# Glossary of Common Terms Used in the Cable Industry

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<tr>
<td>Adaptor</td>
<td>A fixed or free component to permit electrical or optical connection(s) between two or more connectors where direct connection is mechanically impossible.</td>
<td>Adaptateur</td>
<td>Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial cable</td>
<td>Telecommunications cable installed on aerial supporting structures such as poles, sides of buildings, and other structures.</td>
<td>Câble aérien</td>
<td>Luftkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air spaced cables</td>
<td>Cables in which the dielectric is air, except for the portion occupied by insulating spacers assembled on the inner conductor at regular intervals or helically applied tapes and/or threads. It is characteristic of this type of insulation that outside the spacers it is possible to pass from the inner conductor to the outer conductor without passing through a layer of solid plastic dielectric.</td>
<td>Câbles aérés</td>
<td>Lufthohlraum-kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramid yarn</td>
<td>A strength element used in cable to provide tensile strength.</td>
<td>Mèche aramide</td>
<td>Aramid garn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armour</td>
<td>A covering consisting of a metallic or non metallic tape(s) strips or wires, or a combination of these, generally used to protect the cable from external mechanical effects.</td>
<td>Armure</td>
<td>Bewehrung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuation</td>
<td>The decrease in magnitude of power of a signal in transmission between two ports. Attenuation is usually expressed in decibels at a specific wavelength for fibre and at a specific frequency for copper. <strong>Note:</strong> It expresses the total losses on electrical cable, when terminated at each ends with its actual mean characteristic impedance.</td>
<td>Atténuation</td>
<td>Dämpfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuator</td>
<td>A linear passive two-port device designed to supply an output signal of power less than that of the input signal, without modifying the other characteristics of the signal. <strong>Note:</strong> The attenuation provided by an attenuator may be fixed or adjustable.</td>
<td>Atténuateur (Affaiblisseur)</td>
<td>Dämpfungsglied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backbone cable</td>
<td>A cable used to interconnect buildings and/or floor distributors.</td>
<td>Câble de dorsale</td>
<td>Primär/Sekundär-Kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balun</td>
<td>Passive component intended to match a symmetrical circuit to an asymmetrical circuit or vice versa. <strong>(Balanced-Unbalanced)</strong></td>
<td>Symétriseur</td>
<td>Symmetrier-Übertrager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braid</td>
<td>A covering formed from plaited metallic or non metallic strips or wires. A covering of textile or metallic filaments, strips or wires interwoven to form a tubular flexible structure.</td>
<td>Tresse</td>
<td>Geflecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>A material or assembly of materials used to protect the optical fibre against physical damage.</td>
<td>Elément de protection</td>
<td>Umhüllung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundle</td>
<td>A number of individual fibres contained within a single jacket or buffer tube. Also, a group of cable elements distinguished from other groups in the same cable core.</td>
<td>Faisceau</td>
<td>Bündel</td>
</tr>
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## GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS USED IN THE CABLE INDUSTRY

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<tr>
<td>Buried cable</td>
<td>A cable directly buried in the soil (not in conduit).</td>
<td>Câble enterré</td>
<td>Erdkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>An assembly of one or more conductors or optical fibres within an enveloping sheath.</td>
<td>Câble</td>
<td>Kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable assembly</td>
<td>Assembly of cable(s) and connector(s) with or without additional protection and with specified characteristics used as a single component.</td>
<td>Cordon</td>
<td>Kabelsatz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable core</td>
<td>Assembly of cable elements of a cable lying under a common covering such as the sheath. Inner conductor of a coaxial cable.</td>
<td>Ame du câble</td>
<td>Kabelseele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable drum</td>
<td>A cylinder with containing flanges on to which cable is wound during manufacture, for storage, transportation and installation.</td>
<td>Touret de câble</td>
<td>Kabeltrommel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable element</td>
