

## SCRIPT

SECTOR: ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN FRANCE

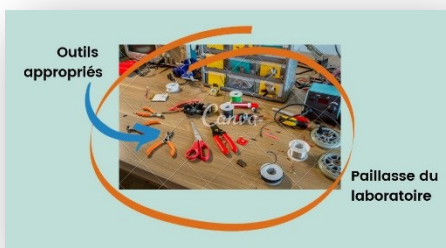
TOPIC: GET TO KNOW THE GENERAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT  
IN ELECTRONICS AND THE NECESSARY VOCABULARY  
IN FRENCH



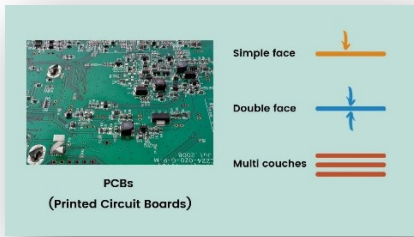
In an electronic lab or as an electronic technician you will have to work with electronics and their applications in appliances maintenance **maintenance des appareils**, industrial applications **applications industrielles** and networks' installation **installations réseau**, installation of radio transmitting and receiving systems **Installation de systèmes de transmission et de réception radio** and the installation of security systems **l'installation de systèmes de sécurité**.



When you enter an electronics lab you must be sure that you have taken the appropriate safety measures. You must wear antistatic gloves **gants antistatiques** or antistatic wrist bands **bracelets antistatiques** 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 **outils appropriés** should be easily accessible on, below, or over the laboratory bench **paillasse du laboratoire**. 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.



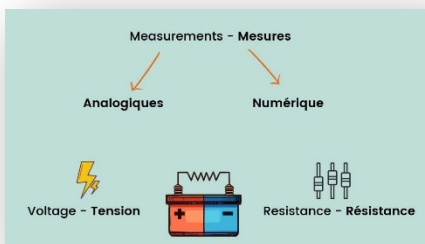
The most common electronic component you have to work with as an electronic technician is the PCBs, the Printed Circuit Boards. They support and connect electronic components using conductive tracks. PCBs could be single-sided **simple face**, double-sided **double face** or multi-layer **multi couches**.



The most common tools for an electronics technician are the hand tools **outils manuels**. These tools are wire cutters **pincés coupantes**, wire strippers **pincés à dénuder**, normal pliers **pince normale** and long nose pliers **pince brusselle**, plug crimping pliers **pincés à sertir**, tweezers **pincés à bec**, and screwdrivers for electronics **tournevis pour l'électronique**.



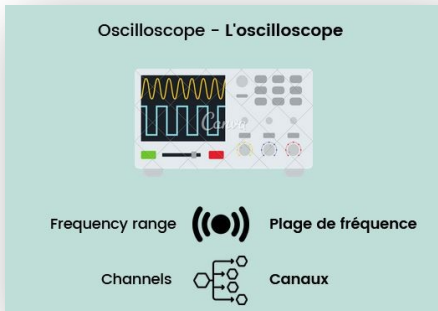
As the duties you have to carry out will become more advanced you will have to use power tools **outils électriques** such as drills, electric screwdrivers **tournevis électriques**, glue guns **pistolet à colle**, electric trimmers **tailleurs électriques** etc.



As an electronic technician, you will have to take measurements **mesures**. Either analog **analogiques** or digital **numériques**. Multimeters will be used for measurements of voltage **tension**, resistance **résistance** and current. 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 **générateurs de fonctions** and soldering and desoldering stations **stations de soudage et de dessoudage**.

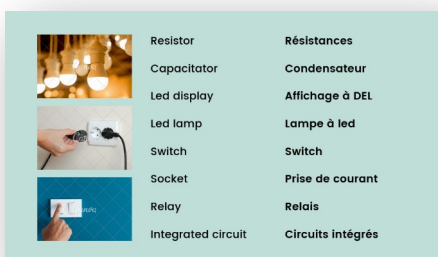


The oscilloscope **l'oscilloscope** is a state of the art instrument for an electronics laboratory. You will either use an analogue or a digital one. It is important to know which frequency range **Plage de fréquence** you want to work with. How many channels **Canaux** you need for measuring and the accessoires 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 **fil de brasure**
- fuse **fusible**
- cable **câble**
- fan **ventilateur**
- speaker **haut-parleur**
- microphone **microphone**
- camera **caméra**
- batteries **batteries**
- resistor **résistances**
- capacitor **condensateur**
- led display **affichage à DEL**
- led lamp **lampe à led**
- switch **switch**
- socket **prise de courant**
- relay **relais**
- Integrated Circuit (IC) **Circuits intégrés**



## LIST OF VOCABULARY

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**TOPIC:** GET TO KNOW THE GENERAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT  
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IN FRENCH

<b>FRENCH</b>	<b>YOUR LANGUAGE</b>
<i>maintenance des appareils</i>	
<i>applications industrielles</i>	
<i>installations réseau</i>	
<i>Installation de systèmes de transmission et de réception radio</i>	
<i>l'installation de systèmes de sécurité</i>	
<i>gants antistatiques</i>	
<i>bracelets antistatiques</i>	
<i>outils appropriés</i>	
<i>paillasse du laboratoire</i>	
<i>simple face</i>	
<i>double face</i>	
<i>multi couches</i>	
<i>outils manuels</i>	
<i>pincés coupantes</i>	
<i>pincés à dénuder</i>	
<i>pince normale</i>	
<i>pince brusselle</i>	
<i>pince à sertir</i>	
<i>pincés à bec</i>	
<i>tournevis pour l'électronique</i>	
<i>outils électriques</i>	
<i>tournevis électriques</i>	
<i>pistolet à colle</i>	
<i>tailleurs électriques</i>	
<i>mesures</i>	
<i>analogiques</i>	
<i>numériques</i>	
<i>tension</i>	
<i>résistance</i>	



<i>générateurs de fonctions</i>	
<i>stations de soudage et de dessoudage</i>	
<i>l'oscilloscope</i>	
<i>Plage de fréquence</i>	
<i>Canaux</i>	
<i>fil de brasure</i>	
<i>fusible</i>	
<i>câble</i>	
<i>ventilateur</i>	
<i>haut-parleur</i>	
<i>microphone</i>	
<i>caméra</i>	
<i>batteries</i>	
<i>résistances</i>	
<i>condensateur</i>	
<i>affichage à DEL</i>	
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