$	0.6 W	1.2 W	-	1.6 W	-
$1 \Omega \leq R$	1 W	2 W	1.3 W	3 W	2.5 W
Thermal Resistance ( $R_{th}$ )	135 K/W	75 K/W	115 K/W	60 K/W	75 K/W
Temperature Coefficient	$\leq \pm 250$ ppm/K				
Maximum Permissible Voltage ( $U_{max}$ , AC/DC)	350 V	500 V		750 V	
Basic Specifications	IEC 60115-1				
Climatic Category (IEC 60068-1)	55/155/56				
Stability After:					
Load (1000 h, $P_{70}$ )	$\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (5\% R + 0.1 \Omega)$				
Long Term Damp Heat Test (56 Days)	$\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (3\% R + 0.1 \Omega)$				
Soldering (10 s, 260 °C)	$\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (1\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$				

### Notes

<sup>(1)</sup> 1 % tolerance is available for  $R_n$ -range from 1  $R$  upwards

<sup>(2)</sup> Ohmic values (other than resistance range) are available on request

- $R$  value is measured with probe distance of 24 mm  $\pm$  1 mm using 4-terminal method

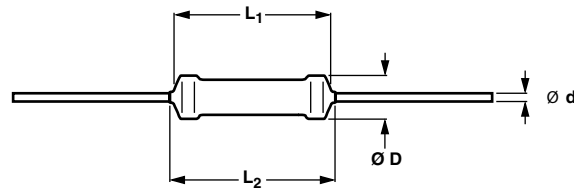
PART NUMBER AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION																	
PART NUMBER: PR02000201001JA100																	
P	R	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	J	A	1	0	0
MODEL/SIZE	VARIANT	WIRE TYPES		TCR/MATERIAL	VALUE			TOLERANCE	PACKAGING <sup>(1)</sup>		SPECIAL						
PR0100 PR0200 PR0300	0 = Neutral Z = Value overflow (Special)	1 = Cu 0.6 2 = Cu 0.8 3 = FeCu 0.6 4 = FeCu 0.8		0 = Standard	<b>3 digit value</b> <b>1 digit multiplier</b> <b>MULTIPLIER</b> 7 = *10 <sup>-3</sup> 2 = *10 <sup>2</sup> 8 = *10 <sup>-2</sup> 3 = *10 <sup>3</sup> 9 = *10 <sup>-1</sup> 4 = *10 <sup>4</sup> 0 = *10 <sup>0</sup> 5 = *10 <sup>5</sup> 1 = *10 <sup>1</sup>			F = ± 1 % J = ± 5 %	N4    R2 N3    L1 A5    DC A1    K1 AC    B1 R5    PC	The 2 digits are used for all special parts. 00 = Standard							
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: PR02 5 % A1 1K0																	
PR02		5 %		A1		1K0											
MODEL/SIZE		TOLERANCE		PACKAGING <sup>(1)</sup>		RESISTANCE VALUE											
PR01 PR02 PR03		± 1 % ± 5 %		N4    L1 N3    DC A5    K1 A1    B1 AC    PC R5    R2		1K0 = 1 kΩ 4K75 = 4.75 kΩ											

**Notes**
<sup>(1)</sup>Please refer to table PACKAGING for details

- The PART NUMBER is shown to facilitate the introduction of a unified part numbering system for ordering products

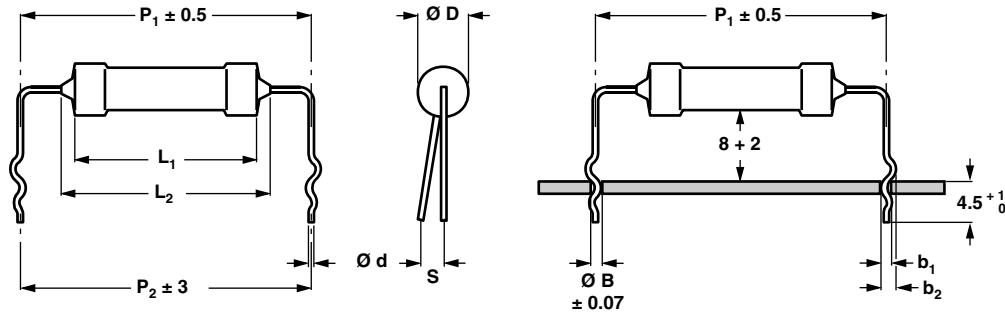
PACKAGING								
MODEL	TAPING	AMMO PACK		REEL		BULK, DOUBLE KINK		
		PIECES	CODE	PIECES	CODE	PITCH	PIECES	CODE
PR01	Axial, 52 mm	5000	A5	5000	R5			
		1000	A1					
	Radial	4000	N4			17.8 mm	1000	L1
						12.5 mm	1000	K1
PR02	Axial, 52 mm	1000	A1	5000	R5			
	Radial	3000	N3	2000	R2	17.8 mm	1000	L1
						15.0 mm	1000	B1
PR03	Axial, 63 mm	500	AC					
	Radial					25.4 mm	500	DC
						20.0 mm	500	PC

**DIMENSIONS**



Type with straight leads

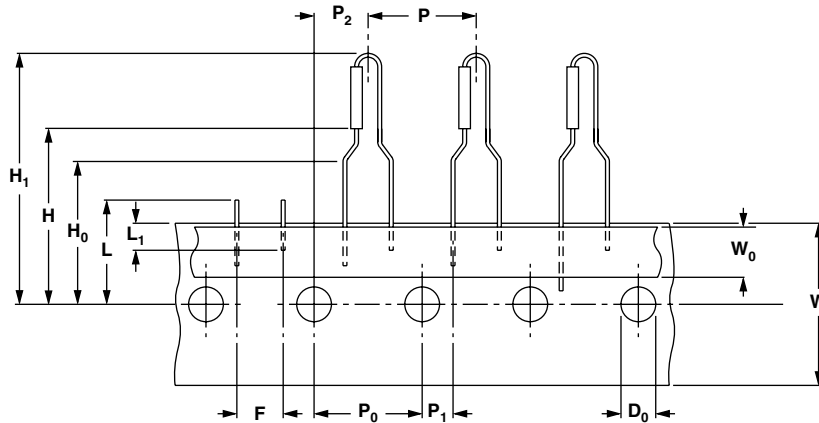
DIMENSIONS - Straight lead type and relevant physical dimensions; see straight leads outline					
TYPE	Ø D <sub>max.</sub> (mm)	L <sub>1</sub> max. (mm)	L <sub>2</sub> max. (mm)	Ø d (mm)	
				Cu	FeCu
PR01	2.5	6.5	8.0	0.58 ± 0.05	-
PR02	3.9	10.0	12.0	0.78 ± 0.05	0.58 ± 0.05
PR03	5.2	16.7	19.5	0.78 ± 0.05	0.58 ± 0.05



