

ABRASION RESISTANCE	ABILITY OF MATERIAL OR CABLE TO RESIST SURFACE WEAR
ALTERNATING CURRENT	AN ELECTRIC CURRENT THAT CONTINUALLY REVERSES ITS DIRECTION GIVING A DEFINITE PLUS & MINUS WAVE FORM AT FIXED INTERVALS
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	ANY ALL ENCOMPASSING TEMPERATURE WITHIN A GIVEN AREA
AMPACITY	THE MAXIMUM CURRENT AN INSULATED CONDUCTOR OR CABLE CAN CONTINUOUSLY CARRY WITHOUT EXCEEDING ITS TEMPERATURE RATING IT IS ALSO CALLED AMPACITY
ANNEAL	TO SUBJECT TO HEAT WITH SUBSEQUENT COOLING WHEN ANNEALING COPPER; THE ACT OF SOFTENING THE METAL BY MEANS OF HEAT TO RENDER IT LESS BRITTLE
ANTI-OXIDANT	A SUBSTANCE WHICH PREVENTS OR SLOWS DOWN OXYGEN DECOMPOSITION OF A MATERIAL
ARMOUR	MECHANICAL PROTECTION USUALLY ACCOMPLISHED BY A METALLIC LAYER OF TAPE, BRAID OR SERVED WIRES
ARMoured CABLE	A CABLE PROVIDED WITH A WRAPPING OF METAL, USUALLY STEEL WIRES, FLAT TAPES, OR INTERLOCKED TAPES, PRIMARILY FOR THE PURPOSE OF MECHANICAL PROTECTION
ASTM	ABBREVIATION FOR AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING & MATERIALS
ATTENUATION	LOSS OF SIGNAL
AWG	ABBREVIATION FOR AMERICAN WIRE GAGE, A STANDARD SYSTEM USED FOR DESIGNATING WIRE DIAMETER ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE BROWN & SHARPE (B&S) WIRE GAGE
BINDER	A HELICALLY APPLIED TAPE OR THREAD USED FOR HOLDING ASSEMBLED CABLE COMPONENTS IN PLACE UNTIL ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED
BONDING CONDUCTOR	PROVIDES GOOD ELECTRICAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE NON-CURRENT CARRYING METAL PARTS OF AN ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS TO THE SYSTEM GROUNDED CONDUCTOR AND/OR GROUNDING ELECTRODE CONDUCTOR
BRAID	A FIBROUS OR METALLIC GROUP OF FILAMENTS INTERWOVEN IN CYLINDRICAL FORM TO FORM A COVERING OVER ONE OR MORE WIRES
BREAKDOWN (PUNCTURE)	A DISRUPTIVE DISCHARGE THROUGH INSULATION DUE TO FAILURE UNDER ELECTROSTATIC STRESS
BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE	THE VOLTAGE AT WHICH THE INSULATION BETWEEN TWO CONDUCTORS, OR A CONDUCTOR & GROUND WILL BREAK DOWN
BUILDING WIRE	WIRE USED FOR LIGHT & POWER IN PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS UTILIZING 600 VOLTS OR LESS USUALLY IN AN ENCLOSURE & WHICH WILL NOT BE EXPOSED TO OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTS
BUNCH STRANDING	A METHOD OF STRANDING WHERE A SINGLE CONDUCTOR IS FORMED FROM ANY NUMBER OF WIRES TWISTED TOGETHER IN THE SAME DIRECTION, SUCH THAT ALL STRANDS HAVE THE SAME LAY LENGTH, BUT NO SPECIFIC GEOMETRIC ARRANGEMENT
BUTT JOINT	A SPLICE OR CONNECTION FORMED BY PLACING THE ENDS OF TWO CONDUCTORS TOGETHER & JOINING THEM BY WELDING, BRAZING OR SOLDERING
BUTT WRAP	TAPE WRAPPED IN AN EDGE- TO -EDGE MANNER WITH NO OVER-LAPPING BETWEEN ADJACENT TURNS
CABLE CORE	A CABLE CORE IS THE PORTION OF AN INSULATED CABLE LYING UNDER THE PROTECTIVE COVERING OR COVERINGS
CABLE FILLER	THE MATERIAL USED IN MULTIPLE CONDUCTOR CABLES TO OCCUPY THE SPACES FORMED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF COMPONENTS, THUS FORMING A CORE OF THE DESIRED SHAPE
CAPACITANCE (CAPACITY)	THAT PROPERTY OF A SYSTEM OF CONDUCTORS & DIELECTRICS WHICH PERMITS THE STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY WHEN POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE EXISTS BETWEEN THE CONDUCTORS

CAPACITIVE COUPLING	ELECTRICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN TWO CONDUCTORS CAUSED BY THE CAPACITANCE BETWEEN THEM
CARBON BLACK	A BLACK PIGMENT IT IMPARTS USEFUL ULTRAVIOLET PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES, & SO IS FREQUENTLY SUSPENDED INTO PLASTIC & ELASTOMERIC COMPOUNDS INTENDED FOR OUTSIDE WEATHER EXPOSURE
