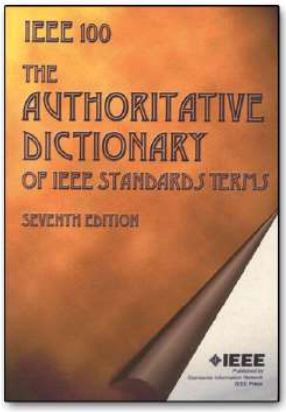
IEEE 100
The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition



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Qualcomm v. Network System Technologies - IPR2024-00343

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Qualcomm Exhibit 1052
Qualcomm v. Network System Technologies - IPR2024-00343

Contents

Introduction v

How to Use This Dictionary vi

Categories vi

Trademarks ix

The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms 1

Abstracts and Sources 1294

Non-IEEE Standards Sources 1351

Page 3

Qualcomm Exhibit 1052
Qualcomm v. Network System Technologies - IPR2024-00343

include computer-assisted instruction, computer-aided design, and control operations. (C) 610.2-1987

interactive shell A processing mode of the shell that is suitable for direct user interaction. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

interblock gap An area between two consecutive blocks. *Synonyms:* record gap; block gap. (C) 610.5-1990w, 610.10-1994w

intercalated tapes (insulation) Two or more tapes, generally of different composition, applied simultaneously in such a manner that a portion of each tape overlies a portion of the other tape. (T&D/PE) [10]

intercardinal plane Any plane that contains the intersection of two successive cardinal planes and is at an intermediate angular position. *Note:* In practice, the intercardinal planes are located by dividing the angle between successive cardinal planes into equal parts. Often, it is sufficient to bisect the angle so that there is only one intercardinal plane between successive cardinal planes. (AP/ANT) 145-1993

intercarrier sound system A television receiving system in which use of the picture carrier and the associated sound-channel carrier produces an intermediate frequency equal to the difference between the two carrier frequencies. *Note:* This intermediate frequency is frequency modulated in accordance with the sound signal. *See also:* television. (EEC/PE) [119]

intercept call (telephone switching systems) A call to a line or an unassigned code that reaches an operator, a recorded announcement, or a vacant-code tone. (COM) 312-1977w

intercept trunk (telephone switching systems) A central office termination that may be reached by a call to a vacant number, changed number, or line out-of-order. (COM) 312-1977w

interchange Energy transferred from one power system to another. (PE/PSE) 858-1993w

interchangeable Said of two modules that, although possibly of different design, perform identical functions and have identical interface characteristics. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

interchangeable bushing (outdoor apparatus bushings) A bushing designed for use in both power transformers and circuit breakers. (PE/TR) 21-1976

interchange circuit (data transmission) The length of cable used for signaling between the digital subset and the customer's equipment. (PE) 599-1985w

interchange energy (power operations) Energy delivered to or received by one electric system from another. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s, 346-1973w

interchannel interference (modulation systems) In a given channel, the interference resulting from signals in one or more other channels. (Std100) 270-1964w

intercharacter gap The space between the last bar of one character and the first bar of the next character which separates the two adjacent characters. (Also called intercharacter space). (PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

intercharacter spacing In text formatting, the amount of space left between characters on a line. *Synonym:* letter spacing. *Contrast:* interword spacing. *See also:* kerning; incremental justification. (C) 610.2-1987

interclutter visibility The ability of a radar to detect moving targets that occur in resolution cells among patches of strong clutter; usually applied to moving-target indication (MTI) or pulsed-Doppler radars. *Note:* The higher the radar range and/or angle resolution, the better the interclutter visibility. (AES) 686-1997

intercom (interphone) The interference resulting from signals in one or more other channels. *See also:* intercommunicating system. (Std100) 270-1964w

intercommunicating system A privately owned two-way communication system without a central switchboard, usually limited to a single vehicle, building, or plant area. Stations may or may not be equipped to originate a call but can answer any call. *Synonyms:* intercom; interphone. (EEC/PE) [119]