<td>Cable element can be an insulated conductor, a pair, a triple, a quad, a buffered fibre, a fibre ribbon, etc....</td>
<td>Elément de cable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance</td>
<td>The quotient of the current by the time derivative of the voltage.</td>
<td>Capacité</td>
<td>Kapazität</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladding</td>
<td>The material surrounding the core of an optical fibre.</td>
<td>Gaine optique</td>
<td>Mantel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaxial cable</td>
<td>A cable of which the transmission line is in the form of two coaxial conductors (asymmetrical cable).</td>
<td>Câble coaxial</td>
<td>Koaxial Kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common-mode</td>
<td>Transmission mode where the voltage of e.g. both conductors of a pair, relative to ground potential is equal and in phase.</td>
<td>Mode commun</td>
<td>Gleichakt/asymmetrisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite loss</td>
<td>The ratio, generally expressed in decibels, of the apparent power that a specified source would deliver to a load with zero reflection factor at its interface with the source, to the apparent power delivered to a specified load after insertion of a given input device between the source and the load. Note - if the ratio defining the composite loss is less than one, its decibel value is negative and its converse or its opposite value in decibels called composite gain may be used.</td>
<td>Affaiblissement composite</td>
<td>Betriebsdämpfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductor</td>
<td>The part of cable which has the specific function of carrying current.</td>
<td>Conducteur</td>
<td>Leiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductor resistance</td>
<td>The d.c. resistance of a conductor.</td>
<td>Résistance d’un conducteur</td>
<td>Leiterwiderstand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connector</td>
<td>A mechanical device used on a fibre or a copper cable to provide a means for aligning, attaching, and detaching the fibre or the conductors to a transmitter, receiver, or another fibre or conductor respectively</td>
<td>Connecteur</td>
<td>Steckverbinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>The central region of an optical fibre, generally with higher refractive index, through which most of the optical power is transmitted.</td>
<td>Coeur</td>
<td>Kern</td>
</tr>
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<td>Core</td>
<td>An insulated conductor</td>
<td>Conducteur isolé</td>
<td>Ader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric</td>
<td>A substance whose basic electromagnetic property is to be polarized by an electric field. Note - In practice insulating materials are often called dielectrics when permittivity is an important property concerned in use.</td>
<td>Diélectrique</td>
<td>Dielektrikum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric strength</td>
<td>The voltage applied between conductive elements for a given period of time without damage, discharge or breakdown.</td>
<td>Rigidité Diélectrique</td>
<td>Spannungsfestigkeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential-mode</td>
<td>Transmission mode where the voltage is equal and in opposite phase on each conductor relative to ground potential. Synonym: transverse-mode</td>
<td>Mode différentiel</td>
<td>Differentialwellentyp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution cable</td>
<td>Cables used in the distribution network.</td>
<td>Câble de distribution</td>
<td>Verteilerkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain wire</td>
<td>An un-insulated wire laid in electrical contact with a screen or a shield.</td>
<td>Fil de continuité</td>
<td>Beidraht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip loop</td>
<td>The length of cable, usually on the exterior of a building, placed above the entry hole of the building extended to below the entry hole and looped back up to the entry hole of the structure to impede moisture infiltration.</td>
<td>Goutte d’eau</td>
<td>Kabelschlaufe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical length</td>
<td>The electrical length is equal to the mechanical length of the cable multiplied by the relative propagation velocity.</td>
<td>Longueur électrique</td>
<td>Elektrische Länge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic disturbance</td>
<td>An electromagnetic phenomenon that may be superimposed on a wanted signal.</td>
<td>Perturbation électro-magnétique</td>
<td>Elektromagnetische Störung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False ceiling</td>
<td>A structure that creates an area or space (hidden void) below the ceiling.</td>
<td>Faux plafond</td>
<td>Zwischendecke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False floor</td>
