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The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

Sixth Edition



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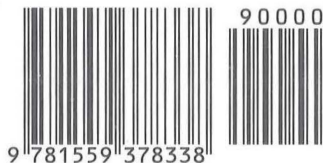
The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

Sixth Edition

**Standards Coordinating Committee 10, Terms and Definitions
Jane Radatz, Chair**

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which the adjacent lines belong to different fields. *See also:* television. (BT) [34]

interlacing impedance voltage of a Scott-connected transformer (power and distribution transformers) The interlacing impedance voltage of Scott-connected transformers is the single-phase voltage applied from the midtap of the main transformer winding to both ends, connected together, which is sufficient to circulate in the supply lines a current equal to the rated three-phase line current. The current in each half of the winding is 50% of this value. The per-unit or percent interlacing resistance is the measured watts expressed on the base of the rated kVA of the teaser winding. The per-unit or percent interlacing impedance is the measured voltage expressed on the base of the teaser-voltage.

(PE) C57.12.80-1978r

interLATA In the United States, a collection of circuits that cross local access and transport area boundaries and are passed onto an interexchange carrier. *See also:* intraLATA.

(C) 610.7-1995

interleave (1) To arrange parts of one sequence of things or events so that they alternate with parts of one or more other sequences of things or events and so that each sequence retains its identity. (C) [20], [85]

(2) (software) To alternate the elements of one sequence with the elements of one or more other sequences so that each sequence retains its identity; for example, to alternately perform the steps of two different tasks in order to achieve concurrent operation of the tasks. (C) 610.12-1990

(3) To arrange parts of one sequence of things or events so that they alternate with parts of one or more other sequences of the same nature such that each sequence retains its identity; For example, to assign successive addresses to physically separated storage locations in such a way as to reduce access time. (C) 610.10-1994

interleaved array In PL/1, an array whose name refers to non-contiguous storage. (C) 610.5-1990

interleaved memory A type of memory in which two or more separate arrays are used to fill alternate accesses in such a way as to speed the average access time of the memory. For example, the odd addresses are all in one memory array and the even addresses are in a second. (C) 610.10-1994

interleaved windings (power and distribution transformers) (of a transformer) An arrangement of transformer windings where the the primary and secondary windings, and the tertiary windings, if any, are subdivided into disks (or pancakes) or layers and interleaved on the same core.

(PE) C57.12.80-1978r

interleaving The process of alternating two or more operations or functions through the overlapped use of a computer facility. *See also:* interleaved memory. (C) 610.10-1994

interlock (1) Device that permits equipment or controls to operate only after other conditions have been fulfilled.

(PE) 1020-1988r

(2) A device actuated by the operation of some other device with which it is directly associated, to govern succeeding operations of the same or allied devices. *Note:* An interlock system is a series of interlocks applied to associated equipment in such a manner as to prevent or allow operation of the equipment only in a prearranged sequence. Interlocks are classified into three main divisions: mechanical interlocks, electrical interlocks, and key interlocks, based on the type of interconnection between the associated devices.

(PE/SWG) C37.100-1992, C57.12.80-1978r

(3) To prevent one device from interfering with another. For example, to lock the switches to prevent manual movement of the switches while a program is executing.

(C) 610.10-1994

interlock bypass A command to temporarily circumvent a normally provided interlock. (EEC/IA) [61], [74]

interlocked sequence A fixed sequence of events in which one event in the sequence must occur before the next event may occur. (IM) 488.1-1987r

interlocking (interlocking plant) (railways) An arrangement of apparatus in which various devices for controlling track switches, signals, and related appliances are so interconnected that their movements must succeed one another in a predetermined order, and for which interlocking rules are in effect. *Note:* It may be operated manually or automatically.

(EEC/PE) [119]

interlocking deactivating means (defeater) A manually actuated provision for temporarily rendering an interlocking device ineffective, thus permitting an operation that would otherwise be prevented. For example, when applied to apparatus such as combination controllers or control centers, it refers to voiding of the mechanical interlocking mechanism between the externally operable disconnect device and the enclosure doors to permit entry into the enclosure while the disconnect device is closed. *See also:* electric controller.

(IA) [60]

interlocking limits (interlocking territory) (railways) An expression used to designate the trackage between the opposing home signals of an interlocking. *See also:* interlocking.

(EEC/PE) [119]

interlocking machine (railways) An assemblage of manually operated levers or equivalent devices, for the control of signals, switches, or other units, and including mechanical or circuit locking, or both, to establish proper sequence of movements. *See also:* interlocking. (EEC/PE) [119]

interlocking plant *See:* interlocking.

interlocking relay (railways) A relay that has two independent magnetic circuits with their respective armatures so arranged that the dropping away of either armature prevents the other armature from dropping away to its full stroke.

(EEC/PE) [119]

interlocking signals (railways) The fixed signals of an interlocking. (EEC/PE) [119]

interlocking station (railways) A place from which an interlocking is operated. (EEC/PE) [119]

interlocking territory *See:* interlocking limits.

interlock relay A relay with two or more armatures having a mechanical linkage, or an electric interconnection, or both, whereby the position of one armature permits, prevents, or causes motion of another armature. *See also:* relay. (EEC) [87]

intermateability The capability for units of equipment to fit together mechanically but not necessarily work together electrically. (BA/C) 14536-1995

intermateable Mechanical compatibility between modules with the backplane, card cage, and system into which they are inserted. Sometimes includes compatibility in the assignment of power and ground pins. (BA/C) 896.2-1991

intermediate contacts (of a switching device) Contacts in the main circuit that part after the main contacts and before the arcing contacts have parted.

(PE/SWG) C37.100-1992, C57.12.44-1994

intermediate current ratings (of distribution fuse links) A series of distribution fuse-link ratings chosen from a series of preferred numbers that are spaced between the preferred current ratings, but may not provide coordination therewith. Coordination between adjacent intermediate ratings may be secured to the same degree as between adjacent preferred current ratings. (PE/SWG) C37.40-1993

intermediate datatype Any of the basic datatypes in terms of which the other, substantive datatypes of the interface are defined. (C/PA) 1224-1993, 1327-1993, 1328-1993

intermediate distributing frame (telephone switching systems) A frame where crossconnections are made only between units of central office equipment.

(COM) 312-1977w

intermediate frequency (IF) (1) (nonlinear, active, and non-reciprocal waveguide components) (general). A frequency to which a signal wave is shifted locally as an intermediate step in transmission or reception. (MTT) 457-1982w