



SCRIPT

SECTOR: ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN CYPRUS

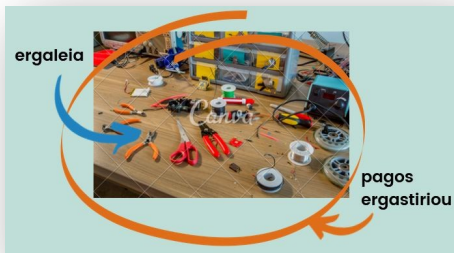
TOPIC: GET TO KNOW THE GENERAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT IN ELECTRONICS AND THE NECESSARY VOCABULARY



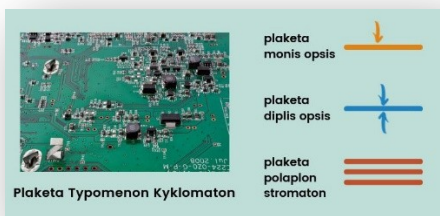
In an electronic lab or as an electronic technician you will have to work with electronics and their applications in appliances maintenance **episkevi ikiakon syskevon**, industrial applications **viomixanikes efarmoges** and networks' installation **egatastasi diktion**, installation of radio transmitting and receiving systems **ekpobi kai lipsi radiokimaton** and the installation of security systems **systimata asfaleias**.



When you enter an electronics lab you must be sure that you have taken the appropriate safety measures. You must wear antistatic gloves **antistatika gantia** or antistatic wrist bands **antistatiko vrachioli** and check that the room is properly aerated, lightened and climatized.



Then you can start working on your project. The appropriate equipment and the tools **ergaleia** should be easily accessible on, below, or over the laboratory bench **pagos ergastiriou**. The bench should be clean, keeping everything on it in proper and functional condition and the most important, off current if they are not in use.



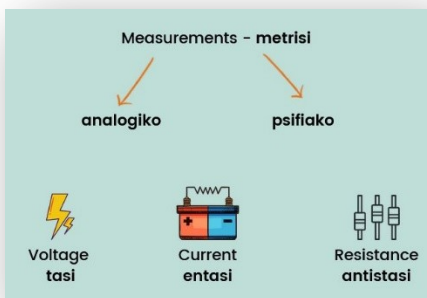
The most common electronic component you have to work with as an electronic technician is the PCBs, the Printed Circuit Boards **Plaketa Typomenon Kyklomaton**. They support and connect electronic components using conductive tracks. PCBs could be single-sided **plaketa monis opsis**, double-sided **plaketa diplis opsis** or multi-layer **plaketa polaplou stromaton**.



The most common tools for an electronics technician are the hand tools **ergaleia chiros**. These tools are wire cutters **koftis kalodion**, wire strippers **apogymnotis kalodion**, normal pliers **pensa** and long nose pliers **mytitsimpido**, plug crimping pliers **presa akrodekton**, tweezers **tsimpida**, and screwdrivers for electronics **katsavidia**.



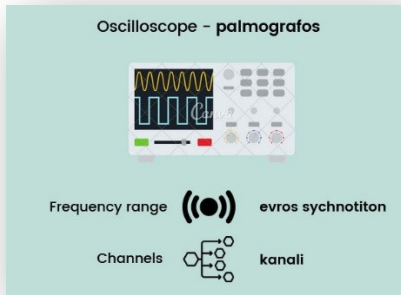
As the duties you have to carry out will become more advanced you will have to use power tools **iliktrika ergaleia** such as drills, electric screwdrivers **ilektriko katsavidi**, glue guns **pistoli kolas**, electric trimmers **ilektriko trivio** etc.



As an electronic technician, you will have to take measurements **metrisi**. Either analog **analogiko** or digital **psifiako**. Multimeters will be used for measurements of voltage **tasi**, resistance **antistasi** and current **entasi**. The multimeter can be either portable or benchtop. Other common measuring devices are clamp-on meters, battery analysers, voltage testers and insulation testers.



Other instruments you will use are Function Generators **Genitria Sychnotiton** and soldering and desoldering stations **stathmos kolisis kai apokolisis**.



The oscilloscope **palmografos** is a state of the art instrument for an electronics laboratory. You will either use an analogue or a digital one. It is important to know which frequency range **evros sychnotiton** you want to work with. How many channels **kanali** you need for measuring and the accessories that will be useful to carry out the tasks.



There are many electronics components and consumables and it is worth keeping them stored properly in the lab to be easily searchable and accessible. The most common are:

solder wire **sirma kolisis**
 fuse **asfaleia**
 cable **kalodio**
 fan **anemistiras**
 speaker **ichio**
 microphone **mikrophono**
 camera **kamera**
 batteries **bataries**



resistor **antistasi**
 capacitor **piknotis**
 led display **othoni led**
 led lamp **lampa led**
 switch **diakoptis**
 socket **priza**
 relay **rele**
 Integrated Circuit (IC) **olokliromeno kicloma**

LIST OF VOCABULARY

SECTOR: ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN GREEK

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IN ELECTRONICS AND THE NECESSARY VOCABULARY
IN FRENCH

GREEK	YOUR LANGUAGE
<i>episkevi ikiakon syskevon</i>	
<i>viomixanikes efarmoges</i>	
<i>egatastasi diktion</i>	
<i>ekpobi kai lipsi radiokimaton</i>	
<i>systemata asfaleias</i>	
<i>antistatika gantia</i>	
<i>antistatiko vrachioli</i>	
<i>ergaleia</i>	
<i>pagos ergastiriou</i>	
<i>Plaketa Typomenon Kyklomaton</i>	
<i>plaketa monis opsis</i>	
<i>plaketa diplis opsis</i>	
<i>plaketa polaplou stromaton</i>	
<i>ergaleia chiros</i>	
<i>koftis kalodion</i>	
<i>apogymnotis kalodion</i>	
<i>pensa</i>	
<i>mytitsimpido</i>	
<i>presa akrodekton</i>	
<i>tsimpida</i>	
<i>katsavidia</i>	
<i>iliktrika ergaleia</i>	
<i>ilektriko katsavidi</i>	
<i>pistoli kolas</i>	
<i>ilektriko trivio</i>	
<i>metrisi</i>	
<i>analogiko</i>	
<i>psifiako</i>	
<i>tasi</i>	
<i>antistasi</i>	

<i>entasi</i>	
<i>Genitria Sychnotiton</i>	
<i>stathmos kolisis kai apokolisis</i>	
<i>sirma kolisis</i>	
<i>asfaleia</i>	
<i>kalodio</i>	
<i>anemistiras</i>	
<i>ichio</i>	
<i>mikrophono</i>	
<i>kamera</i>	
<i>bataries</i>	
<i>antistasi</i>	
<i>piknotis</i>	
<i>othoni led</i>	
<i>lampa led</i>	
<i>diakoptis</i>	
<i>priza</i>	
<i>rele</i>	
<i>olokliromeno kıkloma</i>	