CHARGING CURRENT	THE CURRENT PRODUCED WHEN A D-C VOLTAGE IS FIRST APPLIED TO CONDUCTORS OF AN UNTERMINATED CABLE IT IS CAUSED BY THE CAPACITIVE REACTANCE OF THE CABLE, & DECREASES EXPONENTIALLY WITH TIME
CHLORINATED POLYETHYLENE (CPE)	A SYNTHETIC RUBBER JACKETING COMPOUND
CHLOROSULFONATED POLYETHYLENE (CSPE)	A SYNTHETIC RUBBER JACKETING COMPOUND MANUFACTURED BY DU PONT UNDER TRADE NAME OF HYPALON
CIRCUIT INTEGRITY	ALLOWS FIRE ALARMS, EMERGENCY EXIT LIGHTING AND CRITICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS TO OPERATE LONGER DURING A FIRE SITUATION TO PROVIDE MORE TIME FOR PEOPLE TO EVACUATE A BUILDING SAFELY
CIRCULAR MIL	A UNIT OF AREA EQUAL TO THE AREA OF A CIRCLE WHOSE DIAMETER IS 1 MIL (0001 INCH) USED CHIEFLY IN SPECIFYING CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS OF ROUND CONDUCTORS
COATING	A MATERIAL APPLIED TO THE SURFACE OF A CONDUCTOR TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION, FACILITATE SOLDERING OR IMPROVE ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE
COLD FLOW	ANY PERMANENT DEFORMATION DUE TO PRESSURE OR MECHANICAL FORCE, WITHOUT THE AID OF EAT SOFTENING
COLD JOINT	A SOLDERED JOINT MADE WITH INSUFFICIENT HEAT
COLD TEST	ANY TEST TO DETERMINE THE PERFORMANCE OF CABLES DURING OR AFTER SUBJECTION TO A SPECIFIED LOW TEMPERATURE FOR A SPECIFIED TIME
COLD WORK	THE HARDENING & EMBRITTLEMENT OF METAL BY REPEATED FLEXING ACTION
COLOUR CODE	A COLOUR SYSTEM FOR CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION BY USE OF SOLID COLOURS TRACERS, BRAIDS SURFACE PRINTING, ETC
COMPACT STRANDED CONDUCTOR	A UNIDIRECTIONAL OR CONVENTIONAL CONCENTRIC CONDUCTOR MANUFACTURED TO A SPECIFIED DIAMETER, APPROXIMATELY 8 TO 10% BELOW THE NOMINAL DIAMETER OF A NONCOMPACT CONDUCTOR OF THE SAME CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA
CONCENTRIC STRANDING	A METHOD OF STRANDING, WHEREIN A SINGLE CONDUCTOR IS FORMED FROM A CENTRAL WIRE SURROUNDED BY ONE OR MORE LAYERS OF HELICALLY LAYED WIRES EACH LAYER IS APPLIED WITH AN OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF LAY THE FIRST LAYER HAS SIX WIRES, & EACH ADDITIONAL LAYER HAS SIX MORE WIRES THAN DOES THE PREVIOUS ONE THUS THE SECOND LAYER HAS TWELVE WIRES, THE THIRD LAYER HAS EIGHTEEN WIRES, ETC
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 CIRCULAR INSULATION
CONDUCTIVITY	A TERM USED IN DESCRIBING THE CAPABILITY OF A MATERIAL TO CARRY AN ELECTRICAL CHARGE USUALLY EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF COPPER CONDUCTIVITY -- COPPER BEING ONE HUNDRED (100%) PERCENT CONDUCTIVITY IS EXPRESSED FOR A STANDARD CONFIGURATION OF CONDUCTOR
CONDUCTOR	A WIRE OR COMBINATION OF WIRES NOT INSULATED FROM ONE ANOTHER, SUITABLE FOR CARRYING AN ELECTRIC CURRENT
CONDUCTOR CORE	THE CENTER STRAND OR MEMBER ABOUT WHICH ONE OF MORE LAYERS OF WIRES OR MEMBERS ARE LAID HELICALLY TO FORM A CONCENTRIC-LAY OR ROPE-LAY CONDUCTOR
CONTINUOUS VULCANIZATION	SIMULTANEOUS EXTRUSION & VULCANIZATION OF WIRE COATING MATERIALS IT IS ABBREVIATED CV
CONTRAHELICAL	A TERM MEANING THE APPLICATION OF TWO OR MORE LAYERS OF SPIRALLY TWISTED, SERVED, OR WRAPPED MATERIALS WHERE EACH SUCCESSIVE LAYER IS WRAPPED IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION TO THE PRECEDING LAYER
CORD	SMALL, FLEXIBLE INSULATED CABLE USUALLY SIZE L0AWG OR SMALLER

CORE	ANY PORTION OF A CABLE OVER WHICH SOME OTHER CABLE COMPONENT, SUCH AS A SHIELD, JACKET, SHEATH OR ARMOUR, IS APPLIED
CORONA	A LUMINOUS DISCHARGE DUE TO IONIZATION OF THE GAS SURROUNDING A CONDUCTOR AROUND WHICH EXISTS A VOLTAGE GRADIENT EXCEEDING A CERTAIN CRITICAL VALUE
CORONA RESISTANCE	THE TIME THAT INSULATION WILL WITHSTAND A SPECIFIED LEVEL FIELD-INTENSIFIED IONIZATION THAT DOES NOT RESULT IN THE IMMEDIATE COMPLETE BREAKDOWN OF THE INSULATION ALSO CALLED VOLTAGE ENDURANCE
