

Retractable cable – Cable that returns by its own stored energy from an extended condition to its original contracted form (sometimes referred to as a coil cord).

RFI – Radio Frequency Interference - See definition for EMI.

RFID – Radio Frequency Identification - Use of a wireless non-contact system that uses radio-frequency electromagnetic fields to transfer data from a tag attached to an object, for the purposes of automatic identification and tracking.

RG6 Coaxial Cable – RG6 is the recommended coaxial cable for distributing signals from cable TV, satellite dish or from a roof-top antenna.

RHH – Rubber (or XLPE), High Heat - UL 44 listed, general requirement of NFPA 70 for insulated building wire, 600V or 2000V, 75°C in dry and wet locations.

RHW – Rubber (or XLPE), High Heat, Water Resistant - UL 44 listed, general requirement of NFPA 70 for insulated building wire, 600V or 2000V, 75°C in dry and wet locations.

RHW-2 – Rubber (or XLPE), High Heat, Water Resistant, Wet Location Use - UL 44 listed, general requirement of NFPA 70 for insulated building wire, 600V or 2000V, 90°C in dry and wet locations.

Ripcord – Material inlaid below jacket to easily split jacket without tools during installation.

Riser – Pathways for indoor cables that pass between floors. It is typically a vertical shaft or space. A riser cable rating indicates good flammability characteristics, but not necessarily low smoke or halogen free materials.

RJ45 – Registered Jack type 45, also known as, 8 Position 8 Contact (8P8C), typically used to terminate twisted pair cable.

RoHS2 – Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances - European Union regulations set maximum concentration limits on hazardous materials. The substances include lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers.

Rope Lay Conductor – Conductor composed of a central core surrounded by one or more layers of helically laid groups (members) of wire.

Root Mean Squared (RMS) – Effective value (same heating effect as a direct current or voltage of the same magnitude) of an alternating current or voltage.

RPM – Revolutions per Minute.

SAE – Society of Automotive Engineers - Global body of scientists, engineers, and practitioners that advances self-propelled vehicle and system knowledge in a neutral forum for the benefit of society.

SE – Service Elastomer - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for multiconductor sturdy constructions used for tools and appliances, 600V, 60°C to 105°C.

Self-extinguishing – Characteristic of a material whose flame is extinguished after the igniting flame is removed.

Semi-conductor – Solid material characterized by comparatively high resistivities.

Semi-rigid PVC (SRPVC) – Hard, semi-flexible polyvinyl chloride compound with low plasticizer content.

SEO – Service Elastomer Oil Resistant Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for multiconductor sturdy constructions used for tools and appliances, 600V, 60°C to 105°C.

SEOO – Service Elastomer Oil Resistant Insulation and Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for multiconductor sturdy constructions used for tools and appliances, 600V, 60°C to 105°C.

SEOOO – Service Elastomer Oil Resistant Insulation and Oil and Weather Resistant Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for multiconductor sturdy constructions used for tools and appliances, 600V, 60°C to 105°C.

SEOW – Service Elastomer Oil and Weather Resistant Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for multiconductor sturdy constructions used for tools and appliances, 600V, 60°C to 105°C.

Serve paper – Used as a separator to prevent jacket material from bonding to the core.

Serve – Helical wrapping applied over a wire or cable core. It may consist of wires, fibers, yarns or tapes.

Serve shields – In line or spiral serve options are available dependent on specifications.



Set-up – Preparation of production equipment before manufacturing product.

Sheath – Material, typically an extruded plastic or elastomer, applied outermost to a wire or cable. Very often referred to as a jacket, or an impervious metal covering.

Shields – Primary purpose of a shield is to contain electrical energy.

Shield coverage – Amount of cable core surface area which is covered by a shield. It is expressed as a percentage of the cable core's total surface area. It is also called braid coverage when applied to a braided shield.

Shield effectiveness – Relative ability of a shield to screen out undesirable signals or interference.

SJE – Service Junior Elastomer - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for insulated and jacketed cable used for small tools and appliances, 300V, 60°C to 105°C.

SJEO – Service Junior Elastomer Oil Resistant Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for insulated and oil resistant jacketed cable used for small tools and appliances, 300V, 60°C to 105°C.

SJEOO – Service Junior Elastomer Oil Resistant Insulation and Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for cable used in small tools and appliances, 300V, 60°C to 105°C.

SJEOOW – Service Junior Elastomer Oil Resistant Insulation and Oil and Weather Resistant Jacket - UL 62 listed, Article 400 of the National Electrical Code® for multiconductor sturdy constructions used for tools and appliances, 300V, 60°C to 105°C.