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MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

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IPR2023-00527



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WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language, unabridged: a Merriam-Webster/editor in chief, Philip Babcock Gove and the Merriam-Webster editorial staff.
p. cm.
ISBN 978-0-87779-201-7 (buckram)
1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Gove, Philip Babcock, 1902–1972. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
PE1625.W36 1993
423-dc20

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MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

55 56 57 QKY 09 08 07

(an *inept* translation) and carries a suggestion of futility or absurdity (by what *inept* logic must we bow to our creation if it be a machine and spurn it as "unreal" if it happens to be a painting or a poem? —Lewis Mumford). MALADROIT may be used to describe remarks or actions that are out of place, ill-timed, or tasteless and that cause embarrassment or resentment, or persons responsible for them (Lloyd George, though a brilliant statesman, was often a *maladroit* politician—Malcolm Thomson). GAUCHE also describes a person or something he says or does and often refers to a general tendency to be ill at ease from shyness, inexperience, or lack of breeding, and to increase one's discomfiture by inappropriate acts or remarks (these *gauche* characters just don't know the rules of the game —John Farrelly) (that shy, rather *gauche* fellow, slinking nervously about the corridors —H.J. Laski). UNGAINLY indicates a hard long straight limbs and was very awkward in the use of them —Anthony Trollope). LUMBERING describes one that is at all, with real or apparent difficulty (so that his slow *lumbering* pace would not be left behind by the faster bonbons —H.L. Mencken). GAWKY suggests graceless proportions and the self-consciousness often attendant on such an appearance (one of these abrupt, rather *gawky* women, all hands and feet —Valentine Williams).

awkward age *n* : the age of early adolescence usu. characterized by awkwardness and shyness

awk-ward-ly *adv* : in an awkward manner: **a** : CLUMSILY **b** : EMBARRASSINGLY

awk-ward-ness \-nəs\ *n* -ES : the quality or state of being awkward: **a** : lack of dexterity or skill : CLUMSINESS (a puppy's —) **b** : lack of ease or grace : INELEGANCE (the — of his prose style) **c** : lack of composure : EMBARRASSMENT (the silence conveyed to neither any sense of — —Thomas Hardy) (a something that is awkward (conscious of these minor —es and disfigurements —Geoffrey Grigson)

awkward squad *n* : a group of inept recruits undergoing special drill

awl \'ȯl\ *n* -S [ME *al*, fr. OE *æl*; akin to OHG *āla* awl, ON *alr*, (assumed) Goth *ēla* (whence Lith *yla*), Skt *ārā*] : a pointed instrument for marking surfaces or piercing small holes (as in leather or wood), the blade being differently shaped and pointed for different uses



1 awl, 2 sewing awl

AWL *abbr* absent with leave

awless *var of* AWLESS

awl-shaped \'ȯ,ₑ\ *adj* : shaped like an awl; *specif* : linear and tapering to a fine point (an *awl-shaped* onion leaf)

awl-wort \'ȯl,wərt, -ˌwȯrt\ *n* -S [*awl* + *wort*] : a small aquatic plant (*Subularia aquatica*) of the family Cruciferae with tufted awl-shaped leaves and minute white flowers

aw-mous \'ȯməs, 'ōm-\ *n, pl* **awmous** [ME (northern dial.) *almous, almus, awmus* — more at ALMOUS] *Scot* : ALMS

awn \'ȯn\ *n* -S [ME *awne*, fr. OE *agen* ear of grain, of Scand origin; akin to ON *ögn* chaff, akin to OE *egenu* chaff, Goth *ahana*, L *agna* ear of grain, Gk *akōn* javelin, Skt *aśani* arrowhead, missile, OE *ecg* edge, sword — more at EDGE] **1 a** : one of the slender bristles that terminate the glumes or bracts of the spikelet in barley, oats, some varieties of wheat, and other grasses **b** : a small pointed process (as that which terminates the anthers in members of the genus *Vaccinium*) **2** : one of the barbed processes on the hemipenis of a reptile

awn \'ȯn\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S : to remove the awns from

awn \'ōn\, [ME (northern dial.) *awen* to possess, own, owe — more at OWE] *chiefly Scot var of* OWN

awn \'ōn\, *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [origin unknown fr. *awning*] : to cover with or as if with an awning (this green pavilion roofed the moles —Daniel Sargent)

awned \'ȯnd\, *adj* [*awn* + *-ed*] : furnished with an awn : BEARDED —

awned wheatgrass *n* : BEARDED WHEATGRASS

awn-er \'ōnə(r)\ *n* -S : a machine for removing awns from grain

awn grass *n* : a tufted grass (*Chrysopogon aciculatus*) of tropical Asia and Pacific Islands with sharp-pointed seeds that penetrate clothing and sheep's wool

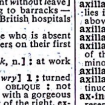
aw-ning \'ōniŋ, 'ȯn-, -nēŋ\ *n* -S [origin unknown] **1** : a sun. canvas roofilice cover extended over or before any place as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind (as over the deck of a ship or standing outward before a window) **2** : a shelter resembling an awning

awning cloth *or* **awning stripe** *n* : cloth suitable for awnings; *specif* : a heavy cotton duck or canvas with printed, painted, or woven stripes of bright colors

awning deck *n* : a light deck extending over the main deck from stem to stern — called also *bonnaise deck*

awn-ninged \'ȯnd\ *adj* : covered with an awning

awning window *n* : a window consisting of several top-hinged sections arranged in a vertical series, operated by one or more control devices that swing the bottom edges of the sections outward, and designed esp. to admit air while excluding rain



awn-less \'ȯnləs\ *adj* : without awns

awnless bromegrass *n* : a drought-resistant perennial bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*) with awns lacking or very short that spreads by creeping rhizomes, is native to Europe, and is cultivated for forage and hay

awn-let \'ȯnlət\ *n* -S [*awn* + *-let*] : a small awning window awn

awny \'ȯnē, -i\ *adj* [*awn* + *-y*] : having awns : BEARDED

awoke *past of* AWAKE

awoken *past part of* AWAKE

awol \'ā,wōl, ˌā,dəbəl(ˌ)yü,ō'el — *the first is prob. more freq for the form "awol", the second for the form "AWOL"*\ *var of* AOL *or adj (or adv), often cap A & W & O & L* : absent without leave] absent without leave (an — private returning to barracks — Nelson Algren) (had gone AWOL from the British hospital to get back into the fight —H.H. Martin)

awol \'ā,wōl\ *n -s often cap A & W & O & L* : one who is absent without leave (most of these *AWOL*s are soldiers on their first furlough —*Infantry Jour.*)

awork \ə-'k, *adv (or adj)* [ME, fr. *ə-* + *work*, *n.*] : at work : in an active state

awry \ə-'rī\ *adv (or adj)* [ME *on wry*, fr. *on* + *wry*] **1** : turned or twisted toward one side : OBLIQUELY, OBLIQUE : not straight : ASKEW (a dissipated-looking youth with a gorgeous red necktie all — —G.K. Chesterton) **2** : out of the right, expected, or hoped-for course : wide of the mark : WRONG, AMISS (after three years of schooling in New York something went — in his education —S.H. Adams)

ax- *or* **axo-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *axōn* axle, axis — more at AXIS] **1** : axis (*axophyte*) **2** : axis cylinder (*axiote*) (*axodendrite*)

ax *or* **axo** \'aks\ *n, pl* **axes** [ME, fr. OE *ax, acus, æcus*: akin to OHG *ac-kus, acchus* ax, ON *öx*, Goth *aqizi*, L *ascia*, Gk *axinē*, and perh. to OE *ecg* edge, sword — more at EDGE] **1** : a cutting tool; *or* implement that consists of a relatively heavy edged head fixed to a handle, the edge or edges being parallel to the handle so as to be suited for striking, and that is used esp. for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, and hewing timber **2** : a hammer with a sharp edge for dressing or shaping stone **3** : ANTIHAMMER **3** : removal from office or release from employment : DISMISSAL, DISCHARGE — usu. used with *the* (one of the leading candidates for the — when and if the expected purge comes —John Dean) (boys who had got the — —John McNulty) — ax to **grind** : a selfish end to gain : an ulterior purpose to further (**ax** \'ā, *or* **axe** *vt* axed; axed; axing; axes) **1 a** : to shape, cut, split, or sever with an ax (— stone) (— bricks) **b** : to chop, fell, or sever with an ax (— branches from a tree) **2** : to relieve of office or employment : DISMISS, DISCHARGE (colleges and universities *axed* many *part-time* staff —*Time*) **3** : to put an end to, curtail, or impair (congressmen who want to — the subsidy program —*N. Y. Post*)

3ax \'ā, *pl* -ED/-ING/-ES [ME *axen* — more at ASK] *dial* : ASK

ax *abbr* **1** axiom **2** axis

ax-a-ka-ta \ˌaksəkə'tä\ *interj* [*ax* + *a-ka-ta*] *Austral* : a nonsense word

axal \'aksəl\ *n -s* [MF, fr. L *axis* — more at AXIS] *archaic* : AXIS

ax-el \'aksəl\ *n -s sometimes cap* [after Axel Paulsen II *ab* 1890, its inventor] *figure skating* : a jump from the outer forward edge of one skate with 1½ turns taken in the air and a return to the outer backward edge of the other skate

axeman *var of* AXMAN

axen-ic \(ˌ)ā'zenik, -'zēn-\ *adj* [*a-* + *xen-* + *-ic*] : STERILE — used esp. of animals isolated from all other living things (— worms) or of their environment (— conditions)

axes *pl of* AXIS *or of* AX, *pres 3d sing of* AX

axes of coordinates \'ak,sēz-\ **1** : two intersecting straight lines used as reference lines in plane Cartesian geometry **2** : the three straight lines having a common point that are the intersections of the three coordinate planes of reference in three-dimensional Cartesian geometry

ax-grinder *or* **axe-grinder** \'ₑ,ₑn-\ *n* : one that has an ax to grind

ax-grinding *or* **axe-grinding** \'ₑ,ₑn-\ *n* : working for an ulterior purpose or toward a selfish end (fulfills the . . . aims of its author with a minimum of *ax-grinding* —A.C. Danto)

axhammer \'ₑ,ₑ\ *n* -S : a hammer having one cutting edge or one cutting edge and one hammer face and used for dressing or splitting the rougher kinds of stone

axhead \'ₑ,ₑ\ *n* : the head of an ax

axi- *comb form* [L *axis*, fr. *axis*, fr. *axe* — more at AXIS] **1** *axis* (*axiform*) **2** : axis cylinder (*axillemma*)

ax-i-al \'aksēəl, *or* ax-al \'aksəl, *adj* [*axis*, *ax-* + *-al*] **1 a** : of or relating to an axis **b** : having the characteristics of or resembling an axis **2 a** : around an axis : in the direction of the axis **b** : along the axis **b 1** extending in a direction essentially parallel to the main axis of symmetry (cylindrical or similar cyclic structure or characterized by bonds extending from the axis) (— series of hydrocarbons) (— series of — bonds) (— hydrogen atoms) — **ax-i-al-ly** \-ēlē, -li\ *adv*

