

WAVELYNX EX. 1021, Pg. 1 WaveLynx Technologies v. ASSA Abloy, IPR2023-01018 On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. (Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)

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

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### INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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### WAVELYNX EX. 1021, Pg. 2 WaveLynx Technologies v. ASSA Abloy, IPR2023-01018

#### 202 Batrachoididae

### BATRACHOIDIFORMES

STREET, STREET



tlantic midshipman (Porichthys incoissimus), about 8 inches 9 centimeters) long. (After D. S. 9 ordan) Batrachoididae [VERT ZOO] The single family of the order Batrachoidiformes. { ba·trə'koi·də de }

Batrachoidiformes [VERT ZOO] The toadfishes, an order of teleostean fishes in the subclass Actinopterygii. { ,ba·tra,koi· də'for mez }

batt [MATER] A blanket of insulating material usually 16 inches (41 centimeters) wide and 3 to 6 inches (8 to 15 centimeters) thick, used to insulate building walls and roofs. MIN ENG] A thin layer of coal occurring in the lower part of shale strata that lie above and close to a coal bed. { bat }

batted work [ENG] A hand-dressed stone surface scored from top to bottom in narrow parallel strokes (usually 8-10 per inch or 20-25 per centimeter) by use of a batting tool. { 'bad od work }

batten [AERO ENG] Metal, wood, or plastic panels laced to the envelope of a blimp in the nose cone to add rigidity to the nose and provide a good point of attachment for mooring. [BUILD] 1. A sawed timber strip of specific dimension-usually 7 inches (18 centimeters) broad, less than 4 inches (10 centimeters) thick, and more than 6 feet (1.8 meters) long-used for outside walls of houses, flooring, and such. 2. A strip of wood nailed across a door or other structure made of parallel boards to strengthen it and prevent warping. 3. See furring. { 'bat-on }

battenberg [TEXT] A coarse type of renaissance lace made from linen braid tape and linen thread. { 'bat on, borg }

**batten door** [BUILD] A wood door without stiles which is constructed of vertical boards held together by horizontal battens on the back side. Also known as ledged door. { 'bat-on dor }

battened column [CIV ENG] A column consisting of two longitudinal shafts, rigidly connected to each other by batten plates. { 'bat ond 'käl om }

battened wall [BUILD] A wall to which battens have been affixed. Also known as strapped wall. { 'bat ond 'wol }

batten plate [CIV ENG] A rectangular plate used to connect two parallel structural steel members by riveting or welding. { 'bat on ,plat } batten roll [BUILD] In metal roofing, a roll joint formed over

a triangular-shaped wood piece. Also known as conical roll. { 'bat·ən ,rol }

batten seam [BUILD] A seam in metal roofing which is formed around a wood strip. { 'bat on sem }

Batten system [COMPUT SCI] A system of information retrieval that uses cards in which holes have been punched. Also known as Cordonnier system; peekaboo system. [ 'bat on sistam }

batter [CIV ENG] A uniformly steep slope in a retaining wall or pier; inclination is expressed as 1 foot horizontally per vertical unit (in feet). { 'bad·ər }

batter board [CIV ENG] Horizontal boards nailed to corner posts located just outside the corners of a proposed building to assist in the accurate layout of foundation and excavation lines. { 'bad·ər ,bord }

batter brace [CIV ENG] A diagonal brace which reinforces one end of a truss. Also known as batter post. { 'bad ər brās } battered-child syndrome [MED] A clinical condition in young children due to serious physical abuse, generally from a parent or foster parent. { 'bad-ərd 'chīld 'sin,drōm }

batter level [ENG] A device for measuring the inclination of a slope. { 'bad·ər lev·əl }

batter pile [CIV ENG] A pile driven at an inclination to the vertical to provide resistance to horizontal forces. Also known as brace pile; spur pile. { 'bad·ər ,pīl }

batter post [CIV ENG] 1. A post at one side of a gateway or at a corner of a building for protection against vehicles. 2. See batter brace. { 'bad ər post }

batter stick [CIV ENG] A tapered board which is hung verti-cally and used to test the batter of a wall surface. { 'bad ər stik }

battery [CHEM ENG] A series of distillation columns or other processing equipment operated as a single unit. [ELEC] A direct-current voltage source made up of one or more units that convert chemical, thermal, nuclear, or solar energy into electrical energy. [ORD] A group of guns or other weapons, such as mortars, machine guns, artillery pieces, or of searchlights, set up under one tactical commander in a certain area. { 'bad-ərē 1