Type with double kink

Dimensions in millimeters

DIMENSIONS - Double kink lead type and relevant physical dimensions; see double kinked outline										
TYPE	LEAD STYLE	Ø d (mm)		b <sub>1</sub> (mm)	b <sub>2</sub> (mm)	Ø D <sub>max.</sub> (mm)	P <sub>1</sub> (mm)	P <sub>2</sub> (mm)	S <sub>max.</sub> (mm)	Ø B (mm)
		Cu	FeCu							
PR01	Double kink large pitch	0.58 ± 0.05	0.58 ± 0.05	1.10 + 0.25/- 0.20	1.45 + 0.25/- 0.20	2.5	17.8	17.8	2	0.8
	Double kink small pitch	-	0.58 ± 0.05	1.10 + 0.25/- 0.20	1.45 + 0.25/- 0.20		12.5	12.5	2	0.8
PR02	Double kink large pitch	0.78 ± 0.05	0.58 ± 0.05	1.10 + 0.25/- 0.20	1.45 + 0.25/- 0.20	3.9	17.8	17.8	2	0.8
	Double kink small pitch	-	0.78 ± 0.05	1.30 + 0.25/- 0.20	1.65 + 0.25/- 0.20		15.0	15.0	2	1.0
PR03	Double kink large pitch	0.78 ± 0.05	0.58 ± 0.05	1.10 + 0.25/- 0.20	1.65 + 0.25/- 0.20	5.2	25.4	25.4	2	1.0
	Double kink small pitch	-	0.78 ± 0.05	1.30 + 0.25/- 0.20	2.15 + 0.25/- 0.20		22.0	20.0	2	1.0

**PRODUCTS WITH RADIAL LEADS (PR01, PR02)**


DIMENSIONS - RADIAL TAPING				
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	TOLERANCE	UNIT
P	Pitch of components	12.7	± 1.0	mm
P <sub>0</sub>	Feed-hole pitch	12.7	± 0.2	mm
P <sub>1</sub>	Feed-hole centre to lead at topside at the tape	3.85	± 0.5	mm
P <sub>2</sub>	Feed-hole center to body center	6.35	± 1.0	mm
F	Lead-to-lead distance	4.8	+ 0.7/- 0	mm
W	Tape width	18.0	± 0.5	mm
W <sub>0</sub>	Minimum hold down tape width	5.5	-	mm
H <sub>1</sub>	Component height PR01	29	Max.	mm
	Component height PR02	29	± 3.0	
H <sub>0</sub>	Lead wire clinch height	16.5	± 0.5	mm
H	Height of component from tape center	19.5	± 1	mm
D <sub>0</sub>	Feed-hole diameter	4.0	± 0.2	mm
L	Maximum length of snipped lead	11.0	-	mm
L <sub>1</sub>	Minimum lead wire (tape portion) shortest lead	2.5	-	mm

**Note**

- Please refer document number 28721 "Packaging" for more detail

MASS PER UNIT	
TYPE	MASS (mg)
PR01 Cu 0.6 mm	212
PR01 FeCu 0.6 mm	207
PR02 Cu 0.8 mm	504
PR02 FeCu 0.6 mm	455
PR02 FeCu 0.8 mm	496
PR03 Cu 0.8 mm	1192
PR03 FeCu 0.6 mm	1079
PR03 FeCu 0.8 mm	1185

**MARKING**

The nominal resistance and tolerance are marked on the resistor using four or five colored bands in accordance with IEC 60062, marking codes for resistors and capacitors.

**OUTLINES**

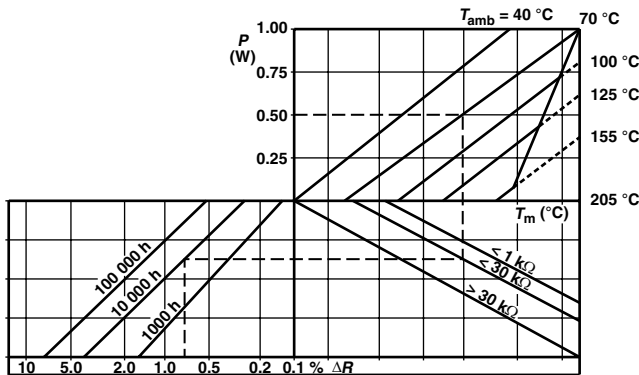
The length of the body ( $L_1$ ) is measured by inserting the leads into holes of two identical gauge plates and moving these plates parallel to each other until the resistor body is clamped without deformation (IEC 60294).

**FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

**PRODUCT CHARACTERIZATION**

Standard values of nominal resistance are taken from the E96/E24 series for resistors with a tolerance of  $\pm 1\%$  or  $\pm 5\%$ . The values of the E96/E24 series are in accordance with IEC 60063.

**FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE**



PR01 Drift nomogram

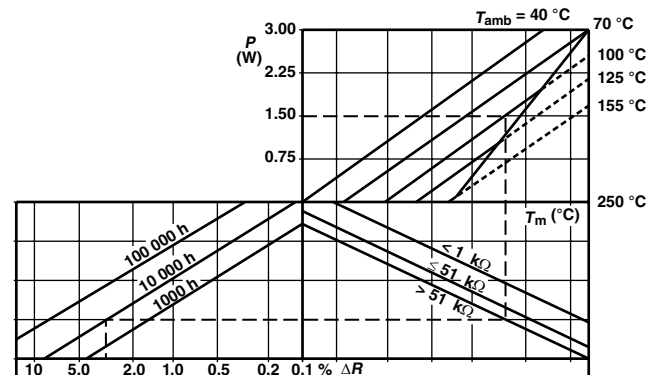
**MOUNTING**

The resistors are suitable for processing on automatic insertion equipment and cutting and bending machines.

