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McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS, Fifth Edition

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collision between two particles or systems. { i'las-tik 'kros .sek·shən }

elastic curve [MECH] The curved shape of the longitudinal centroidal surface of a beam when the transverse loads acting on it produced wholly elastic stresses. { i'las tik 'kərv }

elastic deformation [MECH] Reversible alteration of the form or dimensions of a solid body under stress or strain. (i'las-tik

elastic design [CIV ENG] In the design of a structural member, a method of analysis based on a linear stress-strain relationship, with the assumption that the working stresses constitute only a fraction of the elastic limit of the material. { i las tik di zīn } elastic equilibrium [MECH] The condition of an elastic body

in which each volume element of the body is in equilibrium under the combined effect of elastic stresses and externally applied body forces. { i'las tik |ē kwə'lib rē əm }

elastic failure [MECH] Failure of a body to recover its original size and shape after a stress is removed. { i'las tik 'fal yər } elastic fiber [HISTOL] A homogeneous, fibrillar connective tissue component that is highly refractile and appears yellowish when arranged in bundles. { i'las tik 'fī bər }

elastic flow [MECH] Return of a material to its original shape following deformation. { i'las-tik 'flo }

elastic force [MECH] A force arising from the deformation of a solid body which depends only on the body's instantaneous deformation and not on its previous history, and which is conservative. { i'las·tik 'fors }

elastic hysteresis [MECH] Phenomenon exhibited by some solids in which the deformation of the solid depends not only on the stress applied to the solid but also on the previous history of this stress; analogous to magnetic hysteresis, with magnetic field strength and magnetic induction replaced by stress and strain respectively. { i'las tik ,his tə'rē səs }
elasticity [месн] 1. The property whereby a solid material

changes its shape and size under action of opposing forces, but recovers its original configuration when the forces are removed. 2. The existence of forces which tend to restore to its original position any part of a medium (solid or fluid) which has been displaced. { i,las'tis od ē }

elasticity modulus See modulus of elasticity. { i,las'tis əd-ē ,mäj·ə·ləs }

elasticity number 1 [FL MECH] A dimensionless number which is a measure of the ratio of elastic forces to inertial forces on a viscoelastic fluid flowing in a pipe, and is equal to the product of the fluid's relaxation time and its dynamic viscosity, divided by the product of the fluid's density and the square of the radius of the pipe. Symbolized N_{El} . { i las tis əd \tilde{e} nəm·

elasticity number 2 [FL MECH] A dimensionless number used in studying the effect of elasticity on a flow process, equal to the fluid's density times its specific heat at constant pressure, divided by the product of its coefficient of bulk expansion and its bulk modulus. Symbolized \overline{K}_E . { i,las'tis-əd- \overline{e} 'nəm-bər

elastic lag See elastic aftereffect. { i'las tik 'lag }

elastic limit [MECH] The maximum stress a solid can sustain without undergoing permanent deformation. { i las'tistik 'lim'

elastic-limit effect [SOLID STATE] A phenomenon in which a material acquires a sharp elastic limit because of the introduction of foreign atoms. { i las tik !lim at i fekt }

elastic modulus See modulus of elasticity. { i,las·tik 'mäj-ə·

elasticoviscosity [FL MECH] That property of a fluid whose rate of deformation under stress is the sum of a part corresponding to a viscous Newtonian fluid and a part obeying Hooke's law. { i las tə kō vis käs əd ē }

elastic potential energy [MECH] Capacity that a body has to do work by virtue of its deformation. { i'las tik pə ten chəl en

elastic ratio [MECH] The ratio of the elastic limit to the ultimate strength of a solid. [i'las tik 'rā shō]

elastic rebound theory [GEOL] A theory which attributes faulting to stresses (in the form of potential energy) which are being built up in the earth and which, at discrete intervals, are suddenly released as elastic energy; at the time of rupture the rocks on either side of the fault spring back to a position of little or no strain. { i'las-tik 'rē,baund ,thē-ə-rē }

elastic recovery [MECH] That fraction of a given deformation of a solid which behaves elastically. { i'las-tik ri'kəv-ə-rē } elastic scattering [MECH] Scattering due to an elastic collision. [i'las-tik 'skad-ə-rin]

elastic solid See elastic body. { i'las tik 'sâl əd } elastic strain energy [MECH] The work done in deforming a solid within its elastic limit. { i'las tik 'strān en ər jē }

