BLAKE WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION

GLOSSARY

ABRASION RESISTANCE: Ability of a wire, cable or material to resist wear.

ALLOY: A metal formed by combining two or more different metals to obtain desirable properties.

ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC): Electric current that continually reverses its direction. It is expressed in cycles per second (hertz or Hz).

AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE (AWG): A standard system for designating wire diameter. Primarily used in the United States.

AMPACITY: The maximum current an insulated wire or cable can safely carry without exceeding either the insulation or jacket material limitations.

ANNEALED WIRE: Wire, which after final drawdown, has been heated and slowly cooled to remove the effects of cold working.

ASA: American Standards Association

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials

AWG: American Wire Gauge.

AWM: American Wiring Material

BAND MARKING: A continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies.

BANDWIDTH: A continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies.

BEND RADIUS: The radius or curvature that a wire or cable can bend without causing any damaging effects.

BINDER: The spirally served tape or thread used for holding assembled cable components in place awaiting subsequent manufacturing operations.

BRAID: A fibrous or metallic group of filaments interwoven in cylindrical form to form a covering over one or more wires.

CABLE ASSEMBLY: A completed cable and its associated hardware ready to install.

CABLING: The twisting together of two or more insulated conductors to form a cable.

CAPACITANCE: Storage of electrically separated charges between two plates having different potentials. The value depends largely on the surface area of the plates and the distance between them.

CAPACITANCE, DIRECT: The capacitance measured directly from conductor to conductor through a single insulating layer.

CAPACITANCE, MUTUAL: The capacitance between two conductors with all other conductors, including shield, short circuited to the ground.

CE (CONFORMITE´ EUROPÉENNE): European Economic Community approval indicating that the product complies with a European Directive.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLANCE (C OF C): A certificate which is normally generated by the Quality Control Department, which shows that the product being shipped meets customer's specification.

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT: A report providing actual test data on a cable. Tests are normally run by the Quality Control Department, which shows that the product being shipped conforms to test specifications.

CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDENCE: The impedance that, when connected to the output terminals of a transmission line of any length, makes the line appear infinitely long. The ratio of voltage to current at every point along a transmission line which there are no standing waves.

COAXIAL CABLES: A cable consisting of two cylindrical conductors with a common axis, separated by dielectric.

CONCENTRIC STRANDING: A central wire surrounded by one or more layers of helically wound strands in a fixed round geometrically arrangement.

CONCENTRICITY: In a wire or cable, the measurement of the location of the center of the conductor with respect to the geometric center of the surrounding insulation.

CONDUCTANCE: The ability of a conductor to carry an electrical charge. The ratio of the current flow to the potential difference causing the flow. The reciprocal of resistance.

CONDUCTIVITY: The capability of a material to carry electrical current. Usually expressed as a percentage of copper conductivity.

CONDUCTOR: An insulated wire suitable for carrying electrical current.

CONDUIT: A tube or trough in which insulated wires and cable are passed.

CONNECTOR: A device used to physically and electrically join two or more conductors.

CONNECTOR ADAPTOR: The female connector part that mates two male connectors.

CONTINUOUS VULCANIZATION: Simultaneous extrusion and vulcanization of rubber-like wire coating materials.

CONTROL CABLE: A cable made for operation in control or signal circuits.

CORROSSION: The deterioration of a material by chemical reaction or galvanic action.

CROSS-LINKED: Inter-molecular bonds between long chain thermoplastic polymers by chemical or electron bombardment means. The properties of the resulting thermosetting materials are usually improved.

CROSSTALK: A type of interference caused by signals from one circuit being coupled into adjacent circuits.

CRT: Cathode Ray Tube

CSA: Canadian Standards Association

DIELECTRIC: Any insulating material between two conductors, which permits electrostatic attraction and repulsion to take place across it.

DIELECTRIC CONSTANT: The ratio of capacitance using the material in question as the dielectric, to the capacitance resulting when the material is replaced by air.

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