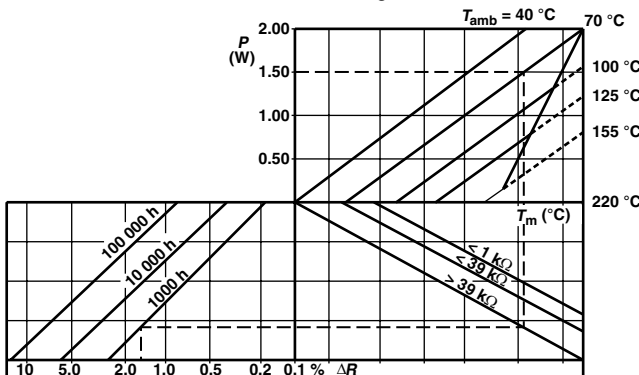
MOUNTING PITCH			
TYPE	LEAD STYLE	PITCH	
		mm	e
PR01	Straight leads	12.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 <sup>(1)</sup>
	Radial taped	4.8	2
	Double kink large pitch	17.8	7
	Double kink small pitch	12.5	5
PR02	Straight leads	15.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	6 <sup>(1)</sup>
	Radial taped	4.8	2
	Double kink large pitch	17.8	7
	Double kink small pitch	15.0	6
PR03	Straight leads	23.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	9 <sup>(1)</sup>
	Double kink large pitch	25.4	10
	Double kink small pitch	20.0	8

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> Recommended minimum value



PR03 Drift nomogram

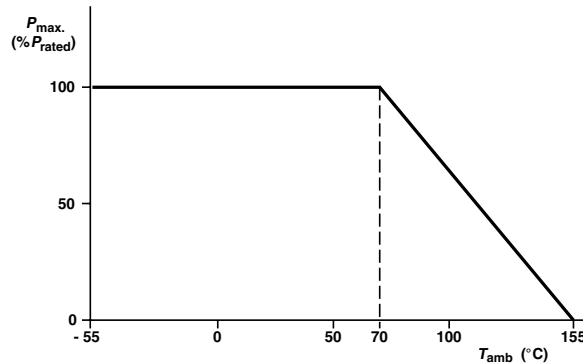


PR02 Drift nomogram

**Note**

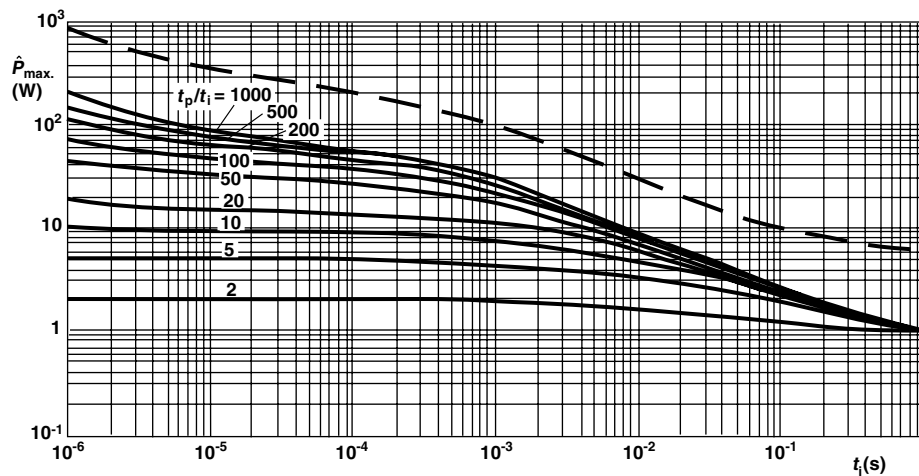
- The maximum permissible hot-spot temperature is 205  $^\circ C$  for PR01, 220  $^\circ C$  for PR02 and 250  $^\circ C$  for PR03

The power that the resistor can dissipate depends on the operating temperature.

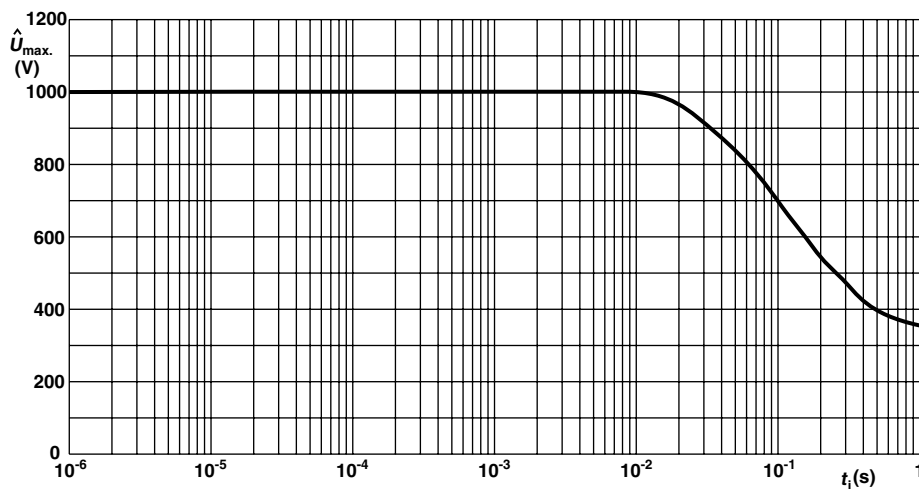


Maximum dissipation ( $P_{max}$ ) in percentage of rated power as a function of the ambient temperature ( $T_{amb}$ )

**Derating**

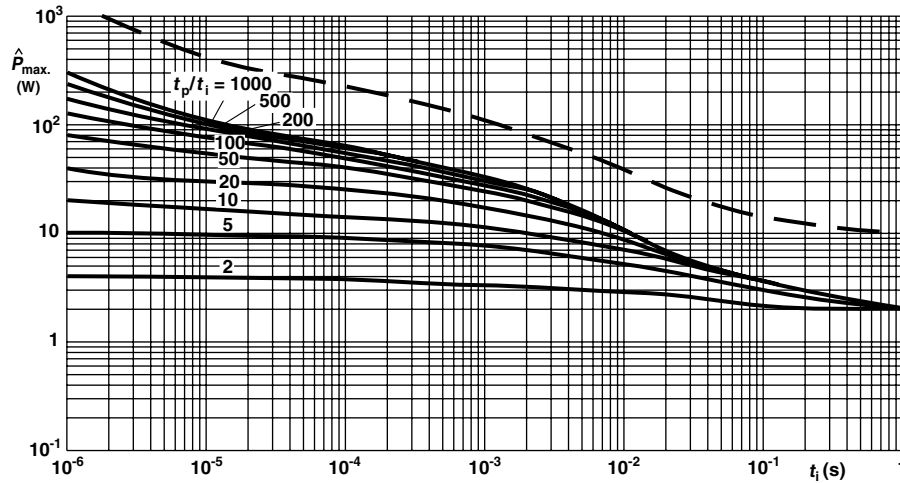


PR01 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse power ( $\hat{P}_{max}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ )

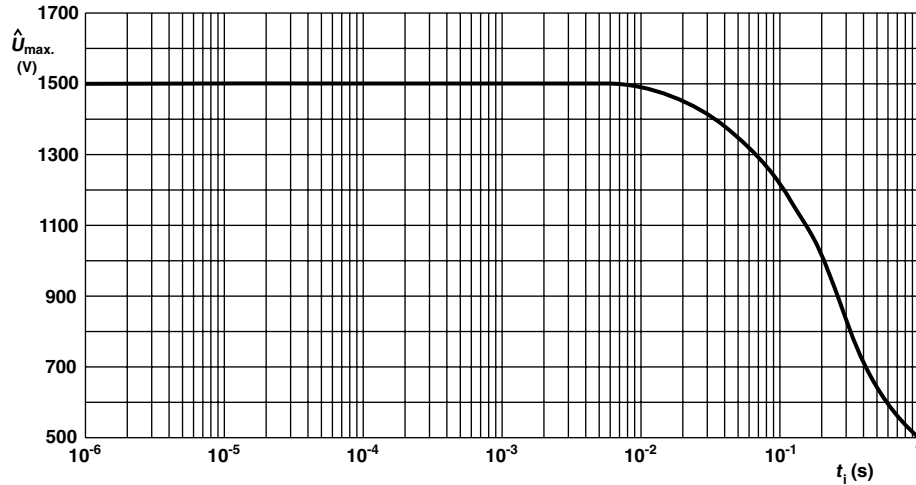


PR01 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse voltage ( $\hat{U}_{max}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ )

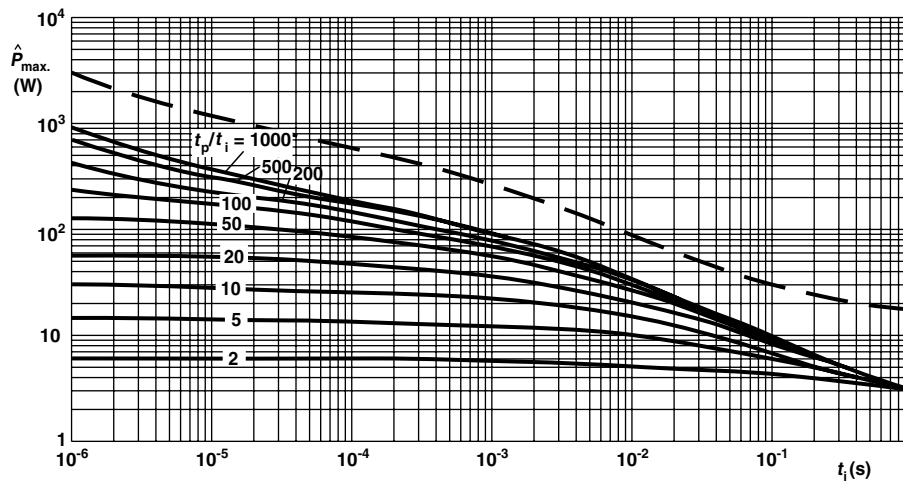
**Pulse Loading Capabilities**



PR02 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse power ( $\hat{P}_{max}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ )

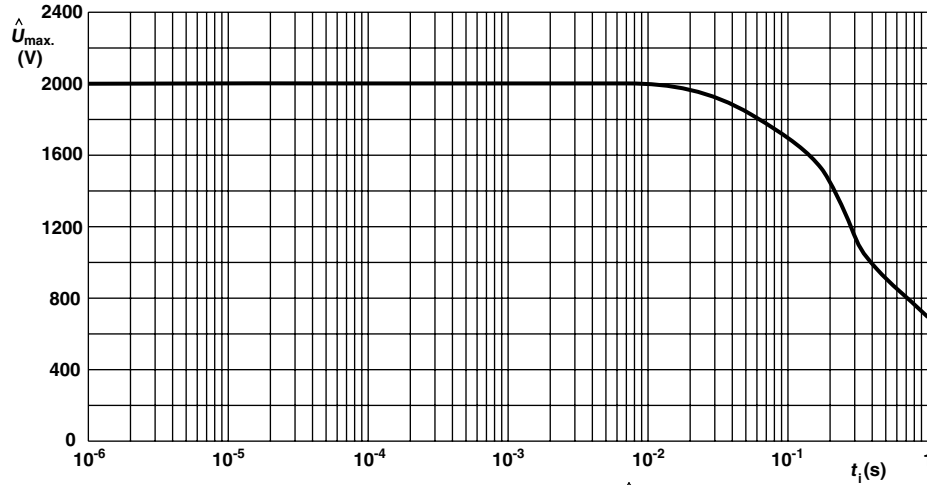


PR02 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse voltage ( $\hat{U}_{max}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ )



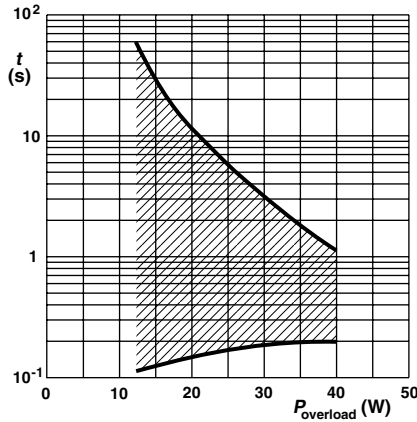
PR03 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse power ( $\hat{P}_{max}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ )

**Pulse Loading Capabilities**



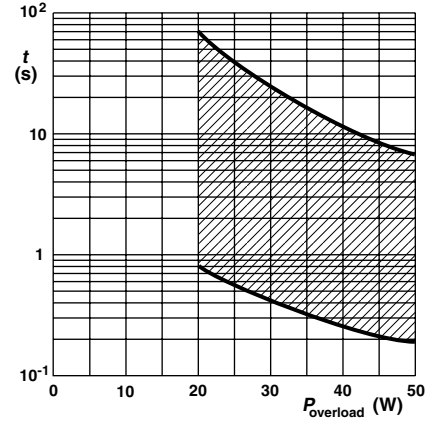
PR03 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse voltage ( $\hat{U}_{max.}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ )

**Pulse Loading Capabilities**



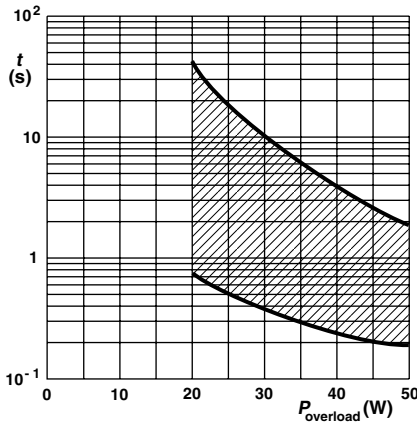
PR01 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $0 R 22 \leq R_n < 1 R$

This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.



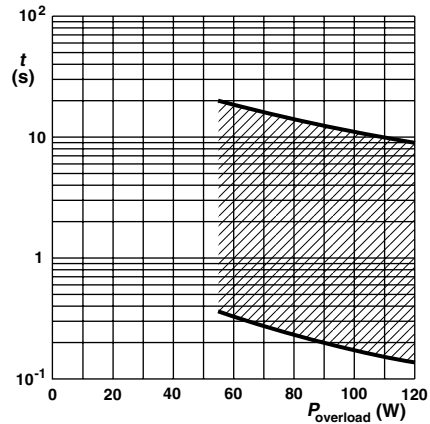
PR01 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $16 R \leq R_n \leq 560 R$

This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.