elastic theory [MECH] Theory of the relations between the forces acting on a body and the resulting changes in dimensions. { i'las·tik 'thē·ə·rē }

elastic tissue [HISTOL] A type of connective tissue having a predominance of elastic fibers, bands, or lamellae. { i'las tik tish•ü }

elastic vibration [MECH] Oscillatory motion of a solid body which is sustained by elastic forces and the inertia of the body. { i'las·tik vī'brā·shen }

elastic wave [ACOUS] See acoustic wave. [PHYS] A wave propagated by a medium having inertia and elasticity (the existence of forces which tend to restore any part of a medium to its original position), in which displaced particles transfer momentum to adjoining particles, and are themselves restored to their original position. { i'las tik 'wav }

elastin [BIOCHEM] An elastic protein composing the principal component of elastic fibers. { i'las tən }

elastodynamics [MECH] The study of the mechanical properties of elasticwaves. { i la sto dī namiks }

elastomer [MATER] A polymeric material, such as a synthetic rubber or plastic, which at room temperature can be stretched under low stress to at least twice its original length and, upon immediate release of the stress, will return with force to its approximate original length. { i'las-tə-mər }

elastoplasticity [MECH] State of a substance subjected to a stress greater than its elastic limit but not so great as to cause it to rupture, in which it exhibits both elastic and plastic properties. { i'las to pla stis ad ē }

elastoresistance [ELEC] The change in a material's electrical resistance as it undergoes a stress within its elastic limit. { i las-

elastosis [MED] 1. Retrogressive change in elastic tissue. 2. Retrogressive change in cutaneous connective tissue resulting in excessive amounts of material which give the staining reactions for elastin. { i,la'stō·səs }

elater [BOT] A spiral, filamentous structure that functions in the dispersion of spores in certain plants, such as liverworts and slime molds. { 'el·ə·tər }

Elateridae [INV 200] The click beetles, a large family of coleopteran insects in the superfamily Elateroidea; many have light-producing organs. { |el-a'ter-a|dē }

elaterite [GEOL] A light-brown to black asphaltic pyrobitumen that is moderately soft and elastic. Also known as elastic bitumen; mineral caoutchouc. { i'lad·əˌrīt }

Elateroidea [INV ZOO] A superfamily of coleopteran insects in the suborder Polyphaga. { i,lad-ə roid-ē-ə }

elaterophore [BOT] A tissue bearing elaters, found in some

liverworts. { i'lad·ə·rə,for } E layer [GEOPHYS] A layer of ionized air occurring at altitudes between 60 and 72 miles (100 and 120 kilometers) in the E region of the ionosphere, capable of bending radio waves back to earth. Also known as Heaviside layer; Kennelly-Heaviside

layer. { 'e la ər }

elbow [ANAT] The arm joint formed at the junction of the humerus, radius, and ulna. [DES ENG] 1. A fitting that connects two pipes at an angle, often of 90°. 2. A sharp corner in a pipe. [ELECTROMAG] In a waveguide, a bend of comparatively short radius, normally 90°, and sometimes for acute angles down to 15°. [GEOGR] A sharp change in direction of a coast line,

channel, bank, or so on. { 'el,bō }
elbow meter [ENG] Pipe elbow used as a liquids flowmeter; flow rate is measured by determining the differential pressure developed between the inner and outer radii of the bend by means of two pressure taps located midway on the bend. 'el,bō ,mēd·ər }

Elbs reaction [ORG CHEM] The formation of anthracene derivatives by dehydration and cyclization of diaryl ketone compounds which have a methyl group or methylene group; heating to an elevated temperature is usually required. { 'elbs reak'

elective culture [MICROBIO] A type of microorganism grown selectively from a mixed culture by culturing in a medium and

ELATERIDAE



External features of the click beetle. (From T. I. Storer and R. L. Usinger, General Zoology, 3d ed., McGraw-Hill, 1957)

under conditions select { i lek tiv kəl chər } electra [NAV] A conti uses special radio beacon zones (usually 24). { if Electra [ASTRON] A sin urn that librates about the orbit. { i'lek·trə } Electra complex [PSYE] complex, that is, the attra to the father. { i'lek tra electret [ELEC] A solid tric polarization, by virtue a charge instability. (i) electret headphone

transducer. { i'lek,tret' electret microphone of an electret transducer placed next to a perforate plate, and output voltage plate, is proportional to { i'lek,tret 'mī krə,fōn } electret transducer [ELE mechanical transducer in w form a diaphragm, is place plate, and motion of the

of an electret transducer

between diaphragm and tranz'dü·sər) electric [ELEC] Contains tuated by electricity; often us

