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NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Marking codes for resistors and capacitors

Codes de marquage des résistances et des condensateurs

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Marking codes for resistors and capacitors

Codes de marquage des résistances et des condensateurs

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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MARKING CODES FOR RESISTORS AND CAPACITORS

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60062 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 40: Capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2004 and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- introduction of the new code colour pink for the coding of the multiplier 10^{-3};
- introduction of new subclauses, 3.2 Prescription of code colours, 3.3 Methods for marking resistance value and tolerance, 3.4 Methods for TCR marking, for improved clarity, the subjects of colour assignment, coding of R value and tolerance, and coding of TCR is dealt with in separate clauses;
- inclusion of illustrations for TCR marking by interrupted colour band;
- inclusion of a new subclause on a fixed length code marking, fixed length code marking of resistance values with up to 3 significant digits, hence a fixed code length of 4 digits, and

fixed length code marking of capacitance values with up to 2 significant digits, hence a fixed code length of 3 digits;

- introduction of two new clauses, Clause 6, Coding of properties specific to capacitors and Clause 7, Coding of properties specific to resistors;
- introduction of Annex A, Special three character coding of resistance value with three significant numerals.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
40/2465/FDIS	40/2473/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The contents of the corrigendum of December 2016 have been included in this copy.

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MARKING CODES FOR RESISTORS AND CAPACITORS

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies designation and marking codes for capacitors and resistors.

It provides coding methods for the resistance or capacitance value and its tolerance, including colour coding for resistors.

It provides coding for parameters specific either to capacitors, like e.g. the dielectric material, or to resistors, like e.g. the temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR).

It also provides date code systems suitable for the marking of small components.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60063, *Preferred number series of resistors and capacitors*

IEC 60757, *Code for designation of colours*

ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times*

3 Colour code for fixed resistors

3.1 General rules

Colour code is applied in a sequence of individual solid colour bands.

Wherever possible, the first band shall be the one nearest to the end of the resistor and the bands shall be so placed and spaced that there can be no confusion in reading the coding.

The design width of the band used for marking the tolerance shall be at least 1,5 times the width of the other bands in order to avoid any confusion.

NOTE The design width is not intended to be measured.

Any additional coding shall be so applied as not to confuse the coding for value and tolerance.

Although colour bands are expected to be complete rings around the perimeter of a cylindrical resistor body, incidental interruption of a band shall be permissible if at least two thirds of the band is visible from any radial angle of view.

3.2 Prescription of code colours

The colours black, brown, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, grey and white are used for the coding of the figures 0 through 9 for each significant numeral. Complemented with the

colours silver, gold and pink, they are also used for the coding of the multiplier, the tolerance and the temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR). Table 1 summarizes the colours with all assigned parameters and their respective values.

Table 1 – Code colour prescriptions

Colour			Significant numeral	Multiplier	Tolerance	TCR
	Code	Example			%	10^{-6}/K
None	—		—	—	±20	—
Pink	PK		—	10^{-3}	—	—
Silver	SR		—	10^{-2}	±10	—
Gold	GD		—	10^{-1}	±5	—
Black	BK		0	1	—	±250
Brown	BN		1	10^{1}	±1	±100
Red	RD		2	10^{2}	±2	±50
Orange	OG		3	10^{3}	±0,05	±15
Yellow	YE		4	10^{4}	±0,02	±25
Green	GN		5	10^{5}	±0,5	±20
Blue	BU		6	10^{6}	±0,25	±10
Violet	VT		7	10^{7}	±0,1	±5
Grey	GY		8	10^{8}	±0,01	±1
White	WH		9	10^{9}	—	—

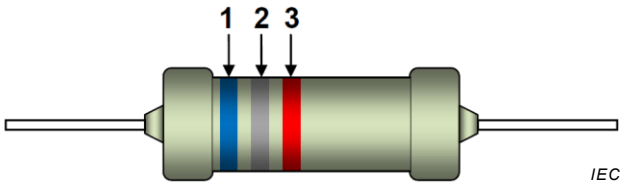
NOTE 1 The code letters are as defined in IEC 60757.