CRAZING	MINUTE LINES APPEARING IN OR NEAR THE SURFACE OF MATERIALS, SUCH AS CERAMICS & PLASTICS USUALLY RESULTING AS A RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENT CRAZING CANNOT BE FELT BY RUNNING A FINGERNAIL ACROSS IT IF THE FINGERNAIL CATCHES, IT IS A CRACK, NOT CRAZING
CREEP	THE DIMENSIONAL CHANGE WITH TIME OF A MATERIAL UNDER LOAD AT ROOM TEMPERATURE, IT IS SOMETIMES CALLED COLD FLOW
CROSS LINKING	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHEMICAL BONDS BETWEEN POLYMER MOLECULE CHAINS IT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY HEAT, VULCANIZATION, IRRADIATION OR THE ADDITION OF A SUITABLE CHEMICAL AGENT
CROSS SECTIONAL AREA	THE AREA OF THE CUT SURFACE OF AN OBJECT CUT AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE LENGTH OF THE OBJECT
CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF A CONDUCTOR	THE SUM OF CROSS SECTIONAL AREAS OF ALL THE INDIVIDUAL WIRES COMPOSING THE CONDUCTOR IT IS GENERALLY EXPRESSED IN CIRCULAR MILS
CRUSH RESISTANCE TEST	A TEST TO DETERMINE THE ABILITY OF A CABLE TO RESIST DAMAGE FROM RADIAL COMPRESSION, SUCH AS MIGHT BE ENCOUNTERED IN SERVICE
CUT-THROUGH RESISTANCE	THE ABILITY OF A GIVEN MATERIAL TO WITHSTAND PENETRATION BY A SOLID OBJECT OF SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT, WHICH IS PERMITTED TO FREE FALL ONTO THIS MATERIAL FROM A SPECIFIED HEIGHT
CYCLE	ONE COMPLETE SEQUENCE OF VARIATIONS IN AN ALTERNATING CURRENT THE NUMBER OF CYCLES OCCURRING IN ONE SECOND IS CALLED THE FREQUENCY
DECIBEL	UNIT TO EXPRESS DIFFERENCES OF POWER LEVEL IT IS USED TO EXPRESS POWER LOSS IN CABLES
DENSITY	THE WEIGHT PER UNIT VOLUME OF A SUBSTANCE
DERATING FACTOR	A FACTOR USED TO REDUCE A CURRENT CARRYING CAPACITY OF A WIRE WHEN USED IN OTHER ENVIRONMENTS FROM THAT FOR WHICH THE VALUE WAS ESTABLISHED
DIELECTRIC BREAKDOWN	THE VOLTAGE AT WHICH A DIELECTRIC MATERIAL IS PUNCTURED; WHICH IS DIVISIBLE BY THICKNESS TO GIVE DIELECTRIC STRENGTH
DIELECTRIC CONSTANT	THAT PROPERTY (K) OF AN INSULATING MATERIAL WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE PARALLEL CAPACITANCE (C) OF A GIVEN CONFIGURATION OF ELECTRODES WITH THE MATERIAL AS THE DIELECTRIC, TO THE CAPACITANCE OF THE SAME ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION WITH A VACUUM AS THE DIELECTRIC
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH	THE VOLTAGE WHICH AN INSULATING MATERIAL CAN WITHSTAND BEFORE BREAKDOWN OCCURS, USUALLY EXPRESSED AS A VOLTAGE GRADIENT (SUCH AS VOLTS PER MIL)
DIELECTRIC TESTS	1 TESTS WHICH CONSIST OF THE APPLICATION OF A VOLTAGE HIGHER THAN THE RATED VOLTAGE FOR A SPECIFIED TIME FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE ADEQUACY AGAINST BREAKDOWN OF INSULATING MATERIALS & SPACINGS UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS 2 THE TESTING OF INSULATING MATERIALS BY APPLICATION OF CONSTANTLY INCREASING VOLTAGE UNTIL FAILURE OCCURS
DIRECTION OF LAY	THE LATERAL DIRECTION, DESIGNATED AS LEFT-HAND OR RIGHT-HAND, IN WHICH THE WIRES OF A MEMBER OR UNITS OF A CONDUCTOR RUN OVER THE TOP OF THE MEMBER OR CONDUCTOR AS THEY RECEDE FROM AN OBSERVER LOOKING ALONG THE AXIS OF THE MEMBER OR CONDUCTOR
DISSIPATION	UNUSABLE OR LOST ENERGY, AS THE PRODUCTION OF UNUSED HEAT IN A CIRCUIT
DRAIN WIRE	AN UNINSULATED WIRE, USUALLY PLACED DIRECTLY BENEATH & IN ELECTRICAL CONTACT WITH A GROUNDED SHIELD, WHICH IS USED FOR MAKING GROUND CONNECTIONS

DUROMETER	A MEASUREMENT USED TO DENOTE THE HARDNESS OF A SUBSTANCE (USUALLY OF THERMOSETTING & THERMOPLASTIC MATERIALS)