axial angle **1** : the angle between the two optic axes of a biaxial mineral **2** : the angle between the axis of a cone and one of its appendages (as between a stem and a branch) — called also *phyllotaxis* (2)

axial elements *n* : the angles between the crystallographic axes and the ratios of the unit-cell dimensions parallel to the axes of a crystal

axial feather *n* : a small feather between the primary and secondary feathers of the wing of a bird

axial filament *n* : a central often contractile filament of a flagellum

axial-flow \'ₑ,ₑ,ₑ\ *adj* : having the fluid or gas flowing parallel to the axis (*axial-flow* turbine) (*axial-flow* pump) — compare RADIAL-FLOW

axial gradient *n* : GRADIENT 4

ax-i-al-i-ty \ˌaksēə'laləd-ē\ *n -es* : the quality or state of being axial

axial pencil *n* : a system of planes intersecting on a straight line

axial plane *n* : the imaginary plane bisecting the angle between the two limbs of an anticline or syncline

axial skeleton *n* : the skeleton of the trunk and head — compare APPENDICULAR

ax-i-ate \'aksēət, -sē,āt\ *adj* [*axi-* + *-ate*] : AXIAL

axiate-gradient *n* : GRADIENT 4

axi-a-tion \ˌaksē'āshən\ *n -s* [*axi-* + *-ation*] : the development of polarity in an embryo or its parts

axicon \'aksə,kän\ *n* [NL, fr. *axi-* + *-fera* (neut. pl. of *-fer*)] *syn of* GORGONACEA

ax-il \'aksəl, -ˌsil\ *n -s* [NL *axilla*, fr. L, armpit — more at AXIS] : the distinct angle appearing at the point of convergence between a branch or leaf and the axis from which it arises

ax-il-la \ak'silə, ə(g)'zz- + *-lē*] : belonging to or situated in the axis (<< placentation)

ax-il-la \ak'silə\, *n, pl* axil-lae \-ˌlē, -ˌlī\, *or* axillas [L] : the hollow cavity beneath the junction of the arm or anterior appendage and shoulder or pectoral girdle containing the axillary vessels and nerves, the pectoral muscles, and many lymph nodes, in man — called also *armpit* **2** : SHOULDER

ax-il-lant \'aksələnt, (ˌ)ak'silənt\ *adj* [ISV *axil* + *-ant*] : forming, subtending, or growing in an axil

ax-il-lar \'aksələ(r), ak'sil-\ *n -s* [*axilla* + *-ar*] : an axillary part (as a vein, nerve, or feather)

lax-il-lary \'aksə,lerē, -ri *also* (*esp in sense 1*) (ˌ)ak'silər-, *also* **ax-il-lar** \'aksələ(r), ak'sil-\ *in sense 2*] *adj* [prob. fr. F *axillaire*, fr. MF, fr. L *axilla* + MF *-aire* -ary] **1** : of, near, or relating to the axilla (an — nerve) (an — feather) (— palate) **2** [*axil* + *-ary*] : growing in, from, or relating to an axil (<< buds)

axillary \'aksə,lerē, -ri\ *n -ES* : AXILLARY, one of a group of feathers arising from the axilla and closing the space between flight feathers and body when a bird is flying **b** : one of the small lateral feathers on the thorax of certain birds that are insect articulates and flexes

axillary vein : the part of the main artery of the arm that lies in the axilla and that is continuous with the subclavian and gives rise to the brachial below

axillary fossa *n* : AXILLA 1

axillary gland *n* : any of the lymph nodes of the axilla

axillary process *n* : a spine nerve arising from the posterior end of the brachial plexus and supplying the deltoid and teres muscles and the skin of the shoulder

axillary scale *n* : ACCESSORY SCALE

axillary vein *n* : the large vein passing through the axilla continuous with the basilic below and the subclavian above

ax-line \'ak,līn\ *adj* [ML **axis* + E *-ine*] : relating to or resembling an axis deer

axing *pres part of* AXE *or of* AX

ax-i-nite \'aksə,nīt\ *n -s* [F, fr. Gk *axinē* sword, ax + F *-ite*] : a triclinic silicate crystal; a mineral $Ca_2(Mn,Fe)_2Al_2B_2(SiO_4)_8OH$, consisting of borosilicate of aluminum and calcium usually containing some iron and manganese commonly in brown glassy sharp-edged triclinic crystals (hardness 6.5–7, sp. gr. 3.27–3.29)

ax-in-o- \'ak,sinə-\ \'aksənə,mansē, ak'sin-\ *n -es* [L *axinomancia*, fr. (assumed) Gk *axinomanteia*, fr. Gk *axino-* (fr. *axinē* ax-head, ax) + *-manteia* divination — more at -MANCY] : divination by means of the movements of an ax placed on a post

ax-i-o-lite \'aksēə,līt\ *n -s* [ISV *axi-* + *-o-* + *-lite*; orig. formed as *G axiolit*] : a spherulitic aggregate rock with grouping about a line or axis — **ax-i-o-lit-ic** \ˌ•••'litik\ *adj*

ax-i-o-log-i-cal \ˌ•••'läjikəl\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to axiology (<< investigations) **2 a** : based on or involving intrinsic or fundamental value (an — absolute) (the — crisis) **b** : making moral obligations dependent on values (<< ethical theories) — contrasted with *deontological* — **ax-i-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-jik(ə)lē\ *adv*

ax-i-ol-o-gist \ˌaksē'äləjist\ *n -s* **1** : a student of or specialist in axiology **2** : a philosopher advocating an axiological theory of ethics — contrasted with *deontologist*

ax-i-ol-o-gy \ˌ•'äləjē\ *n -ES* [ISV *axio-* (fr. Gk *axios* worth, worthy) + *-logy*] : the theory or study of values, primarily of intrinsic values (as those in ethics, aesthetics, and religion) but also of instrumental values (as those in economics) particularly with reference to the manner in which they can be known or experienced, their nature and kinds, and their ontological status

ax-i-om \'aksēəm\ *n -s* [L *axioma*, fr. Gk *axiōma*, fr. *axioun* to think worthy, think fit, fr. *axios* worth, worthy, fit; akin to Gk *agein* to lead, drive, weigh as much as — more at AGENT] **1 a** : a proposition, principle, rule, or maxim that has found general acceptance or is thought worthy thereof whether by virtue of a claim to intrinsic merit (the *—s* of utilitarianism) or on the basis of an appeal to self-evidence (the *—s* of euclidean geometry) **b** (1) : *Baconianism* : an empirical rule or generalization based on experience (2) *Kantianism* : an immediately certain synthetic a priori proposition **2** : a self-consistent statement about the primitive undefined undefinable objects that form the basis for discourse : POSTULATE (the statement that there is one and only one straight line passing through two given points is an *—*) SYN see PRINCIPLE

ax-i-o-ma-ta-ize \ˌaksēəmədə'mə-ˌtīz\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [*axiomatic* + *-ize*] **1** : to make axiomatic **2** : to reduce to axioms or an axiom system

axiom of parallels : PARALLEL POSTULATE

axiom system *n* : a set of axioms with formal rules for derivation of theorems — compare TRANSFORMATION RULE

ax-is \'aksəs\ *n, pl* **axes** \-ˌsēz\ [L, axis; akin to OE *eax* axis, axle, OHG *ahza*, ON *öxull* axle, *ása* wisp, Gk *axōn* axle, axis, Skt *akṣa* axle, axis, L *agere* to drive — more at AGENCY] **1 a** : a straight line about which a body or a 3-dimensional figure rotates or may be supposed to rotate (the earth's *—*) **b** : a straight line with respect to which a body, figure, or system of points is either symmetrically or bilaterally symmetrical (the *—* of a cone) **c** : a straight line about which a line, curve, or surface is conceived to revolve in generating a solid of revolution (the *—* of a hyperboloid) **d** : one of two straight lines of a coordinate system (the X *—* of a rectangular coordinate system) **2** : the central part of the axial skeleton of vertebrates that consists of the axis of a wheel **3 a** (1) : the second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates that is characterized by an enlarged anterior foramen of the first vertebra and united with the odontoid process which serves as a pivot for the atlas and head to turn upon — called also *epistrophyus* (2) : the first vertebra of amphibians **b** : any of various central, fundamental, or axial parts (the cerebrospinal *—*) (the *—* of the body) (the *—* of the medulla) (the lobe of a trilobite **5 a** : the stem of a plant : the longitudinal support on which organs are arranged : often including also the root, esp. a taproot : the hypothetical central line of any body or organ (the *—* of a stem, petiole, or inflorescence) **b** : one of several lines of reference by which the position of the points of the planes by which a crystal is bounded, the positions of atoms in the structure of the crystal, and the directions associated with vectorial and tensorial physical properties **7** : a main line of direction, motion, growth, or extension (the *—* of a city) **8 a** : a line of reference in an aircraft, usu. centroidal and mutually perpendicular, (1) one being the principal longitudinal line in the plane of symmetry, (2) one being perpendicular to this in the plane of symmetry, (3) one being perpendicular to the other two — called also respectively (1) *longitudinal axis*, (2) *normal axis*, (3) *lateral axis* **11** *dancing* **a** : the part of the body around which movements center and revolve **b** : the line, object, or imaginary line around which the dancers and dance patterns revolve **12 a** : an agreement entered into by two or more powers to demonstrate their solidarity and interest to insure the supmon front and mutual support in foreign policies (the Nazi-Fascist *—*) **b** : the countries adhering to such an agreement (in the hope that either China or the Soviet Union-Washington *Axis*, . . . would listen —*Time*) **13** : any agreement of two or more in a common objective (in the SUMMERSIDE, ALLIANCE (this unhealthy — . . . made it so difficult to bring any real democratic reform to the city's problem docks —Budd Schulberg)

axis \'aksəs\ *n* [NL, fr. L, a wild animal of India] **1** : AXIS DEER **2** : AXIS DEER **1** : a deer (*Axis axis*) of India and other parts of southern Asia having ruddy white-spotted body