battery amalgamation [MET] Amalgamation by means of

Baumé hydrometer scale

mercury placed in the mortar box of a stamp battery. { 'bada rē ə mal·gə'mā·shən }

battery assay [MIN ENG] An assay of samples taken from Ora as crushed in a stamp battery. { 'bad  $\Im r\bar{e}$  'as,  $\bar{a}$  } battery charger [ELEC] A rectifier unit used to change all

nating to direct power for charging a storage battery. Alsa hatting to uncer power for the transformed on a terminal of a denies

spring jaws that can be quickly snapped on a terminal of a device such as a battery, to which a temporary wire connection desired. { 'bad ore klip }

battery command periscope [OPTICS] An optical instrument consisting of dual telescope tubes positioned vertically on common mounting; it provides periscopic vision for the observer, and may be used to observe artillery fire. { 'bad are kə¦mand 'per·ə, skop }

battery depolarizer See depolarizer. { 'bad·ə·rē ,dē'pōl·ə,tīz ar }

battery electrolyte [PHYS CHEM] A liquid, paste, or other conducting medium in a battery, in which the flow of electric current takes place by migration of ions. { 'bad ore i'le trə,līt }

battery eliminator [ELECTR] A device which supplies elect tron tubes with voltage from electric power supply mains 'bad·ə·rē ə'lim·ə,nād·ər }

battery limits [CHEM ENG] An area in a refinery or chemical plant encompassing a processing unit or battery of units along with their related utilities and services. { 'bad ore, lim ots} battery manganese See manganese dioxide. { 'bad ore man gə,nēs }

battery of genes [GEN] The set of producer genes which activated when a particular sensor gene activates its set of integrator genes. { 'bad·ə·rē əv 'jēnz }

battery, overvoltage, ringing, supervision, coding, hybrid and test access See BORSCHT. { 'bad ərē 'ö vər',völ·tij 'tij in super'vizhen 'kod in 'hi brid en 'test ak ses } battery reefs See Kimberley reefs. { 'bad ə rē rēfs }

battery separator [ELEC] An insulating plate inserted be tween the positive and negative plates of a battery to prevent them from touching. { 'bad > re , sep >, rad > r }

Battey disease [MED] A tuberculosislike disease of human caused by Mycobacterium intracellulare. { 'bad e di'zez } **batting tool** [ENG] A mason's chisel usually 3-4% inches (7.6–11.4 centimeters) wide, used to dress stone to a striated surface. { 'bad•in, tül }

battlefield recovery [ORD] Removal of disabled or aban doned material, either enemy or friendly, from the battlefield and moving it to a recovery collecting point or to a maintenance or supply establishment. { 'bad·əl,fēld ri'kəv·rē }

battleship [NAV ARCH] One of a class of heaviest and most extensively armed and armored vessels, with at least 10-inch (25-centimeter) armor plating and guns of 12-inch (30-centimeter) or larger caliber. { 'bad-ol,ship }

[ELEC] Switch for short-circuiting safety interbattle short locks and lighting a red warning light. { 'bad-əl short } battle sight [ORD] A predetermined sight setting, carried of a weapon, that enables the firer to engage targets effectively battle ranges when conditions do not permit exact sight setting { 'bad əl sīt }

batture [GEOL] An elevation of the bed of a river under the surface of the water; sometimes used to signify the same ele vation when it has risen above the surface. { ba'tur }

baud [COMMUN] A unit of telegraph signaling speed equal the number of code elements (pulses and spaces) per second twice the number of pulses per second. Also known as un pulse. { bod }

Baudot code [COMMUN] A teleprinter code that uses a con bination of five or six marking and spacing intervals of equa duration for each character. { bo'do kod }

baulk [ARCHEO] A strip of earth left in place between trenches of an archeological dig to permit study of the stratig raphy of the area as long as possible. { bok } Baumé hydrometer scale [PHYS CHEM] A calibration scale

for liquids that is reducible to specific gravity by the following Bé. { bō'mā hī'dräm•əd•ər ,skāl }

### BAUDOT CODE



The five-unit stop-start telegraph code, seven-unit code pattern. This combination represents letter F