ECCENTRICITY	A MEASURE OF THE LACK OF COINCIDENCE OF LONGITUDINAL AXES OF A CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTIONAL WIRE & ITS SURROUNDING CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTIONAL INSULATION IT IS EXPRESSED AS THE PERCENTAGE RATIO OF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN WIRE & INSULATION CENTERS TO THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WIRE & INSULATION RADII
ELASTIC DEFORMATION	A CHANGE IN A SUBSTANCE WHEREBY IT REVERTS TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS ON RELEASE OF AN APPLIED STRESS
ELASTOMER	A MATERIAL THAT AT ROOM TEMPERATURE RETURNS RAPIDLY TO APPROXIMATELY ITS INITIAL DIMENSIONS & SHAPE AFTER SUBSTANTIAL DEFORMATION BY A WEAK STRESS & RELEASE OF THE STRESS
ELONGATION	THE FRACTIONAL INCREASE IN LENGTH OF A MATERIAL STRESSED IN TENSION
EMBOSSING	A MEANS OF MARKER IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF THERMAL INDENTATION LEAVING RAISED LETTERING ON THE SHEATH MATERIAL OF CABLE
ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS CRACKING RESISTANCE	THE ABILITY OF A MATERIAL TO RESIST CRACK FORMATION & CRACK PROPAGATION WHEN SUBJECTED TO STRESS WITHIN A CONTAMINATING ENVIRONMENT
EQUILAY CONDUCTOR	CONDUCTOR CONSTRUCTED WITH A CENTRAL CORE SURROUNDED BY MORE THAN ONE LAYER OF HELICALLY LAID WIRES, ALL LAYERS HAVING A COMMON LENGTH OF LAY, DIRECTION OF LAY BEING REVERSED SUCCESSIVE LAYERS
EXTRUSION	THE PROCESS OF CONTINUOUSLY FORCING EITHER A PLASTIC OR ELASTOMER & A CONDUCTOR OR CORE THROUGH A DIE, THEREBY APPLYING AN INSULATION OR JACKET TO THE CONDUCTOR OR CORE
FATIGUE RESISTANCE	THE ABILITY OF A REPEATEDLY DEFORMED MATERIAL TO RESIST CRYSTALLIZATION & ACCOMPANYING FAILURE
FAULT CURRENT	THE MAXIMUM ELECTRICAL CURRENT THAT WILL FLOW IN A SHORT-CIRCUITED SYSTEM PRIOR TO THE ACTUATION OF ANY CURRENT-LIMITING DEVICE IT IS FAR IN EXCESS OF NORMAL CURRENT FLOW & IS LIMITED ONLY BY A SYSTEM'S GENERATING CAPACITY & A CABLE'S IMPEDANCE
FIBROUS FILLER	A MATERIAL USED TO FILL INTERSTICES IN CABLES MADE FROM FIBERS, SUCH AS JUTE, POLYPROPYLENE, COTTON, GLASS, ETC
FILLER	ANY MATERIAL USED IN MULTICONDUCTOR CABLES TO OCCUPY INTERSTICES BETWEEN INSULATED CONDUCTORS OR FORM A CORE INTO A DESIRED SHAPE (USUALLY CIRCULAR) ALSO, ANY SUBSTANCE, OFTEN INERT, ADDED TO A PLASTIC OR ELASTOMER TO IMPROVE ITS PROPERTIES OR DECREASE ITS COST
FLAME RESISTANCE	1 THE ABILITY OF MATERIAL TO EXTINGUISH ITS OWN FLAME, ONCE ITS FLAME-INITIATING HEAT SOURCE IS REMOVED 2 THE ABILITY OF A WIRE OR CABLE TO PASS A CSA, UL OR INDUSTRY STANDARD FLAME OR FIRE TEST
FLAME RETARDANCE	ABILITY OF A MATERIAL TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COMBUSTION BY A LOW RATE OF TRAVEL SO THE FLAME WILL NOT BE CONVEYED
FLEX LIFE	THE NUMBER OF BENDS OR TWISTS, OF SPECIFIED TYPE, THAT A CABLE WILL WITHSTAND BEFORE FAILURE
FLEXING TEST	ANY TEST TO DETERMINE THE ABILITY OF A CABLE TO WITHSTAND REPEATED BENDING & TWISTING
GROUND	A CONDUCTING CONNECTION, INTENTIONAL OR ACCIDENTAL, BETWEEN AN ELECTRIC CIRCUIT OR EQUIPMENT & THE EARTH OR SOME CONDUCTING BODY SERVING IN PLACE OF THE EARTH
GROUND POTENTIAL	ZERO POTENTIAL WITH RESPECT TO THE GROUND OR EARTH
GROUNDING NEUTRAL	A CIRCUIT OPERATES WITH GROUNDED NEUTRAL WHEN THE NEUTRAL IS METALLICALLY CONNECTED TO GROUND & THERE IS A PROVISION FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF A FAULTED ELEMENT
GROUNDING CONDUCTOR	A CONDUCTOR USED TO CONNECT EQUIPMENT OR THE GROUNDED CIRCUIT OF A WIRING SYSTEM TO A GROUNDING ELECTRODE OR ELECTRODES; USUALLY COLOURED GREEN
HARD-DRAWN WIRE	AS APPLIED TO ALUMINUM & COPPER, WIRE THAT HAS BEEN COLD DRAWN TO FINAL SIZE SO AS TO APPROACH THE MAXIMUM STRENGTH OBTAINABLE

