

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Oxidized Copper - Nickel Alloy Wires for Electrical Resistance Use

JIS C 2523—1990

Translated and Published

by

Japanese Standards Association

In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

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Oxidized Copper-Nickel Alloy Wires for
Electrical Resistance Use

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1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the resistance wires (hereafter, referred to as "wires") obtained by processing the copper-nickel alloy wires for electrical resistance use specified in JIS C 2521 by oxide film treatment.

Remarks: The units and numerical values given in { } in this Standard are based on the International System of Units (SI) and are appended for informative reference.

Further, the traditional units with numerical values and the accompanying SI units with converted numerical values given in { } in this Standard shall be replaced by the units and the relevant converted values given in Annex on January 1, 1991.

2. Definition

The main terms in this Standard shall be as defined below.

- (1) average temperature coefficient An average temperature coefficient means a quotient of variation rate in electric resistance due to temperature of an electric conductor divided by a temperature difference in a specific temperature section, which is expressed by $\bar{\alpha}$.
- (2) conductor resistance Conductor resistance means electric resistance (Ω) per a specific length in a longitudinal direction of an electric conductor having a uniform section.

Generally, electric resistance per/m (Ω/m), or electric resistance per 1 km (Ω/km).

3. Name and Symbol

The name and symbol shall be as given in Table 1.

Applicable Standards: See page 7.



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