



Glossaries



AC

Alternating Current. The type of electrical power which normally is supplied from a wall outlet.

Adjustable Countersink

A device that cuts the recess for screw heads and threads. It has a drill bit or knife blade for cutting the recess for the screw thread whose length adjusts to the length of the screw head.

Adapter

A mechanical media termination device designed to align and join fiber optic connectors. Often referred to as coupling, bulkhead, or interconnect sleeve

Adjustable Wrench

A wrench that has an adjustable head to fit various sizes of nuts and bolts. Some adjustable wrenches feature a locking mechanism to prevent slippage.

Aramid Yarn

Strength elements that provide tensile strength, support and additional protection of the fiber bundles. Kevlar® is a particular brand of aramid yarn.

Armor

Additional protective element beneath outer jacket to provide protection against severe outdoor environments. Usually made of plastic-coated steel, it may be corrugated for flexibility.

Attenuation

The decrease in magnitude of power of a signal in transmission between points. A term used for expressing the total loss of an optical system, normally measured in decibels (dB) at a specific wavelength.

Attenuation Coefficient

The rate of optical power loss with respect to distance along the fiber, usually measured in decibels per kilometer (dB/km) at a specific wavelength. The lower the number, the better the fiber's attenuation. Typical multimode wavelengths are 850 and 1300 nanometers (nm); single mode wavelengths are 1310 and 1550 nm.

Alternate Top Bevel (ATB)

Refers to a type of saw blade in which the grinds give the cleanest crosscuts in hard and soft wood or plywood.

Amps

A measure of the amount of current a tool uses. Higher ratings generally means the tool is suited for heavier use.

Amprobe

Anti-stick Coating As used on saw blades, decreases friction and heat buildup and helps provide cleaner, smoother and quieter cutting action. Also resists resin and pitch buildup and improves safety conditions.

Anti-vibration Slots

slots cut in the body of a saw blade, usually in a starburst pattern, that reduce vibration so the blade runs more smoothly and produce a cleaner cut.

Arbor

A shaft driven by a tool's motor that turns blades or other cutting tools. Also called a mandrel.

Arbor Hole

The central hole in a saw blade through which the saw arbor fits. This hole must be accurately broached or the blade cuts will waver.

Auger Bit

A long, 7" to 10" bit typically used with a brace for drilling holes in wood. An auger bit bores a faster, cleaner hole because of its screw point and spur design.

Aviation Snips

Snips used to cut straight or curved lines. They are generally used for heating, air conditioning, gutter work, and general industrial use. Aviation snips are available in right- or left-handed styles.

Backbone Cabling

The portion of premises telecommunications cabling that provides connections between telecommunications closets, equipment rooms, and entrance facilities. The backbone cabling consists of the transmission media (optical fiber cable), main and intermediate cross-connects, and terminations for the horizontal cross-connect, equipment rooms, and entrance facilities. The backbone cabling can further be

classified as interbuilding backbone (cabling between buildings), or intrabuilding backbone (cabling within a building).

Bandwidth

Measure of the information-carrying capacity of an optical fiber Note: This term is often used to specify the normalized modal bandwidth (MHz-km) of a multimode fiber.

Bandwidth Distance Product

The information-carrying capacity of a transmission medium is normally referred to in units of MHz-km. This is called the bandwidth-distance product or, more commonly, bandwidth. The amount of information that can be transmitted over any medium changes according to distance.

Bar Clamp/Spreader

A variation of the C-clamp with a disconnecting sliding jaw that allows the user to reverse the clamp and use it as a spreader.

Barrier Tape

Non-adhesive tape used to mark dangerous areas. The tapes have imprints such as "POLICE LINE-DO NOT CROSS" or "DANGER-DO NOT ENTER."

Bi-metal Utility Blades

As the name implies, bi-metal blades are produced through a patented process of combining two types of metal, each with its own attributes and benefits. The first is Spring Steel, which provides flexibility to the blade, resulting in a blade that will not break under normal work conditions. The second metal, High-Speed Steel, delivers a hardened cutting edge that stays sharp longer than traditional carbon blades.

Bit

A drill point that has a variety of uses with braces and drills. Each bit is designed for a specific application such as masonry, wood, steel, or other materials.

