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Glossary

Anti-Back-force (ABF): This means that the Gun, whether electric or pneumatic, has a spring mechanism behind the wire wrapping bit. When the operator pulls the trigger the spring will compress causing the bit to recede back into the wire wrapping sleeve. This allows the operator who is inexperienced to wrap perfectly every time.

AWG: Abbreviation for American Wire Gauge

Bare Wire: Bare wire refers to the wire after the insulation has been removed or wire which is produced without insulation.

Bit Radius: This is the distance from the center of the terminal hole of the wire wrap bit to the outside wall of the wire wrap sleeve. This information is used to determine if there is enough space between pins for a wire wrapping bit and sleeve to fit.

Carpel Tunnel Syndrome: This medical symptom is sometimes attributed to repetitive motion injuries usually caused by a tool that is not ergonomically designed for the operator.

Funnel: This term refers to the end to the wire wrapping sleeve where the wire is inserted. The point where the wire is inserted the end of the wire wrap sleeve has been flared to make it easier to insert the wire.

In: Abbreviation for inch(es).

Insulated Sleeve: This term refers to a wire wrapping sleeve where shrink wrap has been shrunk around the wire wrap sleeve. This plastic wrap insulates the sleeve from any electrical current which might be passing through the wire wrapping pin at the time.

Kg: Abbreviation for kilogram(s).

Kynar Wire: This refers to the type insulation which is surrounding the wire. Other types of insulation which we do not recommend are Tefzel and Teflon.

Modified Wrap: The first ½ to 2 wraps are made with insulation wrapped around the terminal post. These wraps are in additional to the recommended wraps made with bare wire.

Mm: Abbreviation for millimeter(s).

No Funnel: This term refers to a wire wrapping sleeve in which the end of the sleeve has not been flared, basically a straight tube.

Notch: This term refers to two small half circles which appear on the sides of the wire wrap sleeve where the wire enters. Once the wire has been placed into the bit and sleeve the remainder is placed into the notch so that it will not be pinched when pushed down around the terminal post.

Notch Depth: This term refers to the depth of the notch which appears on both sides of the end of a wire wrapping sleeve.

Notch Width: This term refers to the depth of the notch which appears on both sides of the end of a wire wrapping sleeve.

Oz: Abbreviation for ounce(s).

RPM: Abbreviation for revolutions per minute.

Sleeve Thickness: This terms refers to the actual thickness of the wall of the wire wrapping sleeve.

Slim Nose: This term refers to a wire wrapping sleeve in which the end of the sleeve where the wire is inserted is tapered down to a smaller outside diameter. This type of sleeve allows the operator to wire wrap in areas where the spacing between pins is unsually tight.

Standard: This term refers to a standard wire wrapping gun which does not have ABF.

Standard Wrap: This term refers to the fact that only bare wire is wrapped to the terminal post.

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Terminal Diagonal: This term refers to the distance between two opposite points which are the furthest apart on a wire wrapping terminal post.

Terminal Hole Depth: This term refers to depth of the hole in the wire wrapping bit which is seen at the end of the bit.

Terminal Hole Diameter: This term refers to the diameter of the hole in a wire wrapping bit which is seen at the end of the bit.

Terminal Post: This term refers to the post which the wire will be wrapped around by the operator.

3W: This term refers to the three prong plug which is found at the end of the 20 foot power cord.

2W: This term refers to the three prong plug which is found at the end of the 20 foot power cord.

Unique Indexing Mechanism: This term refers to mechanism within the wire wrapping gun which causes the wire wrapping bit to line up in the same position every single time you wire wrap.

Unwrapping Direction: This term refers to direction you could unwrap a wire wrap. This can be in a right hand direction or left direction depending on the direction the original wrap was done.

Voltage (V): This term refers to an electric potential or potential difference expessed in volts. Any country may be using 110, 115, 120, 220, 230, 240, or even 48 volts for the electrical power source.

Wall I.D.: This term refers to the inside diameter of a wire wrapping sleeve.

Wire Diameter: Same as wire size; refers to the actual diameter of wire with insulation.

Wire Gauge: This term refers to the size of the wire as indicated by the terms AWG(American) SWG (Britsh) or mm (metric version). Wire gauge of 18 AWG would convert to .00403" (1.022mm) of bare wire.

Wire Size: Same as wire diameter; refers to the actual diameter of the wire with insulation.

Wire Wrap Bit: This term refers to a wire wrap bit which consist of a terminal hole and a wire trough in which the wire to be wrapped is placed. When this wire wrap bit is used in conjunction with the proper wire wrapping sleeve the operator will obtain a perfect wire wrap to the terminal post.

Wire Wrap Sleeve: This term refers to wire wrap sleeve which consists of a straight tube which may or may not be tapered at the end. When this wire wrap sleeve is used in conjunction with the proper wire wrapping bit the operator will obtain a perfect wire wrap to the terminal post.

Wrap(s): This term refers to how many times an insulated or bare wire is wrapped 360 degrees around a terminal post. A ½ wrap would mean that the wire went around the terminal post 180 degrees.