<td>A structure that creates an area or space (hidden void) above the floor. Synonym: Raised floor</td>
<td>Faux plancher.</td>
<td>Doppelboden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire resistance</td>
<td>The ability of a cable to continue to transmit an acceptable signal when subjected to fire over a defined period of time.</td>
<td>Résistance au feu</td>
<td>Feuerwiderstand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foil</td>
<td>Metal or composite polymer/metal film used as a screen in the cable construction.</td>
<td>Ruban</td>
<td>Metall-/metallkaschierte Kunststoff-Folie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foiled twisted pairs cable (FTP)</td>
<td>Twisted pairs (or quads) symmetric cable with an overall foil screen.</td>
<td>Câble symétrique écranté</td>
<td>Symmetrisches Kabel mit Folien­gesamts­schirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusion splice</td>
<td>A permanent joint accomplished by applying localized heat sufficient to fuse or melt the ends of a conductor or an optical fibre, forming a continuous conductor or single fibre.</td>
<td>Epissure par fusion</td>
<td>Schmelzspleiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graded-index fibre</td>
<td>A fibre design in which the refractive index of the core is lower toward the outside of the fibre core and increases toward the centre of the core.</td>
<td>Fibre à gradient d’indice</td>
<td>Gradientenindexfaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group delay</td>
<td>The rate of change with angular frequency of the total phase shift of a given component of an electromagnetic wave at a given frequency between two points in a transmission system.</td>
<td>Temps de propagation de groupe</td>
<td>Gruppenlaufzeit</td>
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<td>Group velocity</td>
<td>The ratio of the path length to the group delay for that path length.</td>
<td>Vitesse de groupe</td>
<td>Gruppengeschwindigkeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal cable</td>
<td>The cable installed between the floor distributor and the telecom outlet.</td>
<td>Câble capillaire</td>
<td>Horizontalkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal cable</td>
<td>Kabel zwischen Etagenverteiler und Telekom-Anschlusseinrichtung</td>
<td>Câble capillaire</td>
<td>Horizontalkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impedance to earth</td>
<td>The impedance measured between a specified terminal and earth. Notes: 1. In practice earth may be replaced by a reference point, e.g. frame. 2. The common mode rejection ratio of an instrument is dependent on the impedances between the input terminals and earth. The term used for each of these impedances is common mode impedance.</td>
<td>Impédance à la terre</td>
<td>Impedanz gegen Erde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input</td>
<td>The impedance of the input [output] circuit looking into the device, measured between the input [output] terminals of the device under operating conditions.</td>
<td>Impédance (d'entrée/sortie)</td>
<td>Eingangs-(Ausgangs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insertion loss</td>
<td>Resulting from the insertion of a cable into a transmission system, the ratio of the power (P1) delivered before insertion of the cable, to the power (P2) delivered after insertion of the cable. Note - The insertion loss is generally expressed in decibels.</td>
<td>Pertes d'insertion</td>
<td>Einfügedämpfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation</td>
<td>Insulating materials incorporated in a cable with the specific function of withstanding voltage.</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Isolierung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation resistance</td>
<td>The resistance under specified conditions between two conductive bodies separated by insulating material.</td>
<td>Résistance d'isolement</td>
<td>Isolationswiderstand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumper</td>
<td>A short length of cable, making an electrical/optical connection between two separate parts of a communication network. It may be connectorised or not.</td>
<td>Câble de pontage (Bretelle, Jarretière, Cablott)</td>
<td>Überbrückungskabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical splice</td>
<td>A semi-permanent joint accomplished by mechanical means, ensuring the electrical/optical continuity of conductors or fibres.</td>
<td>Epissure mécanique</td>
<td>Mechanischer Spleiß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger wire</td>
<td>A longitudinal wire (stranded or not) supporting the weight and enhancing the tensile strength of a suspended cable.</td>
<td>Porteur</td>
<td>Tragseil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Tape</td>
<td>A copper or aluminium tape formed round the dielectric of a coaxial cable as outer conductor.</td>
<td>Feuillard</td>