NOTE 2 The colours shown here as example are not intended as normative reference, but are applied for the purpose of consistent illustration only.

3.3 Methods for marking resistance value and tolerance

3.3.1 Marking of resistance values with two significant numerals

Resistors with a tolerance of ±20 %, whose resistance values are described with two significant numerals, are marked with a three-band colour code, consisting of two bands for the significant numerals, followed by one band for the multiplier. The absence of the fourth band indicates the tolerance of ±20 %. Figure 1 illustrates this with a 6,8 kΩ resistor with a tolerance of ±20 %.



Key:

1:	1st band	1st numeral	Blue = 6
2:	2nd band	2nd numeral	Grey = 8
3:	3rd band	Multiplier	Red = × 10^2

Figure 1 – Colour marking of a resistor 6,8 kΩ, tolerance ±20 %

3.3.2 Marking of resistance values with two significant numerals and tolerance

Resistors with a tolerance tighter than ±20 %, whose resistance values are described with two significant numerals, are marked with a four-band colour code, consisting of two bands for the significant numerals, followed by one band for the multiplier, followed by the last and wider band showing the tolerance. Figure 2 illustrates this with a 750 kΩ resistor with a tolerance of ±5 %.

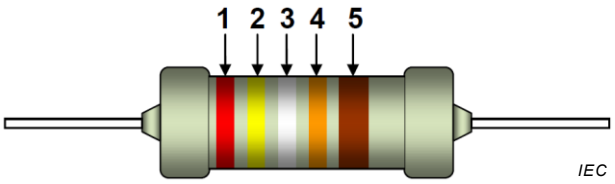
Key:

1:	1st band	1st numeral	Violet = 7
2:	2nd band	2nd numeral	Green = 5
3:	3rd band	Multiplier	Yellow = × 10^4
4:	4th band	Tolerance	Gold = ±5 %

Figure 2 – Colour marking of a resistor 750 kΩ, tolerance ±5 %

3.3.3 Marking of resistance values with three significant numerals and tolerance

Resistors, whose resistance values are described with three significant numerals, are marked with a five-band colour code, consisting of three bands for the significant numerals, followed by one band for the multiplier, followed by the last and wider band showing the tolerance. Figure 3 illustrates this with a 249 kΩ resistor with a tolerance of ±1 %.



Key:

1:	1st band	1st numeral	Red = 2
2:	2nd band	2nd numeral	Yellow = 4
3:	3rd band	3rd numeral	White = 9
4:	4th band	Multiplier	Orange = × 10^3
5:	5th band	Tolerance	Brown = ±1 %

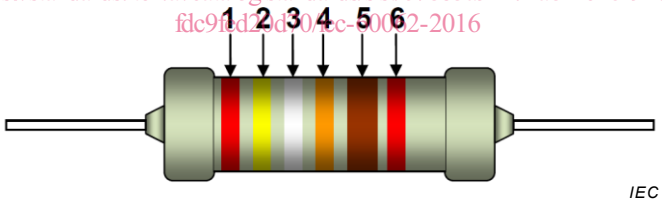
Figure 3 – Colour marking of a resistor 249 kΩ, tolerance ±1 %

3.4 Methods for TCR marking

Colour-code marking of the temperature coefficient shall only be used in combination with a resistance coding for three significant numerals and is additional to the marking of resistance value and tolerance as prescribed in 3.3.3.

One of the following methods should be used for the indication of temperature coefficients with a code colour as prescribed in Table 1, where the tolerance band is consistently maintained as the single wider band.

a) The TCR is marked by means of a colour band as the sixth band, as shown in Figure 4.



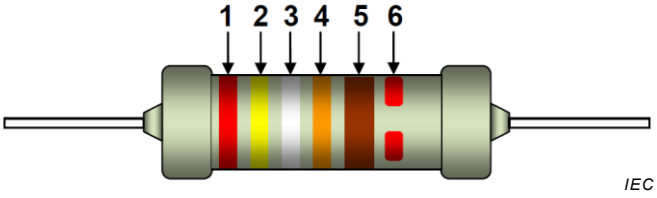
Key:

1:	1st band	1st numeral	Red = 2
2:	2nd band	2nd numeral	Yellow = 4
3:	3rd band	3rd numeral	White = 9
4:	4th band	Multiplier	Orange = × 10^3
5:	5th band	Tolerance	Brown = ±1 %
6:	6th band	TCR	Red = ±50 × 10^{-6}/K

Figure 4 – Colour marking of a resistor with a 6th band for TCR marking

NOTE The prescription of prior revisions of this standard about the sixth band to be the wider band has been changed here as it has been found to be a reason of confusion with component users about the tolerance marking.

b) The TCR is marked by means of an interrupted colour band as the sixth band, as shown in Figure 5.



