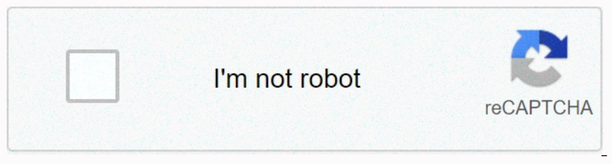

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Usb to firewire cord

FireWire and USB are both technologies used to connect devices to computers and transfer data quickly. FireWire is also known by the term IEEE 1394 High Performance Serial Bus, and USB stands for Universal Serial Bus. The main difference between the two is that FireWire is made to process more data than USB, especially audio and image information. For example, USB 2.0 can handle 480 Mbps data transfer speeds, while 800 FireWire can account for 800 Mbps. However, USB 2.0 can manage 127 devices while 800 FireWire can only manage up to 63 devices. Both work using plug-and-play technology, which can be plugged in hot, which means you can plug the device into your computer while the computer is on and the computer will recognize it and start communicating with it (assuming the driver is already installed). Another big difference between USB and FireWire is that USB networks are server-based, while FireWire networks are directly peer-to-peer. That means to communicate with each other although one USB, two devices must also be connected to a computer. Meanwhile, the FireWire connection can be completed directly between the two devices without the computer in between. USB network topology is a hub, while the FireWire network topology is a daisy chain. These two technologies remain mostly the same, although FireWire costs a little more than USB. That's why USB is used as standard in most computers' high-speed buses. However, it is not prohibitively expensive and both allow multiple devices to be connected to the computer easily. Both allow fast data transfer -- although speed differences have been noted above. You may have heard the term FireWire if you have any interest in digital video – or maybe you know it as Sony i.Link or as IEEE 1394, the official name for the standard. FireWire is a way to connect different parts of your device so they can easily and quickly share information. Originally created by Apple and standardized in 1995 as the IEEE 1394 High Performance Serial Bus specification, FireWire is very similar to Universal Serial Bus (USB). The designers of FireWire had some specific goals in mind when they created the standard: Fast data transferManpering a lot of devices on the busEase of useHot-pluggable abilityProvision of power through the cablePlug-and-play performanceLow cabling costLow implementation cost In this article you will find out exactly what FireWire is , how it works and why you might want to use it. FireWire is a method of transferring information between digital devices, especially audio and video devices. Also known as IEEE 1394, the Fast FireWire - the latest version reaches speeds of up to 800 Mbps. At some point in the future, that number is expected to jump 3.2 Gbps is unbelievable as manufacturers overhaul existing FireWire cables. You can connect up to firewire bus equipment. The Windows operating system (98 and older) and Mac OS (8.6 and older) both support it. Let's say you have your digital camera connected to your home computer. When your computer increases in power, it queries all devices connected to the bus and assigns to each address, a process known as listing. FireWire is plug-and-play, so if you connect a new FireWire device to your computer, the operating system automatically detects it and requires driver disks. If you've installed a device, it activates it and starts talking to it. FireWire devices can plug in hot, which means they can be connected and disconnected at any time, even when power on. Now let's take a look at the specifications of FireWire. By Fred Decker Most modern GPS devices from major manufacturers like Garmin are equipped with USB cables. It is primarily aimed at connecting GPS to computers, allowing users to install or back up new maps, points of interest and tracking or routes. Garmin devices with built-in rechargeable circuits can also charge drips from a USB connection, which is slow but will extend battery life. The USB cable provided will not power the GPS directly, but there are alternative methods. Standard USB cables use a four-wire connection to transmit low-voltage data and power between devices. The small micro-USB connectors are used by mobile phones, GPS devices and other compact electronic devices with wires Thursday. It is not connected between devices, but is used instead for a small circuit that determines how a multi-purpose connection is used. Here's what makes your Garmin device know whether to use a USB connector for data, power, or charging. Garmin-supplied cables separately work for data transfer or drip charging. The general USB cable will only perform data transfer. Powering Garmin requires AC or DC power using a micro-USB connector or a dedicated USB power cable. Garmin's product line includes a wide range of power supplies designed to plug into AC or DC sockets and provide 5-volt DC input as required by the handsets. They fall into three basic categories. The AC adapter consists of a small block to plug into a wall socket and a cable with a micro-USB connection at the end for GPS. North American models have American-style plugs and accept 120 volt inputs. International models accept 120 or 240 volt inputs and integrate European-style two-way plugs. The suit for other plug arrangements, including three-prong North American plugs, is included. DC power cables are available from Garmin in two styles. One has the familiar oblong 12 volt cigarette lighter at one end and a micro-USB connection at the other end. Its integrated circuit steps down from 12-volt DC to 5-volt DC to power the GPS device. The second style of the power cord has bare wires at one end, and can be direct connection to fuse block or connector to its electrical system. The other end has a standard micro-USB connection for a GPS device. These cables are designed for permanent installation