<td>Metallband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum bending radius</td>
<td>The radius to which a copper or fibre cable can be bent before the risk of degradation of performance or breakage occurs.</td>
<td>Rayon de courbure minimum</td>
<td>Kleinstes Biegeradius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum dynamique bending radius</td>
<td>The minimum bending radius to which the cable may be bent during handling and laying without affecting permanently its transmission characteristics.</td>
<td>Rayon de courbure dynamique minimum</td>
<td>Kleinstes dynamisches Biegeradius.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mode</strong></td>
<td>One solution of Maxwell’s equations, representing an electromagnetic field in a certain space domain and belonging to a family of independent solutions defined by specified boundary conditions.</td>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Mode (Wellentyp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multiconductor</strong></td>
<td>A cable having two or more insulated conductors normally laid up in concentric layers.</td>
<td>Multiconducteur</td>
<td>Mehrleiterkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multifibre cable</strong></td>
<td>An optical fibre cable that contains two or more fibres.</td>
<td>Câble multifibre</td>
<td>Mehrfaserkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multimode fibre</strong></td>
<td>An optical waveguide in which light travels in multiple modes.</td>
<td>Fibre multimode</td>
<td>Mehrmodenfaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numerical aperture</strong></td>
<td>The sine of the vertex half-angle of the largest cone of meridional rays that can enter or leave the core of an optical fibre, multiplied by the refractive index of the medium in which the vertex of the cone is located.</td>
<td>Ouverture numérique</td>
<td>Numerische Apertur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Optical fibre</strong></td>
<td>See : fibre</td>
<td>Fibre optique</td>
<td>Lichtwellenleiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Optical Fibre</strong></td>
<td>A filament shaped optical waveguide made of dielectric materials.</td>
<td>Fibre Optique</td>
<td>Lichtwellenleiter (Faser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Optical fibre cable</strong></td>
<td>A cable in which the transmission elements are optical fibres.</td>
<td>Câble à fibres optiques</td>
<td>Lichtwellenleiterkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Optical waveguide</strong></td>
<td>See : fibre</td>
<td>Guide optique</td>
<td>Lichtwellenleiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outer protection</strong></td>
<td>An outer cable layer intended to enhance the mechanical protection from external factors.</td>
<td>Protection extérieure</td>
<td>Ausserer Schutz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ovality</strong></td>
<td>The ovality of the cross section of a dielectric or cable is defined as the ratio of the difference between the maximum and minimum diameters divided by the mean of these diameters and expressed as a percentage.</td>
<td>Ovalité</td>
<td>Ovalität</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase delay</strong></td>
<td>The time duration between the instants that a wavefront of sinusoidal travelling wave, defined by a specified phase, passes two given points in space.</td>
<td>Retard de phase</td>
<td>Phasenlaufzeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase velocity</strong></td>
<td>For a given mode of propagation at a single frequency, the velocity of an equiphasic surface along a transmission line.</td>
<td>Vitesse de phase</td>
<td>Phasengeschwindigkeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pigtail</strong></td>
<td>A short length of optical fibre or cable, usually permanently attached to a component and intended to facilitate jointing between that component and another optical fibre or component. Note. : “Launching fibre” is synonymous with optical fibre pigtail only when the latter is to an optical source.</td>
<td>Fibre amorce (Fibre d'injection)</td>
<td>LWL-Anschlussfaser ; (Einkoppelfaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plenum</strong></td>
<td>Hidden void between the roof and the ceiling that may be used for service applications.</td>
<td>Plenum</td>
<td>Zwischendecken-Raum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plug</strong></td>
<td>A connector for attachment to the free end of a cable. The plug generally includes the active mechanism of the coupling device.</td>
<td>Fiche</td>
<td>Stecker</td>
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<td>Power rating</td>
<td>The maximum continuous input power when the cable is terminated with its nominal impedance.</td>
<td>Puissance nominale</td>
<td>Nennleistung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary coating</td>