## WAVELYNX EX. 1021, Pg. 3 WaveLynx Technologies v. ASSA Abloy, IPR2023-01018

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Bautz-Morgi clusters of g which the cl I in which t brighter than klas ə fə, kā bauxite [PE brown rock num hydrox silt, iron hyc cial source c bauxite trea in which a v of bauxite; particularly ('bok,sīt tr bauxitizatio mary alumii sə də zā shə bavenite See Baveno twii cable in fel surface are viduals. { baxis [CRY izontally, ri the rotation direction in tectonic trar bay TAERO an aircraft. beams or co of the laure tenna array. 1. A body of in a recess i from the se transient m whose appe a bay of the Bayard-Alp tion vacuur signed to n ion collectc bay bar See bay barrier projecting f the bay's ci ē ər ) bayberry to the allsp tree; Jamai genus Myri bayberry ta bayberry v from boilin soaps, med myrtle wax bay delta

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# command shell

### comedo

tively shortening a length of cable, wire rope, or chain by means of two jaws which close when one pulls on a ring. 2. See puller. { 'kəm ə,loŋ |

comedo [MED] A collection of sebaceous material and keratin retained in the hair follicle and excretory duct of the sebaceous gland, whose surface is covered with a black dot caused by oxidation of sebum at the follicular orifice. Also known as blackhead. { 'kä·mə,dō }

comedocarcinoma [MED] A type of adenocarcinoma of the breast in which the ducts are filled with cells which, when expressed from the cut surface, resemble comedos. { kä·mə· do.kärs·ən'o·mə }

comendite [GEOL] A white, sodic rhyolite containing alkalic amphibole or pyroxene. { kə'men,dīt } comes [ASTRON] The smaller star in a binary system. Also

known as companion. { 'ko,mez }

Comesomatidae [INV ZOO] A family of free-living nematodes in the superfamily Comesomatoidea found as deposit feeders on soft bottom sediments. { komp so mad a, de }

Comesomatoidea [INV ZOO] A superfamily of marine nematodes in the order Chromadorida distinguished by their wide multispiral amphids that make at least two complete turns. { kō·mə·sō·mə<sup>i</sup>toid·ē·ə }

comet [ASTRON] A nebulous celestial body having a fuzzy head surrounding a bright nucleus, one of two major types of bodies moving in closed orbits about the sun; in comparison with the planets, the comets are characterized by their more eccentric orbits and greater range of inclination to the ecliptic. { 'käm•ət

cometary kilometric radiation [ASTRON] Radio waves detected by space probes encountering Comet Halley, consisting of several different emission patterns ranging from intense, sporadic bursts of broad-band noise to continuously rising and falling tones. { 'käm·ə,ter·ē 'kil·ə',me·trik ,rād·ē'ā·shən }

cometary nebula [ASTRON] A fan-shaped reflection nebula that resembles a comet in appearance. { 'käm·ə, ter·ē 'neb·yə· 12 }

comet family [ASTRON] Those short-period comets whose aphelia correspond closely to Jupiter's orbit. { 'käm ət fam-1ē }

comet group [ASTRON] A division of comets on the basis of their period; the short-period group (periods of less than 200 years) contains orbits that show a strong preference for the plan of the solar system; the planes of long-period comets are randomly distributed. { 'käm·ət ,grüp }

comfort chart [ENG] A diagram showing curves of relative humidity and effective temperature superimposed upon rectangular coordinates of wet-bulb temperature and dry-bulb temperature. { 'kəm·fərt ,chärt }

comfort control [ENG] Control of temperature, humidity, flow, and composition of air by using heating and air-condition-ing systems, ventilators, or other systems to increase the comfort of people in an enclosure. { 'kəmrfərt kən'trōl } comfort curve [ENG] A line drawn on a graph of air temper-

ature versus some function of humidity (usually wet-bulb temperature or relative humidity) to show the varying conditions under which the average sedentary person feels the same degree of comfort; a curve of constant comfort. { 'kəm fərt, kərv } comfort index See temperature-humidity index. { 'kəm fərt in deks )

comfort standard See comfort zone. { 'kəm fərt stan dərd } comfort temperature [MECH ENG] Any one of the indexes in which air temperatures have been adjusted to represent human comfort or discomfort under prevailing conditions of temperature, humidity, radiation, and wind. { 'kəm fərt tem prə chər } comfort zone [ENG] The ranges of indoor temperature, hu-midity, and air movement, under which most persons enjoy mental and physical well-being. Also known as comfort standard. { 'kəm fərt zön }

comic-strip oriented image [GRAPHICS] A microfilm image whose top and bottom are parallel to the outer, long edge of the film. { |käm·ik, strip, or ē, ent-əd im·ij } COMIT [сомрит sci] A user-oriented, general-purpose, sym-

bol-manipulation programming language for computers.