2 *cap* : a genus of Cervidae containing the axis and hog deer

axis cylinder : AXON

axis cylinder process : AXON

ax-ised \'aksəst\ *adj* : having an axis

axis of abscissas *in plane Cartesian coordinates* : the axis parallel to which abscissas are measured

axis of a curve : a straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords and divides either portion of the symmetrical portions (as in the parabola which has one such axis, the ellipse which has two, or the circle which has an infinite number)

axis of a lens : the common axis of symmetry of all the lens surfaces — compare OPTICAL AXIS

axis of an airfoil : a line perpendicular to an airfoil section

axis of ordinates *in plane Cartesian coordinates* : the axis parallel to which ordinates are measured

axis of rotation : the straight line through all fixed points of a rotating rigid body around which it turns and about the body move in circles

axis of symmetry : the line about which a geometrical figure or drawing is symmetric

ax-i-symmetric \ˌaksə-i-\ *also* **ax-i-symmetrical** \ˌ•-i-, *adj* [*axi-* + *symmetric, symmetrical*] : symmetrical in respect to an axis

ax-ite \'ak,sīt\ *n -s* [*ax-* + *-ite*] **1** : AXON **2** : any of the terminal branches of an axon

ax-i-tes \'aksə,tēz\ *n -s* [ME *axites* (as in *axites* axletree) — more at AXLETREE] *archaic* : AXIS (the — of the earth) **b** : a bar, or shaft on which or with which a wheel or gear revolves — see DEAD AXLE, FLOATING AXLE, LIVE AXLE **b** (1) : the spindle of an axletree (2) : AXLETREE

axle bar *n* : an iron bar serving as an axletree

axle box *n* **1** : a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes *2 Brit* : JOURNAL BOX

ax-led \'aksəld\ *adj* : having an axle

axle load *n* : the load of a vehicle applied through the wheels at both ends of an axle and equaling twice the wheel load

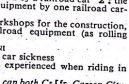
ax-le-tree \'aksəl-,trē, -ītrī\ *n -s* [ME *axeltre*, fr. *axel* axle + *trē* beam, tree — more at AXIS, TREE] **1** : a fixed bar or beam having bearings at its ends upon which the wheels (as of a carriage, cart, or wagon) revolve **2** *obs* : AXIS *or* AXEMEN ; one that wields an ax; *specif* : a worker who uses an ax to chop trees and logs for firewood or to clear away woods **2** : QUEBRACHO **1**

ax-master *or* **axe-master** \'aks + ,ₑ\ *n -s* **1** : BLACK IRONWOOD **2** : QUEBRACHO **1**

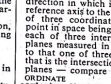
ax-min-ster \'ak,minstə(r)\ *n* **(1)** *st-* \'ₑ *usu cap, often attrib*

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carry bag *n* **1** a deep bag made typically of heavy paper, having handles, and used for carrying small purchases
carry forward *vt* **1** : to transfer (an amount) to the succeeding column, page, or book relating to the same account **2** : to carry over (sense 2)
carry-forward \'ˌ•ˌ•ə(r)d\ *n -s* **1** : CARRY-OVER **2** *Brit* : the accumulated undivided profits of a corporation after provision has been made for reserves and dividends
carrying *pres part of* CARRY
carrying capacity *n* **1** : the population (as of one species of animal) that a given area (as of water or pasture) will support without undergoing deterioration (when deer herds are allowed to exceed the *carrying capacity*, permanent damage to woodland results) (*a carrying capacity* of one sheep per acre) — compare BIOTIC POTENTIAL I
carrying charge *n* **1** : expense incident to the continued ownership or use of property (as taxes on real estate); *specif* : a charge made for carrying a debtor (as interest charged on a margin account with a broker) **2** : a charge added to the price of merchandise sold on the installment plan
carrying-on \ˌ•ˌ•ˈȯn\ *n, pl* **carryings-on** : foolish, excited, or improper behavior; *also* : an instance of such behavior (scandalous *carryings-on*)
carrying place *n* : PORTAGE 4b
carrying trade *n* : trade or commerce consisting in transporting goods (as from one country to another)
carrying value *n* : BOOK VALUE
carry-log \ˈ•ˌ•ˌ\ *n* [*carry* + *log*] : a high-wheeled cart for hauling logs suspended from the axle
carry off *vt* **1** : to cause the death of (the plague *carried off* thousands) **2** : to perform easily or successfully **3** : to make acceptable (her charm *carried off* her husband's fiery temper) **4** : to brave out ; face out
carry on *vt* **1** CONDUCT, MANAGE (*carry on* the new enterprise) **as a** : to behave in a foolish, excited, or improper manner; in grief **c** : to act indiscretely or immorally **2** : to continue in spite of hindrance or discouragement **3** : to carry sail up to or beyond the limits of prudence ; spread the utmost extent of canvas possible
carry out *vt* **1** : to put into execution **2** : to bring to a successful issue **3** : to continue to an end or stopping point
carry over *vt* **1 a** : to hold over (as goods) for another season **b** : to transfer (an amount) to the succeeding column, page, or book relating to the same account **c** *on the London* MONEY MARKET : to carry (a customer) until the next settlement (after the date of settlement for stock) until the end of the next account — compare CONTANGO **2** : to deduct (a loss or an unused credit) from taxable income of a subsequent period ~ *vi* : to persist part from one stage to another or from one sphere of activity to another
carry-over \ˈ•ˌ•ˌ•\ *n -s* **1** : the act or process of carrying over **2** : something that is carried over
carrytale \ˈ•ˌ•ˌ\ *n -s* : GOSSIP, TALEBEARER
carry through *vt* : to carry out—*vi* **1** : to bring to completion or carry out a task or obligation (they *carried through* on the to the present) **2** : PERSIST, SURVIVE (feelings that *carry through* cars *pl of* CAR
carse \ˈkärs\ *n -s* [ME *cars, kerss*, perh. fr. *kerres, pl. of ker* carr] *Scot* : low fertile land usu. along a river
car service *n* **1** : the work performed by a railroad car **2** : the supply of cars and subsidiary equipment by one railroad carrier to another or to a shipper
carshop \ˈ•ˌ•\ *n* : a group of workshops for the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroad equipment (as rolling stock) — usu. used in pl.
carshum *usu cap, var of* KARSHUNI
carsick \ˈ•ˌ•\ *adj* : affected with car sickness
car sickness *n* : motion sickness experienced when riding in vehicles, esp. automobiles
car-son city \ˈkärs°n,si•ˈ•\ *adj, usu cap both Cs* [fr. *Carson City*, Nevada (a *Carson City* street) : of the kind or style prevalent in Carson City
car-stone \ˈkär,stōn\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. *quernstone*] : a firmly cemented ferruginous sandstone found in the British isles; *esp* : one of Cretaceous age used as a building stone
1cart \ˈkärt, ˈkät, *usu -d-* or *t*\ *n -s* [ME *carte*, *cart*, prob. fr. ON *kratr* wreath, Lith *gramdà* hoop, OE *cradol* cradle — more at CRADLE] **1** *obs* : CHARIOT **2** : a heavy 2-wheeled vehicle without springs used for the ordinary purposes of farming or for transporting freight — compare WAGON **3** : any lightweight 2-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse, pony, or dog: as **a** : a light vehicle for delivery (as by bakers or butchers) **b** : an open 2-wheeled pleasure carriage **c** : SULKY **4** : any small wheeled vehicle (as for groceries, golf clubs, or tea service) — **cart before the horse** : two things in illogical, improper, or unnatural order (his emphasis on method at the expense of content puts the *cart before the horse*) — in the *cart adv (or adj), slang Brit* : in an embarrassing position (as from deception or delay)


cart 2

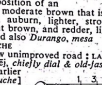
2cart \ˈ•ˌ\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *carten*, fr. *cart*, *n.*] *vt* **1** : to carry or convey in or as if in a cart (buses to — now to and from school —L.S.Gansett); *specif, archaic* : to carry publicly in or drag behind a cart as a punishment (suspected, tried, condemned, and —*ed* in a day —George Crabbe) **2** : to take or drag (a person) away without ceremony or by force — usu. used with *off* (they —*ed* him off to jail) **3** : to drive a cart esp. in transporting freight ; follow the business of a carter
cart-age \ˈkärt-ə(-ə)j, ˈkät, ˈjij, -ēj\ *n -s* [ME, fr. *cart or carten* + *-age*] **1** : the act of carrying by cart or truck usu. within a city **2** : HAULING **2** : the rate charged for carting or hauling
car-ta-ge-na \ˌkärtə-gē•nə, -gānə, -hānə\ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Cartagena*, city in Spain] **1** : of or from the city of Cartagena, Spain **2** : of or from the city of Cartagena, Colombia **3** : of the kind or style prevalent in Cartagena, Spain
cartagena bark *n, usu cap* [fr. *Cartagena*, Colombia] : a cinchona bark derived from a Colombian tree (*Cinchona lancifolia*)
cartagena ipecac *n, usu cap C* [fr. *Cartagena*,] seaport in Colombia where it is exported] : ipecac derived from a Brazilian tree (*Cephaelis acuminata*) — called also *Panama ipecac*
cart-driver \ˈ•ˌ•ə(r)\ *n* : a widely distributed active yellowish burrowing shore crab (*Ocypode gaudichaudii*) of the western coast of Central and So. America
carte *n -s* [ME, charter, playing card, fr. MF — more at CART] **1** \ˈkärt, -ē-\ *Scot* **a** : PLAYING CARD **b** : a game of cards — usu. used in pl. **2** *obs* : CHART, MAP (the distance ... when measured on the ~ not exceed 90 miles —Tobias Smollett)
carte blanche \ˈkärt°blänsh, ˈkät-, -ənch\ *n, pl* **cartes blanches** \-t-,sh(ə), -ch(ə)z\ [F] **1** : a blank document signed in advance by one party to an agreement and given to the other with permission to fill in what conditions he pleases **2** : full discretionary power : unlimited delegated authority (the architect was given *carte blanche* to build a landscape, and furnish the house) **3** : a hand of cards (as in piquet) containing no face cards, or jack but having special value
carted *adj, of a deer* : brought to the scene of the hunt and released in order to be tracked down but not killed
carte d'en-trée \ˈkärt,dänˈtrā, ˈkät-, -änˈ-\ *n, pl* **cartes d'entrée** \-ˈtrā\ [F] : CARD OF ADMISSION ; TICKET
carte de visite \ˌ•ˌdə•ˈzēt, -ˌvē-\ *n, pl* **cartes de visite** \-ˈzēt\ [F] **1** : VISITING CARD **2** : a close-trimmed portrait photograph approximately 2¼x3¼ in. intended as a substitute for a visiting card
carte du jour \ˌ•dəˈzhü(ə)r, -dəˈ\ *n, pl* **cartes du jour** \-ˈ\ [F, lit., the day's menu] : MENU
car-tel \ˈ(ˌ)kär,tel, -ət-\ *n -s* [MF, fr. OIt *cartello* letter of **1** : a letter of defiance or challenge (as to single combat) **2** : a written agreement between belligerent nations esp. for the treatment and exchange of prisoners and the regulation of nonbelligerent relations **b** : an exchange of prisoners **c** : CARTEL SHIP **3** : a card or paper bearing writing or printing (the ordered **a** ~ with some Greek verses —Horace Walpole) **4** [G *kartell*, lit., written agreement between opposing belligerents, fr. F *cartel*, lit., letter of defiance] : a voluntary often international combination of independent private enterprises supplying like commodities or services that agree to limit their competitive activities (as by allocating customers or markets, regulating quantity of output, pooling returns or profits, fixing prices or terms of sale, exchanging techniques, trademarks, or patents, or by other methods of controlling production, price, or distribution) **5** [G & F; G *kartell*, fr. F *cartel*] : a combination of governments between political groups for common action — compare BLOC
cartel clock \ˈ•ˌ•\ *n* [F *cartel* decorative scrollwork, dial case of a clock, or a wall-hanging clock, fr. It *cartello* frieze or slab with space for an inscription, leaflet, ticket, dim. of *carta*] : a hanging wall clock of French origin usu. of gilt bronze and asymmetrical in design
cartel-ette \ˌkärtəˈlet(ˌ), -et(ə)\ *n, pl* **carte-lettres** \-tr\ [*cartel* + *-ette*] : a cartel of small size
car-tel-ist \ˈkärtəlˌist, kəˈtel-\ *n -s* : one that belongs to or favors a cartel
cartelist \ˈ\ *or* **car-tel-is-tic** \ˌkärtəˈlistik, ˌkäd-, -ˌtēˈlis\ *adj* : relating to, favoring, or characterized by cartelization
car-tel-i-za-tion \ˌkärtələ-ˈzāshən, -ˌlī-ˈz-\ *n -s* : organization into cartels
car-tel-ize \ˈkärtəˌlīz, kəˈ-\ *vt -d-* or *-ized*/*-izing* : to form into a cartel ; bring under the control of a cartel ~ *vi* : to form a cartel
cartel ship *n* : a ship commissioned in time of war to sail under safe-conduct for the exchange of prisoners or conveyance of proposals between belligerents
cart-er \ˈkärd-ə(r), ˈkäd, ˈkät-\ *n -s* [ME, fr. *cart* + *-er*] : one that drives a cart or other truck ; one engaged in vehicle transport : TEAMSTER
car-tet grass \ˈ•\ *n, usu cap C* [prob. fr. the name *Carter*] : NAPIER GRASS
carterly *adj, obs* : resembling a carter : BOORISH
carter system *n, usu cap* [fr. Levi *Carter*, *fl*1885 Am. industrial chemist] : a process for making white lead by treating powdered lead in water suspension with acetic acid and carbon dioxide
cartes *pl of* CARTE
1cart-e-sian \kärˈtēzh(ē)ən, -zh(ē)ən\ *adj, usu cap* [NL *cartesianus*, fr. *Cartesius* (René Descartes) †1650 Fr. scientist and philosopher] : of or relating to Descartes, his writings, theories, or methods — see CARTESIUS
2cartesian \ˈ•\ *n -s usu cap* : a follower of Descartes ; an adherent of Cartesianism
cartesian coordinate *n, usu cap 1st C* **1** : either of two coordinates that determine a point on a plane being the distances of the point from each of two infinite intersecting straight-line axes of reference usu. designated as X and Y measured in each case parallel to the other axis and each coordinate being given algebraically by algebraic sign according to the direction in which it extends from the reference axis to the point **2** : any one of three coordinates for locating a point in space being the distances of each of three intersecting coordinate planes measured in each case parallel to that one of three straight-line axes that is the intersection of the other two planes — compare RECTANGULAR COORDINATE