<td>A thin coating applied directly to the cladding, usually at the time of the fibre drawing, in one or more layers, to preserve integrity of the cladding surface</td>
<td>Revêtement primaire</td>
<td>Primär-Beschichtung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation time</td>
<td>The time for an electromagnetic wave to travel from one point to another in a given cable.</td>
<td>Temps de propagation</td>
<td>Laufzeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull strength</td>
<td>The pulling force that can be safely applied to a cable without damage.</td>
<td>Force de tirage</td>
<td>Einziehkraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Four insulated conductors stranded together.</td>
<td>Quarte</td>
<td>Vierer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflected wave</td>
<td>A wave that travels from a discontinuity in a transmission line in a direction opposite to that of the incident wave.</td>
<td>Onde réfléchie</td>
<td>Reflektierte Welle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflection coefficient</td>
<td>The ratio of the normalized complex wave amplitude of the reflected wave to that of the incident wave at a port or transverse cross-section of a transmission line.</td>
<td>Facteur de réflexion</td>
<td>Reflexionsfaktor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refraction</td>
<td>The bending of oblique incident electromagnetic waves or rays as they pass from a transmission medium of one refractive index into a medium of a different refractive index.</td>
<td>Réfraction</td>
<td>Brechung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractive index</td>
<td>At a given point in a propagation medium and in a given direction, the ratio of the speed of propagation of electromagnetic waves in vacuum to the magnitude of the phase velocity of a sinusoidal plane wave in the given direction.</td>
<td>Indice de réfraction</td>
<td>Brechungsindex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return loss</td>
<td>The modulus of the reciprocal of the reflection coefficient, generally expressed in decibels.</td>
<td>Affaiblissement de réflexion</td>
<td>Rückflussdämpfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riser cable</td>
<td>A cable in a building installed in a vertical shaft.</td>
<td>Câble vertical</td>
<td>Steigkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>The distribution in many directions of the energy of an incident wave which strikes randomly distributed particles or a rough surface.</td>
<td>Répartition</td>
<td>Streuung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering parameter</td>
<td>In a cable the scattering of the transmission parameters along the transmission line.</td>
<td>Répartition</td>
<td>Streuparameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Conducting layer(s) having the function of controlling the electric field within the cable core or element. In a coaxial cable the screen is formed by the outer conductor.</td>
<td>Ecran</td>
<td>Schirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened twisted pairs cable (STP)</td>
<td>Cable in which each twisted pair is screened. It may also have an additional overall screen.</td>
<td>Câble à paires écrantées</td>
<td>Paargeschirmte Kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening effectiveness</td>
<td>Ratio of the power inside the cable to the total radiated power outside.</td>
<td>Efficacité d’écran</td>
<td>Schirmwirkung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary coating</td>
<td>A coating applied directly to the primary coating, of one or more fibres, to reinforce the protection of the optical fibre during handling and cabling. (Also known as buffer)</td>
<td>Revêtement secondaire</td>
<td>Umhüllung</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi rigid cable</td>
<td>A cable not intended to be bent or flexed after manufacture without special precautions or tools. Any bending or flexing during installation or use may degrade the performance of the cable.</td>
<td>Câble semi-rigide</td>
<td>Halbflexible Kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-flexible cable</td>
<td>A cable not intended for applications requiring repeated flexure of the cable in service but bending or forming is permissible to facilitate installation.</td>
<td>Câble semi-flexible</td>
<td>Halbflexible Kabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheath/ jacket (USA)</td>
<td>Part of the cable ensuring mechanical and environmental protection.</td>
<td>Gaine</td>
<td>Mantel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single mode fibre</td>
<td>An optical waveguide (or fibre) in which the signal travels in one mode. The fibre has a small core diameter.</td>
<td>Fibre unimodale</td>
<td>Einmodenfaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket/jack</td>