Blade Diameter

The measurement of a saw blade measured on the extreme outside edge of two opposite tips. Larger diameter blades can accommodate more teeth for smoother cuts.

BPM

Beats Per Minute. A measure of the frequency of the hammering action of a hammerdrill or rotary hammer

Brad Point Bit

A drill bit used for precision drilling in wood. Designed for boring exact size holes for a clean, finished look that is required in doweling, cabinetry, and other fine woodworking.

BSP

Short for British Standard Pipe.

Buffering

A protective material extruded directly on the fiber coating to protect it from the environment (tight-buffered).

Buffer Tubes

Extruded cylindrical tubes covering optical fiber(s) used for protection and isolation. See Loose Tube.

Bundle

Many individual fibers contained within a single jacket or buffer tube. Also, a group of buffered fibers distinguished in some fashion from another group in the same cable core.

An assembly of optical fibers and other material providing mechanical and environmental protection.

Cable Assembly

Optical fiber cable that has connectors installed on one or both ends. General use of these cable assemblies includes the interconnection of optical fiber cable systems and opto-electronic equipment. If connectors are attached to only one end of a cable, it is known as a pigtail. If connectors are attached to both ends, it is known as a jumper or patchcord.

Cable Bend Radius

Cable bend radius during installation infers that the cable is experiencing a tensile load. Free bend infers a smaller allowable bend radius since it is at a condition of no load.

Carbide

Carbide alloy is composed of Cobalt and Tungsten. This alloy gives saw blades and router bits longer lasting tips, sharper cutting edges, and greater impact resistance.

Carbide Hole Cutter

a drill bit designed specifically for the fast, easy production of holes in thin material. Carbide cutters are used primarily for use with mild steels like those found in electrical enclosures as well as stainless steel.

Carbide Teeth

Specially treated tungsten carbide teeth on a saw blade that provide superior cutting performance.

Carpenter's Pencil

Rectangular shaped pencil, about 1/4" X 1/2", with a 1/16" X 3/16" lead.

C-clamp

A clamp with a C-shaped frame and an adjustable screw used for holding objects in place or together.

Central Member

The center component of a cable. It serves as an antibuckling element to resist temperature-induced stresses. Sometimes serves as a strength element. The central member material is either steel, fiberglass, or glass-reinforced plastic.

CFM

Cubic Feet per Minute. A measure of the usage of air from an air compressor. The higher this number is on a tool, the more frequently the compressor will need to run to keep the tool going.

Chamfer

The grinding threads at the tip of a tap that are angled in order to allow the tap to pass through a hole. Also a beveled edge on the corner of a board, technically one of 45 degrees.

Chuck

A clamping device at the end of a power drill for holding a drill bit.

Chisel Point

A point on staples that makes the legs sink in straight as the staple is driven into a material.

Chuck

The part of a drill which holds the bits in place.

Circular Saw

A portable, heavy-duty cutting tool that works well on a variety of projects, from framing a wood or metal building to rough metal fabrication work. Ideal for cutting, cleaning and slotting of all types of metal and masonry. A circular saw does not have a built-in cutting guide and requires a hand-held guide, so it is generally used for rough cutting. Some models come with electric brakes and a quick depth adjustment for a more accurate cut. Maximum HP is around 2.5 with no-load speeds up to 5,000 RPM.

Cladding

The material surrounding the core of an optical waveguide. The cladding must have a lower index of refraction to keep the light in the core.

Clamp

A versatile tool that serves as a temporary device for holding work securely in place.

Used for many applications including carpentry, woodworking, furniture making, welding, construction, and metalworking.

Clipped Head

Nails collated in 28 degree or 30-33 degree strips have a notch in the head that allows for each individual nail to be driven efficiently, despite the angle and tightness of the collation. This notch makes little practical difference in holding power.

Coating

A material put on a fiber during the drawing process to protect it from the environment and handling.

Cobalt HSS

In drill bits, a special high-speed steel blended with a significant percentage of cobalt. Cobalt adds hardness and abrasion qualities plus superior resistance to heat. Typically used for extra-tough or production drilling.

Collated

Fasteners which are bound together for use in automatic firing mechanisms. All staples are collated, but only specific nails and screws are collated.

Composite Cable

A cable containing both fiber and copper media per article 770 of the National Electrical Code (NEC).

Compound Cut

An angled cut to both the edge and face of a board.