HALOGEN FREE	PLASTIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT CONTAIN HALOGENS SUCH AS CHLORINE, FLUORINE, AND IODINE
HEAT ENDURANCE	THE TIME OF HEAT AGING THAT A MATERIAL CAN WITHSTAND BEFORE FAILING A SPECIFIC PHYSICAL OR ELECTRICAL TEST
HEAT RESISTANCE	ABILITY OF A SUBSTANCE TO MAINTAIN PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL IDENTITY & ELECTRICAL INTEGRITY UNDER SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS
HEAT SHOCK	A TEST TO DETERMINE STABILITY OF A MATERIAL BY SUDDEN EXPOSURE TO A HIGH TEMPERATURE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME
HELIX	A SPIRAL WINDING
HERTZ	(ABBREV H) A TERM RAPIDLY REPLACING CYCLES-PER-SECOND AS AN INDICATION OF FREQUENCY
HIGH VOLTAGE TIME TEST	A HIGH-VOLTAGE TIME TEST IS AN ACCELERATED LIFE TEST ON A CABLE SAMPLE IN WHICH VOLTAGE IS THE FACTOR INCREASED
HYGROSCOPIC	ATTRACTING OR ABSORBING MOISTURE FROM THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE
HYPALON	DU PONT TRADEMARK FOR CHLOROSULFONATED POLYETHYLENE (CSPE) SYNTHETIC RUBBER
ICEA	INSULATED CABLE ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION (FORMERLY LPCEA) AN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS OF MOST CABLE MANUFACTURERS
IRRADIATION	THE EXPOSURE OF A MATERIAL TO HIGH ENERGY EMISSIONS IN INSULATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FAVORABLY ALTERING THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURE EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE CAN BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE PHYSICAL & ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES
JACKET	A MATERIAL COVERING OVER A WIRE INSULATION OR AN ASSEMBLY OF COMPONENTS, USUALLY AN EXTRUDED PLASTIC OR ELASTOMER
JUMPER	A SHORT LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR USED TO MAKE A CONNECTION BETWEEN TERMINALS, AROUND A BREAK IN A CIRCUIT, OR AROUND AN INSTRUMENT
LAP SPLICE	A PERMANENT JOINT FORMED IN A SHORT OVERLAPPING REGION OF TWO PARALLEL CONDUCTORS OR TAPES ALSO CALLED PARALLEL SPLICE
LAY	THE DISTANCE ALONG A CABLE OCCUPIED BY ONE COMPLETE HELIX OF A STRAND OR CONDUCTOR THE DIRECTION OF LAY (LEFT OR RIGHT HAND) IS THE DIRECTION OF THE HELIX LOOKING AWAY FROM AN OBSERVER ALSO TO ARRANGE THE WIRES OR MEMBERS OF A CONDUCTOR EITHER BY TWISTING THEM OR BY FORMING THEM INTO ONE OR MORE LAYERS HELICALLY APPLIED
LENGTH OF LAY	THE AXIAL LENGTH OF ONE TURN OF THE HELIX OF A WIRE OR MEMBER
LOW ACID GAS (LAG)	REFERS TO PLASTIC COMPOUNDS THAT EXHIBIT A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF CORROSIVE AND TOXIC ACIDIC GASES (TYPICALLY CHLORINE) THAT ARE EMITTED UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS
LOW SMOKE ZERO HAL (LSZH)	COMPOUNDS THAT ARE HIGHLY FLAME RETARDANT, LESS CORROSIVE, LOW TOXICITY AND GENERATE LESS SMOKE IN A FIRE SITUATION
MARKER TAPE	A NARROW STRIP OF FABRIC, PAPER OR PLASTIC LAID LONGITUDINALLY WITHIN A CABLE; IT BEARS PRINTED INFORMATION SUCH AS THE SPECIFICATION TO WHICH THE CABLE WAS MADE & THE NAME OF THE CABLE'S MANUFACTURER
MARKER THREADS	COLOURED STRINGS LAID PARALLEL & ADJACENT TO THE STRANDS OF AN INSULATED CONDUCTOR TO REVEAL INFORMATION SUCH AS THE CONDUCTOR'S MANUFACTURER, THE SPECIFICATION TO WHICH IT WAS MADE, OR ITS THERMAL CAPABILITY
MESSENGER WIRE	A METALLIC SUPPORTING MEMBER EITHER SOLID OR STRANDED WHICH MAY ALSO PERFORM THE FUNCTION OF A CONDUCTOR
MIGRATION	THE LOSS OF PLASTICIZER FROM A PLASTIC, USUALLY DUE TO HEAT OR AGING IT IS UNDESIRABLE SINCE IT WILL MAKE THE PLASTIC HARD & BRITTLE IT IS ALSO CALLED LEACHING
MIL	UNIT OF MEASURE EQUAL TO 1/1000 OF AN INCH