PR01 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $1 R \leq R_n \leq 15 R$

This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.

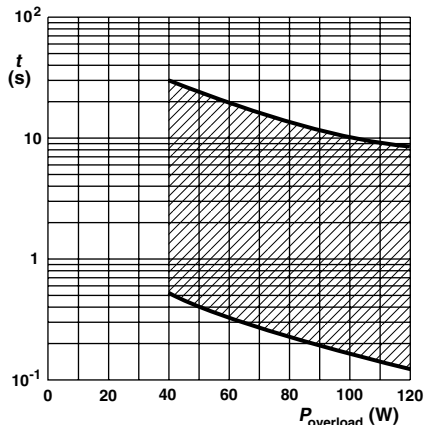


PR02 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $0.33 R \leq R_n < 5 R$

This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.

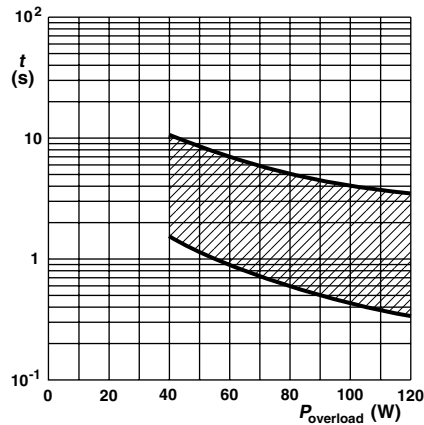
**Interruption Characteristics**





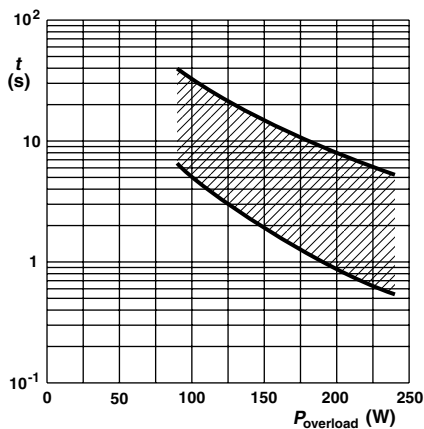
**PR02** Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $5 R \leq R_n < 68 R$

This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.



**PR02** Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $68 R \leq R_n \leq 560 R$

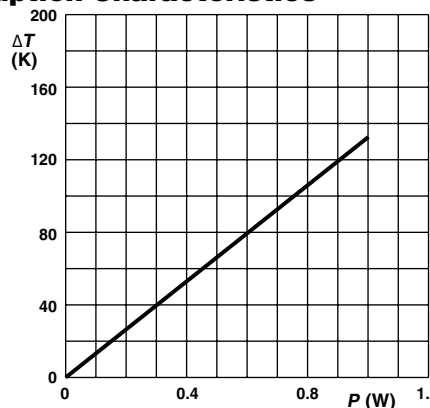
This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.



**PR03** Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $0.68 R \leq R_n \leq 560 R$

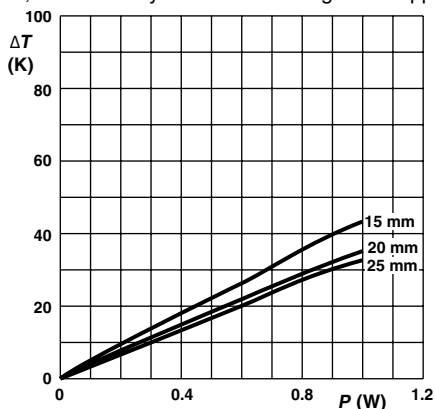
This graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; the data may deviate according to the applications.

**Interruption Characteristics**



Ø 0.6 mm Cu-leads

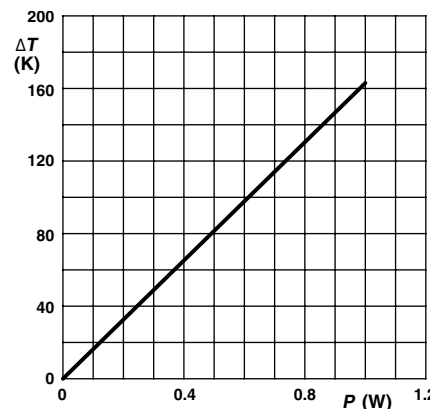
**PR01** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø 0.6 mm Cu-leads

Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

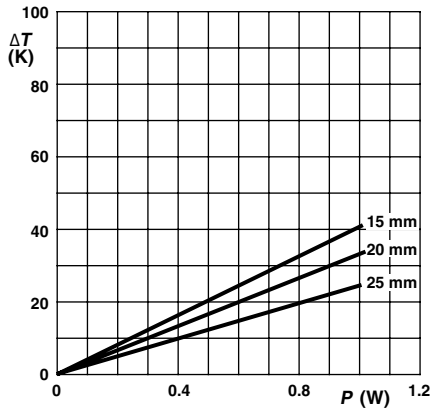
**PR01** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø 0.6 mm FeCu-leads

**PR01** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.

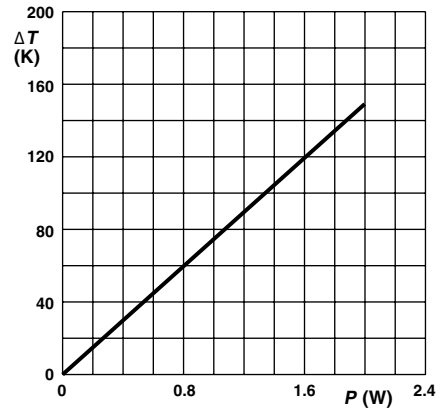
**Application Information**



Ø 0.6 mm FeCu-leads

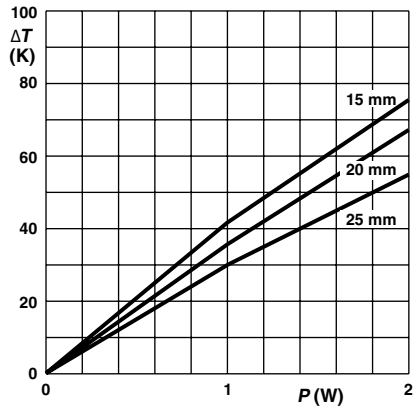
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

**PR01** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø 0.8 mm Cu-leads

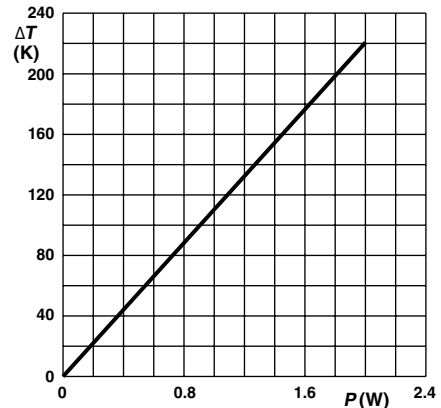
**PR02** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø 0.8 mm Cu-leads