{ i'lek trik } electric accounting machin equipment that is predomin such as sorters, collectors, i'lek trik ə'kaunt in mə ş electrical [ELEC] Related not containing it or having it

used interchangeably with electrical analog [PHYS] may be described by the sam physical system under study electrical angle [ELEC] A instant in an alternating-cur

difference between two altern in electrical degrees. { a lel electrical axis SOLID STATE there are three such axes in of opposite sides of the hexa pendicular to the optical, or

electrical blasting cap [EN tric current and not by a span electrical breakdown Sec 'brāk daun }

electrical calorimeter [AN heat evolved (from fusion or, ured quantities of heat are ad the temperature rise is noted. electrical center [ELEC] tween the ends of an inductor

or resistor into two equal elec electrical circuit theory See

kət thē ərē } electrical code [ELEC] As the practical application and i equipment and devices and trə kəl 'kōd }

electrical conductance Se kən'dək təns }

electrical conduction See co shən } electrical conductivity Se

,kän,dək'tiv•əd•ē } electrical conductivity and

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ukaryudoleic usitum solid. plasmosome See nucleolus. { 'plazmə,sōm }
plasmotomy [INV ZOO] Subdivision of a plasmodium int

plasmosome

plasmotomy [INV 200] Subdivision of a plasmodium into two or more parts. { plas'mäd ə·mē }

plaster [MATER] A plastic mixture of various materials, such
as lime or gypsum, and water which sets to a hard, coherent
solid. { 'plaster }

plaster bat [GRAPHICS] Basic working surface on which clay
is turned or modeled. { 'plaster 'bat }

plasterboard [MATER] A large, thin sheet of pulpboard, paper, or felt bonded to a hardened gypsum plaster core and used as a wall backing or as a substitute for plaster. { 'plastor,bord }

plaster coat [BUILD] A thin layer of plaster lining walls in buildings. { 'plaster 'kōt }

plaster conglomerate [GEOL] A conglomerate composed entirely of boulders derived from a partially exhumed monadnock forming a wedgelike mass of its flank. { 'plaster kən'glamərət }

plaster ground [BUILD] A piece of wood used as a gage to control the thickness of a plaster coat placed on a wall; usually put around windows and doors and at the floor. { 'plaster graund }

plaster of paris [INORG CHEM] White powder consisting essentially of the hemihydrate of calcium sulfate (CaSO₄¹½H₂O or 2CaSO₄¹½H₂O), produced by calcining gypsum until it is partially dehydrated; forms with water a paste that quickly sets; used for casts and molds, building materials, and surgical bandages. Also known as calcined gypsum. {'plastar ov 'par-os} plaster shooting [ENG] A surface blasting method used when no rock drill is necessary or one is not available; consists of placing a charge of gelignite, primed with safety fuse and detonator, in close contact with the rock or boulder and covering it

completely with stiff damp clay. { 'plaster 'shiid-iŋ } plastic [MATER] A polymeric material (usually organic) of large molecular weight which can be shaped by flow; usually refers to the final product with fillers, plasticizers, pigments, and stabilizers included (versus the resin, the homogeneous polymeric starting material); examples are polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and urea-formaldehyde. [MECH] Displaying, or associated with, plasticity. { 'plastik }

plasticate [ENG] To soften a material by heating or kneading. Also known as plastify. { 'plasta,kāt }

Plastic Ball [NUCLEO] A large gamma-ray detector used at colliding-beam accelerators, and consisting of about 1400 lead-glass elements for recording photons that completely surround the point of collision. { 'plas-tik 'ból }

plastic bonding [ENG] The joining of plastics by heat, solvents, adhesives, pressure, or radio frequency. { 'plastik 'băndin }

plastic bronze [MET] A copper alloy containing lead, usually on the order of 30%, of sufficient plasticity to make a good bearing. { 'plas-tik 'bränz }

plastic cement [MATER] A plastic material used to seal narrow openings in buildings. { 'plastik si'ment }

plastic clay [MATER] Fireclay which forms a moldable mass when mixed with water. { 'plastik 'klā }

plastic collision [MECH] A collision in which one or both of the colliding bodies suffers plastic deformation and mechanical energy is dissipated. { 'plastik kə'lizh ən }