MINING CABLE	A FLAME RETARDANT CABLE ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED TO WITHSTAND ROUGH HANDLING & EXPOSURE TO MOISTURE FOR UNDERGROUND USE IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF A MINE OR TUNNEL, OR SURFACE USE WHERE EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT & EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE
MOISTURE ABSORPTION	THE AMOUNT OF WATER THAT AN INSULATION OR JACKET, WHICH IS INITIALLY DRY, WILL ABSORB UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS IT IS EXPRESSED AS THE PERCENTAGE RATION OF THE ABSORBED WATER'S WEIGHT TO THE WEIGHT OF THE JACKET OR INSULATION ALONE
NEMA STANDARDS	PROPERTY VALUES ADOPTED AS STANDARD BY THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
NOMINAL	NAME OR IDENTIFYING VALUE OF A MEASURABLE PROPERTY BY WHICH A CONDUCTOR OR COMPONENT OR PROPERTY OF A CONDUCTOR IS IDENTIFIED, & TO WHICH TOLERANCES ARE APPLIED
PLASTIC	ANY SOLID MATERIAL EMPLOYING ORGANIC MATTER OF A HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT AS A PRINCIPAL CONSTITUENT, WHICH CAN BE SHAPED BY HEAT & PRESSURE DURING MANUFACTURING OR PROCESSING INTO A FINISHED ARTICLE
PLASTICIZER	A SUBSTANCE INCORPORATED INTO A MATERIAL TO INCREASE ITS WORKABILITY OR FLEXIBILITY
PLATING	ANY THIN METALLIC COATING APPLIED OVER A METALLIC SUBSTRATUM
POLYESTER	A RESIN GENERALLY USED AS A THIN FILM IN TAPE FORM, COMMONLY KNOWN AS MYLAR
POLYETHYLENE	A THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL COMPOSED OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE
POLYMER	A MATERIAL FORMED BY THE CHEMICAL COMBINATION OF MONOMERS HAVING EITHER THE SAME OR DIFFERENT CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
POLYPROPYLENE	A THERMOPLASTIC POLYMER OF PROPYLENE
POLYOLEFIN	A POLYOLEFIN IS A POLYMER PRODUCED FROM A SIMPLE OLEFIN (ALSO CALLED AN ALKENE WITH THE GENERAL FORMULA C_nH_{2n}) AS A MONOMER FOR EXAMPLE, POLYETHYLENE IS THE POLYOLEFIN PRODUCED BY POLYMERIZING THE OLEFIN ETHYLENE
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)	A THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL COMPOSED OF POLYMERS OF VINYL CHLORIDE, WHICH MAY BE RIGID OR ELASTOMERIC, DEPENDING ON SPECIFIC FORMULATION
POTTING	APPLYING A HYDROSTATIC SEAL & MECHANICAL REINFORCEMENT BY MEANS OF A THERMOSETTING LIQUID, WHICH CURES EITHER AT ROOM TEMPERATURE OR AT A SLIGHTLY ELEVATED TEMPERATURE
QUAD	A STRUCTURAL UNIT EMPLOYED IN CABLES, CONSISTING OF FOUR SEPARATELY INSULATED CONDUCTORS TWISTED TOGETHER
RESISTANCE	PROPERTY OF A CONDUCTOR THAT OPPOSED THE CURRENT FLOW PRODUCED BY A GIVEN DIFFERENCE OF POTENTIAL THE OHM IS THE PRACTICAL UNIT OF RESISTANCE
ROPE-LAY CONDUCTOR	CONDUCTOR CONSTRUCTED OF A BUNCH-STRANDED OR A CONCENTRIC-STRANDED MEMBER OR MEMBERS, AS A CENTRAL CORE, AROUND WHICH ARE LAID ONE OR MORE HELICAL LAYERS OF SUCH MEMBERS
RUBBER	A MATERIAL THAT IS CAPABLE OF RECOVERING FROM LARGE DEFORMATIONS QUICKLY & FORCIBLY, & CAN BE, OR ALREADY IS, MODIFIED TO A STATE IN WHICH IT IS ESSENTIALLY INSOLUBLE (BUT CAN SWELL) IN BOILING SOLVENT
RUPTURE	IN THE BREAKING STRENGTH OR TENSILE STRENGTH TESTS THE POINT AT WHICH A MATERIAL PHYSICALLY COMES APART AS OPPOSED TO YIELD STRENGTH, ELONGATION, ETC
SCREEN	(SEE SHIELD)
SECONDARY INSULATION	ANY EXTREMELY HIGH RESISTANCE MATERIAL WHICH IS PLACED OVER PRIMARY INSULATION TO PROTECT IT FROM ABRASION
SEMI-CONDUCTOR	A SOLID MATERIAL CHARACTERIZED BY COMPARATIVELY HIGH RESISTIVITIES
SERVE	ANY HELICAL WRAPPING APPLIED OVER A WIRE OR CABLE CORE IT MAY CONSIST OF WIRES, FIBERS, YARNS OR TAPES
SERVED WIRE SHIELD	A BARRIER TO THE PASSAGE OF INTERFERENCE FORMED BY A HELICAL WRAPPING OF WIRES OVER A CABLE CORE IT IS ALSO CALLED SPIRAL SHIELD

SHEATH	THE MATERIAL, USUALLY AN EXTRUDED PLASTIC OR ELASTOMER, APPLIED OUTERMOST TO A WIRE OR CABLE VERY OFTEN REFERRED TO AS A JACKET, OR AN IMPERVIOUS METAL COVERING USUALLY LEAD
