



## Glossary

Drawing	In the manufacture of wire pulling the metal through a die or series of dies for reduction of diameter to a specified size.	Flex Life	The number of cycles that a cable can withstand before failure when bent around a specific radius.
Durometer	A measuring device used to denote the hardness of plastic. For most flexible plastics, the A or D scale is used.	Foamed Plastics	Resins in flexible or rigid sponge formed with the cells closed or interconnected. Foamed insulations provide low dielectric constants and weight savings.
Elastomer	A material which at room temperature stretches under low stress to at least twice its length and snaps back to original length upon release of stress.	Gigahertz	A unit of frequency equal to one billion Hertz.
Elongation	The fractional increase in length of a material stressed in tension.	Gold	Used primarily as a coating or plating material because of its electrical properties.
Ends	The number of wires or threads on a braider carrier.	GRND	Ground
Etch	A process, using either chemicals or plasma which roughens the surface of a wire to assist in bonding to or marking the wire.	Ground	An electrical term meaning to connect to the earth.
Extrusion	Method of forming plastic, rubber, or elastomer material to apply insulation or jackets to a conductor or cable.	Heat Shock	Test to determine stability of a material by sudden exposure to a high temperature for a short period of time.
Farad	Unit of Capacitance. For wire and cable a lesser unit of picofarads is used. One picofarad is one thousand millionths of a Farad.	Henry	Unit of inductance. For wire and cable usually millihenries are specified. A millihenry is 1000 <sup>th</sup> of a Henry.
Fatigue Resistance	Resistance to metal crystallization which leads to conductors or wires breaking from flexing.	Hertz (Hz)	A term replacing cycles-per-second as the unit of measure for frequency.
FEP	Fluorinated Ethylene Propylene	High Strength Alloy Conductor	A conductor which shows a maximum 20% increase in resistance and a minimum of a 70% increase in breaking strength over the equivalent construction in pure copper while exhibiting a minimum elongation of 5% in 10 inches.
Fiber	A thread or threadlike structure such as glass yarn.	High Voltage	Generally considered to be a wire or cable with an operating voltage of over 600 volts.
Filler	Materials used in multi-conductor cables to occupy the interstices formed by the assembled conductors and to make the cable round.	Hi-Pot	A test designed to determine the highest potential that can be applied to conductor without breaking through the insulation.
Flame Resistance	Ability of the material to extinguish flame once the source of heat is removed.	Hybrid Cable	Cable containing a mixture of conductors and fiber optics.
Flat Braid	A woven braid which is rolled flat at time of manufacture to a specific width depending upon construction. It is used as a ground strap.	Impact Strength	Test for ascertaining the punishment a cable configuration can withstand without physical or electrical breakdown, by impacting with a given weight, dropped a given distance, in a controlled environment.
Flat Cable	Any cable with two smooth or corrugated but essentially flat surfaces.		
Flat Conductor Cable	A cable with a plurality of flat conductors.		