interconnect (1) A collective term for structures (in an integrated circuit) that propagate a signal between the pins of cell instances with as little change as possible. These structures include metal and polysilicon segments, vias, fuses, antifuses, etc. Interconnect shall not include such structures if they occur as part of the fixed layout of a cell. (C/DA) 1481-1999
(2) The system of wiring that carries data and control signals between the different components mounted on a printed circuit assembly. *See also:* simple interconnect; extended interconnect; differential interconnect. (C/TT) 1149.4-1999

interconnected delta connection (power and distribution transformers) A three-phase connection using six windings (two per phase) connected in a six-sided circuit with six bushings to provide a fixed phase-shift between two three-phase circuits without change in voltage magnitude. *Note:* The interconnected delta connection is sometimes described as a "hexagon autotransformer," or a "squashed delta." (PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

interconnected star connection of polyphase circuits *See:* zigzag connection of polyphase circuits.

interconnected system (A) (electric power system) A system consisting of two or more individual power systems normally operating with connecting tie lines. *See also:* power system. **(B)** Two or more power systems connected by transmission facilities. (PE/PSE) 94-1970, [54], 94-1991

interconnecting channel (of a supervisory system) The transmission link, such as the direct wire, carrier, or microwave channel (including the direct current, tones, etc.) by which supervisory control or indication signals or selected telemeter readings are transmitted between the master station and the remote station or stations, in a single supervisory system. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

interconnection (1) The physical plant and equipment required to facilitate the transfer of electric energy between two or more entities. It can consist of a substation and an associated transmission line and communications facilities or only a simple electric power feeder. (SUB/PE) 1109-1990w
(2) The facilities that connect two power systems or control areas. (PE/PSE) 858-1993w

interconnection device *See:* adapter.

interconnection diagram (packaging machinery) A diagram showing the connections between the terminals in the control panel and outside points, such as connections to motors and auxiliary devices. (IA/PKG) 333-1980w

interconnection tie A feeder interconnecting two electric supply systems. *Note:* The normal flow of energy in such a feeder may be in either direction. *See also:* center of distribution. (T&D/PE) [10]

interconnect space The address space used for board identification, system configuration, and board specific functions such as testing and diagnostics. (C/MM) 1296-1987s

interconnect template A definition of the contents of the interconnect space of an agent. (C/MM) 1296-1987s

interdendritic corrosion Corrosive attack that progresses preferentially along interdendritic paths. *Note:* This type of attack results from local differences in composition, that is, coring, commonly encountered in alloy castings. (IA) [59]

interdigital magnetron A magnetron having axial anode segments around the cathode, alternate segments being connected together at one end, remaining segments connected together at the opposite end. (ED) 161-1971w, [45]

interdigital transducer (IDT) A comb-like conductive structure that is fabricated on the surface of a substrate and consists of interleaved metal electrodes (fingers) whose function is to transform electrical energy into acoustic energy or vice versa by means of the piezoelectric effect. (UFFC) 1037-1992w

interdigit interval (telephony) (dial-pulse address signaling systems) In dial-pulse signaling, an extended make interval used to separate and distinguish successive dial-pulse address digits. (COM/TA) 753-1983w

Qualcomm Exhibit 1052
Qualcomm v. Network System Technologies - IPR2024-00343

NEITHER-NOR* *See:* NOR.
* Deprecated.

NELIAC *See:* Naval Electronics Laboratory International Algorithmic Compiler.

neon indicator A cold-cathode gas-filled tube containing neon, used as a visual indicator of a potential difference or a field. (ED) [45], [84]

neper (data transmission) A division of the logarithmic scale so that the number of nepers is equal to the natural logarithm of the scalar ratio of two currents or two voltages. *Notes:* 1. With I_1 and I_2 designating the scalar value of two currents, and n the number of nepers denoting their scalar ratio: $n\log_e(I_1/I_2)$. 2. One neper equals 0.8686 bel. 3. The neper is a dimensionless unit. (PE) 599-1985w

nerve-block (electrobiology) The application of a current to a nerve so as to prevent the passage of a propagated potential. *See also:* excitability. (EMB) [47]

NESC National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C2-1993. (T&D/PE) 516-1995

nest (software) To incorporate a computer program construct into another construct of the same kind. For example, to nest one subroutine, block, or loop within another; to nest one data structure within another. (C) 610.12-1990

nest or section (multiple system) A group of electrolytic cells placed close together and electrically connected in series for convenience and economy of operation. *See also:* electrorefining. (EEC/PE) [119]

net (1) One complete circuit connecting at least one output to at least one input. *Note:* Must be some form of conductor such as a wire. *See also:* network. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w