SHIELD	ANY BARRIER TO THE PASSAGE OF INTERFERENCE
SHIELD COVERAGE	THE AMOUNT OF CABLE CORE SURFACE AREA WHICH IS COVERED BY A SHIELD IT IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CABLE CORE'S TOTAL SURFACE AREA IT IS ALSO CALLED BRAID COVERAGE WHEN APPLIED TO A BRAIDED SHIELD
SHIELDING	THE PRACTICE OF CONFINING THE ELECTRICAL FIELD AROUND A CONDUCTOR TO THE PRIMARY INSULATION OF THE CABLE BY PUTTING A CONDUCTING LAYER OVER AND/OR UNDER THE INSULATION (EXTERNAL SHIELDING IS A CONDUCTING LAYER ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE INSULATION STRAND OR INTERNAL SHIELDING IS A CONDUCTING LAYER OVER THE CONDUCTOR ITSELF)
SOFT WIRE	WIRE THAT HAS BEEN DRAWN OR ROLLED TO FINAL SIZE & THEN ANNEALED TO REMOVE THE EFFECTS OF COLD WORKING
SPARK TEST	A TEST DESIGNED TO LOCATE PIN-HOLES IN AN INSULATED WIRE BY APPLICATION OF AN ELECTRICAL POTENTIAL ACROSS THE MATERIAL FOR A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME WHILE THE WIRE IS DRAWN THROUGH AN ELECTRODE FIELD
SPECIFIC DIELECTRIC STRENGTH	THE DIELECTRIC STRENGTH PER MILLIMETER OF THICKNESS OF AN INSULATING MATERIAL
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	THE DENSITY (MASS PER UNIT VOLUME) OF ANY MATERIAL DIVIDED BY THAT OF WATER AT A STANDARD TEMPERATURE
SPECIFIC INDUCTANCE CAPACITANCE	THAT PROPERTY OF A DIELECTRIC MATERIAL WHICH DETERMINES HOW MUCH ELECTROSTATIC ENERGY CAN BE STORED PER UNIT VOLUME WHEN UNIT VOLTAGE IS APPLIED
SPECIFIC RESISTANCE	THE RESISTANCE OF A UNIT CONDUCTOR HAVING A LENGTH OF ONE FOOT & ACROSS-SECTIONAL AREA OF ONE CIRCULAR MIL
SPIRAL WRAP	A TERM GIVEN TO DESCRIBE THE HELICAL WRAP OF A TAPE OR THREAD OVER A CORE
SPLICE	A JOINT USED FOR CONNECTING TWO LENGTHS OF CONDUCTOR OR CABLE WITH GOOD MECHANICAL STRENGTH AS WELL AS GOOD CONDUCTIVITY
STABILIZER	ANY INGREDIENT ADDED TO PLASTICS TO PRESERVE THEIR PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
STATIC	ELECTRICAL DISCHARGES IN THE ATMOSPHERE SUCH AS LIGHTNING, CORONA, ETC
STRAND	ONE OF THE WIRES OF ANY STRANDED CONDUCTOR
STRAND LAY	THE DISTANCE OF ADVANCE OF ONE STRAND OF A SPIRALLY STRANDED CONDUCTOR, IN ONE TURN, MEASURED AXIALLY
STRANDED CONDUCTOR	A CONDUCTOR COMPOSED OF A GROUP OF WIRES, USUALLY TWISTED, OR OF ANY COMBINATION OF SUCH GROUPS OF WIRES
TANK TEST	A VOLTAGE DIELECTRIC TEST WHERE THE SPECIMEN TO BE TESTED IS SUBMERGED IN A LIQUID (USUALLY WATER) & A VOLTAGE POTENTIAL APPLIED BETWEEN THE CONDUCTOR & THE LIQUID AS GROUND
TAPE WRAP	A TERM DENOTING A SPIRALLY OR LONGITUDINALLY APPLIED TAPE MATERIAL WRAPPED AROUND THE WIRE, EITHER INSULATED OR UNINSULATED, USED AS AN INSULATION OR MECHANICAL BARRIER
TEAR STRENGTH	THE FORCE REQUIRED TO INITIATE OR CONTINUE A RIP IN A JACKET OR OTHER INSULATION UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS
TEMPERATURE RATING	THE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT WHICH A GIVEN INSULATION OR JACKET MAY BE SAFELY MAINTAINED DURING CONTINUOUS USE, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY THERMALLY-INDUCED DETERIORATION
TENSILE STRENGTH	THE LONGITUDINAL STRESS REQUIRED TO BREAK A SPECIMEN OF PRESCRIBED DIMENSION DIVIDED BY THE ORIGINAL CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA AT THE POINT OF RUPTURE (USUALLY EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH)
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY	ABILITY OF MATERIAL TO CONDUCT HEAT

THERMAL ENDURANCE	THE TIME IN HOURS AT A SELECTED TEMPERATURE FOR AN INSULATING MATERIAL OR SYSTEM OF MATERIAL OR SYSTEM OF MATERIALS TO DETERIORATE TO SOME PREDETERMINED LEVEL OF ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, OR CHEMICAL PERFORMANCE UNDER PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS OF TEST