in your vehicle. Some will power your GPS, but others are only for charging. Different companies produce after-sales chargers and cables for GARMIN GPS devices. Many people compete on price, offering the same functionality at a lower cost. Others solve appropriate markets or solve specific problems. For example, after-sales cables can provide connectors at unusual angles, allowing users to store power cables in their favorite mounting racks. Others offer special features such as weather and water splash resistance, GPS protection and its electrical connectivity while hiking, cycling or off-road cycling. By ExtremeTech Employees May 18, 2001 at 12:00 PM This site can earn affiliate commissions from links on this page. Terms of use. The best thing FireWire.com is its news items, which occupy the entire homepage, including exclusive FireWire products. Talk about targeting! But the links in the news items simply go to the manufacturer's website, offering no independent analysis of the product. So FireWire serves best as a new product listing resource. EquipmentSolder WireNew some uses for this? It is possible to fix a USB 2.0 that has become loose in its case. It attaches to a cooler Master laptop cooler. But since my cat hit it with his head it is now loose in its socket and won't power my Cooler Master. It only has 1 USB plugged into my laptop and runs from the battery or power cord of the laptop or if the laptop is plugged into a power outlet. I bought a new and different cooler for my laptop, but I found I don't think it's cold as well as my old Master Cooler. I tried cooler Master company itself and they didn't help. Someone here can help me with this problem. I'll try and explain how it is connected to cooler master itself. USB 2.0 has a long wire divided into two different wires. Like a Y. One foot set of Y goes to 1 fan and the other Y goes to the second fan. So both fans are connected to Y with USB 2.0 at the end of Y plugged into my USB port on my laptop. So with out USB Cooler Master will not work. I hope I explained it all right. Someone please help me fix this. I don't like the new fan. I want my Cooler Master back. I would appreciate any help you can give me. Thank you..... Glenda D When it comes to USB-C versus USB 3, what's the difference? USB-C shows you the shape and section capabilities of the cable connector. USB 3 shows you the data transfer protocol and the speed of the cable. Here are other things you need to know. The easiest way to understand the difference between USB-C vs USB 3 is to describe the connections (USB-C), and and cable technology (USB 3). USB-C is the latest generation of USB connectors that provide reversible plugs that you can insert into the device without mispl fitting. USB-C is also capable of providing more power to devices. USB 3 represents many generations of USB cables including USB 3.0 and USB 3.1. Each of these allows very fast data transfer up to 10 Gbps. You can also see the term USB 3.2. The term was introduced in an effort to re-brand USB 3.0 and 3.1. It's the same specification, but (in some circles) USB 3.0 is now called USB 3.2 Gen 1, and USB 3.1 is called USB 3.2 Gen 2. Basically, however, they are still the same specifications that you have come to know such as USB 3.0 and USB 3.1. Introduced in 2008, USB 3.0 has improved USB data transfer speeds 10 times faster than USB 2.0. In 2013, the USB 3.1 standard doubled the data transfer speed to 10 Gbps. USB 3.1 cables are more expensive to produce than USB 2.0 cables. Since USB-C connectors work on any USB cable, including USB 2.0, cheaper USB cable marketer sells cables marketed as USB-C, leaving USB 2.0 specification in small print. If you're looking for a USB cable with high-speed data transfer speeds, make sure it's USB 3.0 or later, regardless of the type of connector. Another marketing trick is to sell USB cables that are USB 3.1 Gen1. This is a reference term to USB 3.0. If you really want a USB cable with 10 Gbps data transfer capabilities, look for USB 3.1 Gen2 on the packaging. When it comes to how easy it is to use a USB cable, only this type of connection (USB-C) really matters. USB A and B cables always depend on the proper insertion of the connector as well as the port shape. The USB-C connector has a connecting foot regardless of how you insert it. This eliminates confusion and improves usability. Whether the cable is USB 2.0 or 3.0 has little impact on how easy it will be to use it. On the surface, understanding compatibility can be confusing. So let's work with an example. Let's say you have: A printer capable of USB 2.0 with USB Type-B usb cable is evaluated for USB 2.0Your computer USB port rated for USB 3.1 In this case, as long as both cable heads match the appropriate ports on the printer and computer, the USB 2.0 cable will work. This is because the port of the computer evaluated for USB 3.1 is backwards compatible with both cables and printers. Here's an alternative scenario: A new printer capable of USB 3.1The computer end of the printer cable is a usb-C type of connectionThe USB port of your computer is USB A, without any USB-C ports This scenario will not work, because your computer does not have a USB-C port. In fact, the most common compatibility issue people encounter with USB-C is that there is no USB-C port on their device. Because USB 3 technology is backwards compatible with all devices older ports, you usually go wrong buy a rating cable for USB 3.0 or 3.1. With these cables, you'll enjoy better data transfer speeds if both devices you're connected to are capable. On the other hand, you won't want to use a cable with a USB-C connector if your device is connected or your computer doesn't have a port that will support it. Always buy a cable based on the USB type (A, B, or C) of the port you're plugging into each end. Thank you for let us know! Tell us why! Why!

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