Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations, for additional information.

N **Open Wiring on Insulators.** An exposed wiring method using cleats, knobs, tubes, and flexible tubing for the protection and support of single insulated conductors run in or on buildings. (CMP-6)

N **Operating Device.** The car switch, pushbuttons, key or toggle switch(s), or other devices used to activate the operation controller. (620) (CMP-12)

N **Operator.** The individual responsible for starting, stopping, and controlling an amusement ride or supervising a concession. (525) (CMP-15)

Δ **Optical Radiation.** Electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths in vacuum between the region of transition to X-rays and the region of transition to radio waves that is approximately between 1 nm and 1000 µm. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 60079-28, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 28: Protection of Equipment and Transmission Systems Using Optical Radiation*, for information on types of protection that can be applied to minimize the risk of ignition in explosive atmospheres from optical radiation in the wavelength range from 380 nm to 10 µm.

Δ **Optical Radiation, Inherently Safe "op is". (Inherently Safe Optical Radiation "op is")** Type of protection to minimize the risk of ignition in explosive atmospheres from optical radiation where visible or infrared radiation is incapable of producing sufficient energy under normal or specified fault conditions to ignite a specific explosive atmosphere. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 60079-28, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 28: Protection of Equipment and Transmission Systems Using Optical Radiation*, for additional information.

Δ **Optical Radiation, Protected "op pr". (Protected Optical Radiation "op pr")** Type of protection to minimize the risk of ignition in explosive atmospheres from optical radiation where visible or infrared radiation is confined inside optical fiber or other transmission medium under normal constructions or constructions with additional mechanical protection based on the assumption that there is no escape of radiation from the confinement. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 60079-28, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 28: Protection of Equipment and Transmission Systems Using Optical Radiation*, for additional information.

Δ **Optical System With Interlock "op sh".** Type of protection to minimize the risk of ignition in explosive atmospheres from optical radiation where visible or infrared radiation is confined inside optical fiber or other transmission medium with interlock cutoff provided to reliably reduce the unconfined beam strength to safe levels within a specified time in case the confinement fails and the radiation becomes unconfined. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 60079-28, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 28: Protection of Equipment and Transmission Systems Using Optical Radiation*, for additional information.

N **Optional Standby Systems.** Those systems intended to supply power to public or private facilities or property where life safety does not depend on the performance of the system. These systems are intended to supply on-site generated or stored power to selected loads either automatically or manually. (CMP-13)

N **Organ, Electronic. (Electronic Organ)** A musical instrument that imitates the sound of a pipe organ by producing sound electronically. (CMP-12)

Informational Note: Most new electronic organs produce sound digitally and are called digital organs.

N **Organ, Pipe. (Pipe Organ)** A musical instrument that produces sound by driving pressurized air (called *wind*) through pipes selected via a keyboard. (CMP-12)

N **Organ, Pipe Sounding Apparatus. (Pipe Organ Sounding Apparatus) (Pipe Organ Chamber).** The sound-producing part of a pipe organ, including, but not limited to, pipes, chimes, bells, the pressurized air- (wind-) producing equipment (blower), associated controls, and power equipment. (CMP-12)

Outlet. A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment. (CMP-1)

The term *outlet* is frequently misused to refer to receptacles. Although receptacle outlets are outlets, not all outlets are receptacle outlets. Other common examples of outlets include appliance outlets, lighting outlets, and smoke alarm outlets.

N **Outlet Box Hood.** A housing shield intended to fit over a faceplate for flush-mounted wiring devices, or an integral component of an outlet box or of a faceplate for flush-mounted wiring devices. The hood does not serve to complete the electrical enclosure; it reduces the risk of water coming in contact with electrical components within the hood, such as attachment plugs, current taps, surge protective devices, direct plug-in transformer units, or wiring devices. (CMP-18)

Outline Lighting. An arrangement of incandescent lamps, electric-discharge lighting, or other electrically powered light sources to outline or call attention to certain features such as the shape of a building or the decoration of a window. (CMP-18)

Outline lighting includes low-voltage, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), as well as other luminaires installed to form various shapes.

See also

Article 600 for outline lighting requirements

N **Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.** An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). (625) (CMP-12)

N **Output Cable to the Primary Pad.** A multiconductor, shielded cable assembly consisting of conductors to carry the high-frequency energy and any status signals between the charger power converter and the primary pad. (625) (CMP-12)