



GLOSSARY

INSERTION FORCE:

It's force resulting when the pin contact get engaged in the socket contact. It's usually given in Newtons

INSULATOR:

It's the plastic components located between contacts for multi-part contacts (COAX, TWINAX, QUADRAX). There could be multiple insulators per contacts.

ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE (or IMPEDANCE):

Electrical impedance, or simply "impedance," describes a measure of opposition to alternating current (AC). Electrical impedance extends the concept of resistance to AC circuits, describing not only the relative amplitudes of the voltage and current, but also the relative phases. When the circuit is driven with direct current (DC), there is no distinction between impedance and resistance; the latter can be thought of as impedance with zero phase angle.

VOLTAGE STANDARD WAVE RATIO (or VSWR):

It's used to measure the efficiency of a transmission line. The value is expressed as a ratio with 1 (1:1, 2:1, 3:1). A perfect transmission line would be 1:1.

CRIMPING TOOL:

The crimping tool is the tool used to crimp the wire into the contact. It's usually used with a additional component called positioner or die sets.

FREQUENCY RANGE:

It's define the better range of frequency in utilisation to obtain the better performance of the couple cable + contact.

INSERTION LOSS:

It's the difference between the amount of data has been sent versus the data received.

POSITIONER:

This complementary component of crimping tool is used to guide, locate the crimping area of the contact during the crimping operation.

DIE SET:

This complementary component of crimping tool defines the hexagonal crimping die.

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PIGGY BACK GROMMET:

The piggy back grommet is an additional device for contact size 8 which provide sealing on the wire and also guiding of the contact in the connector.

DATA RATE:

Data rate is the number of "bits" of data transferred per a given unit of time.

BANDWIDTH:

Is the difference between the upper and lower frequencies in a continuous set of frequencies.

DURABILITY:

Is the number of mating cycle admissible by the contacts.

RF LEAKAGE:

Is defined as the amount of energy which "leaks" from the connector and/or component. Although RF Leakage will vary with frequency, it is typically tested at only one frequency. Leakage, like Insertion Loss, is expressed in dB. Very large negative dB values indicate that the device does not radiate much energy.

DIFFERENTIAL PAIR:

Differential signaling is a method of transmitting information electrically with two complementary signals sent on two paired wires, called a differential pair.