(2) An interconnection path between component pins, where the resistance of the path is not significantly different from zero. (C/TT) 1149.4-1999

net assured capability (electric power supply) The net dependable capability of all power sources available to a system, including firm power contracts and applicable emergency interchange agreements, less that reserve assigned to provide for scheduled maintenance outages, equipment and operating limitations, and forced outages of power sources. (PE/PSE) 346-1973w

net dependable capability (1) (electric power supply) The maximum generation, expressed in kilowatt hours per hour which a generating unit, station, power source, or system can be depended upon to supply on the basis of average operating conditions. (PE/PSE) 346-1973w

(2) The maximum system load, expressed in kilowatthours per hour that a generating unit, station, or power source can be depended upon to supply on the basis of average operating conditions. *Note:* This capability takes into account average conditions of weather, quality of fuel, degree of maintenance and other operating factors. It does not include provision for maintenance outages. *See also:* generating station. (T&D/PE/PSE) [10], [54]

net energy for load Net system generation plus net energy interchange. (PE/PSE) 858-1993w

net generation (electric power system) Gross generation minus station service or unit service power requirements. (PE/PSE) 858-1993w, 94-1991w

net head (power operations) The gross head less all hydraulic losses except those chargeable to the turbine. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

net information content A measure of the essential information contained in a message. *Note:* It is expressed as the minimum number of bits or hartleys required to transmit the message with specified accuracy over a noiseless medium. *See also:* bit. (EEC/PE) [119]

net interchange (control area) (power and/or energy) The algebraic sum of the power on the tie lines of a control area. (PE/PSE) 94-1991w

net interchange deviation (electric power system) (control area) The net interchange minus the scheduled net interchange. (PE/PSE) 94-1970w

net interchange error The net actual interchange power minus the scheduled net interchange. (PE/PSE) 94-1991w

net interchange schedule programmer (speed governing systems) A means of automatically changing the net interchange schedule from one level to another at a predetermined time and during a predetermined period or at a predetermined rate. *See also:* speed-governing system. (PE/PSE) 94-1970w

netlist A point-to-point description of the interconnections between individual components in a circuit. (SCC20) 1445-1998

net load capability The maximum system load expressed in kilowatt hours per hour that a generating unit, station, or power source can be expected to supply under good operating conditions. *Notes:* 1. This capability provides for variations of load within the hour that it is assumed are to be spread among all of the power sources. 2. This is sometimes called net rated capability. *See also:* generating station. (T&D/PE/PE/PSE) [10], [54]

net loss (data transmission) (circuit equivalent) The sum of all the transmission losses occurring between the two ends of the circuit, minus the sum of all the transmission gains. (PE) 599-1985w

net rated capability *See:* net load capability.

net space charge The free, unbalanced charge in a given region, taking no account of the charges of both signs that balance each other. The preferred unit is the coulomb (C). *Note:* The term "space charge" is often used to refer to "net space charge." (T&D/PE) 539-1990, 1227-1990r

net space-charge density Net space charge (spacecharge) per unit volume. The preferred unit is C/m^3. This quantity provides no information about the monopolar space–charge density. (PE/T&D) 539-1990, 1227-1990r

net structure *See:* network structure.

net system energy (1) (power operations) Energy requirements of a system, including losses, defined as: A) net generation of the system, plus B) energy delivered to other systems. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

(2) Energy requirements of a system, including losses, defined as A) net generation of the system, plus B) energy received from others, less C) energy delivered to other systems. (T&D/PE/PSE) 346-1973w

network (1) (measuring longitudinal balance of telephone equipment operating in the voice band) A combination of elements or devices. (COM/TA) 455-1985w

(2) (A) (data transmission) A series of points interconnected by communication channels. **(B) (data transmission)** The switched telephone network is the network of telephone lines normally used for dialed telephone calls. **(C) (data transmission)** A private network is a network of communications channels confined to the use of one customer. (COM/SUB/PE) 999-1992, 599-1985

