

ABSORPTION: The retention of electromagnetic and radio frequency waves (energy) within the shielding material without reflection or transmission to another medium. Expressed in decibels (db). The energy dissipates as heat.

ATTENUATION: The loss of electrical energy caused by a shielding materials (or any other barriers) presence, expressed in decibels (db)

BUS BAR: A highly conductive element used to enhance the transmission of an electrical current from one medium to another. Frequently used on the edges of EMI/RFI windows.

COMPATIBILITY: The ability of two or more dissimilar materials to remain in contact in the presence of moisture without degradation

COMPRESSION SET: The permanent loss of a materials specific volume measured in a relaxed state, caused by a compressive force. Expressed in a percentage of either its original volume or the volume change due to compression.

CONDUCTIVITY: The ability or lack thereof of a material to allow the passage of an electrical current, measured in mhos.

CONTACT RESISTENCE: The inherent resistance of an electrical current between two contacting materials, expressed in ohms.

DECIBEL: A unit of measure used to express the relative difference in strength of electrical signals, equal to ten times the logarithm of the ratio of the two levels. Abbreviated as (db).

DEFLECTION: The movement of a gasketing material due to the application of a pre-specified amount of compressive force.

DEGRADATION: The process of transmission from a higher to a lower level of effectiveness, caused by a variety of factors including but not limited to: corrosion, aging, heat, vibration, etc.

"DRY BACK" ADHESIVE: pre-cured film of adhesive applied to solvent resistant elastomers which may be "activated" with solvents when ready for use.

ELASTOMER: A classification of "rubber" like materials, organic or synthetic.

EMI: "Electromagnetic Interference" or unwanted electrical noise which negatively influences the operation of electronic equipment.

EMP: "Electromagnetic Pulse" or a term used to describe the electromagnetic phenomenon resulting from a nuclear explosion. EMP is an instantaneous (approx. 10 nanoseconds), high intensity surge of electro-magnetic energy, primarily at a frequency between 10KHz to100MHz, which can degrade or destroy some shielding materials.

ESD: Electrostatic Discharge or the sudden release of an electrical (static) charge avoidable with the use of a conductive element to a common ground.

GROUND: A conductive path leading to earth, common in all electrical systems.

HERTZ: (Hz) A term used to describe the unit of measure of frequency equivalent to one cycle per second.

INSERTION LOSS: A term used to describe the effectiveness a shielding product, measured in db, equal to the improvement through its' use.

MONEL: A Nickel/Copper alloy predominantly used in a shielding environment requiring corrosion resistance, resiliency, and reasonably high conductivity.

OHM: A unit of measure depicting electrical resistance.

OHM-cm: A unit of measure depicting a materials inherent resistance with respect to its' volume.

PSA: "Pressure Sensitive Adhesive" or a thin film of adhesive on an elastomer used for positioning during installation, commonly accompanied with a "liner" of protection for shipping and storage.

REFLECTION LOSS: The attenuation of an electromagnetic wave through reflection commonly caused by induced currents within the shielding barrier.

RFI: "Radio Frequency Interference" or the electrical noise between 10KHz and 15KHz which negatively influences the operation of electronic equipment.

SnCuFe: The elemental designation (Tin/Copper/Iron) of a common wire used in shielding gaskets.