plastic deformation [MECH] Permanent change in shape or size of a solid body without fracture resulting from the application of sustained stress beyond the elastic limit. { 'plas-tik, dē, for'mā·shən }

plastic design See ultimate-load design. { 'plas-tik di'zīn } plastic dielectric [MATER] A plastic used in an application in which its high resistance, dielectric strength, or other electrical properties are important, such as for electrical insulation or in a capacitor. { 'plas-tik ,dī-ə-'lek-trik }

plastic equilibrium [GEOL] State of stress within a soil mass or a portion thereof that has been deformed to such an extent that its ultimate shearing resistance is mobilized. { 'plas-tik,ē-kwa'librē-am }

plastic explosive See high-explosive plastic. { 'plas-tik
ik'splō-siv }

plastic film [MATER] Film with thickness from 0.0015 to 0.006 inch (0.0038 to 0.015 centimeter); made from polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, Mylar, and other resins; used for wrapping, sealing, garment waterproofing, and coating wood, paper, or fabric. { 'plas-tik 'film }

plastic film capacitor [ELEC] A capacitor constructed by stacking, or forming into a roll, alternate layers of foil and a dielectric which consists of a plastic, such as polystyrene or Mylar, either alone or as a laminate with paper. { 'plas-tik 'film kə'pas-əd-ər }

plastic flow [PHYS] Rheological phenomenon in which flowing behavior of the material occurs after the applied stress reaches a critical (yield) value, such as with putty. { 'plas-tik 'flō }

plastic foam See expanded plastic. { 'plastik 'fom }

plasticity [MECH] The property of a solid body whereby it undergoes a permanent change in shape or size when subjected to a stress exceeding a particular value, called the yield value. { plas'tis-ad-ē }

plasticity index [GEOL] The percent difference between moisture content of soil at the liquid and plastic limits. { plas'tis-ad-ē in.deks }

plasticize [ENG] To soften a material to make it plastic or moldable by adding a plasticizer or by using heat. { 'plasto, sīz }

plasticizer See flexibilizer. { 'plas tə sīz ər }

plasticizing oil [MATER] Coal tar distillate or solvent naphthas distilling in a wide range above 300°C; used with plastics as a plasticizer. { 'plaste,sīz in joil }

plasticlast [GEOL] An intraclast consisting of calcareous mud that has been torn up while still soft. { 'plasta,klast }

plastic limit [GEOL] The water content of a sediment, such as a soil, at the point of transition between the plastic and semisolid states. { 'plastik 'limet }

plasticorder [ENG] Laboratory device used to predict the performance of a plastic material by measurement of temperature, viscosity, and shear-rate relationships. Also known as plastigraph. { 'plasta,kord ar }

plasticoviscosity [MECH] Plasticity in which the rate of deformation of a body subjected to stresses greater than the yield stress is a linear function of the stress. { 'plasto-kō-vi'skäs-əd-ē }

plastic paint [MATER] Paint composed of a plastic (such as vinyl or nitrocellulose) in a solvent. { 'plastik 'pānt }

plastic plate [ELECTR] A plate of plastic dielectric material used as a base for a semiconductor device. [GRAPHICS] A direct printing plate formed on a plastic base. { 'plastik 'plāt } plastic relief map [MAP] A topographic map printed on plastic and then molded by heat and pressure into a three-dimensional form to emphasize the relief. { 'plastik ri'lēf, map }

plastic semiconductor [MATER] An organic plastic resin with a conjugated double-bond structure, such as polyacetylene; the material is a semiconductor due to resistance of electrons to transfer from one molecule to another. { 'plastik 'semi-kən,dəktər'}

plastic shading See hill shading. { 'plastik 'shāding'}

plastic surgery [MED] Surgical repair, replacement, or alteration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body by transfer of tissue. { 'plas tik 'sərjərē }

plastic viscosity [FL MECH] A measure of the internal resistance to fluid flow of a Bingham plastic, expressed as the tangential shear stress in excess of the yield stress divided by the resulting rate of shear. { 'plastik vi'skäsədē}

plastic wood [MATER] Wood flour or wood cellulose compounded with a synthetic resin of high molecular weight; it is adhesive but does not penetrate wood, and is used to fill cavities or seams in wood products. { 'plas-tik 'wud }

plastic zone [GEOL] A region located adjacent to the rupture zone of an explosion crater and at an increased distance from the shot site, differing from the rupture zone by having less fracturing and only small permanent deformations. { 'plas-tik_zōn }