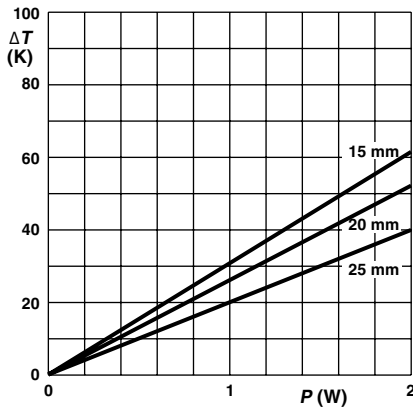
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

**PR02** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø 0.6 mm FeCu-leads

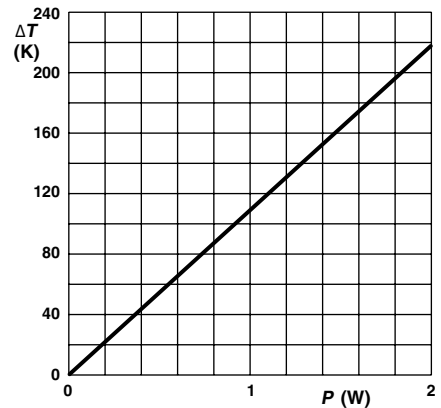
**PR02** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø 0.6 mm FeCu-leads

Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

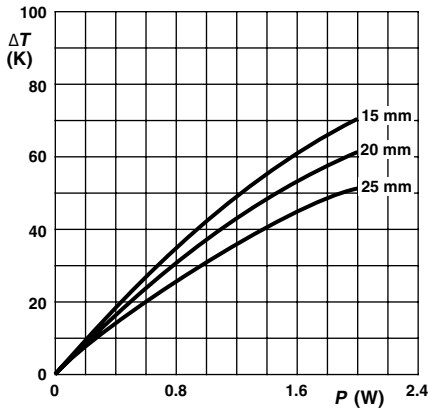
**PR02** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø 0.8 mm FeCu-leads

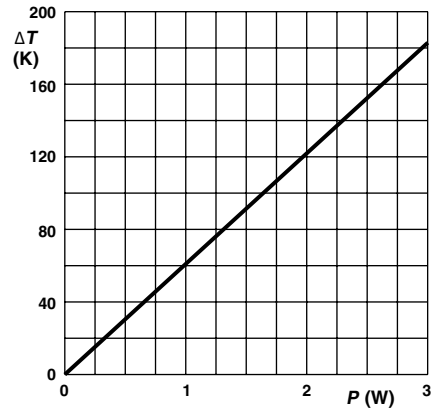
**PR02** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.

### Application Information



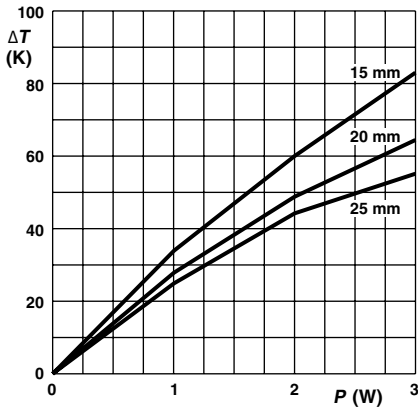
Ø 0.8 mm FeCu-leads  
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

**PR02** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



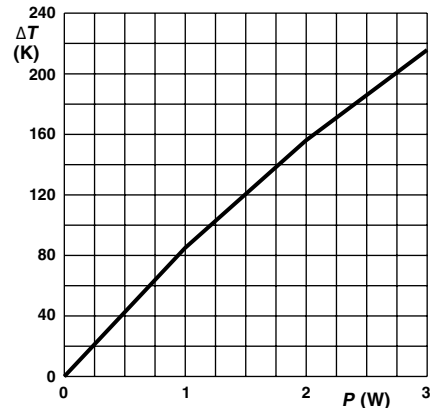
Ø 0.8 mm Cu-leads

**PR03** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



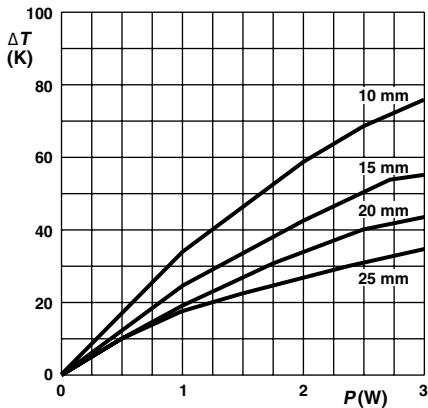
Ø 0.8 mm Cu-leads  
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

**PR03** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



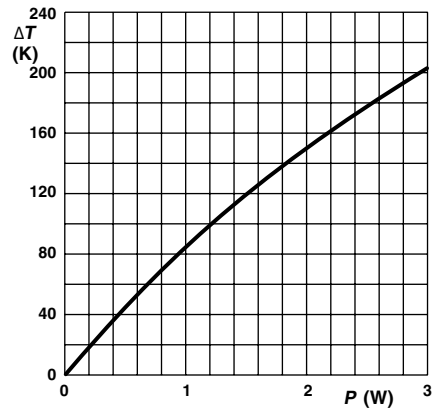
Ø 0.6 mm FeCu-leads

**PR03** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø 0.6 mm FeCu-leads  
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

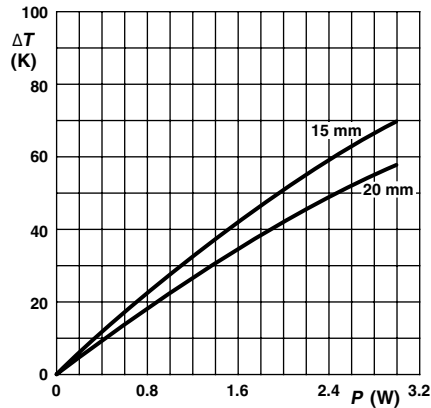
**PR03** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø 0.8 mm FeCu-leads