Cartesian coordinates for a point in a plane; x',x and y',y straight line axes intersecting at O; UP,SP Cartesian coordinates

cartesian diver *n, usu cap C* : a small hollow glass figure placed in a vessel of water that has an elastic cover so arranged that by an increase of pressure the water can be forced into the figure causing the effects of suspension, sinking, and floating as the pressure varies
cartesian plane *n, usu cap C* : a section of a curve or surface in which the variables are the Cartesian coordinates of a point on the curve
cart-e-sian-ism \ˈ•ˌzēə,nizəm\ *n, usu cap* [*Cartesian* + *-ism*] : the philosophy of René Descartes and his followers deriving its chief significance from the reaction to scholastic subtleties, its starting point, its proclamation of mathematical certitude as an ideal in metaphysical demonstration, and its dualistic distinction between thought and extension or mind and matter
1carth-ag-in-i-an \ˌkärthəˈjinēən, -ˌnyən\ *adj, usu cap* [L *Carthaginiensis*, *Carthago* Carthage, ancient city of northern Carthage **2** : of, relating to, or characteristic of the people of Carthage
2carthaginian \ˈ\ *n -s usu cap* : a native or inhabitant of Carthage
carthaginian peace *n, usu cap C* : a treaty of peace so severe that it means the virtual destruction of the defeated contestant
car-tha-min \ˈkärthəmən\ *also* **car-thame** \ˈ•ˌthīm\ *n* **car-thamin** \ˈkärthəmən\ *n -s* [*Carthamus* + *-in*] : a red crystalline glucoside $C_{21}H_{22}O_{11}$ constituting the coloring matter of the saffron flower
carthamus \ˈkärthəməs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Ar (colloq.) *qartam* safflower] : a genus of Old World composite herbs resembling the members of the genus *Centaurea* but distinguished by the many leaves and spreading outer involucral scales — see SAFFLOWER
carthamus red *or* **carthamus rose** *n, often cap C* : a vivid red yellower, lighter, and stronger than purple red, lighter, and stronger than orange red — called also *safflower red*
carthorse \ˈ•ˌ•\ *n* : CARTHORSE OR ME *charthouse* Carthusian) of ML *carthusiensis*, irreg. fr. OF *Chartreuse*, *Chartrose* (now *Grande Chartreuse*), mother house of the Carthusian order, mountain-top region near Grenoble in southeast France where that house was founded] : a member of an austere religious order founded by St. Bruno in 1084
carthusian \ˈ(ˌ)•\ *adj, usu cap* ; of or relating to the Carthusians
cartier *comparative of* CARTY
cartiest *superlative of* CARTY
car-ti-lage \ˈkärtəl-ij, -ā|,ltē\ *n* [L *cartilago*] : a tough elastic tissue that composes most of the skeleton in embryos and very young of vertebrates and is for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms but remains through life the chief constituent of the skeleton of primitive fishes (as the sturgeons and elasmobranchs) : GRISTLE — see CHONDRIN, ELASTIC CARTILAGE, FIBROCARTILAGE, HYALINE CARTILAGE **2** : a part or structure composed of cartilage (as a piece of the cartilaginous skeleton or an articular cartilage) 1808 Ger, anatomist] : a cuneiform cartilage
cartilage of wris-berg \ˈ•riz,borg, *G* -vris,berk\ *usu cap W* [trans. of *G Wrisberger knorpel*, after Heinrich A. *Wrisberg* †1808 Ger, anatomist] : a cuneiform cartilage
cartilage pit *n* : one of the concave or spoon-shaped depressions in the valves of mollusks of the class Lamellibranchia fitted to receive the ligament
car-ti-la-gin-e-ous \ˌkärtəl-ˈajinēəs, -nyəs\ *adj* [L *cartilagineus*, fr. *cartilagin-*, *cartilago* cartilage + *-eus* -EOUS] : CARTILAGINOUS
car-ti-lag-i-noid \ˌkärtəl-ˈajə,nȯid\ *adj* [L *cartilagin-*, *cartilago* + *E -oid*] : resembling cartilage
car-ti-lag-i-nous \ˌkärtəl-ˈajənəs, -ā|, |ˈī-\ *adj* [MF *cartilagineux*, fr. L *cartilaginosus*, fr. *cartilagin-*, *cartilago* cartilage + *-osus* -OUS] : composed of or relating to cartilage : firm and tough like cartilage : OSSTLY
cartilaginous fish *n* : any of the fishes having the skeleton wholly or largely composed of cartilage : one of the Cyclostomi or Chondrichthyes
carting *pres part of* CART
cart ladder *or* **cart leather** *n* [*cart* + *ladder* or *leather*, E dial. var. of *ladder*] : a framework attached to a cart to increase its carrying capacity
cartload \ˈ•ˌ•\ *n* **1** : as much as will fill or load a cart; *sometimes* : an indefinitely large amount (collected by the ~) **2** : one third of a cubic yard (as of dirt)
cart-man \ˈ•man\ *n, pl* **cartmen** : CARTER, TEAMSTER
car toad *n, slang* : a railroad-car repairman
car-to-bib-li-og-ra-phy \ˌkärd-ō-ˌ\ *n -ES* [*carto-* (as in *cartography*) + *bibliography*] : a history or description of printed maps
car-to-gram \ˈkärd-ə,gram\ *n -s* [F *cartogramme*, fr. *carto-* + *-gramme* -gram] : a map showing geographically diagrammatic statistics of various kinds usu. by the use of shades, curves, or dots
car-to-graph \ˈ•,graf\ *n -s* [back-formation fr. *cartographer* and *cartography*] : MAP, CHART; *specif* : an illustrated map
car-to-gra-pher \kärˈtägrəfər, kəˈt-, -fə\ *n -s* [*cartography* + *-er*] : one that makes maps
car-to-graph-ic \ˌkärtō-ˈgrafik, -ā|, |tə-, -ēk\ *or* **car-tographi-cal** \-ikəl, -ēk-\ *adj* [F *cartographique*, fr. *cartographie* + *-ique* -ic, -ical] : of or relating to cartography
cartographic unit *n* : rock that is represented on a geologic map by a single color or pattern
car-to-gra-phy \kärˈtägrəfē, kəˈt-, -ī\ *n -ES* [F *cartographie*, fr. *carto-* (fr. *carte* map, card) + *-graphie* -graphy — more at CARD] : the science or art of making maps
car-to-man-cy \ˈkärd-ō,man(t)sē\ *n -ES* [F *cartomancie*, fr. *carto-* (fr. *carte* card) + *-mancie* -mancy] : fortune-telling by means of playing cards
1car-ton \ˈkärtᵊn, ˈkät-\ *n -s* [F, fr. It *cartone* pasteboard] **1 a** : cardboard box or container; *esp* : a relatively small container that when filled with merchandise is enclosed in a larger and stronger container for shipping **b** : cardboard or a piece of cardboard suitable for making cartons **2** : a material like paper or cardboard made in single thicknesses (as certain wasps or termites) of chewed vegetable matter often mixed with soil for use in building their nests
2carton \ˈ\ *vb* **cartoned; carried;** -ING/-S **cartoning** \ˈ•t(ᵊ)niŋ\ *cartons vt* : to pack or enclose in a carton ~ *vi* : to shape cartons from cardboard scored for folding machine
car-ton-er \ˈkärt(ᵊ)nər, -ät-, -nə\ *n -s* : one that cartons; *specif* : a machine that opens a folding carton, inserts a packaged product, and closes the carton
car-ton-nage \ˌkärtᵊnˈäzh\ *n -s* [F, fr. *carton* pasteboard + *-age*] : the material of which mummy cases are made consisting of linen or papyrus glued together in many thicknesses and usu. coated with stucco; *also* : a mummy case made of such material
car-ton-nier \ˈkärtᵊnˌi(ə)r\ *n -s* [F *carton-pierre*, lit., stone pasteboard, fr. *carton* pasteboard + *pierre* stone, fr. L *petra*, fr. Gk, rock] : a paper-mâché material used in imitation of stone or bronze and usu. used for statuary and architectural ornaments
1car-toon \(ˌ)kärˈtün, -ät-\ *n -s* [It *cartone* pasteboard, cartoon, aug. of *carta* card — more at CARD] **1** : a preparatory design, drawing, or painting for a fresco, painting, mosaic, or tapestry); *esp* : a drawing in full size usu. on paper which is traced or copied on a surface to be used for a final work (tapestry weaves that closely follow the modeling in the ~) **2 a** : a drawing that is often symbolic and usu. political matters (a political ~) **b** : COMIC 3a **3** ANIMATED CARTOON
2cartoon \ˈ\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S *vt* **1** ; to make a cartoon or preparatory sketch of **2** : to make simple outline drawings of **3** : to caricature pictorially ~ *vi* : to make a cartoon
car-toon-ery \ˌ•ᵊn(ə)rē, -ī\ *n -ES* : the art or practice of cartooning
car-toon-ist \ˈ•nəst\ *n -s* : one who draws cartoons
cartoon set *n* : a television studio set with a background consisting of a large line drawing
cartop \ˈ•ˌ•\ *adj* : suitable in size and weight for carrying on top of an automobile (~ canoes)
car-touche *or* **car-touch** \(ˌ)kärˈtüsh, -ät-\ *n, pl* **cartouches** [F, fr. *cartoccio*, fr. *carta* card, paper— more at CARD] **1** : a flat case having a paperboard case **2 a** *obs* : a scroll-shaped architectural ornament or member sometimes used for inscriptions **b** : an ornamental enframement (as for an inscription, coat of arms, or map title, or a coat of arms) often in a baroque or rococo style **c** : an ornately framed ornamental tablet often in the form of a scroll or an inscription **3** : an oval shield sometimes used for the display of heraldic bearings (as of women or of ecclesiastics) **4** : an oval or oblong figure (as on ancient Egyptian monuments) containing a sovereign's name **5** : a contour (as of a table top) based on the superimposition of an oval and a rectangle **6** : a molding or groove that is yellower, lighter, and stronger than auburn, lighter, stronger, and slightly redder than chestnut, and redder, lighter, and stronger than coffee — called also *Durango*, *Durango*, *auburn*