plastid [CYTOL] One of the specialized cell organelles containing pigments or protein materials, often serving as centers of special metabolic activities; examples are chloroplasts and leukoplasts. { 'plastad }

plastify See plasticate. { 'plasta,fi }

plastige! [MATER] A plastisol with gellike flow properties achieved by adding a thixotropic agent (such as bentonite) to the plastisol. { 'plas-tə_jel }

plastigraph See plasticorder. { 'plas-tə-graf }

plastisol [MATER] A vinyl resin dissolved in a plasticizer to make a pourable liquid. { 'plasta, sôl }

plastogene [CYTOL] A cytoplasmic factor, controlled by or

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process [NUC PHYS] The synthesis of elements and nuclides hisupernovas through rapid captures of neutrons in a matter of seconds, followed by beta decay. { 'är prä səs }

loving [MATER] Fibrous glass in which spun strands are woven into a tubular rope. [TEXT] Natural fiber yarns that have been drawn out and slightly twisted in preparation for spinning.

oving artillery [ORD] Artillery withdrawn from its regular position and assigned to special missions; usually moved about and fired from different positions to deceive the enemy as to position and strength. { 'rovin är'til ərē }

oving gun [ORD] Gun that is moved about and fired from different positions to mislead or harass the enemy; generally used for registration when the location of the battery position

must remain secret. { 'rōv·in 'gən }

w [COMPUT SCI] 1. The characters, or corresponding bits of binary-coded characters, in a computer word. 2. Equipment which simultaneously processes the bits of a character, the characters of a word, or corresponding bits of binary-coded charcters in a word. 3. Corresponding positions in a group of columns. { rõ }

owaddress [COMPUT SCI] An index array entry field which contains the main storage address of a data block. { 'ro

low binary [COMPUT SCI] A method of encoding binary information onto punched cards in which successive bits are punched row-wise onto the card. { 'rō 'bī,nerē}

w binary card [COMPUT SCI] A card in which the binary data are punched along the rows. { 'ro 'bī,nerē kard }

cweite [MINERAL] (Mn,Mg,Zn)Ca(BO₂)₂(OH)₂ A lightwown mineral composed of basic borate of calcium, mangaese, magnesium, and zinc. { 'rō,īt }

rowland [SPECT] A unit of length, formerly used in spectroscopy, equal to 999.81/999.94 angstrom, or approximately 1.99987 × 10⁻¹⁰ meter. { 'ro,lend } Rowland circle [SPECT] A circle drawn tangent to the face of

a concave diffraction grating at its midpoint, having a diameter qual to the radius of curvature of a grating surface; the slit and camera for the grating should lie on this circle. { 'ro,land ,sar

Rowland current [ELEC] A convection current that arises when a charged capacitor plate is rotated. { 'ro·land karant } www.and.ghost [SPECT] A false spectral line produced by a diffraction grating, arising from periodic errors in groove posiion. { 'rō,lənd ,gōst }

Rowland grating See concave grating. { 'ro,land gradin } Rowland mounting [SPECT] A mounting for a concave gratng spectrograph in which camera and grating are connected by bar forming a diameter of the Rowland circle, and the two run on perpendicular tracks with the slit placed at their junction. ro land maunt in }

Rowland ring [ELECTROMAG] A ring-shaped sample of magetic material, generally surrounded by a coil of wire carrying icurrent. { 'ro,land,rin }

owlock [NAV ARCH] A U-shaped fitting with shank or socket attachment to the gunwale of a boat, through which an oar is wung. { 'rōˌläk }

lowlock arch [ARCH] An arch in which wedge-shaped blocks are arranged in concentric rings. { 'ro,läk 'ärch }

owlock course [CIV ENG] A course of bricks laid on their ides so that only their ends are visible. { 'ro, lak, kors }

now order [COMPUT SCI] The storage of a matrix a(m,n) as a(1,1),a(1,2),...,a(1,n),a(2,1), a(2,2),... Also known as lexicographic order. { 'rō ,or dər }

fow pitch [COMPUT SCI] The distance between the centerlines of adjacent rows of holes in punched cards and paper tapes.

w shooting [MIN ENG] Setting off a row of holes nearest the face first, and then other rows in succession behind it. { 'ro shüd·in)

foxarsone See 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzenearsonic acid. { räks är sön }

foyal jelly [MATER] A protein complex high in vitamin B screted by bees to nourish the egg of the queen bee; used in face creams. { 'rōi·əl 'jel·ē }

RPE See rotating platinum electrode.
RPG See report program generator.

pm See revolution per minute. IPN See reverse Polish notation. rps See revolution per second.