Compound leverage snips

Snips with a double fulcrum compound lever action that requires less effort to cut.

Connecting Hardware

A device, used to terminate an optical fiber cable with connectors and adapters, that provides an administration point for cross-connecting between cabling segments or interconnecting to electronic equipment.

Connector

A mechanical device used to align and join two fibers together to provide a means for attaching to and decoupling from a transmitter, receiver, or another fiber (patch panel).

Connector Panel

A panel designed for use with patch panels; it contains either 6, 8 or 12 adapters pre-installed for use when field-connectorizing fibers.

Connector Panel Module

A module designed for use with patch panels; it contains either 6, 8 or 12 connectorized fibers that are spliced to backbone cable fibers.

Core

The central region of an optical fiber through which light is transmitted.

Crosscut

A cut made across the grain of the wood. Also a saw blade designed particularly for crosscutting.

Crosscutting

Cutting wood across the grain direction.

Crown

The crown of a staple is the top portion which connects the legs. This piece is typically what you can see once the staple has been fastened.

Cutoff

Refers to the smooth cutting of wood, plywood, chipboard, paneling, pressboard, etc.

Cut Rate

Amount of material removal by the abrasive per unit of time.

DC

Direct Current. The type of electrical power normally supplied by batteries or generators.

Displaced

Decibel

Unit for measuring the relative strength of light signals. Normally expressed in dB, it is equal to one-tenth the common logarithm of the ratio of two levels. Expressed in dBm when a power level is compared to a milliwatt.

Die

A device that cuts external threads on a rod or pipe. Special designs are used for cleaning up existing threads of rust or rolled over threads, called rethreading dies

Dielectric

Non-metallic and therefore, non-conductive. Glass fibers are considered dielectric. A dielectric cable contains no metallic components.

Die stock

A two-handle, adjustable tool that holds and turns dies.

Dispersion

The cause of bandwidth limitations in a fiber. Dispersion causes a broadening of input pulses along the length of the fiber. Three major types are (1) modal dispersion caused by differential optical path lengths in a multimode fiber; (2) chromatic dispersion caused by a differential delay of various wavelengths of light in a waveguide material; and (3) waveguide dispersion caused by light traveling in both the core and cladding materials in single mode fibers.

Drill Press

A powered vertical drilling machine in which the drill is pressed to the work automatically or by a hand lever. A drill press is used in precision work or heavy industrial applications.

Duckbill Snips

Snips used to cut curves in either direction. Can be used for straight cutting but will require slightly more effort to cut with than straight pattern snips.

Electrical Pipes

Lines of solid tubing used to contain and protect electrical wiring or cables in power systems. Chapman Electric Supply carries many standard electrical pipe types, accessories, ducts and couplings for a wide variety of applications.

Expansion Slot

Slots on a saw blade designed to prevent distortion of the rim of larger diameter blades. Provides relief areas for expansion of materials from heat and prevents blade distortion.

Expansive Bit

Taking the place of many larger bits, expansive bits are adjusted by moving the cutting blade in or out by a geared dial or by a lockscrew to vary the size of the hole.

Extension

An attachment to a drill that extends the overall length of the bit to facilitate long reaches.

Fan-Out

Multi-fiber cable constructed in the tight-buffered design. Designed for ease of connectorization and rugged applications for intra-or inter-building requirements.

Ferrule

A mechanical fixture, generally a ceramic tube, used to protect and align a fiber in a connector. Generally associated with fiber optic connectors.

Fiber

Thin filament of glass. An optical waveguide consisting of a core and a cladding that

is capable of carrying information in the form of light.

Fiber Bend Radius

Radius for a fiber can bend before the risk of breakage or increase in attenuation.

Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI)

A standard for a 100 Mbit/s fiber optic local area network.

Fiber Optics

Light transmission through optical fibers for communication signaling.

FOTP

Fiber Optic Test Procedures. Defined in TIA / EIA Publication Series 455.

Full Round Head

Nails collated in 20-22 degree strips or 15 degree coils feature a round head with no notches. The collation angle and spacing of the fasteners allows the manufacturer to use a full head on the nail.

Fusion Splice

A permanent joint produced by the application of localized heat sufficient to fuse or melt the ends of the optical fiber, forming a continuous single fiber.