'kō,mit Comleyan [GEOL] Lower Cambrian geologic time. { 'kämlā•ən l

comlognet [COMMUN] A long-line data-transmission network for rapid processing and distribution of logistic information at a computer-equipped automatic switching center { käm läg,net }

[;käm;lag,net] **comma** [Acous] The difference between the larger and smaller whole tones in the just scale, corresponding to a first comma quency ratio of 81/80. { 'käm·ə }

quency ratio of \$1/80. [ Kain o ] command [COMPUT SCI] A signal that initiates a predeter. mined type of computer operation that is defined by an instrucmined type of computer operation that to be a listing tion. [CONT SYS] An independent signal in a feedback control to the dependent signals are controlled system, from which the dependent signals are controlled in system, non which the expanded of the process of military command and control [sys ENG] The process of military command and control [sys ENG] The process of military commences identifying prioritizing the process of military commences in the process of the process of military commences in the process of the proces of the pro

command and control is a biographic structure in the second structure is the s commanders and civinal manages to the sector of the sector and tactical objectives by exercising autors a beautors and tactical objectives by exercising autors and tactical objectives by exercising autors are set of the sector achieving strategic and tactical operations of autors ity and direction over human and material resources by utilizing a variety of computer-based and computer-controlled system a variety of computer vasco and compare to the systems many driven by decision-theoretic methods, tools, and tech niques. Abbreviated  $C^2$ . { kə'mand ən kən'tröl }

command code See operation code. { kə'mand kod } command control See command guidance. { kə'mand kən.tröl }

command, control, and communications [SYS ENG] Aver. sion of command and control in which the role of communer tions equipment is emphasized. Abbreviated  $C^3$ . {  $k_{2}$ 'mand kən'trol ən kə, myü•ne kā•shənz }

command, control, communications, and intelligence ENG] A version of command and control in which the roles communications equipment and intelligence are emphasized Abbreviated C<sup>3</sup>I. { kə'mand kən'tröl kə,myü'nə'kā shənz a in'tel·ə·jəns }

command control program [COMPUT SCI] The interface be tween a time-sharing computer and its users by means of which they can create, edit, save, delete, and execute their programs, { kə'mand kən,tröl ,prö·grəm }

command destruct [CONT SYS] A command control system that destroys a flightborne test rocket or a guided missile, actuated by the safety officer whenever the vehicle's performance indicates a safety hazard. { kə'mand di'strəkt } command-driven program [COMPUT SCI] A computer pa

gram that accepts command words and statements typed in by the user. { kə¦mand ,driv•ən 'prö•grəm }

command guidance [AERO ENG] The guidance of a missile rocket, or spacecraft by means of electronic signals set a receiving devices in the vehicle. [ENG] A type of electronic guidance of guided missiles or other guided aircraft wherein signals or pulses sent out by an operator cause the guided object to fly a directed path. Also known as command control. [ kə'mand .gīd·əns ]

command interpreter [COMPUT SCI] A program that proc esses commands and other input and output from an active terminal in a time-sharing system. [ kə'mand in'tərprətər] command language [COMPUT SCI] The language of an op erating system, through which the users of a data-processing system describe the requirements of their tasks to that system. Also known as job control language. [kə'mand,laŋ'gwi] command level [COMPUT SCI] The ability to control a'com-puter's operating system through the use of commands, and mally available only to command and the use of commands. mally available only to computer operators. { kə'mand ler əl }

command list See CLIST. { kə'mand ,list }

- command mode [COMPUT SCI] The status of a terminal in time-sharing environment enabling the programmer to use the command control program. { kə'mand möd }
- command module [AERO ENG] The spacecraft module carries the crew, the main communication and telemetry equi ment, and the reentry capsule during cruising flight. {k3 main main iii] ,mäj·ül }

command net [ORD] The several points that may excite control over airborne guided missiles. [kə'mand net] command processor [COMPUT sci] A computer progra that converts a limited number of user commands into them chine commands that direct the operating system. Also know

as command shell. { kə¦mand 'prä,ses-ər } command pulses [ELECTR] The electrical representation bit values of 1 or 0 which control input/output doring { kə'mand pəl·səs }

command set [COMMUN] A radio set used to receive or commands, as between one aircraft and another or between aircraft and the ground. { kə'mand set }

command shell See command processor. { kə'mand'i bel

## WAVELYNX EX. 1021, Pg. 4 WaveLynx Technologies v. ASSA Abloy, IPR2023-01018

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## packstone

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intervening island arc system. { pə'sif ik ,tīp ,känt ən'ent əl 'mär•ion )

