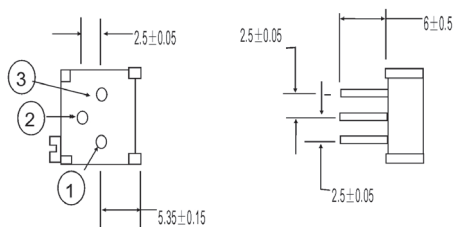
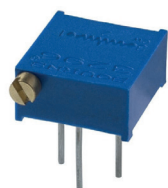
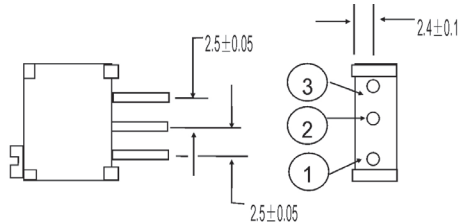


3296P



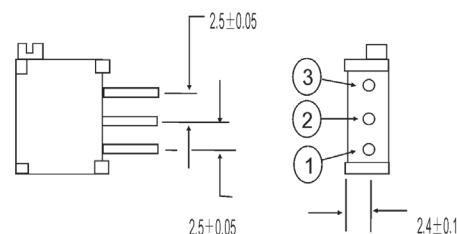
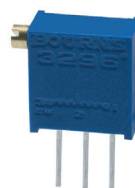
Symbol	Opis / Description
PO 3296p0010	10Ω
PO 3296p0020	20Ω
PO 3296p0050	50Ω
PO 3296p0100	100Ω
PO 3296p0200	200Ω
PO 3296p0500	500Ω
PO 3296pk001	1kΩ
PO 3296pk002	2kΩ
PO 3296pk005	5kΩ
PO 3296pk010	10kΩ
PO 3296pk020	20kΩ
PO 3296pk050	50kΩ
PO 3296pk100	100kΩ
PO 3296pk200	200kΩ
PO 3296pm001	1MΩ
PO 3296pm002	2MΩ

3296W

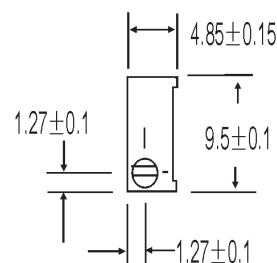
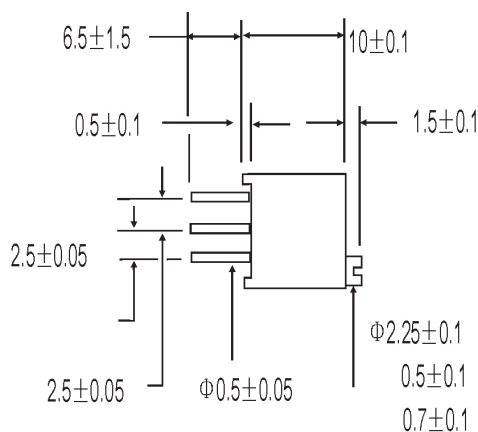


Symbol	Opis / Description
PO 3296w0010	10Ω
PO 3296w0020	20Ω
PO 3296w0050	50Ω
PO 3296w0100	100Ω
PO 3296w0200	200Ω
PO 3296w0500	500Ω
PO 3296wk001	1kΩ
PO 3296wk002	2kΩ
PO 3296wk005	5kΩ
PO 3296wk010	10kΩ
PO 3296wk020	20kΩ
PO 3296wk050	50kΩ
PO 3296wk100	100kΩ
PO 3296wk200	200kΩ
PO 3296wk500	500kΩ
PO 3296wm001	1MΩ
PO 3296wm002	2MΩ

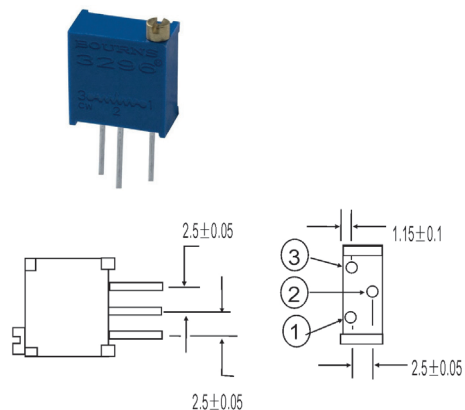
3296X



Symbol	Opis / Description
PO 3296x0010	10Ω
PO 3296x0020	20Ω
PO 3296x0050	50Ω
PO 3296x0100	100Ω
PO 3296x0200	200Ω
PO 3296x0500	500Ω
PO 3296xk001	1kΩ
PO 3296xk002	2kΩ
PO 3296xk005	5kΩ
PO 3296xk010	10kΩ
PO 3296xk020	20kΩ
PO 3296xk050	50kΩ
PO 3296xk100	100kΩ
PO 3296xk200	200kΩ
PO 3296xk500	500kΩ
PO 3296xm001	1MΩ
PO 3296xm002	2MΩ