cartouche 3

cartouse *obs var of* CARTOUCHE
cart path *n, often cap* : a narrow unimproved road : LANE
car-tridge \ˈkär-trij, ˈkä-, -ēj, *chiefly dial & old-fash* ˈkä-\ *n -s often attrib* [alter. of earlier *cartage*, modif. of MF *cartage*]
1 a : a tube of metal, paper, or a combination of both containing a complete charge for a firearm and in modern ammunition usu. containing a cap or other primer-igniting device — compare FIXED AMMUNITION **b** : a device containing an explosive charge for blasting **2** : a usu. replaceable or refillable case containing loose material and designed to permit ready insertion into a larger mechanism, apparatus, or installation ; CAPSULE (a filter ~) **3** (~ of compressed gas) **3** : a pointed metal cylinder attachment to a mole plow which is pulled through the soil at the drain depth and forms the drainage passage **4** : a roll of light-protected film designed to be placed in a camera for exposure **5 a** : a small removable case in a pickup on a phonograph containing the needle and the mechanism for translating stylus motion into electrical impulses **b** : a small case containing a reel of magnetic tape or wire, a take-up reel, and suitable guides that allows use of tape or wire without the necessity of threading through heads and guides


cartridge for shotgun cut away to show: *1* powder, *2* shot, *3* wad

cartridge bag *n* : a cloth bag for holding a cannon charge
cartridge belt *n* : a belt having loops or pockets that is usu. worn around the waist and used to carry ammunition (as cartridges for small arms) and other equipment (as a canteen)
cartridge box *n* : a metal or leather case attached to a belt or strap and used to carry cartridges
cartridge brass *n* : a wrought brass containing usu. about 70 percent copper and 30 percent zinc and having sufficient ductility and other properties to stand the severe mechanical treatment necessary in making cartridge cases
cartridge bulf *n* : SEED PEARL 2
cartridge fuse *n* : an electric fuse in which the link is enclosed in a cartridge
cartridge heater *n* : an electric heating coil enclosed in a metal case shaped like a cartridge

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cartridge paper *n* **1** a strong durable paper used for making cartridges **2** a strong hard paper sometimes with a rough finish suitable for printing by offset lithography **3** a cheap drawing paper

cartridge pleat *n* : one of a series of small rounded standaway folds of cloth so stitched to a foundation cloth as to resemble the webbing for cartridges on a cartridge belt and used decoratively (as on clothes or curtains)

cartridge starter *n* a starter for gasoline engines that consists of a cartridge containing an explosive which on being electrically detonated forces the piston forward and starts the engine — called also *combustion starter*

cart rope *n* [ME, rope for a cart, fr. *\cart + rope*] : rope strong enough for drawing a heavy load

carts *pl of* CART, *pres 3d sing of* CART

cart-track plant *n* : BROAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN 1

car-tin-iary \'kärtchə,lerē\ *n -ES* [ML *cartularium, chartularium*, fr. L *chartula* little paper + *-arium* -ARY — more at CHARTER] **1** a collection or register of charters: *esp* **1** a book containing duplicates of the charters and title deeds relating to an estate **2** CHARTULARY

car-tunnel kiln *n* : CONTINUOUS KILN

cartway \'ˌwā,\ *n* [ME *cart-way*, fr. *cart* + *way*] **1** a road for carts **2** a rough unimproved road

1cartwheel \'ˌwē,l\ *n* [ME, fr. *\cart + wheel*] **1** the wheel of a cart **2** a large coin: as **a** : a silver dollar **b** : CROWN 8a **c** : one of the penny and twopenny copper coins issued in England in 1797 **3 a** : a rolling or spinning motion suggesting that of a turning wheel; *specif* : a lateral handspring with arms and legs extended (they stood on their heads and turned ~s down the garden path—Evelyn R. Sickels) **b** : a figure performed in baton twirling in which the baton describes a circle alternately on each side of the body **4** : a shallow-crowned hat with a wide stiff brim

2cartwheel \"ˌ\ *vi* -ED/-ING/-S : to move like a turning wheel; *specif* : to turn cartwheels

cart whip *n* : a heavy short-handled horsewhip

cartwhip \'ˌwē,\ *vt* : to flog with a cart whip

cart-wright \'kärt,rīt\ *n -S* [ME, fr. *\cart + wright*] : one that makes carts

carty \'kärd-ē\ *adj -ER/-EST* : resembling a cart horse

caruncae *n -S* [ML, *caruncula*, fr. *carunca* plow, fr. L, coach, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *carr* vehicle — more at CAR] *Old Eng law* : a tax on every plow or plowland

caruncate *n -S* [ML, fr. ML *caruncata*, fr. *carunca* plow] : any of various old English units of land area that in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, York, Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester corresponded to the hide; *esp* : a unit equal to 120 acres

car-um \'ka(ə)rəm\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *karon* caraway — more at CARAWAY] : a large genus of biennial aromatic herbs (family Umbelliferae) having fusiform or numerous roots, pinnate leaves, and white or yellow flowers in compound umbels having few or no bracts — see CARAWAY

car-un-cle \'ka,raŋkəl, kə'r-\ *n -S* [modif of L, fr *caruncula*, fr. L *caruncula* little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro* flesh — more at CARNAL] **1 a** : a naked fleshy outgrowth on a bird's wattle or comb **b** : CATERPILLAR 1 **c** : COTYLEDON 1 **2** : an outgrowth on a seed developed by proliferation of integumentary tissue adjacent to the micropyle or hilum **3** : fleshy growth; *specif* : a reddish growth situated at the urethral meatus in women causing pain and bleeding

ca-run-cu-la \kə'raŋkyələ, ka-\ *n, pl* **-cu-lae** \-,lē, -ˌlī\ [L] : CARUNCLE

ca-run-cu-lar \kə'raŋkyələr\ *adj* **ca-run-cu-lous** \-ləs\ *adj* [L *caruncula* + E *-ar* or *-ous*] **1** : like a caruncle **2** : CARUNCULATE

ca-run-cu-late \-ət, -ˌlāt\ *adv* **ca-run-cu-lat-ed** \-ˌlād-əd\ *adj* [prob. fr. NL *caruncula*tus, fr. L *caruncula* + NL *-atus* -ate] : having a caruncle

car-va-crol \'kärvə,krōl, -ōl\ *n -S* [ISV *carv-* (fr. NL *carvi*, specific epithet of the caraway *Carum carvi*, fr. ML *carvi* caraway + L *acr-*, *acer* sharp + ISV *-ol* — more at CARAWAY, EDGE] : a liquid phenol $CH_3C_6H_3(C_3H_7)OH$ found in the essential oils of various plants of the mint family (as origanum and thyme) and used as an antiseptic; 2-methyl-5-isopropyl phenol

car-va-cryl \-,krīl\ *n -S* [*carvacrol* + *-yl*] : the univalent radical $C_{18}H_{13}$ of which carvacrol is the hydroxide

carve \'kärv, -ə(r)v\ *vb -ED/-ING/-S* [ME *kerven*, fr. OE *ceorfan*; akin to MHG *kerben* to notch, Gk *graphein* to scratch, write] *vt* **1** : to cut (as with knife or chisel) with deliberate care or practiced precision (*carved* fretwork) **2** : to cut or hew out (~ a path) : make or get by or as if by cutting — often used with *out* (~ out a fortune) **3** : to cut into pieces or slices (as meat at table) : divide or cut off for distribution or apportionment **4** : to cut up (as a county into districts) : SUBDIVIDE ~ *vi* **1** : to cut (~ and thrust) **2** : to cut up and serve (~ for all the guests) **2** : to practice the trade of a sculptor or engraver SYN see CUT

carved rug *n* : a rug having a pattern produced by cutting the pile to different levels

car-vel \'kärvəl, -ˌvel\ *n -S* [ME *carvile*, fr. MF *carvelle* — more at CARAVEL] : CARAVEL a

carvel-built \'kärˌvəl-ət\ *adj* [prob. fr. D *karveel* carvel (in compounds such as *karveelwerk* carvel-built construction), fr. MF *carvelle*] *of a ship* : built with the planks meeting flush at the seams instead of overlapping — compare CLINKER-BUILT

carvel joint *n* : a flush joint of the planks of a ship

carvel-planked \'kärˌvəl-ənd\ *adj* : CARVEL-BUILT

carv-en \'kärvən, -ə(r)v-\ *adj* [alter. of ME *corven*, past part. of *kerven* to carve] : wrought or ornamented by carving : CARVED

car-vene \'kärˌvēn\ *n -S* [prob. fr. *carvene*, *carvi* caraway (fr. *Ar karawyā*) + *-ene* — more at CARAWAY] : LIMONENE