Pacinian corpuscle [ANAT] An encapsulated lamellar sensory nerve ending that functions as a kinesthetic receptor. { pə'chin·ē·ən 'kor·pə·səl }

pack [COMPUT SCI] To reduce the amount of storage required to hold information by changing the method of encoding the data. [IND ENG] To provide protection for an article or group of articles against physical damage during shipment; packing is accomplished by placing articles in a shipping container, and blocking, bracing, and cushioning them when necessary, or by strapping the articles or containers on a pallet or skid. [MIN ENG] 1. A pillar built in the waste area or roadside within a mine to support the mine roof; constructed from loose stones and dirt. 2. Waste rock or timber used to support the roof or underground workings or used to fill excavations. Also known as fill. [OCEANOGR] See pack ice. [ORD] Part of a parachute assembly in which the canopy and shroud lines are folded and

carried. Also known as pack assembly. { pak } package [COMPUT SCI] A program that is written for a general and widely used application in such a way that its usefulness is not impaired by the problems of data or organization of a particular user. { pak·ij } packaged circuit See rescap. { 'pak·ijd 'sər·kət } packaged magnetron [ELECTR] Integral structure compris-

ing a magnetron, its magnetic circuit, and its output matching device. { 'pak•ijd 'mag•nə,trän }

package freight [IND ENG] Freight shipped in lots insufficient to fill a complete car; billed by the unit instead of by the carload. { 'pak·ij ,frāt }

package power reactor [NUC PHYS] A small nuclear power plant designed to be crated in packages small enough for transportation to remote locations. { 'pak-ij 'pau-ər rē, ak-tər }

packaging [ELEC] The process of physically locating, connecting, and protecting devices or components. { 'pak-ə-jiŋ } packaging density [ELECTR] The number of components per unit volume in a working system or subsystem. { 'pak-ə-jiŋ den-sad-ē

pack artillery [ORD] Artillery weapons designed for transport in sections by animals or delivery by parachute; the weapon and carriage are partially disassembled for transport and reassembled for firing from ground positions. { 'pak ar'til ərē }

pack assembly See pack. { 'pak ə,sem blē } pack builder [MIN ENG] 1. One who builds packs or pack walls. 2. In anthracite and bituminous coal mining, one who fills worked-out rooms, from which coal has been mined, with rock, slate, or other waste to prevent caving of walls and roofs, or who builds rough walls and columns of loose stone, heavy boards, timber, or coal along haulageways and passageways and in rooms where coal is being mined to prevent caving of roof or walls during mining operations. Also known as packer; pillar man; timber packer; waller. { 'pak ,bild ər }

pack carburizing [MET] A method of surface hardening of steel in which parts are packed in a steel box with the carburizing compound and heated to elevated temperatures. { 'pak 'kär· bə,rīz·in }

packed bed [CHEM ENG] A fixed layer of small particles or objects arranged in a vessel to promote intimate contact between gases, vapors, liquids, solids, or various combinations thereof; used in catalysis, ion exchange, sand filtration, distillation, absorption, and mixing. { 'pakt 'bed }

packed decimal [COMPUT SCI] A means of representing two digits per character, to reduce space and increase transmission speed. { 'pakt 'des məl }

packed tower [CHEM ENG] A fractionating or absorber tower filled with small objects (packing) to bring about intimate con-tact between rising fluid (vapor or liquid) and falling liquid. { 'pakt 'taù-ər }

packed tube [CHEM ENG] A pipe or tube filled with highheat-capacity granular material; used to heat gases when tubes are externally heated. { 'pakt 'tüb }

packer [ENG] A device that is inserted into a hole being grouted to prevent return of the grout around the injection pipe. [MIN ENG] See pack builder. [PETRO ENG] See production packer. { 'pak-ər } packer fluid [PETRO ENG] Fluid inserted in the annulus be-

tween the tubing and casing above a packer in order to reduce pressure differentials between the formation and the inside of the casing and across the packer. { 'pak-ər iflü-əd }

packer test [PETRO ENG] A pressure test of a sealed zone in

a well. { paktor, its, j packet [BIOL] A cluster of organisms in the form of a tube resulting from cell division in three planes. [COMMUN] short section of data of fixed length that is transmitted as a unit [PHYS] See wave packet. { 'pak·ət }