RPV See remotely piloted vehicle. **RQ** See respiratory quotient.

RR Lyrae stars [ASTRON] Pulsating variable stars with a period of 0.05-1.2 days in the halo population of the Milky Way Galaxy; color is white, and they are mostly stars of spectral class A. Also known as cluster cepheids; cluster variables. { | är | är

r-RNA See ribosomal ribonucleic acid.

RS-232 [COMMUN] A standard developed by the Electronic Industries Association that governs the interface between data processing and data communications equipment, and is widely used to connect microcomputers to peripheral devices.

RSA algorithm See Rivest-Shamir-Adleman algorithm. { | är|es|ā | al·gə rith | əm }

R scan See R scope. { 'är skan }

RS Canum Venaticorum stars [ASTRON] A group of peculiar binary stars with orbital periods between 1 and 14 days, in which the cores of the H and K lines of singly ionized calcium display strong emission, and the hotter of the two stars is of spectral type F or G. { | är|es |kan ən və,nad ə |kor əm ,stärz } R scope [ELECTR] An A scope presentation with a segment of the horizontal trace expanded near the target spot (pip) for greater accuracy in range measurement. Also known as R

indicator; R scan. { 'ar ,skop } r selection [ECOL] Selection that favors rapid population growth (r represents the intrinsic rate of increase). ['är si,lek.

shən } [ASTRON] A star of spectral type R, having spectral R star characteristics similar to those of types G and K, except that molecular bands of molecular carbon (C2), cyanogen radical (CN), and methyldadyne (CH) are prominent. { 'ar star }

R tectonite [PETR] A tectonite in which the fabric is believed to have resulted from rotation. { 'är 'tek-tə,nīt } RTF See resistance transfer factor.

RTG See radioisotope thermoelectric generator.

r-theta navigation See omnibearing-distance navigation. { 'är thād·ə ,nav·ə'gā·shən }

RTL See resistor-transistor logic.

RTTY See radioteletype.

Ru See ruthenium.

rubber [ORG CHEM] A natural, synthetic, or modified high polymer with elastic properties and, after vulcanization, elastic recovery. { 'rəb·ər }

rubber accelerator [ORG CHEM] A substance that increases the speed of curing of rubber, such as thiocarbanilide. { 'rəb. ər ak'sel ə,rād ər }

rubber adhesive [MATER] An adhesive made with a rubber base by using natural or synthetic rubber in an evaporative solvent; a tacky mixture of rubber and filler material, as used on pressure-sensitive tapes; or rubber-solvent-catalyst mixtures (usually two-part) that cure in place. { 'rəb ər ad, hē ziv }

rubber banding [COMPUT SCI] In computer graphics, the moving of a line or object, with one end held fixed in position. { |rəb·ər |band·in |

rubber-base paint [MATER] A paint in which chlorinated rubber or synthetic latex is the nonvolatile vehicle. { 'rəb-ər ¦bās 'pānt }

rubber belt [DES ENG] A conveyor belt that consists essentially of a rubber-covered fabric; fabric is cotton, or nylon or other synthetic fiber, with steel-wire reinforcement. { 'rəb-ər 'belt }

rubber blanket [ENG] A rubber sheet used as a functional die in rubber forming. { 'rəb ər 'blan kət }

rubber cement [MATER] An adhesive composed of unvulcanized rubber in an organic solvent. { 'rəbər si ment }

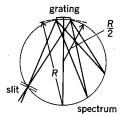
rubber-covered steel conveyor [DES ENG] A steel conveyor band with a cover of rubber bonded to the steel. { 'rəb ər 'kəv ərd 'stēl kən,vā·ər }

rubber fiber [MATER] A fiber composed of natural or synthetic rubber; used to make elastic yarn for clothing. { 'rəb-ər

rubber foam See rubber sponge. { 'rəb·ər 'fōm }

rubber hydrochloride [ORG CHEM] White, thermoplastic hydrochloric acid derivative of rubber; water-insoluble powder or clear film, soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons; softens at 110-120°C; used for protective coverings, food packaging, shower curtains, and rainwear. { 'rəb ər ,hī drə klor,īd }

ROWLAND CIRCLE



R represents a radius of the circle of which the curved surface of the grating forms a part. R/2 represents a radius of the Rowland circle. The camera may be located anywhere on this