

IEEE Std 100-1992

The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

Fifth Edition
Newly Revised and Expanded

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**The New IEEE Standard Dictionary
of Electrical and Electronics Terms
[Including Abstracts of All Current IEEE Standards]**



Fifth Edition

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IEEE



IEEE

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017-2394, USA

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Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 1-55937-240-0

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January 15, 1993

SH15594

either a central manifold or coolant passage.[9]
(2). *See: conductor cover.* 516-1987

hoseproof (rotating machinery). *See: water-proof machine.*

hospital (National Electrical Code) (health care facilities). A building or part thereof used for the medical, psychiatric, obstetrical or surgical care, on a 24-hour basis, of 4 or more inpatients. Hospital, wherever used in this Code, shall include general hospitals, mental hospitals, tuberculosis hospitals, children's hospitals, and any such facilities providing inpatient care. [86]

hospital information system (HIS). An automated system used in hospitals and other health care facilities to perform such tasks as communication between staff members, statistical analysis, inventory planning, and scheduling of medication, blood analysis, and patient testing. *Note:* Hospital information systems typically use interactive operations on a hierarchical file structure based on a patient-oriented record. *Syn: health information system; medical information system.* 610.2-1987

host. A device to which other devices (peripherals) are connected and that generally controls those devices. C63.4-1991

host computer (data communication). A computer, attached to a network, providing primary services such as computation, data base access or special programs or programming languages. *See: communications computer.* 168-1956w

host language. A programming language such as COBOL or PL/I into which data manipulation language statements are embedded. *See also: data sublanguage.* 610.5-1990

host machine (software). (A) A computer used to develop software intended for another computer. *Contrast with: target machine (A).* (B) A computer used to emulate another computer. *Contrast with: target machine (B).* (C) The computer on which a program or file is installed. (D) In a computer network, a computer that provides processing capabilities to users of the network. 610.12-1990

host processor (FASTBUS acquisition and control). The data processing and control processor assigned to exercise overall supervision over a FASTBUS system. Contains detailed knowledge of the system topology. 960-1986

hot. *See: energized.* 516-1987

hot cathode (thermionic cathode). A cathode that functions primarily by the process of thermionic emission. 161-1971w

hot-cathode lamp (illuminating engineering). An electric-discharge lamp whose mode of

cathodes may be heated by the discharge or by external means. [126]

hot-cathode tube (thermionic tube). An electron tube containing a hot cathode. 161-1971w, [45]

hot-end termination (HET) (electrical heat tracing for industrial applications). The termination applied to the end of a heating cable, opposite where the power is supplied. 152-1953w

hot plate. An appliance fitted with heating elements and arranged to support a flat-bottomed utensil containing the material to be heated. *See: appliances (including portable).* [119]

hot reserve. The thermal reserve generating capacity maintained at a temperature and in a condition to permit it to be placed into service promptly. *See: generating station.* [10]

hot stick. *See: stick.* 516-1987

hottest-spot temperature (hot spot) (1) (electric equipment) (thermal classification of electric equipment and electrical insulation). The highest temperature attained in any part of the insulation of electric equipment. (Difficulties in its determination are encountered. *See* IEEE Std 1-1986, Section 4). 1-1986
(2) (power and distribution transformers). The highest temperature inside the transformer winding. It is greater than the measured average temperature (using the resistance change method) of the coil conductors. C57.12.80-1978

hottest-spot temperature allowance (electric equipment) (1) (thermal classification of electric equipment and electrical insulation). The designated difference between the hottest-spot temperature and the observable insulation temperature. (The value is arbitrary, difficult to determine, and depends on many factors, such as size and design of the equipment). 1-1986
(2) (equipment rating). A conventional value selected to approximate the degrees of temperature by which the limiting insulation temperature rise exceeds the limiting observable temperature rise. *See: limiting insulation temperature.* [83]

hot-wire instrument. An electrothermic instrument that depends for its operation on the expansion by heat of a wire carrying a current. *See: instrument.* [119]

hot-wire microphone. A microphone that depends for its operation on the change in resistance of a hot wire produced by the cooling or heating effects of a sound wave. *See: microphone.* [119]

hot-wire relay. A relay in which the operating current flows directly through a tension member whose thermal expansion actuates the