Bonding Conductor (BC):
Typical bonding conductor installed from any telecommunications grounding bus bar (TMGB or TGB) to telecommunications equipment and/or raceway.

Building Distribution Frame (BDF):
The BDF is designated as the point where the outside plant cable terminates in the building. This telecommunications room (TR) includes fiber/twisted-pair cabling coming from the nearest campus telephone switch facility (e.g. TEL, LAMB, LYNN, ERHT), fiber from the nearest fiber node (e.g. TEL, LAMB, LYNN, ERHT), coax from BTV Cable distribution systems.

Bonding:
Refers to the electrical interconnection of conductive parts designed to maintain a common electrical potential. Bonding conductors must be of sufficient gauge to carry anticipated current due to power contact.

Common Bonding Network (CBN):
A #2 AWG green insulated conductor that is installed around the perimeter of the room hung from the cable tray and bonded to the TMGB or TGB.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI):
The interference in signal transmission or reception resulting from the radiation of electrical or magnetic fields.

Grounding:
Refers to the electrical connection of telecommunications hardware to an effective electrical ground. An effective electrical ground can be a power system Multi-Grounded Neutral (MGN), a grounded neutral of a secondary power system, or a specially constructed grounding system.

Horizontal Cable:
That wiring which extends from a BDF or IDF to the room device outlet or other designated location.

Horizontal Raceway:
That pathway which extends from a BDF or IDF to the room device outlet or other designated location.

Intermediate Distribution Frame (IDF):
A telecommunications room (TR) that connects to the BDF with riser cables and distributes horizontal wiring to the rooms. In some situations, a BDF may serve this function.

Inside Plant (ISP):
See definition of Horizontal Cable.

Multi-Grounded Neutral (MGN):
A utility power system where the neutral conductor is continuously present along with the phase conductors. The neutral conductor is connected to earth periodically along its path.

Outside Plant (OSP):
All transmission facilities (cabling) used in the distribution of telephone, data, video, and control from the BDF in one building to the distribution point for that particular service, e.g., telephone copper pairs from Telephone Building or Node Buildings, data fiber optic cable from Node fiber hubs, etc.

Purdue Information Connection (PIC):
The telecommunications connection at the customer end consisting of voice and/or data and/or video.

Standard PIC:
The standard telecommunications outlet which consists of unshielded twisted-pair cables, designated for telephone and data devices. Telephone and data devices terminate at floor IDFs, or in such cases where IDFs do not exist, at the BDF. Coaxial cable (video) and fiber
(high speed data & video) can be added if necessary. A standard PIC consists of (1) voice jack and (2) data jacks.

**Data Only PIC:**
Any outlet designated only for a data device, in such cases where telephone outlets may already exist or the area is being wired only for data (computer) devices that terminate at the floor telecom room. A Data-Only PIC consists of (1) or more data jacks.

**Voice Only PIC:**
Any outlet (e.g. wall telephones, convenience telephones, payphones, etc.) designated only for a telephone device that terminates at the telephone BDF or IDF TR. A Voice-Only PIC consists of (1) or more voice jacks.

**Residence Hall Room PIC:**
The typical outlets in the Residence Rooms are located within each room and provide a location for data and video connectivity for each resident. Single rooms may only have one location.

**Riser Cable:**
Telephone, data, video and audio cables extending vertically (or horizontally, in some cases) between the BDF and each area IDF

**Riser Raceway:**
Pathway extending vertically (or horizontally, in some cases) between the BDF and each area IDF.

**Skeletal Raceway:**
Pathway consisting of large diameter conduit (3” or larger) where section lengths are 10ft or less with openings 18”-24” in length between sections.

**Sleeves:**
Pathway consisting of small sections of conduit or pre-manufactured devices intended for the passage of low-voltage cabling between rooms or walls which may or may not require fire-stopping.

**Telecommunications Bonding Conductor (TBC):**
The bonding conductor installed from the building’s grounding electrode system to the TMGB. This bonding conductor shall be sized the same as the TBB.

**Telecommunications Bonding Backbone (TBB):**
Continuous bonding conductor installed from the TMGB to the furthest telecommunications room. All TGBs shall attach to the TBB.

**Telecommunications Main Grounding Busbar (TMGB):**
The main telecommunications grounding bar located where the Outside Plant cables enter the telecommunications room. The TBC and TBB will be terminated at the TMGB.

**Telecommunications Grounding Busbar (TGB):**
The telecommunications grounding bar located in every telecommunications room that does not contain the TMGB.

**Telecommunications Room (TR):**
A room that is dedicated for the termination and distribution of telecommunications cabling. This can be used as a generic term for a BDF and/or IDF.