(3) (A) (software) An interconnected or interrelated group of nodes. *See also:* documentation; node. **(B) (software)** In connection with a disciplinary or problem oriented qualifier, the combination of material, documentation, and human resources that are united by design to achieve certain objectives, for example, a social science network, a science information network. *See also:* node; documentation. (C/SE) 729-1983

(4) (distribution of electric energy) An aggregation of interconnected conductors consisting of feeders, mains, and services. *See also:* alternating-current distribution; network analysis. (T&D/PE) [10]

(5) (A) (data management) A data structure in which components are allowed to have more than one superordinate component. *See also:* hierarchy; graph. **(B) (data management)** A graph in which the edges connecting the nodes are assigned weights representing some characteristic, such as cost or quantity, related to the edge.

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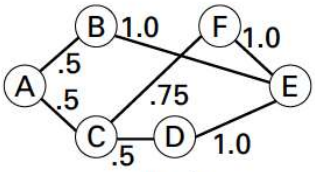
Qualcomm v. Network System Technologies - IPR2024-00343



network

(C) 610.5-1990

(6) A collection of interconnected hosts. The term network in this document is used to refer to the network of hosts. The batch system is used to refer to the network of batch servers. (C/PA) 1003.2d-1994

(7) A network is any set of devices or subsystems connected by links joining (directly or indirectly) a set of terminal nodes. (C/BA) 1355-1995

(8) An arrangement of components, or nodes, and interconnecting branches. *See also:* computer network; circuit; store-and-forward switched network; public data network; public circuit-switched network; net; decentralized computer network; centralized computer network; packet switching network; distributed computer network; communications network; public switched network; switched network; value-added network; circuit-switched network; private network; public packet switching network; software defined network. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w

(9) A communication mechanism for interconnecting multiple Smart Transducers. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

network address A network-visible identifier used to designate specific endpoints in a network. Specific endpoints on host systems shall have addresses, and host systems may also have addresses. (C) 1003.5-1999

network address attributes The Organizational-Unit-Name-1, Organizational-Unit-Name-2, Organizational-Unit-Name-3, and Organizational-Unit-Name-4 attributes specific to the class. (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w

network allocation vector (NAV) An indicator, maintained by each station, of time periods when transmission onto the wireless medium (WM) will not be initiated by the station whether or not the station's clear channel assessment (CCA) function senses that the WM is busy. (C/LM) 8802-11-1999

network analysis (networks) The derivation of the electrical properties, given its configuration and element values. (Std100) 270-1966w

network analyzer (network analyzers) A system that measures the two-port transmission and one-port reflection characteristics of a multiport in its linear range at a common input and output frequency. *Note:* This includes systems that: (1) Measure magnitude of reflection and transmission coefficient only as well as those systems that measure magnitude and phase; (2) operate manually or automatically; (3) cover a frequency range either continuously or in small enough steps to make coverage practically continuous; (4) vary frequency manually or automatically, stepped, or swept. (IM/HFIM) 378-1986w

network architecture *See:* computer network architecture.

network byte order An implementation-defined way of representing an integer so that, when transmitted over a network via a network endpoint, the integer shall be transmitted as an appropriate number of octets with the most significant octet first. This term has been used in historical systems and base documents to denote this representation. This representation is used in many networking protocols, including Internet and OSI. However, it should not be assumed this representation is useful with all network protocols. (C) 1003.5-1999

Network Capable Application Processor (NCAP, IEEE1451_NCAP) (1) A device between the Smart Transducer Interface Module and the network that performs network communications, Smart Transducer Interface Module communications, and data conversion functions. (IM/ST) 1451.2-1997

(2) A device that supports a network interface, application functionality, and generally access to the physical world via one or more transducers. An IEEE1451_NCAP is an NCAP conformant to this standard. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

network capacitance (charging inductors) The effective capacitance of the pulse-forming circuit. (MAG) 306-1969w

network control (telephone switching systems) The means of determining and establishing the required connections in response to information received from the system control. (COM) 312-1977w

network control host A network management central control center that is used to configure agents, communicate with agents, and display information collected from agents. (C/LM) 802.3-1998

network control program (NCP) A software program that deals with the operation of a front-end computer or communications controller. (C) 610.7-1995

network database (1) (data management) A database in which data are organized into segments which represent nodes within a network. *Contrast:* relational database. (C) 610.5-1990w