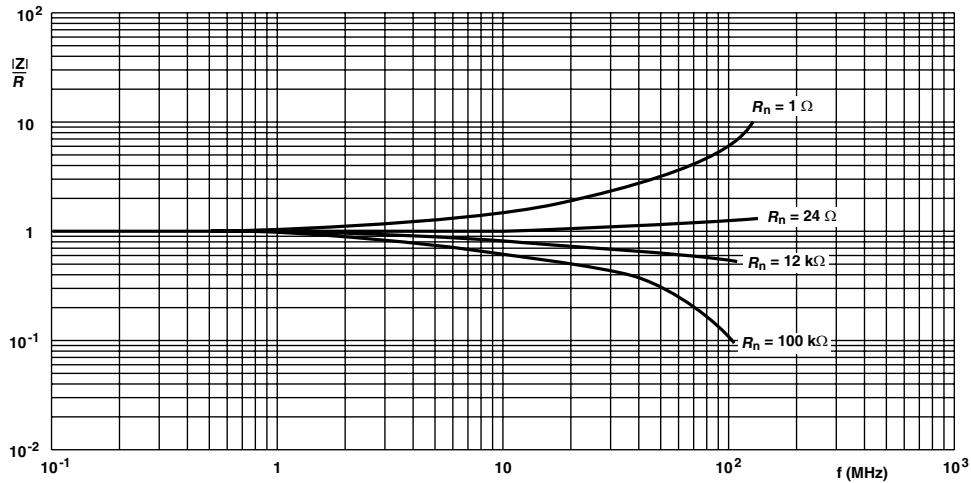
**PR03** Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.

**Application Information**

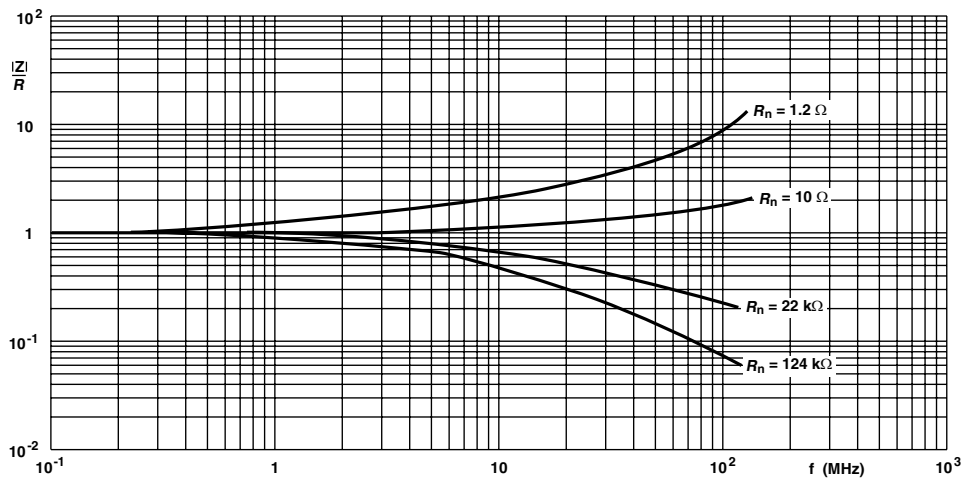


Ø 0.8 mm FeCu-leads  
 Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm

**PR03** Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.

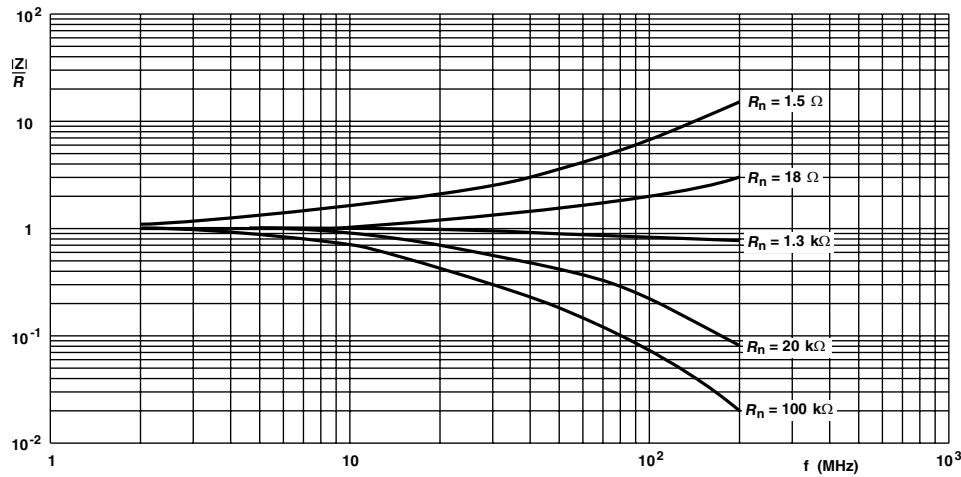


**PR01** Impedance as a function of applied frequency



**PR02** Impedance as a function of applied frequency

**Application Information**



PR03 Impedance as a function of applied frequency

**Application Information**

**TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS**

Essentially all tests are carried out in accordance with IEC 60115-1 specification, category LCT/UCT/56 (rated temperature range: Lower Category Temperature, Upper Category Temperature; damp heat, long term, 56 days).

The tests are carried out in accordance with IEC 60068-2-xx Test Method under standard atmospheric conditions according to IEC 60068-1, 5.3.

In the Test Procedures and Requirements table, tests and requirements are listed with reference to the relevant clauses of IEC 60115-1 and IEC 60068-2-xx test methods. A short description of the test procedure is also given. In some instances deviations from the IEC recommendations were necessary for our method of specifying.

All soldering tests are performed with mildly activated flux.

TEST PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS				
IEC 60115-1 CLAUSE	IEC 60068-2-TEST METHOD	TEST	PROCEDURE	REQUIREMENTS
4.4.1		Visual examination		No holes; clean surface; no damage
4.4.2		Dimensions (outline)	Gauge (mm)	See Straight and Kinked Dimensions tables
4.5		Resistance (refer note on first page for measuring distance)	Applied voltage (+ 0 %/- 10 %): $R < 10 \Omega$ : 0.1 V $10 \Omega \leq R < 100 \Omega$ : 0.3 V $100 \Omega \leq R < 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ : 1 V $1 \text{ k}\Omega \leq R < 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ : 3 V $10 \text{ k}\Omega \leq R < 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ : 10 V $100 \text{ k}\Omega \leq R < 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ : 25 V $R = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ : 50 V	$R - R_{nom}$ : max. $\pm 5 \%$
4.18	20 (Tb)	Resistance to soldering heat	Thermal shock: 10 s; 260 °C; 3 mm from body	$\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (1 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$
4.29	45 (Xa)	Component solvent resistance	Isopropyl alcohol or H <sub>2</sub> O followed by brushing	No visual damage

