Glossary

SINGLE MODE — Optical fiber in which only one mode of light can propagate.

SINTERING — Fusion of a spirally applied tape wrap insulation or jacket by the use of high heat to a homogenous continuum. Usually employed for fluorocarbon, nonextrudable materials.

SIS — Switchboard wiring made with cross-linked polyethylene insulation.

SJ — A UL cable type. Junior hard service, rubber-insulated pendant or portable cord. Same construction as type S, but 300 V.

SJO — Same as SJ, but with oil-resistant jacket.

SJOO — Same as SJO but with oil-resistant insulation as well as an oil-resistant jacket.

SJT — A UL cable type. Junior hard service thermoplastic or rubber insulated conductors with overall thermoplastic jacket. 300 V.

SJTO — Same as SJT but oil-resistant thermoplastic outer jacket.

SJTOO — Same as SJTO but with oil-resistant insulation.

SKIN EFFECT — The tendency of alternating current, as its frequency increases, to travel only on the surface of a conductor.

S METER — An instrument to measure signal strength.

S/N — See Signal-to-Noise Ratio.

SNM — Shielded nonmetallic sheathed cable.

SO — A UL cable type. Hard service cord, same construction as type S except oil-resistant thermoset jacket, 600 V.

SOFT WIRE — Wire that has been drawn or rolled to final size and then heated (annealed) to remove the effects of cold working.

SOLID CONDUCTOR — A conductor consisting of a single wire.

SOO — Same as SO but with oil-resistant insulation.

SOOW-A — A UL cable type. Portable cord and control cable. 600 V. Same as SOO but UL Listed for outdoor use.

SOURCE COUPLING LOSS — Loss of light intensity as the light from a source passes into an optical fiber.

SOW — A CSA cable type. A water-resistant thermoset-jacketed portable cord approved for outdoor use.

SPACER CABLE — A type of overhead power distribution cable. Spacing is accomplished by ceramic or plastic hangers suspended from a support messenger.

SPAN — In flat conductors, distance between the reference edge of the first and the last conductor. In round conductors, distance between centers of the first and last conductors.

SPC — Statistical Process Control.

SPECIFIC INDUCTIVE CAPACITY (SIC) — Dielectric constant of insulating material.

SPIRAL SHIELD — A metallic shield of fine stranded wires applied spirally rather than braided.

SPIRAL STRIPE — A color coding stripe applied helically to the surface of an insulated wire or cable.

SPIRAL WRAP — The helical wrap of a tape or thread over a core.

SPLICE — A connection of two or more conductors or cables to provide good mechanical strength as well as good electrical conductivity.

SPLITTER — A passive device used in a cable system to divide the power of a single input into two or more outputs of lesser power. Can also be used as a combiner when two or more inputs are combined into a single output.

SP-1 — A UL cable type. All thermoset, parallel-jacketed, two-conductor light duty cord for pendant or portable use in damp locations, 300 V.

SP-2 — Same as SP-1, but heavier construction, with or without third conductor for gounding purposes, 300 V.

SP-3 — Same as SP-2, but heavier construction for refrigerators or room air-conditioners, 300 V.

SPT — A UL type of thermoplastic-insulated, 2 or 3 conductor parallel cord. Frequently called "Zip cord" or "Lamp cord."

SQUIRREL CAGE MOTOR — An induction motor having the primary winding (usually the stator) connected to the power and a current is induced in the secondary cage winding (usually the rotor).

SR — Silicone rubber cable 600 V, 125°C.

SR-AW — A cable with flexible, nickel-plated copper conductor, silicone rubber insulation, glass braid, 600 V, 200°C.

SR-C — A cable with solid copper conductor, silicone rubber insulation, glass braid, 600 V, 125°C.

SRG — A cable with ozone resistant silicone rubber insulation with an overall jacket of braided glass yarn impregnated with flame, heat and moisture resistant finish. 150/200°C 600 V appliance and motor lead wire.

SRGK — A cable with ozone resistant silicone rubber insulation with braided glass yarn conductor jacket. Cable core of insulated conductors shielded or unshielded, and an overall jacket of braided K-fiber impregnated with flame, heat and moisture resistant finish. 150/200°C 600 V multiconductor cable.

SRK — A cable with ozone resistant silicone rubber insulation with an overall jacket of braided K-fiber impregnated with flame, heat and moisture resistant finish. 200°C 600 V fixture wire and power cable.

ST — A UL cable type. Hard service cord, jacketed, same as type S except thermoplastic construction. 600 V, 60°C to 105°C.

STABILITY FACTOR — The difference between the percentage power factor at 80 volts/mil and at 40 volts/mil measured on wire immersed in water at 75°C for a specified time.

STANDARD — A set of rules or protocols that describe how a device should be manufactured so it will be reliable and interoperability (compatibility) with others of the same type from different manufacturers will be maintained.

STANDING WAVE — The stationary pattern of waves produced by two waves of the same frequency traveling in opposite directions on the same transmission line. The existence of voltage and current maxima and minima along a transmission line is a result of reflected energy from an impedance mismatch.

STANDING WAVE RATIO — In a transmission line, waveguide, or analogous system, a figure of merit used to express the efficiency of the system in transmitting power.

STANDING WAVE RATIO (SWR) — A ratio of the maximum amplitude of a standing wave stated in current or voltage amplitudes.

STATIC CHARGE — An electrical charge that is bound to an object. An unmoving electrical charge.