Key:

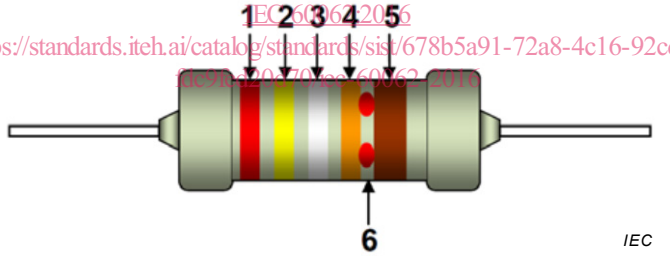
1:	1st band	1st numeral	Red = 2
2:	2nd band	2nd numeral	Yellow = 4
3:	3rd band	3rd numeral	White = 9
4:	4th band	Multiplier	Orange = × 10^3
5:	5th band	Tolerance	Brown = ±1 %
6:	6th band	TCR	Red = ±50 × 10^{-6}/K

Figure 5 – Colour marking of a resistor with an interrupted 6th band for TCR marking

c) Other method of colour marking for TCR.

Other methods of colour marking for TCR may be used if they are clearly described by the documentation and specification of the respective resistor, and if they do not risk confusion with any of the methods given above.

An illustration of a possible similar method is given in Figure 6, adopting the general principles of TCR marking for a situation with insufficient axial length for a dedicated 6th solid or interrupted band.



Key:

1:	1st band	1st numeral	Red = 2
2:	2nd band	2nd numeral	Yellow = 4
3:	3rd band	3rd numeral	White = 9
4:	4th band	Multiplier	Orange = × 10^3
5:	5th band	Tolerance	Brown = ±1 %
6:	6th dots	TCR	Red = ±50 × 10^{-6}/K

Figure 6 – Colour marking of a resistor using an alternative method of inter-band colour dots for TCR marking

4 Letter and numeral code for resistance and capacitance values

4.1 General rules

The value code shall use 3, 4 or 5 characters consisting of 2 figures and a letter, 3 figures and a letter, or 4 figures and a letter, as required.

The code letters replace the decimal point as shown in the respective examples below.

The value code shall be written in succession, without any space in between.

The value code may be succeeded by a code letter for tolerance as specified in Clause 5.

Any additional code letter or numeral shall appear after the tolerance letter and shall be applied in a way not confusing the coding for value and tolerance.

The codes given in Clause 4, 5, 6 and 7 are intended for the marking of components, and are also suitable for the building of part numbers and component ordering codes.

4.2 Resistors

4.2.1 The RKM code system

4.2.1.1 General rule

The RKM code system has emerged from the coding of resistance values in the range of single ohm through some mega ohm, which initially required the multiplier characters R, K and M for coding.

The letters L, R, K, M and G are used as multipliers for 10^{-3}, 1, 10^{3}, 10^{6} and 10^{9}, respectively, of the resistance value expressed in ohm.

The letters L, R, K, M and G are consistently written as capital letters in this coding, regardless of the convention for SI prefixes using a lower-case k as the decimal multiplier for 10^{3}, kilo.

NOTE The letter L is introduced as a code letter since the SI prefix using a lower-case m as the decimal multiplier for 10^{-3}, milli, is not applicable in light of the established use of the upper-case M for 10^{6}, mega.

4.2.1.2 Coding of resistance values with up to 3 significant numerals

The resistance value expressed in ohm is identified by a code using L, R, K, M, or G as multiplier and as decimal point at the same time, as shown in Table 2. The length of the code depends on the actual number of significant numerals of the resistance value.

