Fundamentals of Reading

Resistor Color Code

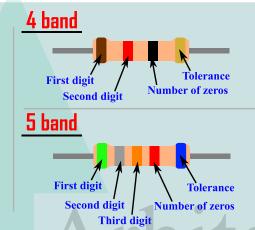
Digital/Non-printable Ver<u>sion</u>

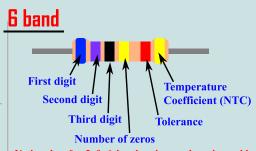
Free Distribution 🍷 Do Not Modify

The resistance value of resistors are not printed on the resistors in numerical format. Resistors simply don't have enough space on them. Instead, a combination of colors are used to print the resistance values on the body of the resistor itself. Color code allows large numbers to be printed on very limited space.

The colors are printed on the resistor as rings or "Bands". Each color denotes a single numerical value. Each position of band has a specific weight or significance. By placing multiple bands in sequential order, virtually any resistance value can be printed on the limited space of the resistor body surface. Color codes are generally used in axial resistors.







Notice that for 5 & 6 band resistors, there is a wider spacing between the Number of Zeros & Tolerance band. Precision resistors have similar colors as digits to define Tolerance and NTC, This gap shows the where the tolerance and NTC bands are located.

Digit Color Number/Digit Black 0 1 Brown 2 Red 3 4 Yellow 5 Blue 6 7 **Violet**

Grey

White

lolerance

| Color | Tolerance (%) |
|--------|---------------|
| Silver | _10 |
| Gold | 5 |
| Red | 2 |
| Brown | 1 |
| Green | 0.5 |
| Blue | 0.25 |
| Violet | 0.1 |
| | |

Temperature Coefficient

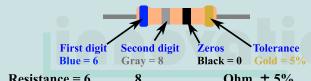
| Color | Temperature coefficient (p | pm) |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| Brown | 100 50 | 100 ppm/°C means for every 10°C change in temperature, |
| Yellow | 25 | the resistance changes by |
| Orange | 15 | 1000ppm (0.1%) |

- A 5 band resistor is a precision resistor and has an extra band to show the resistance value more accurately.
- A 6 band resistor is a precision resistor with temperature coefficient to show how much the resistance will be altered as the ambient & surface temperature changes. Free Distribution 🏺 Do Not Modify

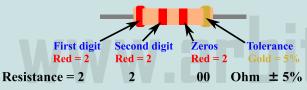
Color Code Reading Method:

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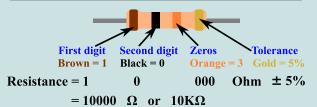
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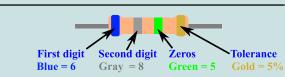


Resistance = 6 8 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ $=68 \Omega$



= 2200 Ω or $2.2K\Omega$





Resistance = 6 8 00000 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ $= 6800000 \Omega \text{ or }$ $6.8 M\Omega$

Because of the tolerance, the actual resistance will always be within 5% of the printed value (tolerance is 5% for gold band)

Note:

Resistance values in diagrams are written as numerical value, however, it is traditional in electronics design engineering community to write resistance values without using a decimal point and the Ω sign. It is because, a missing decimal point will drastically alter a resistance value e.g. 2.2K Ω will become 22K Ω and a Ω is an extra weird character. We can easily omit using Ω and it works just fine.

1.8K Ω can be written as 1K8, decimal replaced by the multiplier (1000 i.e. Kilo/K) and Ω (omega) is omitted

18 Ω is written as 18R (as multiplier is 1) and Ω is omitted/replaced by R

2.2KΩ is written as 2K2, 4.7KΩ as 4K7 Example: 10Ω is written as 10R, 1Ω as 1R, 4.7Ω as 4R7

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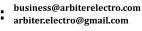
Title: Fundamentals of Reading Resistor Color Code Version: 1.0 [Digital / Non-printable Version] Author: H Rahman
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Issue: EK226RH47-P0 Issue Date: 26 June 2023 Revision Date: N/A
Page size: US Legal (8.5 x 14 in)

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