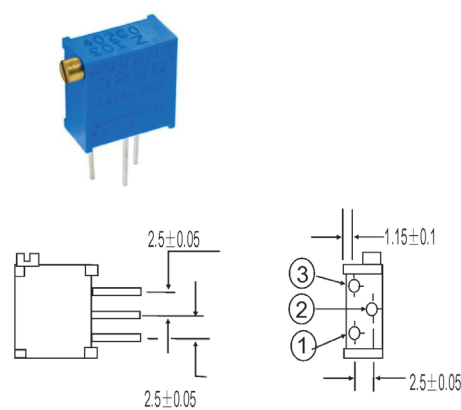


3296Y



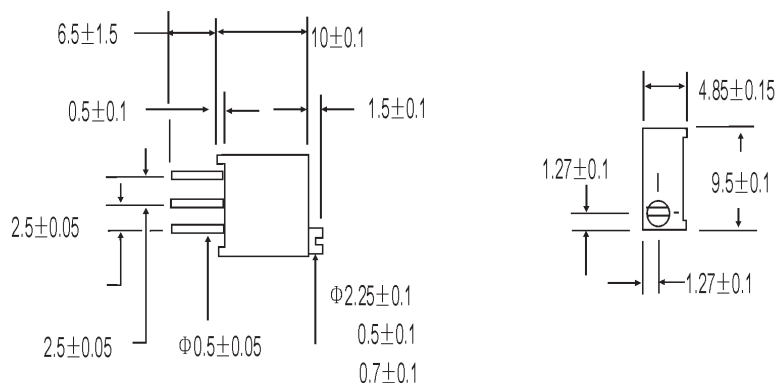
Symbol	Opis / Description
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PO 3296y0020	20Ω
PO 3296y0050	50Ω
PO 3296y0100	100Ω
PO 3296y0200	200Ω
PO 3296y0500	500Ω
PO 3296yk001	1kΩ
PO 3296yk002	2kΩ
PO 3296yk005	5kΩ
PO 3296yk010	10kΩ
PO 3296yk020	20kΩ
PO 3296yk050	50kΩ
PO 3296yk100	100kΩ
PO 3296yk200	200kΩ
PO 3296yk500	500kΩ
PO 3296ym001	1MΩ
PO 3296ym002	2MΩ

3296Z



Symbol	Opis / Description
PO 3296zk005	5kΩ
PO 3296zk010	10kΩ
PO 3296zk050	50kΩ
PO 3296zk100	100kΩ

Odpowiedniki / Equivalents	Bourns	Vishay	BI-Technology
3296P	3296P	64P	67P
3296W	3296W	64W	67W
3296X	3296X	64X	67X
3296Y	3296Y	64Y	67Y
3296Z	3296Z	64Z	67Z



1 PRODUCT STANDARD

3296 type glass glaze preset potentiometer detail specification

2 RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Product appearance and installation method

Installation method: Insert the lead end of the potentiometer into the hole of the printed board, stick it tightly, and fix it with soldering. Product appearance: see appendix A.

2.2 Rated power consumption: 0.5w

2.3 Nominal resistance range and resistance series

Nominal resistance range: 100Ω~1MΩ Resistance series: E3 series in IEC63 are preferred, and one significant digit is taken, namely 1, 2, 5.

2.4 Resistance tolerance: ±10%

2.5 Temperature coefficient of resistance

$TCR \leq \pm 250 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ C$ (User needs, can provide $TCR \leq \pm 100 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ C$)

2.6 Limit voltage of resistor body: 315V (DC or AC effective value).

2.7 Movable contact limit current: 100mA

2.8 Withstand voltage (AC peak voltage with a frequency of 40~60Hz) Under normal atmospheric pressure: 640V Under low pressure 8.5KPa (85mbar): 450V

2.9 Climate category: 55/125/04

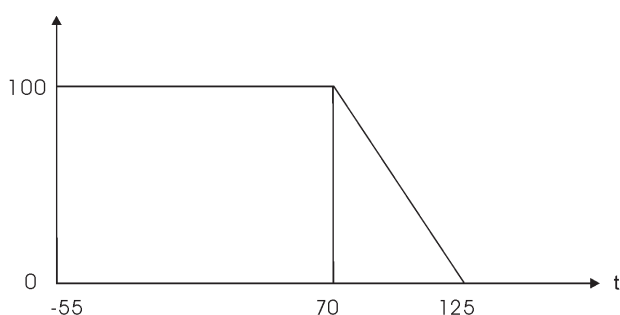
2.10 Total mechanical stroke: 28±2 laps

2.11 Stability level: 10%

2.12 Starting torque: ≤35mN·m

2.13 Load and wear-resistant weeks: 200 weeks

2.14 Power reduction curve



3 SIGNS

3.1 The potentiometer should be marked: product trademark, product model, resistance code

3.2 The potentiometer packaging label should indicate: product trademark, product model, resistance code, quantity, production year, month, detailed specification code, operator code, and ordering unit.

4 Test items (parts), test conditions and performance requirements are shown in Table 1

Appendix B

Precautions for use

Since the rated power of the potentiometer refers to when the entire resistor body is connected to the circuit, the specified rated power is only applicable. If only part of the resistor body is connected to the circuit, the allowable power should be reduced in the same proportion as the resistance value.

R use resistance

P allowable power = R use resistance/ R nominal resistance

P rated power

R nominal resistance

Therefore, in order to make full use of the rated power of the potentiometer, it is recommended that when the potentiometer is used as a variable resistor, the resistance value used should be within 50% to 90% of the nominal resistance value of the potentiometer.

Eliminate anodic oxidation and prevent resistance changes

The potentiometer is used as a variable resistor (as a two-terminal element).

When working in DC, the anodic oxidation phenomenon between the resistor body and the moving contact may cause the resistance to change and drift. To effectively prevent this, please press The figure connects the moving contact of the potentiometer to the positive pole of the circuit.