[PHYS] See wave packet. 1 parts, packet gland [INV ZOO] A cluster of gland cells opening through the epidermis of nemertines. { 'pak-ət gland ] packet switching See packet transmission. { 'pak-at switch iŋ }

packet transmission [COMMUN] Transmission of standard ized packets of data over transmission lines in a fraction of a second by networks of high-speed switching computers had have the message packets stored in fast-access core memory Also known as packet switching. { 'pak-ət tranz, mish-ən **pack hardening** [MET] A process of heat treating in which the workpiece is packed in a metal box together with carbo naceous material; carbon penetration is proportional to the length of heating; after treatment the workpiece is reheated and quenched. { 'pak ,hard . >n.in }

pack ice [OCEANOGR] Any area of sea ice, except fast ice. composed of a heterogeneous mixture of ice of varying ages and sizes, and formed by the packing together of pieces of floating ice. Also known as ice canopy; ice pack; pack. { 'pak is packing [CRYSTAL] Arrangement of atoms or ions in a crystal lattice. [ENG] See stuffing. [ENG ACOUS] Excessive cro ing of carbon particles in a carbon microphone, produced by excessive pressure or by fusion particles due to excessive cur rent, and causing lowered resistance and sensitivity. [GEOL The arrangement of solid particles in a sediment or in sedimer tary rock. [GRAPHICS] Paper used as a layer under the image or impression cylinder in letterpress printing or under the place or blanket in lithographic printing in order to produce suitable pressure. [MET] In powder metallurgy, a material in which compacts are embedded during presintering or sintering opentions. { 'pak·in }

packing density [COMPUT SCI] The amount of information per unit of storage medium, as characters per inch on tape, bin per inch or drum, or bits per square inch in photographic stor [ELECTR] The number of devices or gates per unit area of a integrated circuit. [GEOL] A measure of the extent to w the grains of a sedimentary rock occupy the gross volume of the rock in contrast to the spaces between the grains; equal to the cumulative grain-intercept length along a traverse in a thin see tion. { 'pak·iŋ den·səd·ē }

**packing fraction** [NUC PHYS] The quantity (M - A)/A, when M is the mass of an atom in atomic mass units and A is its atomic number. { 'pak·iŋ ,frak·shən }

packing house [FOOD ENG] 1. A food processing plant early requiring the use of refrigeration. 2. A building in which livestock are slaughtered and processed, and the meat product and by-products are packed. { 'pak-in', hau's } packing house pitch [MATER] Dark-brown to black by duct residue from manufacturing soap and candle stock of refining vegetable oils, refuse, or wool grease; soluble in national and carbon disulfide; used to make paints, varnishes, and a solution of the solution of t paper, and in marine caulking and waterproofing. Also know

as fatty-acid pitch. { 'pak-iŋ, haus, pich } **packing index** [CRYSTAL] The volume of ion divided by volume of the unit cell in a crystal. { 'pak-iŋ, indeks] **packing proximity** [GEOL] In a sedimentary rock, an estim of the number of grains that are in contact with adjacents vquat to the total percentage of grain-to-grain contacts are traverse measured on a thin section. {'paking prak,sima packing radius [CRYSTAL] One-half the smallest appre-distance of atoms or ions { !paking radius appredistance of atoms or ions. { 'pak-in, rād-ē-əs }

packing ring See piston ring. { 'pak-iŋ, riŋ } packing routine [COMPUT SCI] A subprogram which co presses data so as to eliminate blanks and reduce the s

needed for a file. { 'pak-iŋ rü,tēn } pack rolling [MET] Hot rolling of two or more sheets of their weight packed together; a thin surface oxide film prevents their we { 'pak ,röl·iŋ }

packsand [PETR] A very fine-grained sandstone bar loosely consolidated by a slight calcareous cement that it readily cut by a spade. { 'pak,sand } packstone [PETR] A sedimentary carbonate rock whose packstone [FETR] A sedimentary carbonate rock whose ular material is arranged in a self-supporting framew also contains some material also contains some matrix of calcareous mud. ['paksi