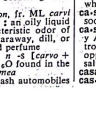
carver \'kärvər\ *n -S* [ME *kerver*, fr. *kerven* to carve + *-er* — more at CARVE] : one that carves or produces by carving: as **a** : one that carves meat at table **b** : one that carves designs or figures on or in wood, stone, metal, etc **c** CROPPER c **d** (1) : a knife for carving or slicing meat (2) : either one of a knife and fork set (a pair of ~s)

car-ver chair \'ˌ\ *n, usu cap 1st C* [after John *Carver* †1621, first governor of Plymouth Colony; fr. a specimen belonging to him] : a heavy turned chair having three vertical and three horizontal spindles in the back

carv-ers-trene \'kärˌvə,strēn, 'kärvəs-\ *n -S* [blend of ISV *carvol* carvone (fr. ML *carvi* caraway + *-ol*) and *sylvestrene*; orig. formed as G *karvestren* — more at CARAWAY] : inactive sylvestrene

carving *n -S* [ME *kerving*, fr. gerund of *kerven* to carve — more at CARVE] **1** : the act or art of one who carves **2** : carved work : decorative sculpture : a design or figure made by carving

carving set *n* : a table set comprised of a carving knife, two-tined fork with finger guard, and usu. a sharpening steel — called also *roast set*


Carver chair

car-vol \'kärˌvōl, -ōl\ *n -S* [ISV *carv-* (fr. ML *carvi* caraway) + *-ol*] : CARVONE

car-vo-men-thene \ˌkärvō'men,thēn\ *n -S* [ISV *carvone* + *menthene*] : a colorless oily hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{18}$; 1,3-p-menthene

car-vo-men-thol \-,thōl, -ōl\ *n -S* [*carvo-* (fr. ML *carvi* caraway) + *menthol*] : an oily terpenoid alcohol $C_{10}H_{19}OH$ made synthetically (as by reducing carvomenthone)

car-vo-men-thone \-,thōn\ *n -S* [*carvo-* + *menthone*] : a colorless oily terpenoid ketone $C_{10}H_{18}O$ occurring with carvotanacetone in some essential oils

car-vone \'kärˌvōn\ *n -S* [prob. fr. *G karvon*, fr. ML *carvi* caraway + G *-on* -one — more at CARAWAY] : an oily liquid terpenoid ketone $C_{10}H_{14}O$ having a characteristic odor of caraway, found in many essential oils (as caraway, dill, or spearmint), and used as a flavoring agent and perfume

car-vo-ta-nac-e-tone \'kärˌ(ə)vōtə'nasəˌtōn\ *n -S* [*carvo* + *tanacetone*] : an oily terpenoid ketone $C_{10}H_{14}O$ found in the essential oils of some plants of the genus *Tanacetum*

car wash *n* : an establishment equipped to wash automobiles

car whacker *n, slang* : CAR KNOCKER

carwitchet *var of* CARRIWITCHET

car-y-at-id \ˌkarē'at-əd\ *n -S or -ES* [fr. *Caryai*, Ill.] : a substage of the Wisconsin glacial stage; *also* : its drift

cary- *or* **caryo-** — see KARY-

car-ya \'ka(ə)rēə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *karya* nut tree, fr. *karyon* nut — more at CAREEN] : a genus of No. American hardwood trees (family Juglandaceae) with the husk of the fruit dehiscent and the nuts angular — see BITTERNUT, HICKORY, PECANS, PIGNUT — compare JUGLANS

car-y-at-id \ˌkarē'ad-əd, *adj* [*caryatid* + *-ic*] : of, relating to, or using a caryatid (~ order)

car-y-at-id-al \ˌkarē'ad-ᵊdəl\ *adj* : CARYATIC

car-y-at-ids \ˌkarē'ad-ᵊdz\ *or* **caryat-i-des** \ˌkarē'ad-ə,dēz\ [L *Caryatides*, pl., fr. Gk *Karyatides*, lit., priestesses of Artemis at Caryae (*Gk Karyai*) in Laconia] : a draped female figure supporting an entablature in the place of a column or pilaster — compare ATLAS

car-y-at-id-ic \ˌkarē'ad-ad'ik\ *or* **car-y-at-i-de-an** \ˌkarē,ad'dēən\ : karēə'tid-, kə'riə't-\ *or* **car-y-a-tid-ic** \karēə'tidik, kə'riə't-\ *adj* [*caryatid* + *-ic* and *-ic* + *-ean*] : of or like a caryatid

car-y-a-tine \'karēə,nīt, kə'riə,-\ *n -S* [ISV *caryin-* (fr. Gk *karylnos* nut-brown, fr. *karyon* nut) *-ine* — more at CAREEN] : a mineral (Ca-Pb-Na)$_3$(Mn,Mg)$_4$Al$_2$Si$_3$O$_{12}$(OH)$_2$ consisting of a rare calcium manganese arsenate containing other elements

cary-o-car \kə'riəˌkär, 'karēōˌ-\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *cary-* + Gk *kar* head; fr. the size of the fruit] : a genus of tropical American trees (the type of the family Caryocaraceae) of 80. Americas) : trees having strong fine-grained wood useful for furniture and shipbuilding and bearing edible seeds — see SOUARI NUT

car-y-o-ca-ta-ne \ˌkarēō'kātᵊnē\ *n, pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Caryocar*, type genus + *-aceae*] : a family of tropical So. American trees (order Parietales) differing from Theaceae in having coherent petals and separate styles — **car-y-o-ca-ta-ceous** \-ˌkātᵊnēəs\ *adj*

car-y-o-my-ia \ˌkarēō'mī(ə)ə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *cary-* + Gk *myia* fly] : a genus of gallflies (family Cecidomyiidae) including the hickory midges

cary-l-o-phi-la-ce-ae \ˌkarə,(ə)fīlə'sēˌē, -ˌī\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Caryophyllon* + *-aceae*] : a large widely distributed family of herbs or ocas. subshrubs (order Caryophyllales) usu. with swollen nodes at the stems and opposite linear leaves and with symmetrical pentamerous or tetramerous flowers that have distinct stamens as numerous or twice as numerous as the petals

cary-o-phyl-la-ceous \ˌ-,ləshəs\ *adj* [NL *Caryophyllaceae* + E *-ous*] **1** : of or relating to the Caryophyllaceae **2** : having long-clawed petals enclosed in a tubular calyx

cary-o-phyl-late-l-date \ˌ-ləd,dāt\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Caryophyllum* + *-ata* + *-idae*] : a family of gallflies (alternate name, *cary- + -phyllus* -phyllous) + *-idae*] : a family that contains monozootic tapeworms of the suborder Cyclophyllidea of fishes and that is placed in the Pseudophyllidea or with related forms in a separate order

cary-o-phyl-la-les \ˌ-,fə'lāˌlēz\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Caryophyllus*, type genus + *-ales*] : an order of dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs distinguished by a superior unilocular ovary and a generally closed or curved embryo, important number families being the Chenopodiaceae, Amaranthaceae, and Caryophyllaceae

cary-o-phyl-lene \ˌ,ēn\ *n -S* [ISV *caryophyll-* (fr. NL *\Caryophyllus*) + *-ene*] : a liquid sesquiterpene $C_{15}H_{24}$ obtained from clove oil; *also* : any of various isomeric forms and mixtures of stereoisomers distinguished as α-, β-, and γ-caryophyllene — compare HUMULENE

cary-o-phyl-lin \ˌ-'filən\ *n -S* [ISV *caryophyll-* (fr. NL *\Caryophyllus*, type genus of *Caryophyllaceae*, family of worms, fr. *Caryophyllus*, type genus + *-idae* — more at CARYOPHYLLACEAE] : of or relating to the family Caryophyllaeidae

cary-o-phyl-lin \-'filən\ *n -S* [ISV *caryophyll-* + *-in*] : CLOVE OIL

cary-o-phyl-lus \-'filəs\ [NL, modif. of Gk *karyophyllon* clove, with L *-us* suffixed] : CLOVE 3a

caryophyllous \"\ [NL, modif. of Gk *karyophyllon*] *syn of* DIANTHUS

caryop \'karēˌäpsəs\ *n, pl* **-op-ses** \-ˌpsēz\ *or* **caryop-si-des** \-ˌpsə,dēz\ [NL, fr. *cary-* + *-opsis*] : a small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit with a thin membranous pericarp adherent to the seed that is formed from a single and incorporated in one body forming a single grain (as in wheat, barley, Indian corn, and other grasses) — see FRUIT illustration

car-y-op-tor-is \ˌ-'äptərəs\ *n* [NL, fr. *cary-* + *-pteris* (irreg. fr. Gk *pteron* wing); fr. the wings on the fruits — more at FEATHER] **1** *cap* : a genus of Asiatic shrubs (family Verbenaceae) with 4-lobed corolla, four stamens, and fruit of 4-winged nutlets — see BLUEBEARD **2** *pl* **caryopterides** \-,ä'pterə,dēz\ : any plant of the genus *Caryopteris*

cary-o-ta \ˌkarē'ōd-ə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. L *caryota* nut-shaped date, fr. Gk *karyōtis*, fr. *karyon* nut — more at CAREEN] : a small genus of East Indian palms having bipinnate leaves with wedge-shaped divisions and including several species of the Philippines — see FISHTAIL PALM, JAGGERY PALM; compare KITTUL

cas *abbr* **1** casing **2** castle **3** casualty

ca-sa \'käsə, -ˌsä\ *n -S* [Sp & It, fr. L, hut, cabin; prob. akin to L *catena* chain — more at CHAIN] *Southwest* : DWELLING HOUSE

ca-sa-ba *or* **cas-sa-ba** \kə'säbə, -'ä-\ *also* **casaba melon** *or* **cassaba melon** *or* **crenshaw melon** *or Kazaba melon* (now Turgutlu), Turkey, that was introduced) : any of several long-keeping winter melons having a yellow rind and sweet flesh

ca-sa-ba \kə'säbə\ *n -S* [Sp] : CASSAVA

ca-sa-blan-ca \ˌkasə'blaŋkə, ˌkazə-, -liŋ-; ˌkäsə'blāŋ-, -kzə-\ *adj, usu cap* [*Casablanca*, city in Morocco] : of or from Casablanca : of the kind or style prevalent in Casablanca

ca-sa-gha pine \kə'sägə-\ *n* [modif. of Singhalese *kasaraha*, fr. Skt *kaḍā* whip + *gaccha* tree] : a. beaverdor of *Casuarina equisetifolia*)

ca-sa-le processo \kə'sälē-\ *n, usu cap C* [after Luigi *Casale* fl. 1917] : a chemist] : a method of synthesizing ammonia similar in principle to the Haber process

casualty \'kazəlt, -ə,tē\ [alter. of *casualty*] **1** *dial Eng* : susceptible to chance or accident : UNCERTAIN, UNRELIABLE **2** *dial Eng* : INSECURE, SHAKY, INFIRM

ca-sa-ta \kə'sätə, -'zä-\ *n -S* *usu cap* [after Giovanni Jacopo *Casanova* †1798 Ital. adventurer] : LOVER; *esp* : a man who is a promiscuous and unscrupulous lover

ca-saque \kə'zak\ *n -S* [F, fr. MF, cassock — more at CASSOCK] : a kind of woman's blouse