<b>TEST PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS</b>				
IEC 60115-1 CLAUSE	IEC 60068-2- TEST METHOD	TEST	PROCEDURE	REQUIREMENTS
4.17	20 (Ta)	Solderability	2 s; 235 °C; Solder bath method; SnPb40 3 s; 245 °C; Solder bath method; SnAg3Cu0.5	Good tinning ( $\geq 95\%$ covered); no damage
		Solderability (after ageing)	8 h steam or 16 h 155 °C; leads immersed 6 mm: for 2 s at 235 °C; solder bath (SnPb40) for 3 s at 245 °C; solder bath (SnAg3Cu0.5)	Good tinning ( $\geq 95\%$ covered); no damage
4.7		Voltage proof on insulation	Maximum voltage $U_{RMS} = 500$ V during 1 min; metal block method	No breakdown or flashover
4.16		Robustness of terminations:		
4.16.2	21 (Ua1)	Tensile all samples	Load 10 N; 10 s	Number of failures: $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$
4.16.3	21 (Ub)	Bending half number of samples	Load 5 N; 4 x 90°	Number of failures: $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$
4.16.4	21 (Uc)	Torsion other half of samples	3 x 360° in opposite directions	No damage $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (0.5\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$
4.20	29 (Eb)	Bump	3 x 1500 bumps in three directions; 40 g	No damage $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (0.5\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$
4.22	6 (Fc)	Vibration	Frequency 10 Hz to 500 Hz; displacement 1.5 mm or acceleration 10 g; three directions; total 6 h (3 x 2 h)	No damage $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (0.5\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$
4.19	14 (Na)	Rapid change of temperature	30 min at LCT and 30 min at UCT; 5 cycles	No visual damage <b>PR01:</b> $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (1\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ <b>PR02:</b> $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (1\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ <b>PR03:</b> $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (2\% R + 0.05 \Omega)$
4.23		Climatic sequence:		
4.23.2	2 (Ba)	Dry heat	16 h; 155 °C	
4.23.3	30 (Db)	Damp heat (accelerated) 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle	24 h; 55 °C; 90 % to 100 % RH	
4.23.4	1 (Aa)	Cold	2 h; - 55 °C	
4.23.5	13 (M)	Low air pressure	2 h; 8.5 kPa; 15 °C to 35 °C	
4.23.6	30 (Db)	Damp heat (accelerated) remaining cycles	5 days; 55 °C; 95 % to 100 % RH	$R_{ins}$ min.: $10^3$ M $\Omega$ $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (1.5\% R + 0.1 \Omega)$
4.24	78 (Cab)	Damp heat (steady state)	56 days; 40 °C; 90 % to 95 % RH; loaded with 0.01 $P_{70}$ (Steps: 0 V to 100 V)	$R_{ins}$ min.: 1000 M $\Omega$ $\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (3\% R + 0.1 \Omega)$
4.25.1		Endurance (at 70 °C)	1000 h; loaded with $P_{70}$ or $U_{max.}$ ; 1.5 h ON and 0.5 h OFF	$\Delta R$ max.: $\pm (5\% R + 0.1 \Omega)$
4.8		Temperature coefficient	Between - 55 °C and + 155 °C	$\leq \pm 250$ ppm/K
4.6.1.1		Insulation resistance	Maximum voltage (DC) after 1 min; metal block method	$R_{ins}$ min.: $10^4$ M $\Omega$

### 12NC INFORMATION FOR HISTORICAL CODING REFERENCE

The resistors have a 12-digit numeric code starting with 23

For 5 % tolerance:

- The next 7 digits indicate the resistor type and packing
- The remaining 3 digits indicate the resistance value:
  - The first 2 digits indicate the resistance value
  - The last digit indicates the resistance decade

For 1 % tolerance:

- The next 6 digits indicate the resistor type and packing
- The remaining 4 digits indicate the resistance value:
  - The first 3 digits indicate the resistance value
  - The last digit indicates the resistance decade

### Last Digit of 12NC Indicating Resistance Decade

RESISTANCE DECADE	LAST DIGIT
0.22 to 0.91 $\Omega$	7
1 to 9.76 $\Omega$	8
10 to 97.6 $\Omega$	9
100 to 976 $\Omega$	1
1 to 9.76 k $\Omega$	2
10 to 97.6 k $\Omega$	3
100 to 976 k $\Omega$	4
1 M $\Omega$	5

### 12NC Example

The 12NC for resistor type PR02 with Cu leads and a value of 750  $\Omega$  with 5 % tolerance, supplied on a bandolier of 1000 units in ammopack, is: 2306 198 53751.

12NC - Resistor Type and Packaging <sup>(1)</sup>										
TYPE	LEAD $\varnothing$ mm	TOL (%)	23.. ... .. (BANDOLIER)							
			AMMOPACK				REEL			
			RADIAL TAPED		STRAIGHT LEADS					RADIAL TAPED
			4000 units	3000 units	52 mm	52 mm	63 mm	52 mm	2000 units	
PR01	Cu 0.6	1	-	-	<b>22 196 1...</b>	06 191 2...	-	06 191 5...	-	
		5	<b>06 197 03...</b>	-	<b>22 193 14...</b>	06 197 53...	-	<b>06 197 23...</b>	-	
PR02	Cu 0.8	1	-	22 197 2...	-	<b>22 197 1...</b>	-	06 192 5...	<b>2322 197 5...</b>	
		5	-	06 198 03...	-	<b>06 198 53...</b>	-	<b>06 198 23...</b>	<b>2322 198 04...</b>	
PR03	Cu 0.8	5	-	-	-	-	<b>22 195 14...</b>	-	-	
		1	-	-	-	-	<b>06 199 6...</b>	-	-	
	FeCu 0.6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>22 195 54...</b>	-	-

#### Notes

<sup>(1)</sup> Other packaging versions are available on request

- Preferred types in bold

12NC - Resistor Type and Packaging								
TYPE	LEAD $\varnothing$ mm	TOL (%)	23.. ... .. (LOOSE IN BOX)					
			DOUBLE KINK					
			PITCH = 17.8 mm		PITCH = 25.4 mm		PITCH <sup>(2)(3)(4)</sup>	
			1000 units		500 units		500 units	
PR01	Cu 0.6	5	22 193 03...	-	-	-		
	FeCu 0.6	5	22 193 43...	-	<b>22 193 53...</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	-		
PR02	Cu 0.8	5	22 194 23...	-	-	-		
	FeCu 0.6	5	22 194 83...	-	-	-		
	FeCu 0.8	5	-	-	<b>22 194 63...</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	-		
PR03	Cu 0.8	5	-	22 195 23...	-	-		
	FeCu 0.6	5	-	22 195 83...	-	-		
	FeCu 0.8	5	-	-	-	<b>22 195 63...</b> <sup>(4)</sup>		

#### Notes

<sup>(2)</sup> PR01 pitch 12.5 mm

<sup>(3)</sup> PR02 pitch 15.0 mm

<sup>(4)</sup> PR03 pitch 20.0 mm, with reversed kinking direction as opposed to the drawing for the type with double kink figure

- Preferred types in bold



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