Gigahertz (GHz)

A unit of frequency that is equal to one billion cycles per second, 10^9 Hertz

Ground Thread

A class of fit or how tightly a fastener will fit into a threaded hole. A ground thread is the ultimate in tap accuracy. Class of fit is specified according to H limits. One H limit equals .0005" over the basic pitch diameter.

Hand brace installer bit

An installer bit with a taper square shank. The taper square fits into and is held by a hand brace.

HDPE Innerduct

Our HDPE Innerduct is manufactured from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and is intended to be placed underground or inside of existing innerduct. This lightweight product offers maximum flexibility, and allows for installation in small or restricted areas. HDPE innerduct is not fire retardant.

Heat vent

Holes on a circular saw blade that prevent blade distortion and provide relief areas for expansion of materials as a result of friction-generated heat.

High speed steel (HSS)

A formula of metals that has sufficient alloys to withstand frictional heat up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit without softening.

Hook angle

The angle of the teeth on a saw blade that determine how fast or aggressive the saw will cut through materials.

HP

Horsepower. The measure of power contained within a motor.

Horizontal Cabling

The portion of telecommunications cabling that provides connectivity between the horizontal cross-connect and the work-area telecommunications outlet. The horizontal cabling consists of transmission media, the outlet, the terminations of the horizontal cables, and horizontal cross-connect.

Horizontal Cross-Connect (HC)

A cross-connect of horizontal cabling to other cabling, e.g., horizontal, backbone equipment.

Hybrid Cable

A fiber optic cable containing two or more different types of fiber, such as 62.5 um multimode and single mode.

Impact wrench auger bit

An auger bit with a 7/16" or 5/8" quick-change shank for use in impact wrench drills.

Infeed

the direction a workpiece is fed into a blade or cutter. See outfeed. Or, the part of the machine table where material is positioned to feed into the cutter/tool/blade. Or, the side of a power tool where a board enters.

Jumper (Patchcord)

Optical fiber cable that has connectors installed on both ends.

Kerf

The actual cutting width of a saw blade, measured at the widest point between a pair of saw teeth. Kerf determines the width of the material removed during the cutting process and is normally wider than the gauge of the plate to provide clearance and prevent binding and drag, which adversely affect finish and overloads the saw motor.

Keyless Chuck

A drill chuck which requires no tools to tighten and loosen.

Kick back

an action that occurs when a work piece is thrown back by a cutter, prevented by

using anti-kick back devices on power tools such as table saws.

Kicker

A device such as a wood strip attached above the sides of a drawer to keep the drawer from tipping downward when opened.

Knockout

a key used to remove a drill from a collet

KPSI

A unit of force per area expressed in thousands of pounds per square inch. Usually used as the specification for a fiber proof test, e.g., 100 kpsi.

Kilometer

One thousand meters, or approximately 3,281 feet. The kilometer is a standard unit of length measurement in fiber optics. Conversion is 1 ft. = 0.3048 m.

Lap setting

An adjustment on snips that determines how close the tips come together or cross over.

LAN

See Local Area Network.

LASER Diode

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. An electro-optic device that produces coherent light with a narrow range of wavelengths, typically centered around 780 nm, 1310 nm, or 1550 nm. Lasers with wavelengths centered around 780 nm are commonly referred to as CD Lasers.

Light Emitting Diode (LED)

A semiconductor device used to transmit light into a fiber in response to an electrical signal. It typically has a broad spectral width.

Local Area Network (LAN)

A geographically limited communications network intended for the local transport of voice, data, and video. Often referred to as a customer premises network.

Locking Bar Clamp

An adjustable, vise-type clamp with a jaw that slides along a steel bar to extend clamping capabilities. Can be locked onto a work piece, leaving both hands free for work.

Locking C-Clamp

An adjustable, vise-type C-clamp that can be locked onto a work piece, leaving both

hands free for work.

Locking Chain Clamp

An adjustable, vise-type chain clamp that can be locked around an odd-shaped or circular workpiece, leaving both hands free for work.

Locking Hold-Down Clamp

Adjustable, vise-type clamp designed to screw securely into a pre-drilled hole on a drill table or workbench, holding a work piece securely to the work surface.

Locking panel clamp

Adjustable, vise-type tool used in the clamping and alignment of auto body panels. The bottom jaw slides in a straight-line motion.