Table 2 – Coding of resistance values with up to 3 significant numerals

Resistance	Code	Resistance	Code	Resistance	Code
–	–	–	–	0,1 mΩ	L10
				0,15 mΩ	L15
				0,332 mΩ	L332
1 mΩ	1L0	10 mΩ	10L	0,1 Ω	R10
1,5 mΩ	1L5	15 mΩ	15L	0,15 Ω	R15
3,32 mΩ	3L32	33,2 mΩ	33L2	0,332 Ω	R332
1 Ω	1R0	10 Ω	10R	100 Ω	100R
1,5 Ω	1R5	15 Ω	15R	150 Ω	150R
3,32 Ω	3R32	33,2 Ω	33R2	332 Ω	332R
1 kΩ	1K0	10 kΩ	10K	100 kΩ	100K
1,5 kΩ	1K5	15 kΩ	15K	150 kΩ	150K
3,32 kΩ	3K32	33,2 kΩ	33K2	332 kΩ	332K
1 MΩ	1M0	10 MΩ	10M	100 MΩ	100M
1,5 MΩ	1M5	15 MΩ	15M	150 MΩ	150M
3,32 MΩ	3M32	33,2 MΩ	33M2	332 MΩ	332M
1 GΩ	1G0	10 GΩ	10G	100 GΩ	100G
1,5 GΩ	1G5	15 GΩ	15G	150 GΩ	150G
3,32 GΩ	3G32	33,2 GΩ	33G2	332 GΩ	332G

4.2.1.3 Fixed length coding of resistance values with up to 3 significant numerals

The use of the RKM code system for the identification of resistance values in a database related application, like e.g. in a prescription for an ordering designation, may require the use of a fixed length code. If the resistance values to be coded consist of up to three significant numerals, such a fixed length RKM code system has a consistent length of 4 characters, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Fixed length coding of resistance values with up to 3 significant numerals

Resistance	Code	Resistance	Code	Resistance	Code
–	–	–	–	0,1 mΩ 0,15 mΩ 0,332 mΩ	L100 L150 L332
1 mΩ 1,5 mΩ 3,32 mΩ	1L00 1L50 3L32	10 mΩ 15 mΩ 33,2 mΩ	10L0 15L0 33L2	0,1 Ω 0,15 Ω 0,332 Ω	R100 R150 R332
1 Ω 1,5 Ω 3,32 Ω	1R00 1R50 3R32	10 Ω 15 Ω 33,2 Ω	10R0 15R0 33R2	100 Ω 150 Ω 332 Ω	100R 150R 332R
1 kΩ 1,5 kΩ 3,32 kΩ	1K00 1K50 3K32	10 kΩ 15 kΩ 33,2 kΩ	10K0 15K0 33K2	100 kΩ 150 kΩ 332 kΩ	100K 150K 332K
1 MΩ 1,5 MΩ 3,32 MΩ	1M00 1M50 3M32	10 MΩ 15 MΩ 33,2 MΩ	10M0 15M0 33M2	100 MΩ 150 MΩ 332 MΩ	100M 150M 332M
1 GΩ 1,5 GΩ 3,32 GΩ	1G00 1G50 3G32	10 GΩ 15 GΩ 33,2 GΩ	10G0 15G0 33G2	100 GΩ 150 GΩ 332 GΩ	100G 150G 332G

4.2.1.4 Coding of resistance values with more than 3 significant numerals

Resistance values expressed by four significant numerals should be coded as in the examples shown in Table 4.

Table 4 – Coding of resistance values with 4 significant numerals

Resistance	Code
59,04 Ω	59R04
590,4 Ω	590R4
5,904 kΩ	5K904
59,04 kΩ	59K04

For the benefit of a consistent coding style, coding of resistance values with four significant numerals should preferably be presented at a fixed length of five characters.

The same principles should be applied for the coding of resistance values with more than four significant numerals.

4.2.2 Three-character code system for resistors

The resistance value expressed in ohm is identified by a three-character code as in the examples shown in Table 5.

Due to the possibility of expressing only two significant numerals of a resistance value, the three character code system is applicable to values from an E series up to E24, as defined in