ca-sa-sia \kə'säzh(ē)ə, -'sā-\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Luis de las *Casas* y Aragorri †1800 Span. soldier + NL *-ia*] : a small genus of tropical American shrubs or trees (family Rubiaceae) having opposite leathery leaves and white or yellow flowers with a salverform corolla

cassava *var of* CASSAVA

cas-bah *or* **kas-bah** *also* **kas-ba** \'kaz,bä, -äz-, -äz-, -bə-, -bä\ *n -S usu cap* [F, fr. Ar dial. (No. Africa) *qaṣbah, qaṣabah*] **1** : a No. African castle or fortress **2** : the native section of a No. African city surrounding the castle or fortress; *specif* : a section containing nightclubs and houses of prostitution

cas-ca-bel \'kaskə,bel\ *n -S* [Sp, lit., small spherical bell like a sleigh bell, fr. OProv *cascavel*, fr. ML *cascabellus*, dim. of *cascabus* cooking pot, alter. of L *caccabus*, fr. Gk *kakkabos*, *kakkabē*, of Sem origin; akin to Assyr *kukubu* vessel] **1** : a knoblike projection, sometimes in the form of a loop, behind the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon; *also* : all the rear part of the cannon behind the base ring — see CANNON illustration **2** : a vicious So. and Central American rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus terrificus*) that has a powerful neurotoxic venom and is the only rattlesnake of eastern So. America **3** : a small hollow perforated spherical bell enclosing a loose pellet which causes it to jingle when moved — called also *jingle bell*

cas-cade \(ˌ)kaˈskād\ *n -S* [F, fr. It *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall, fr. (assumed) VL *cascāre*, fr. L. *casus*, past part. of *cadere* to fall — more at CHANCE] **1** : a fall of water over steeply slanting rocks (as in a river or brook); *esp* : a small fall or one of a series **2 a** : something arranged, formed, or piled up in a series of steps or ranks (the ~s of the Lorelei glacier) **b** SERIES 8 **c** : a fall of material (as lace) that is so arranged in folds at the upper edge that the lower edge hangs in a regular line and that is used esp. in clothing and draperies **d** : a succession of stages (as in a process or in the arrangement of the parts of an apparatus) in which each stage derives from or acts, sometimes cumulatively, upon the product or output of the preceding (relays in ~) (a ~ amplifier) (a distillation column in a ~ with each stage representing a stage —Richard Stephenson) **e** : a series of equally spaced and similarly oriented airfoils or hydrofoils that direct the flow of a fluid (as the stator blades direct the flow of air in a compressor) **3 a** : something falling or rushing forth in quantity (a ~ of words so great that you cannot hear a word anyone says —Douglas Brown) **b** : an arrangement of flowers fastened together so that an extended part or strip trails down from the wearer's shoulder

2cascade \"\ *vb -ED/-ING/-S* vi **1** : to fall or pour in or as if in a cascade **2** *also* **cascade-down** : to come in cascades (as an electric circuit) **3** : to carry out (as a manufacturing process) in or as if in a cascade

cascade amplification *n* : multistage amplification : the use of two or more electron tubes each amplifying the output of the preceding

cascade fir *n, usu cap C* [fr. *Cascade* range, Washington, Oregon, and northern California] : AMABILIS FIR

cascade shower *n* : a cosmic-ray shower in which a high-energy electron produces one or more photons that convert into electrons and positrons, each of which produces electrons of the same effect as the primary, the shower thus building up until the level of energy where the loss to ionization and photon emission and pair production cannot occur

cascade transformer *n* : a high-voltage source consisting of a limited number of transformers with their high-tension secondaries in series, the primary of each after the first being supplied from a pair of taps on the secondary of the preceding

cas-ca-di-an \(ˌ)kaˈskādēən\ *adj, usu cap* [*Cascadian* (revolution, a group of earth movements that uplifted the mountain ranges of the Pacific coast of No. America) + *-ian*] : *Cascadia*, hypothetical land mass along western border of No. America (fr. *Cascade* Range) + E *-an*] : of or relating to the mountain-making movements in the Cenozoic era — see GEOLOGIC TIME table

cascading glacier *n* : a glacier that because of its steep and uneven bed is much broken by crevasses and suggestive in appearance of a cascading stream

cas-ca-do \ka'skā(ˌ)dō\ *n -S* [Sp, cracked, broken, fr. past part. of *cascar* to crack, break — more at CASCARA] : a verminous cuestated dermatitis of the scalp of Icelanders (*Stephanofilaria dedoesi*) and occurring esp. in Indonesia but reported also in the U.S.

cas-ca-du-ra \ˌkaskə'dürə\ *n -S* [AmerSp, fr. Sp, breaking, fr. *cascado* + *-ura* -ure] : an armored catfish of the family Callichthyidae

cas-ca-lo-te \ˌkaskə'lōd-ē\ *n -S* [MexSp *cascalote*, *nacascolote* divi-divi, fr. Nahuatl *nacazcolotl*, lit., twisted ear, fr. *nacaztli* ear + *coloti* twisted] : a small tropical American leguminous trees that yield extracts rich in tannin: **a** : a West Indian tree (*Caesalpinia vesicaria*) **b** : a Mexican tree (*Caesalpinia cacalaco*); *also* : the closely related divi-divi **2** : HUISACHE

cas-cara \ka'skärə *also* -'ē- *or* -'ā- *or* \kaskə'rä\ *n -S* [Sp *cáscara* bark, fr. *cascar* to crack, break, fr. (assumed) VL *quassicare* to shake, break, fr. L *quassare* — more at QUASH] **1** : CASCARA SAGRADA **2** : CASCARA AMARGA

cascara amar-ga \ə'märgə\ *n* [AmerSp *cáscara amarga*, lit., bitter bark] : the dried bark of a tropical American tree (*Picramnia antidesma*) formerly used in treatment of syphilis and skin diseases — called also *Honduras bark*

cascara buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the U.S. yielding cascara sagrada — called also *bearberry, bearwood, coffeeberry*

cascara sa-gra-da \sə'grädə\ *n* [AmerSp *cáscara sagrada*, lit., sacred bark] : the dried bark of cascara buckthorn used as a mild laxative — called also *chittam bark*

cas-ca-ril-la \ˌkaskə'rilə, -'rēl-\ *n* [AmerSp *cascarilla* bark *n -s* [Sp, dim. of *cáscara* bark] **1** : the aromatic bark of a West Indian shrub (*Croton eluteria*) used in medicine and as a tonic — called also *eleuthera bark, sweetwood bark* **2** : the shrub that yields cascarilla bark

cascarilla oil *n* : a yellowish oil with a spicy odor obtained from cascarilla bark and used in perfumes

cas-ca-ron \ˌkaskə'rōn\ *n, pl* **cascarones** \-'rōnēz\ [AmerSp *cascarón*, fr. Sp, eggshell, aug. of *cáscara* bark] *Southwest* : an eggshell filled with confetti and thrown by revelers and dancers at balls or festivals

cas-ca-vel \'kaskə,vel\ *n -S* [AmerSp *cascabel*, fr. Sp, small spherical bell — more at CASCABEL] : CASCABEL

case \'kās\ *n -S* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *casus* fall, event, chance, fr. *casus*, past part. of *cadere* to fall — more at CHANCE] **1 a** : a special set of circumstances or conditions : particular situation or series of developments; *esp* : the circumstances and situation of a particular person, thing, or matter to be dealt with or considered (in this ~ I don't agree with you) (in the ~ of the Smiths) (in the present ~) **b** : a set of circumstances constituting a problem : a matter for consideration or decision; as (1) : a circumstance or situation (as a crime) requiring investigation or action by the police or other agency (2) : one that is the object of investigation, consideration, or attention (the man is a relief ~) **2 a** : the state of being or of affairs : the conditions that exist in a place or across the critic of fiction is in no worse ~ than the critic of verse —C.H. Sisson) : *specif* : [fr. the legal sense] : matter in mind (cows, red of hide and in good ~—Llewelyn Powys) **b** : a condition of readiness : a suitable state of mind (I am in ~ to justle a constable —Shak.) **c** : the order of health (a bad ~ of leaf tobacco **3** [ME *cas*, fr. MF, fr. L *casus*, trans. of Gk *ptōsis*, lit., fall; fr. the idea that cases other than the nominative are like deviations fr. a perpendicular line — more at PTOSIS] *of a noun, adjective, or pronoun* **a** : an inflectional form indicating the syntactic relation (as that of subject, object, possessor, thing possessed) to another word or to the context **b** : a sense relation to another word in the context of a kind that may be but is not necessarily indicated by a particular inflectional form (the subject of a verb is in the nominative case) **c** : the characteristic of having inflectional forms indicating the sense relation to another word or words in the context (a Latin noun has gender, number, and ~) **4** : what actually exists or happens : the existing situation ; FACT — used with *the* (advance was slower than had ever been the ~ before) **5 a** (1) : the matters of fact or conditions involved in a suit : a suit or action in law or equity ; CAUSE (2) : the printed

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belief, position) ⟨a height of devotion to human liberties from which she has never *receded* —F.A.Ogg & Harold Zink⟩ ⟨define a position from which he never *receded* —Stanislaus Joyce⟩ **c :** to withdraw opposition to an amendment passed by the other house of a bicameral legislature **5 a :** to grow less **:** CONTRACT, DIMINISH, SHRINK ⟨some feared that employment might ~ to as few as 14,000 employees —*N.Y. Times*⟩ ⟨colleges will ~ in their public importance —R.W.Emerson⟩ **b :** to fall to a lower level **:** DECLINE ⟨demand in general eased and prices *receded* for practically all types of skins —*Farmer's Weekly (So. Africa)*⟩ **6** *of a color* **:** to seem to go away from the viewer ⟨light colors ~⟩ — contrasted with *advance*

syn RETREAT, RETROGRADE, RETRACT, BACK: RECEDE is applied to withdrawing or going backward, sometimes slowly and gradually, from some fixed or definite forward or high point or position ⟨the flood waters *receded*⟩ ⟨the frontier soon *receded* before the ax and plow —*Amer. Guide Series: Texas*⟩ ⟨west coast lay opinion *receded* somewhat from its previous intransigent attitude —*Americana Annual*⟩ RETREAT often applies to a drawing back or withdrawing induced by uncertainty, danger, fear, or superior opposing force or other agency exciting pressure ⟨the outnumbered troops *retreated* before the enemy⟩ ⟨have been forced to *retreat*, for the earliest tabulations produced patterns too complex to be handled or understood —W.O.Aydelotte⟩ ⟨educational theory and practice have *retreated* into cultural parochialism —Douglas Bush⟩ RETROGRADE applies to movement backward in contrast to expected forward movement, to reversion or going backward rather than progressing ⟨where one man advances, hundreds *retrograde* —T.L.Peacock⟩ ⟨he had progressed, and he could never, by any possibility, afford to *retrograde* —P.B.Kyne⟩ RETRACT indicates a drawing backward or inward from an outer, exposed, prominent, or more apparent position ⟨a cat *retracting* its claws⟩ ⟨*retracted* the platoons on the left flank⟩ BACK may refer to any backward or reversed motion or, esp. with *down*, to a receding or retreating ⟨*back* a car⟩ ⟨water *backing* up in the pipes⟩ ⟨*back* down and accept defeat⟩