<td>A connector for attachment to the fixed end of a cable. The socket generally includes the passive mechanism of the coupling device.</td>
<td>Prise /Embase</td>
<td>Steckdose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid dielectric cables</td>
<td>Cables in which the space between the inner conductor and outer conductor is substantially filled by solid plastic dielectric. The dielectric may be homogeneous or composite, the latter comprising two or more concentric layers which may have different properties.</td>
<td>Câble à dielectrique massif</td>
<td>Kabel mit massivem Dielektrikum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark test</td>
<td>A dielectric test in which a cable is subjected to a proof voltage applied by means of a surrounding electrode and through which the cable is passed.</td>
<td>Essai au défilement</td>
<td>Durchlaufspannungsprüfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splice</td>
<td>Permanent jointing of two cable elements.</td>
<td>Epissure</td>
<td>Spleiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing wave</td>
<td>Result of the superposition of two travelling waves of the same frequency propagating in opposite directions.</td>
<td>Onde stationnaire</td>
<td>Stehende Welle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing wave ratio</td>
<td>The ratio, along a transmission line, of a maximum to an adjacent minimum magnitude of a particular field component of a standing wave.</td>
<td>Rapport d'onde stationnaire</td>
<td>Stehwellenverhältnis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static bending radius</td>
<td>The smallest radius to which an installed cable can be bent once without impairing its transmission characteristics.</td>
<td>Rayon de courbe statique</td>
<td>Statischer Biegeradius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-index fibre</td>
<td>Optical fibre which has an abrupt (step) change in its refractive index due to a core and cladding with different indices or refraction.</td>
<td>Fibre à saut d'indice</td>
<td>Stufenindexfaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand</td>
<td>A conductor consisting of a group of concentrically assembled wires.</td>
<td>Strand</td>
<td>verseilter Leiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength member</td>
<td>A cable element, metallic or non-metallic, that mechanically reinforces the cable, in particular against tension, compression or bending.</td>
<td>Elément de renfort</td>
<td>Zug/Stützelement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Glossary of Common Terms Used in the Cable Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symmetrical cable</td>
<td>Cables of which the transmission lines are symmetrical pairs. The pairs may be assembled to form a quad (two pairs). Symmetrical cable is assumed to be an electrically balanced cable.</td>
<td>Câble Symétrique</td>
<td>Symmetrisches Paar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetrical pair</td>
<td>Element of symmetrical cable made of an assembly of two insulated conductors twisted together.</td>
<td>paire symétrique</td>
<td>Symmetrisches Paar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermoplastic insulation</td>
<td>Insulation made of a plastic capable of being repeatedly softened by heating and hardened by cooling through a temperature range characteristic of the plastic and, in the softened state, capable of being repeatedly shaped by extrusion.</td>
<td>Isolation thermoplastique</td>
<td>Thermoplastische Isolierung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tight buffered cable</td>
<td>A cable construction where each glass fibre is tightly buffered by a protective thermoplastic coating.</td>
<td>Câble à protection serrée</td>
<td>Volladerkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer impedance</td>
<td>Ratio of the induced voltage inside the cable to the inductive current outside the cable.</td>
<td>Impédance de transfert</td>
<td>Kopplungswiderstand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>A means for conveying electromagnetic energy between two points with a minimum of radiation.</td>
<td>Ligne de transmission</td>
<td>Ubertragungsleitung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisted pair</td>
<td>Cable element of which the insulated conductors are twisted together.</td>
<td>Paire torsadée</td>
<td>Verseiltes Paar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underground cable</td>
<td>A cable installed in an underground trough or duct system and separates the cable from direct contact with the soil.</td>
<td>Câble souterrain</td>
<td>Röhrenkabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uscreened Twisted Pair Cable (UTP)</td>
<td>Cable with un-screened pairs.</td>
<td>Câble à paire symétriques</td>
<td>Ungeschirrte Paarverseilte Kabel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>