Locking pinch-off tool

Adjustable, vise-type tool that can be locked onto a work piece, specifically a piece of tubing to stop the flow of fluid or gas.

Locking pliers

Adjustable, vise-type pliers that can be locked onto a workpiece, leaving both hands free for work. This versatile tool can be used as pliers, a pipe wrench, an adjustable wrench, wire cutters, a ratchet, or a clamp. Locking pliers are available in various sizes and shapes. Some locking pliers come equipped with a mechanism that allows one-handed release of the locking mechanism; others require two hands to disengage. In addition, many locking pliers provide a wire-cutting function.

Locking wrench

One of the most versatile tools available. The jaws of a locking wrench can be locked in a holding position that exerts pressure up to one ton. A locking wrench can also be used as a hand vise, holding clamp, pipe wrench, and hand vise pliers.

Long (ship) bit

An auger bit ranging in size from 12" to 30".

Loose Tube Cable

Type of cable design whereby coated fibers are encased in buffer tubes offering excellent fiber protection and segregation.

Magazine

The part of a nailer, stapler, or screw gun which holds the fasteners and helps direct them into firing position.

Main Cross-Connect (MC)

The centralized portion of the backbone cabling used to mechanically terminate and administer the backbone cabling, providing connectivity between equipment rooms entrance facilities, horizontal cross-connects, and intermediate cross-connects.

Marking crayon

A non-toxic, weatherproof marking tool for use on oily, slick, wet, cold, or dry surfaces.

MDPE

Abbreviation used to denote medium density polyethylene. A type of plastic material used to make cable jacketing.

Mechanical Splicing

Joining two fibers together by permanent or temporary mechanical means (vs. fusion splicing or connectors) to enable a continuous signal. The CamSplice is a good example of a mechanical splice.

Megahertz (MHz)

A unit of frequency that is equal to one million cycles per second.

Micrometer (um)

One millionth of a meter; 10^{-6} meter. Typically used to express the geometric dimension of fibers, e.g., 62.5 um.

Micro Bar Clamp/Spreader

a micro-sized version of the combination bar clamp/spreader. Smaller than a mini clamp.

Mini Bar Clamp

a smaller version (approximately 25 percent smaller) of the bar clamp.

Mining Cable

Portable mining cable designed for heavy-duty temporary or permanent use where maximum resistance to flex fatigue is required. Mining cable is used in extremely demanding applications including mobile mining equipment, cutters, loaders, conveyors, drills and pumps. For three-phase alternating current circuits, not to exceed 2,000 volts, where grounding conductors and ground check conductors are required.

Mini Bundle Cable

Siecor loose tube cable in which the buffer tube contains two or more fibers, typically 6 or 12 fibers.

Mode

A term used to describe an independent light path through a fiber, as in multimode or single mode.

Mode Field Diameter

The diameter of the one mode of light propagating in a single mode fiber. The mode

field diameter replaces core diameter as the practical parameter in single mode fiber.

Multi-Fiber Cable

An optical fiber cable that contains two or more fibers.

Multimode Fiber

An optical waveguide in which light travels in multiple modes. Typical core/cladding size (measured in micrometers) is 62.5/125.

Multiplex

Combining two or more signals into a single bit stream that can be individually recovered.

NC

abbreviation for National Coarse; a measurement of threads per inch on a tap.

NEF

abbreviation for National Extra Fine; a measurement of threads per inch on a tap.

NF

abbreviation for National Fine; a measurement of threads per inch on a tap.

Non-marring

preventing marks or indentations on an object.

NPT

abbreviation for National Pipe Taper. A measurement of threads per inch on threaded pipe.

NS

abbreviation for National Special

National Electrical Code (NEC)

Defines building flammability requirements for indoor cables. Note: Local codes take precedence but may refer to or require compliance to the NEC.

Nanometer (nm)

A unit of measurement equal to one billionth of a meter; 10^{-9} meters. Typically used to express the wavelength of light, e.g., 1300 nm.

Ni-CD

Nickel Cadmium. The oldest of the rechargeable technologies, but also the least expensive to produce.

Ni-MH

Nickel Metal Hydride. Newer rechargeable technology that doesn't get a "memory" as quickly when charged before the battery is completely drained.

