

Glossary

TECHNICAL AND OFFICE PROTOCOLS (TOP) — A Boeing version of the MAP protocol aimed at office and engineering applications.

TEFLON — Trademark of the DuPont Co. for FEP, PTFE, and PFA polymers.

TELEMETRY CABLE — Cable used for transmission of information from instruments to the peripheral recording equipment.

TEMPERATURE RATING — The maximum temperature at which an insulating material may be used in continuous operation without loss of its basic properties.

TENSILE STRENGTH — The maximum load per unit of original cross-sectional area that a conductor attains when tested in tension to rupture.

TERMINALS — Metal wire termination devices designed to handle one or more conductors, and to be attached to a board, bus or block with mechanical fasteners or clipped on.

TERMINATOR — A resistive device used to terminate the end of cable or an unused tap into its characteristic impedance. The terminator prevents interference-causing signal reflections.

TEST LEAD — A flexible, insulated lead wire used for making tests, connecting instruments to a circuit temporarily, or for making temporary electrical connections.

TEW — Canadian Standards Association type appliance wires. Solid or stranded single conductor, plastic insulated, 105°C, 600 V.

TEXTILE BRAID — Any braid made from threads of cotton, silk, or synthetic fibers.

TF — A UL cable type. Fixture wire, thermoplastic-covered solid or 7 strands, 60°C.

TFF — One of three types of Teflon. Also known as PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene).

TFF — Same as TF but flexible stranding, 60°C.

TFFN — Same as TFF but with nylon outer jacket.

TFN — Same as TF but with nylon outer jacket.

TG — Flexible nickel or nickel-clad copper conductor, Teflon tape, glass braid, 200°C.

TGGT — PTFE Teflon tape insulation with an insulation covering of wrapped glass yarn and an overall sheath of braided glass yarn impregnated with a moisture, heat, flame and fraying resistant compound. 600 V, 250°C appliance wire.

TGS — Solid or flexible copper, nickel-clad iron or copper, or nickel conductor. Teflon tape, silicone glass braid, 600 V 250°C.

THERMAL AGING — Exposure to a thermal condition or programmed series of conditions for predescribed periods of time.

THERMOCOUPLE — A device consisting of two dissimilar metals in physical contact, which when heated will develop an emf output.

THERMOCOUPLE ELEMENT — A thermocouple designed to be used as part of an assembly, but without associated parts such as terminal block, connecting head, or protecting tube.

THERMOCOUPLE EXTENSION CABLE — A cable comprised of one or more twisted thermocouple extension wires under a common sheath.

THERMOCOUPLE EXTENSION WIRE — A pair of wires of dissimilar alloys having emf temperature characteristics complementing the thermocouple with which it is intended to be used, such that when properly connected allows the emf to be faithfully transmitted to the reference junction.

THERMOCOUPLE LEAD WIRE — An insulated pair of wires used from the thermocouple to a junction box.

THERMOPLASTIC — A material which softens when heated and becomes firm on cooling.

THERMOSET — A material which has been hardened or set by the application of heat or radiation, and which, once set, cannot be resoftened by heating. The application of heat or radiation is called "curing."

THHN — A UL cable type. 600 V, 90°C nylon-jacketed building wire.

THREE-PHASE CURRENT — Current delivered through three wires, with each wire serving as a return for the other two.

THREE-PHASE THREE-WIRE SYSTEM — An alternating current supply system comprising three conductors over which three-phase power is sent.

THREE-QUARTER-HARD WIRE — As applied to aluminum, wire that has been processed to produce a strength approximately midway between that of half-hard wire and that of hard-drawn wire.

THREE-WIRE SYSTEM — A DC or single-phase AC system comprising three conductors, one of which is maintained at a potential midway between the potential of the other two.

THW — A UL cable type. Thermoplastic vinyl-insulated building wire. Flame-retardant, moisture and heat resistant. 75°C Dry and wet locations.

THWN — A UL cable type. Same as THW but with nylon jacket overall. Rated 75°C wet and 90°C dry.

TIA — Telecommunication Industries Association.

TINNED WIRE — See Coated Wire.

TIN OVERCOAT (TOC) — Tinned copper wire, stranded, then coated with pure tin.

TINSEL WIRE — A low voltage stranded wire, with each strand a very thin conductor ribbon spirally wrapped around a textile yarn.

TKGT — PTFE Teflon tape insulation with an insulating covering of felted K-fiber yarn and an overall sheath of braided glass yarn impregnated with a moisture, heat, flame and fraying resistant compound. 250°C 600 V apparatus and Motor Lead wire.

TNC — A threaded connector for miniature coax; TNC is said to be an abbreviation for threaded-Neill-Concelman. Contrast with BNC.

TOP — Technical Office Protocol. An OSI profile designed for the technical and office LAN environment.

TOPCOAT — Bare (untinned) copper wire, stranded then coated with pure tin.

TPE — Thermoplastic Elastomer.

TRACER — A means of identifying polarity.

TRANSCIVER — A device required in baseband networks which takes the digital signal from a computer or terminal and imposes it on the baseband medium.