## WAVELYNX EX. 1021, Pg. 5 WaveLynx Technologies v. ASSA Abloy, IPR2023-01018

# paraxonic

between this axis and the tangent to the trajectory are for all points on the trajectory. { par'ak sē əl trə'jek trē } for an point zoo] Pertaining to a state or condition **onic** [VERT ZOO] Pertaining to a state or condition **near** the axis of the foot lies between the third and fourth **near** ('narrak'sän'ik')

therein the axis on the root lies between the third and fourth { harak'sanik } drata [ Inv zoo] A name proposed for a subkingdom of mais which includes the sponges (Porifera) **208** Which includes the sponges (Porifera). { 'parə'zō'ə } **method** [METEOROL] A method of testing for insta-in which a displacement is made from a steady state under semption that only the parcel or parcels displacement supplies that only the parcel or parcels displaced are the assumption that only the parcel or parcels displaced are hered, the environment remaining unchanged. { 'pärsəl metrad } herment [MATER] 1. The skin of a goat or sheep that has been reated so that it can be used to write upon. 2. A drawing then text on this material. { 'parchment }

written text on this material. { 'parch mant }

chment paper [MATER] Paper that has been manufactured that is appearance resembles parchment. { 'parch-mont, pā-

reporte [PHARM] Camphorated opium tincture, a prepara-ter of opium, camphor, benzoic acid, anise oil, glycerin, and dured alcohol; used mainly as an antiperistaltic. { 'par-a'gor-

prelasauridae [PALEON] A family of large, heavy-boned restrial reptiles of the late Permian, assigned to the order Cotylosauria. { pə'rī·ə'sör·ə'dē }

arenchyma [BoT] A tissue of higher plants consisting of higher gells with thin walls that are agents of photosynthesis and tonage: abundant in leaves, roots, and the pulp of fruit, and tonad also in leaves and stems. [HISTOL] The specialized epithelial portion of an organ, as contrasted with the supporting connective tissue and nutritive framework. { pə'reŋ·kə·mə } nchymal jaundice [MED] Any of various forms of jaunfice in which the disease is due in part to damaged liver cells. {pa'ren.kəməl 'jon dəs }

parenchymella See diploblastula. { po¦reŋ·kəˈmel·ə } parenchymula [INV ZOO] The flagellate larva of calcinean onges in which there is a cavity filled with gelatinous connective tissue. { par oŋ kim yo lo }

parent [COMPUT SCI] An element that precedes a given ele-Meatin a data structure. [NUC PHYS] A radionuclide that upon disintegration yields a specified nuclide, the daughter, either directly, or indirectly as a later member of a radioactive series. **WANT MECH]** If an *n*-electron state is written as a sum of products of 1-electron states and (n - 1)-electron states, the n = 1)-electron states are called the parents of the *n*-electron 'per-ant }

tental imprinting [GEN] The condition whereby the extent d gene expression depends upon the sex of the parent that smits the gene. Also known as genomic imprinting. tren tal 'im, print in }

mentalmagma [GEOL] The naturally occurring mobile rock erial from which a particular igneous rock solidified or from Nich another magma was derived. { pə'rent-əl 'mag-mə }

for one or more derivatives; for example, ethane is the at compound for ethyl alcohol and ethyl acetate. { 'perkäm, paund }

[MED] Outside the intestine; not via the alimentary {pər'ent·ə·rəl }

A person who represents essential but cessarily ideal attributes of a father or mother and who is bject of the attitudes and responses of an individual in a in child relationship. { 'per ont , fig yor }

**the notation** see Polish notation. { pə'ren thə (fue no'ta shan )

traterial [GEOL] The unconsolidated mineral or ormaterial [GEOL] The unconsolidated material material from which the true soil develops. { 'per-ant

n metal See base metal. { 'per-ont med-ol } n name [CHEM] That part of a chemical compound's form which the set of the se From which the name of a derivative comes; for example, the parent name for ethanol. { 'per-ant, nām } Tock

[GEOL] 1. The rock mass from which parent

MED 1. The rock mass from which parts [MED] 1. The rock mass from which parts [MED] 1. A slight paralysis. 2. Incomplete loss of media [MED] The Meakness of a limb. { po'rē-sos } media [MED] Tingling, crawling, or burning sensation