Numerical Aperture (NA)

The number that expresses the light gathering ability of a fiber. Related to acceptance angle.

OPM

Oscillations Per Minute. A measure of how many times an item vibrates in 1 minute.

Offset Snips

a cutting tool that has offset handles to keep hands above work. Specifically designed for long, inside cuts.

Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR)

An instrument that measures transmission characteristics by sending a series of short pulses of light down a fiber and providing a graphic representation of the back-scattered light.

Pancake

A type of air compressor tank which is flat and round, resembling the shape of a pancake.

PE

Abbreviation used to denote polyethylene. A type of plastic material used for outside plant cable jackets.

Pigtail

Optical fiber cable that has a connector installed on one end. See Cable Assembly.

PIN Diode

A semiconductor device used to convert optical signals to electrical signals in a receiver.

Plenum

An air-handling space such as that found above drop-ceiling tiles or in raised floors. Also, a firecode rating for indoor cable.

Polypipe

No description.

PSI

Pounds per Square Inch. A measure of the air pressure generated by an air compressor. Also used in determining the strength of hoses. Always make sure the compressor is set below the maximum operating pressure of any tools attached to it.

PSIG

Pounds Per Square Inch Gauge. A measure of the air pressure generated by a compressor. Also used in determining the strength of hoses. Always make sure the compressor is set below the maximum operating pressure of any tools attached to it.

PVC

Abbreviation used to denote polyvinyl-chloride. A type of plastic material used for cable jacketing. Typically used in flame-retardant cables.

PVDF

Abbreviation used to denote polyvinylidifluoride. A type of material used for cable jacketing. Often used in plenum-rated cables.

RPM

Revolutions Per Minute. A measure of the speed of rotation of a motor.

Radial arm saw

circular saw that runs on an overhead track. The track mechanism swings in relation to the table to make miter cuts.

Radial arm saw blade

the 60-tooth radial arm blade features a 5° negative hook angle and triple chip tooth grind. This blade will not feed itself, allowing the user maximum control over the feed of the cut.

Radial drill press

a drill press with the head mounted on a tube that is laterally and vertically adjustable, allowing greater throat clearance.

Radius plane

a plane used to round or chamfer the edges of a board.

Rake

the angle at which the leading edge of the teeth are cut on a saw blade.

Rake angle

determines the cutting characteristics of a saw blade. It is a measurement of the angle of the tooth face in relation to an imaginary radial line drawn from the exact center of the saw blade through the very tip of the saw tooth. Positive rake teeth have a forward tilt while negative rake teeth have a backward tilt. Blades with a high positive rake are aggressive and fast-cutting. Blades with a lesser rake take smaller bites and are easier to control for fine finishes and precise cuts.

Reamer

a tool used to shape or enlarge holes or bores.

Rip cut

a cut that runs through the length of a board parallel to the grain.

Ripping

the process of sawing a board in the direction of the grain of the board.

Runout

the amount of wobble in a saw blade, or how much the blade moves from left to right during use. Also called wobble or warp.

Receiver

An electronic package that converts optical signals to electrical signals.

Reflectance

Reflectance is the ratio of power reflected to the incident power at a connector junction or other component or device, usually measured in decibels or dB. Reflectance is stated as a negative value, e.g., -30 dB. A connector that has a better reflectance performance would be a -40 dB connector or a value less than -30 dB. The terms return loss, back reflection, and reflectivity are also used synonymously in the industry to describe device reflections, but stated as positive values.

Repeater

A device used to regenerate an optical signal to allow an increase in the system length.

Riser

Pathways for indoor cables that pass between floors. It is normally a vertical shaft or space. Also a fire code rating for indoor cable.

SPM

Strokes Per Minute. A measure of the speed of sawing action for a jigsaw or recip saw.

Synthetic

A man made material. Oils of this type typically have less wear than conventional oil.

Scattering

A property of glass that causes light to deflect from the fiber and contributes to optical attenuation.

Screw extractor

a device used to remove a broken screw, bolt, or stud from a threaded hole.

Shoulder

on a saw blade, the area of the tooth immediately in back of the cutting edge. The

design of the shoulder interacts with the shape of the gullet to ensure efficient chip disposal, tooth rigidity, and quiet operation.