THERMAL RATING	THE MAXIMUM AND/OR MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT WHICH A MATERIAL WILL PERFORM ITS FUNCTION WITHOUT UNDUE DEGRADATION
THERMOPLASTIC	A CLASSIFICATION OF RESIN THAT CAN BE READILY SOFTENED & REFORMED BY HEATING & BE REHARDENED BY COOLING
THERMOPLASTIC ELASTOMER (TPE)	A THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL THAT LOOKS AND FEELS LIKE A THERMOSET THIS MATERIAL IS TYPICALLY USED AS AN INSULATION &/OR JACKET FOR OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS DUE TO ITS EXCELLENT LOW TEMPERATURE PROPERTIES
THERMOSET	1) TO CURE THROUGH CHEMICAL REACTION BY HEAT TO A POINT OF NOT BEING RESOFTENED BY SUBSEQUENT HEATING 2) A RESIN WHICH CURES BY CHEMICAL REACTION
TINNED WIRE	COPPER WIRE THAT HAS BEEN COATED DURING MANUFACTURE WITH A LAYER OF TIN OR SOLDER TO PREVENT CORROSION OR FACILITATE SOLDERING
TOLERANCE	A SPECIFIED ALLOWANCE FOR ERROR FROM A STANDARD OR GIVEN DIMENSION, WEIGHT OR PROPERTY
TPE	A TRADE NAME OF UNIROYAL INC FOR THEIR THERMOPLASTIC RUBBER
TRIAD	ANY GROUPING OF THREE CONDUCTORS OR THREE ASSEMBLAGES OF CONDUCTORS, GENERALLY TWISTED TOGETHER & FOUND WITHIN A CABLE
TRIPLEX	THREE SINGLE CONDUCTORS TWISTED TOGETHER, USUALLY THREE SINGLE CONDUCTOR CABLES TWISTED WITHOUT OVER-ALL COVERING DO NOT USE FOR THREE CONDUCTORS LAID PARALLEL ON A REEL
ULTRA VIOLET DEGRADATION	THE DEGRADATION CAUSED BY LONG TIME EXPOSURE OF A MATERIAL TO SUNLIGHT OR OTHER ULTRAVIOLET RAYS CONTAINING RADIATION
UNIDIRECTIONAL CONDUCTOR	CONDUCTOR CONSTRUCTED WITH A CENTRAL CORE SURROUNDED BY MORE THAN ONE LAYER OF HELICALLY LAID WIRE, ALL LAYERS HAVING A COMMON DIRECTION OF LAY, WITH INCREASE IN LENGTH OF LAY FOR EACH SUCCESSIVE LAYER
UNILAY CONDUCTOR	CONDUCTOR CONSTRUCTED WITH A CENTRAL CORE SURROUNDED BY MORE THAN ONE LAYER OF HELICALLY LAID WIRES, ALL LAYERS HAVING A COMMON LENGTH & DIRECTION OF LAY
VOLT	UNIT OF ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE IT IS THE DIFFERENCE OF POTENTIAL REQUIRED TO MAKE A CURRENT OF ONE AMPERE FLOW THROUGH RESISTANCE OF ONE OHM
VOLTAGE DROP	THE VOLTAGE DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE TERMINALS OF A CIRCUIT COMPONENT BY THE FLOW OF CURRENT THROUGH THE RESISTANCE OR IMPEDANCE OF THAT PART
VOLTAGE RATING	THE MAXIMUM VOLTAGE AT WHICH A GIVEN CABLE OR INSULATED CONDUCTOR MAY BE SAFELY MAINTAINED DURING CONTINUOUS USE IN A NORMAL MANNER IT IS ALSO CALLED WORKING VOLTAGE
VULCANIZATION	AN IRREVERSIBLE PROCESS DURING WHICH A RUBBER COMPOUND THROUGH A CHANGE IN ITS CHEMICAL STRUCTURE (FOR EXAMPLE, CROSS-LINKING), BECOMES LESS PLASTIC & MORE RESISTANT TO SWELLING BY ORGANIC LIQUIDS & ELASTIC PROPERTIES ARE CONFERRED, IMPROVED, OR EXTENDED OVER A GREATER RANGE OF TEMPERATURE
WATER ABSORPTION	THE RATIO OF THE WEIGHT OF WATER ABSORBED BY A GIVEN MATERIAL UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS, TO THE WEIGHT OF THAT MATERIAL WHEN DRY IT IS GENERALLY EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE
WICKING	THE LONGITUDINAL FLOW OF A LIQUID IN A WIRE OR CABLE CONSTRUCTION DUE TO CAPILLARY ACTION
WIRE DRAWING	IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WIRE, PULLING THE METAL THROUGH A DIE OR SERIES OF DIES FOR REDUCTION OF DIAMETER TO SPECIFIED SIZE
WIRE GAGE	ANY OF SEVERAL STANDARD SYSTEMS FOR DESIGNATING WIRE SIZES AS AN EXAMPLE, SEE AWG
WORK HARDENING	THE INCREASED STIFFNESS & BRITTLENESS ACCOMPANYING PLASTIC DEFORMATION OF METAL
XLPE	CROSS-LINKED POLYETHYLENE
YIELD STRENGTH	THE LOWEST STRESS AT WHICH A MATERIAL UNDERGOES PLASTIC DEFORMATION BELOW THIS STRESS, THE MATERIAL IS ELASTIC; ABOVE IT, VISCOUS