

AWG = American Wire Gauge.

This number is derived from the number of drawing dies that are needed to manufacture a certain cross section.

The larger the AWG number, the smaller the wire diameter.

AWG	Diameter of solid conductor, minimum [mm] <small>(according to UL 444 as of 11 July 2008)</small>	Cross-sectional area of stranded conductor, minimum [mm²] <small>(according to UL 444 as of 11 July 2008)</small>
18	1.013	0.807
19	0.866*	0.641
20	0.772*	0.509
21	0.688*	0.404
22	0.610*	0.318
23	0.546*	0.254
24	0.485*	0.201
25	0.432*	0.159
26	0.384*	0.126
27	0.358	0.100
28	0.318	0.079

*) Minimum acceptable diameter (0.95 x nominal) of a solid conductor of this size

AWG number for typical copper data cable constructions

AWG	Category & cable type
AWG 26	Cat.7 flexible cable, shielded (S/FTP, stranded wire)
AWG 24	Cat.6 flexible cable, unshielded (UTP, stranded wire)
AWG 24	Cat.6 data cable, unshielded (UTP)
AWG 23	Cat.7 data cable, shielded (S/FTP)
AWG 22	Cat.7 data cable, shielded (S/FTP)
	due to its low attenuation especially suited for:
	- 10G Ethernet with big reserves to the limit values
	- CATV transmissions up to 862 MHz
	- Power or Ethernet (PoE)