Snips

sometimes called tinner's snips, a tool used for cutting sheet metal, sheet brass, copper, plastic cloths, and many other materials. Used by the sheet metal worker, automotive mechanic, and in industrial plants.

Spade bit

a bit used in electric and cordless drills and drill presses for fast drilling of holes in wood. Spade bits have a forged, flat paddle with a point and cutting edges on one end and fit into 1/4"; and larger drills on the other end.

Square tooth

a tooth style on a saw blade designed for heavy-duty cutting.

Step drill bit

a drill bit with a graduated design that permits drilling of variously sized holes without changing bits. It is designed for use with power drills and have self-starting tips that eliminate the need for center punching. Step bits can be used on all materials but are specially designed for use on metals.

Stubby

term given to a short-length drill bit used in a screw machine.

Swivel pad

component of a clamping device designed to prevent damage to the surface of a workpiece when pressure is applied with the clamp.

Single Mode Fiber

An optical waveguide (or fiber) in which the signal travels in one mode. The fiber has a small core diameter, typically 9 um.

Splice Closure

A container used to organize and protect splice trays. Typically used in outside plant environments.

Splice Tray

A container used to secure, organize, and protect spliced fibers.

Splicing

The permanent joining of bare fiber ends to another fiber.

Table saw

a stationary or portable power tool with a circular saw blade mounted from under a table. Material to be cut is fed through the blade on top of the table.

Tap

a tool for cutting an internal thread in a drilled hole.

Tap and reamer wrench

a hand tool adjusted by twisting one of the wrench handles to change the opening of the jaws.

Tap wrench

a wrench for turning a tap to create an internal screw thread.

TCG

Triple chip grind; a type of saw blade that provides versatility for very clean cuts whether ripping or crosscutting, and for precision smoothness.

Tearout

the tendency to splinter the trailing edge of material when cutting across the grain.

Thin kerf saw blade

a saw blade with a kerf, or cut width, between .065 and .070 inches.

Thread pitch gauge

a measuring device used to determine the exact thread pitch needed for replacing screws and nuts.

Titanium nitride (TiN) coated HSS

a metal formulation that is harder than tungsten carbide and is very abrasion resistant. Ideal for metal cutting/drilling applications because it generates less heat during drilling.

Torque

The measure of the turning or twisting power.

Tooth set

a condition achieved in steel saw blades by precisely bending alternate teeth to each side, causing their points to cut a kerf slightly wider than the plate thickness.

Triple chip grind

a tooth style on a saw blade for cutting non-ferrous metal and plastic.

Twist Drill Bits

bits used in wood and metals to make clearance holes for bolts and screws, and to make holes for tapping. Only bits marked HS or HSS are suitable for drilling in metals.

Telecommunications Closet (TC)

An enclosed space for housing telecommunications equipment, cable terminations, and cross-connects. The closet is the recognized cross-connect between the backbone and horizontal cabling.

Tight-Buffered Cable

Type of cable construction whereby each glass fiber is tightly buffered by a protective thermoplastic coating to a diameter of 900 micrometers. Increased buffering provides ease of handling and connectorization.

Transmitter

An electronic package used to convert an electrical information-carrying signal to a corresponding optical signal for transmission by fiber. The transmitter is usually a Light Emitting Diode (LED) or Laser Diode.

UL

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

Universal arbor

the center portion of a saw blade, which is used to mount the blade onto a circular saw, consisting of a 5/8 round hole for mounting onto a standard circular saw, inside a diamond-shaped knockout which when removed will enable the blade to be mounted on a worm drive saw.

Utility pole auger bit

specialty auger bit designed for drilling creosoted poles and heavy construction timber. Also called a power pole auger bit.

Wavelength

The distance between two successive points of an electromagnetic waveform, usually measured in nanometers (nm).

Welding clamp

a clamp that is specially treated to prevent welding spatter from adhering to, and eventually ruining, the clamp. It may be coated with a spatter-resistant copper or cadmium plating, and has special shields to protect the screw against damage.

Wire guage drill bit

a size range for a drill bit. Common sizes are 1-80. More commonly known as number drill bits.

Wood boring bit

a drill bit designed specifically to bore holes into wood.

Zero-Dispersion Wavelengthstrong

Wavelength at which the chromatic dispersion of an optical fiber is zero. Occurs when waveguide dispersion cancels out material dispersion.

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