

Stagehand Terminology: *Cables*



Snake Cable



– a cable or set of cables running from the stage to FOH (generally lighting or audio)

Loom



– a set of two or more cables taped together in increments. The term “loom” was commonly used in the aerospace and automotive industry half a century ago. A wiring loom, also known as a harness, wire harness, cable assembly, wiring assembly or wiring harness, is **an assembly of wires which transmit signals or electrical power**

Feeder



– five heavy power cables, green (ground) is always first to plug in and last to unplug Soca or Socapex – power cables with a bunch of pins at the connector and a twist lock Fan-Out/Break-Out – one cable that breaks out into multiple different connections

Two-fer



– small adapter that gives one cable the ability to connect to two. A twofer is a cabling device used in theatrical stage lighting. It allows two stage lighting instruments to be connected to one circuit. It is wired in parallel, such that voltage is unchanged in the twofer, and current is split and divided over two connectors.

Jumper

– a short extension cable, either power or data

Male/Female Ends – prongs versus sockets

Edison – generic household electric cables (extension cords)

True 1 – black and yellow twist lock cables

Power Con – blue and white twist lock cables

XLR – thin audio cable, generally 3 pin

DMX – thin lighting data cable, generally 3 or 5 pin

Over/Under – style of coiling cables that rotates one coil over, the next under, then over, repeat

Figure 8 – style of coiling cables in a figure 8 (to keep from creating a conductor)

Cinnamon Roll – style of coiling a cable in a case the utilizes space by increasing/decreasing coil size