(MED] Tingling, Ganne (Jaros' the zho) tay (Jaros' the zho) tay (DND ENG) The principle that in most activities

a small fraction (around 20%) of the total activity accounts for a large fraction (around 80%) of the result. Also known as rule of 80-20. { pə'rēd·õz ,lo }

Pareulepidae [INV ZOO] A monogeneric family of errantian polychaete annelids. { ,par·yü'lep·ə,dē }

parfocal eyepieces [OPTICS] Eyepieces whose lower focal points lie in the same plane, so that they can be interchanged without changing the focus of the instrument with which they are used. { pär'fō·kəl 'ī,pēs·əz }

parging [CIV ENG] A thin coating of mortar or plaster on a brick or stone surface. { 'pärj·iŋ }

parhelic circle [ASTRON] A halo consisting of a faint white circle passing through the sun and running parallel to the horizon for as much as 360° of azimuth. Also known as mock sun ring. { pär'hē·lik }

parhelion [ASTRON] Either of two colored luminous spots that appear at points 22° (or somewhat more) on both sides of the sun and at the same elevation as the sun; the solar counterpart of the lunar paraselene. Also known as mock sun; sun dog. { pär'hēl·yən }

parhelium See parahelium. { pär'hē·lē·əm }

Parian cement [MATER] Gypsum plaster containing borax, which dries to a hard finish. { 'parēən si,ment }

parietal [ANAT] Of or situated on the wall of an organ or other body structure. [BOT] Of a plant part, having a peripheral location or orientation; in particular, attached to the main wall of an ovary. { pə'rī·əd·əl }

parietal block See intraventricular heart block. { pə'rī·əd·əl bläk }

parietal bone [ANAT] The bone that forms the side and roof of the cranium. { pə'rī əd əl bön } parietal cell [HISTOL] One of the peripheral, hydrochloric

acid-secreting cells in the gastric fundic glands. Also known as acid cell; delomorphous cell; oxyntic cell. { pə'rī·əd·əl ,sel } Parietales [BOT] An order of plants in the Englerian system;

families are placed in the order Violales in other systems. { pə,rī·ə'tā·lēz } parietal lobe [ANAT] The cerebral lobe of the brain above the

lateral cerebral sulcus and behind the central sulcus. { pə'rī-{ dol. lob }

parietal peritoneum [ANAT] The portion of the peritoneum lining the interior of the body wall. { pə'rī əd əl per ə tə'nē əm }

parietal pleura [ANAT] The pleura lining the inner surface of the thoracic cavity. { pə'rī əd əl 'plùr ə } paring [MECH ENG] A method of wood turning in which the

piece is trimmed or reduced in size by cutting or shaving thin<sup>5</sup>

sections from the surface. { 'pering } paring chisel [DES ENG] A long-handled chisel used to pare wood manually. { 'perin, chiz:•] } paring gouge [DES ENG] A long, thin concave woodworker's

gouge with the cutting edge beveled on the inside of the blade. 'per in gauj }

parisite [MINERAL] (Ce,La)<sub>2</sub>Ca(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>F<sub>2</sub> A brownish-yellow secondary mineral composed of a carbonate and a fluoride of calcium, cerium, and lanthanum. { 'par-ə,sīt }

parison [ENG] A hollow plastic tube from which a bottle or other hollow object is blow-molded. { 'par-ə-sən }

parison swell [ENG] In blow molding, the ratio of the crosssectional area of the parison to that of the die opening. { 'parə·sən ,swel }

parity [COMPUT SCI] The use of a self-checking code in a computer employing binary digits in which the total number of 1's or 0's in each permissible code expression is always even or always odd. [MATH] Two integers have the same parity if they are both even or both odd. [QUANT MECH] A physical property of a wave function which specifies its behavior under an inversion, that is, under simultaneous reflection of all three spatial coordinates through the origin; if the wave function is unchanged by inversion, its parity is 1 (or even); if the function is changed only in sign, its parity is -1 (or odd). Also known as space reflection symmetry. { 'par od e }

parity bit [COMMUN] An additional nondata bit that is attached to a set of data bits to check their validity; it is set so that the sum of one-bits in the augmented set is always odd or always even. { 'par·əd·ē .bit }

parity check See odd-even check. { 'par od e, chek }

parity conservation See conservation of parity. { 'par·əd·ē kän·sər'vā·shən }