(2) A database system that uses directed graphics to represent the data. (PE/EDPG) 1150-1991w

network feeder A feeder that supplies energy to a network. *See also:* center of distribution. (T&D/PE) [10]

network function Any impedance function, admittance function, or other function of p that can be expressed in terms of or derived from the determinant of a network and its cofactors. *Notes:* 1. This includes not only impedance and admittance functions as previously defined, but also voltage ratios, current ratios, and numerous other quantities. 2. Certain network functions are sometimes classified together for a given purpose (for example, those with common zeros or common poles). These represent subgroups that should be specifically defined in each special case. 3. In the case of distributed-parameter networks, the determinant may be an infinite one: the definition still holds. *See also:* network analysis. (Std100) 270-1966w

network hierarchy In data communications, a network with a single computer having control over all the nodes connected to it. (C) 610.7-1995

network host name A string of characters in the portable character set that identifies a specific host in a network. (C/PA) 1003.2d-1994

network interface (1) (telephone loop performance) The interface between the public switched telephone network and the customer premises wiring. (COM/TA) 820-1984r

(2) (demarcation point) The point of connection between the local loop and the end user's (customer's) wiring. (AMR/SCC31/SCC31) 1390-1995, 1390.2-1999, 1390.3-1999

network interface controller A communication device which permits the connection of information processing devices to a network. (C) 610.7-1995

network interface definition language (NIDL) A model, proposed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, for parallel processing and logical process partitioning across a distributed computer network. (C) 610.7-1995

network layer (1) (Layer 3) The layer of the ISO Reference Model that performs those routing and relaying services necessary to support data transmission over interconnected networks. (DIS/C) 1278.2-1995

(2) In Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) architecture, the layer that provides services to establish a path between open systems with a predictable quality of service. (LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(3) The third layer of the seven-layer OSI model; responsible for establishing routes between the sending and receiving stations. *Note:* This layer appends and removes routine headers on the data packets, selects paths for them, and regulates their flow to prevent congestion. The network layer may use intermediate systems. *See also:* entity layer; application layer;

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Qualcomm v. Network System Technologies - IPR2024-00343

(13) A sequence of bits transmitted on Serial Bus and delimited by DATA_PREFIX and DATA_END. (C/MM) 1394a-2000

(14) A group of bytes, including address, data, and control elements. (C/MM) 1284.4-2000

packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) (1) A device that assembles and disassembles packets. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996

(2) A protocol conversion device that performs packet assembly/disassembly. *Note:* Generally refers to a terminal multiplexer device that connects hosts and terminals on a network. (C) 610.7-1995

packet assembly/disassembly The process of dividing a message into packets for transmission over a packet switching network and then reassembling the packets in the original message. (C) 610.7-1995

PACKET COUNT packet A packet by means of which an M-module conveys to addressed S-modules the number of packets to follow in the current message. S-modules may or may not include the ability to use the data in this packet. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

packet data network *See:* packet switching network.

packet data transfer A very fast, but technology-dependent, noncompelled transfer mechanism used to transfer data from a source to a destination. (C/BA) 1014.1-1994w

packet data transfer protocol A very fast but technology-dependent noncompelled transfer mechanism that uses a compelled protocol over the entire packet to provide flow control. (C/BA/C/BA) 10857-1994, 896.4-1993w

packet error An error that occurs when a packet is lost in the network. *See also:* type error; address error; abnormal preamble; alignment error. (C) 610.7-1995

packet handler (PH) A device for processing packets or frames in a manner so as to be able to route individual frames or packets out of one data stream into multiple different data streams. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996

packetized data transfer Transfer of data through a network where data is conveyed in packets and/or frames in a statistical manner. Packets or frames are propagated through the network and delivered to destinations based on addressing information contained therein. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996

packet latency During a send/receive message, the number of packet transfers by which the first non-NULL DATA packet returned by the addressed S-module lags the first non-null DATA packet transmitted by the M-module. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

packet layer The layer of the protocol concerned with end-to-end transmission of information, possibly through a number of intermediate routers. It is at the packet layer that the routing decisions are taken. (C/BA) 1355-1995

packet mode protocol The access protocol based on the use of out-of-band control and Link Layer multiplexing. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996

packet pair Two packets, one transmitted by the M-module and one by an S-module, such that the last 14 bits of the M-module-originated packet are transmitted simultaneously with the first 14 bits of the S-module-originated packet. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

packet-switched data network (PSDN) A packet-switched subnetwork that can be a PPSN (private) or a PSPDN (public) packet-switched network. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996

packet switched network *See:* packet switching network.

packet switched public data network (PSPDN) A public subnetwork that is accessed via the CCITT X.25 protocol and that provides virtual circuit service. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996

packet switching (1) A data transmission process, utilizing addressed packets, whereby a channel is occupied only for the duration of transmission of the packet. *See also:* store-and-forward switching; message switching; circuit switching. (LM/COM) 168-1956w

(2) A technique used in data communications in which messages are broken into finite-size packets and are forwarded to the other party over the network. Packets may vary in size so long as the size does not exceed the maximum size convention for the local network or protocol in use. *Note:* The packets need not travel the same path. At the end of the circuit, the packets are reassembled into the messages and are then passed on to the receiving terminals. *Contrast:* cell switching. *See also:* fast packet switching; virtual circuit. (C) 610.7-1995

packet switching network A network that uses packet switching techniques for transmission of data. *Synonyms:* packet switched network; packet data network. (C) 610.7-1995

packet symbol A symbol contained within a packet and protected by the packet's CRC. (Exception: part of the second symbol in a packet contains flow control information that is not covered by the CRC, but the symbol as a whole is still considered to be within the packet.) (C/MM) 1596-1992

packing density (computers) The number of useful storage cells per unit of dimension, for example, the number of bits per inch stored on a magnetic tape or drum track. (MIL/C) [2], [85], [20]

packing fraction (fiber optics) In a fiber bundle, the ratio of the aggregate fiber cross-sectional core area to the total cross-sectional area (usually within the ferrule) including cladding and interstitial areas. *See also:* ferrule; fiber bundle. (Std100) 812-1984w

packing gland An explosion-proof entrance for conductors through the wall of an explosionproof enclosure, to provide compressed packing completely surrounding the wire or cable, for not less than 0.5 in measured along the length of the cable. *See also:* mine feeder circuit. (EEC/PE) [119]

PAD *See:* packet assembler/disassembler; packet assembly/disassembly.

pad (1) (data transmission) (attenuating pad) A nonadjustable passive network that reduces the power level of a signal without introducing appreciable distortion. *Note:* A pad may also provide impedance matching. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (data management) To fill an item such as a record or block with one or more filler characters in order to satisfy some prescribed condition. For example, in order to right justify a seven-character string in a ten-position field, three blank characters are used to pad the data. *See also:* zero fill; character fill. (C) 610.5-1990w

(3) (local area networks) Any combination of octets used to extend the end of the data field of the ISO/IEC 8802-3 MAC frame so that it will meet minimum length requirements. (C) 8802-12-1998

padding (A) The technique of filling out a fixed-length block of data with dummy characters, words, or records. **(B)** Dummy characters, words, or records used to fill out a fixed-length block of data. (C) 610.12-1990

paddle A cursor control device consisting of a rotatable knob and potentiometer used to control the position of a cursor on a display device. (C) 610.10-1994w

pad electrode (dielectric heating) One of a pair of electrode plates between which a load is placed for dielectric heating. (IA) 54-1955w, 169-1955w

pad-mounted (1) A method of supporting equipment, generally at ground level. (NESC) C2-1977s

(2) A general term describing equipment positioned on a surface-mounted pad located outdoors. The equipment is usually enclosed with all exposed surfaces at ground potential. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

pad-mounted equipment A general term describing enclosed equipment, the exterior of which enclosure is at ground potential, positioned on a surface-mounted pad. (NESC) C2-1997

pad-mounted fused switchgear (PMFSG) Load-interrupter switch and fuse assemblies in which all energized parts are insulated and completely enclosed within an enclosure when the doors and covers are securely closed. The overall enclo-

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