²**re·cede** \(ˈ)rē+\ *vt* [*re-* + *cede*] **:** to cede back **:** grant or yield again to a former possessor

re·ced·ence \rəˈsēdᵊn(t)s\ *n* -s [¹*recede* + *-ence*] **:** RECESSION

re·ced·er \rəˈsēdə(r)\ *n* -s **:** one that recedes; *specif* **:** a device in a sawmill for making the knees of the headblocks recede a sufficient distance to take on another log when the last board of the previous log has dropped

receding color *n* **:** any of various colors (as greens, blues, violets, and their variations) that tend to appear farther from the eye than other colors lying in the same plane

¹**re·ceipt** \rəˈsēt, rēˈ-, *usu* -sēd·+V\ *n* -s [ME *receite*, fr. ONF, fr. ML *recepta* (sing.), prob. fr. L *recepta*, neut. pl. of *receptus*, past part. of *recipere* to receive, take] **1 a :** RECIPE ⟨a very special kind of mince pie she had been trying a new ~ on —Esther Forbes⟩ ⟨a perfect man, as the baronet trusted to make this one son of his, after a ~ of his own —George Meredith⟩ **b :** something that serves as a cure or remedy ⟨the newest ~ for avoiding calumny —R.B.Sheridan⟩ **2 a** *obs* **:** a place for receiving or storing something **:** RECEPTACLE **b :** a place at which money is officially received **:** a revenue office esp. formerly in England ⟨a man . . . sitting at the ~ of custom —Mt 9:9 (AV)⟩ **3 :** the act or process of receiving ⟨in ~ of a salary which he had earned —O.S.J.Gogarty⟩ ⟨ports equipped for the ~ of large vessels —L.D.Stamp⟩ **4 :** something (as food, goods, money) that is received — usu. used in pl. ⟨ranks about tenth in the United States in volume of fresh fruit and vegetable ~*s* —*Calif. Agric. Bull.*⟩ ⟨improve the harbor to accommodate larger raw material ~*s* —*Steel Facts*⟩ ⟨took the day's ~*s* to the bank's night depository —J.C. Furnas⟩ **5 :** a writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods or money delivered or paid ⟨could offer only poor paper money or ~*s* to pay for it —F.V.W.Mason⟩ ⟨paid the bill in cash and was given a ~⟩

²**receipt** \"\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S *vt* **1 :** to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of ⟨the radio officer ~*ed* the message and took a copy of it up to the bridge —R.F.Mirvish⟩ **2 :** to mark paid ⟨had paid by check, and the ~*ed* bill had been returned to him on the following day —F.W.Crofts⟩ ~ *vi* **:** to give a receipt — used with *for* ⟨an officer of the receiving side would ~ for each lot —*Newsweek*⟩

receipt book *n* **1 :** a book containing recipes **2 :** a book containing forms to be used in giving receipts for payment of money

re·ceipt·or \-sēd·ə(r)\ *n* -s [²*receipt* + *-or*] **:** one that receipts for property taken by a sheriff and agrees to return it upon demand

re·ceiv·abil·i·ty \rə,sēvəˈbiləd·ē\ *n* **:** the quality or state of being receivable

re·ceiv·able \rəˈsēvəbəl, rēˈ-\ *adj* [*receive* + *-able*] **1 :** capable of being received ⟨a broadcast ~ over a wide area⟩; *specif* **:** legally admissible or acceptable ⟨~ testimony⟩ ⟨~ evidence⟩ ⟨~ certificates⟩ **2 :** subject to a call or claim for payment ⟨accounts ~⟩ ⟨notes ~⟩

re·ceiv·ables \-lz\ *n pl* **:** accounts, accepted bills, or notes created in the course of business that are due from others or will become due at an assignable date ⟨retail department stores, where the ~ are high in volume —R.M.Trueblood & R.M.Cyert⟩

re·ceiv·al \rəˈsēvəl\ *n* -s [*receive* + *-al*] **:** RECEIPT 3

re·ceive \rəˈsēv, rēˈ-\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *receiven*, fr. ONF *receivre*, fr. L *recipere* to take back, take, accept, receive, fr. *re-* + *-cipere* (fr. *capere* to take) — more at HEAVE] *vt* **1 a** (1) **:** to take possession or delivery of ⟨~ a gift⟩ ⟨~ a letter⟩ (2) **:** to knowingly accept (stolen goods) ⟨suspected of *receiving* the stolen jewels⟩ **b :** to give attention to **:** listen to ⟨~ his confession⟩ ⟨refused to ~ advice from his friends⟩ **2 a :** to take in **:** act as a receptacle or container for ⟨a great interior lake *received* this young giant among rivers —Tom Marvel⟩ **b :** to take in through the mind or senses ⟨any young, active mind that was ready to ~ ideas —M.R.Cohen⟩ ⟨at an age when he was most ready to ~ new impressions⟩ **c :** CONTAIN, HOLD ⟨too small to ~ the burnt offering —1 Kings 8:64 (RSV)⟩ **3 a :** to give accommodation, protection, or refuge to **:** HARBOR ⟨go back to a husband who was still ready to ~ her —*Atlantic*⟩ **b** *of a female mammal* **:** ACCEPT 8 **4 a :** to admit or accept in some character or capacity ⟨*received* him as a colleague⟩ ⟨would not ~ her as his son's wife⟩ **b :** to admit to a place, faith, group, or condition ⟨they were *received* both at the tribal fire and at the trading post —*Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*⟩ ⟨having shortly before abandoned his skepticism and been *received* into the Catholic faith —H.W. H.Knott⟩ **5 a :** to welcome on arrival **:** GREET ⟨the small lady who *received* them at his house —William Black⟩ **b :** to give a formal and official welcome to ⟨shall ~ ambassadors and other public ministers —*U. S. Constitution*⟩ **c :** to greet or react to in a specified manner ⟨began his first concert tour, on which he was well *received* —*Current Biog.*⟩ ⟨the academic world *received* it with hostility —Max Lerner⟩ **6 a :** to acquiesce in or submit to **:** endure willingly ⟨couldn't unquestioningly ~ acceptance by these white patients —F.A.Perry⟩ **b :** to support the weight or pressure of **:** BEAR ⟨~*s* the weight of the world on his shoulders⟩ **c :** to take (a mark or impression) from the weight or pressure of something ⟨the ground was too hard to ~ a footprint⟩ ⟨his tenderer cheek ~*s* her soft hand's print —Shak.⟩ **d :** to undergo the impact of or interrupt the course of **:** CATCH, INTERCEPT ⟨get their full share of light, *receiving* the cooler level rays of the rising and setting sun —Andrew Young⟩ ⟨available to ~ the discharge of such emotions —R.M.Weaver⟩ **7 a :** to come into possession of **:** ACQUIRE ⟨*received* his early education in the public schools⟩ ⟨*received* his medical training abroad⟩ **b :** to meet with **:** EXPERIENCE ⟨a book that has never *received* the attention it deserves⟩ ⟨has *received* love and understanding from those around him⟩ **c :** to be exposed or subjected to **:** SUFFER ⟨*received* the royal displeasure on one occasion —Harvey Graham⟩ **d :** to be hurt or damaged by (a specified blow or injury) ⟨*received* a mortal wound⟩ ⟨*received* a broken nose⟩ **e :** to be placed under the burden, charge, or constraint of **:** be made subject to ⟨*received* a heavy sentence from the judge⟩ ⟨*received* written orders from the commanding general⟩ ⟨*received* a subpoena⟩ **8 a :** to partake of (the eucharistic sacrament) **b :** to take in at the mouth ⟨for fear of opening my lips and *receiving* the bad air —Shak.⟩ ⟨~ nourishment⟩ **9 a :** to accept as true or valid **:** recognize as authoritative **:** BELIEVE ⟨attacked *received* theological and philosophical opinion on the nature of the universe —*Brit. Book News*⟩ ⟨the material theory of heat, the idea of caloric, which was generally *received* until the 1850's —S.F.Mason⟩ **b :** to admit as evidence ⟨no objection to the ice pick being *received* in evidence —Erle Stanley Gardner⟩ ~ *vi* **1 :** to be a recipient ⟨more blessed to give than to ~ —Acts 20:35 (AV)⟩ **2 :** to take the eucharistic sacrament **:** take Communion **3 :** to be at home to visitors ⟨she ~*s* on Tuesdays⟩ **4 :** to catch pitched balls in a baseball game ⟨worked hard on his *receiving* —Lou Boudreau⟩ **5 :** to convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals

syn ACCEPT, ADMIT, TAKE: although RECEIVE can sometimes suggest a positive welcoming or recognition ⟨*receive* the group with open arms⟩ ⟨the work has been *received* with enthusiasm —*Current Biog.*⟩ it usu. implies that something comes or is allowed to come into one's presence, possession, group, consciousness, or substance while one is passive ⟨*receive* military instruction⟩ ⟨*receive* a gift⟩ ⟨be *received* into the church⟩ ACCEPT adds to this the notion of positive acquiescence or consent even though tacit ⟨*accept* a gift⟩ ⟨*accept* an appointment⟩ ⟨*accept* an apology⟩ ⟨*accept* a new member into a club⟩ ADMIT suggests permission given or sufferance granted to come or enter ⟨*admit* an ambassador into one's presence⟩ ⟨*admit* new members into a club⟩ ⟨a door wide enough to *admit* a small car⟩ TAKE carries the notion of accepting or, more commonly, of making no positive protest against receiving, often of almost welcoming on principle, something offered, conferred, or inflicted ⟨*take* a plate when it is passed to you⟩ ⟨*take* advice in good spirit⟩ ⟨*take* a good deal of punishment before protesting⟩

received pronunciation *n, usu cap R & P* **:** the pronunciation of Received Standard

received standard *n, usu cap R&S* **:** the form of English spoken at the English public schools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at the English court, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere

re·ceiv·er \-və(r)\ *n* -s [ME *receyvour*, *receivere*, fr. (assumed) ONF *receivour*, fr. *receivre* to receive + *-our* -er] **1 :** one that receives ⟨the sense of touch, not ordinarily a ~ of information originating at a distance —F.A.Geldard⟩ ⟨threw a long forward pass into the arms of a waiting ~⟩ **2 :** one that receives on behalf of others: as **a :** a person appointed to receive money due **:** TREASURER **b** (1) **:** a person appointed usu. by a court of equity jurisdiction to receive and conserve property that is the subject of litigation, to administer it under the supervision of the court as its agent, and to apply, manage, and dispose of it in accordance with the orders and decrees of the court until the final determination of the litigation (2) **:** a person appointed under a statute by an administrative public officer to wind up the affairs of a business (as a bank, railroad, or insurance company) involving a public interest in case of dissolution or insolvency or to manage under the direction of a court a corporation financially embarrassed during a period of reorganization in an effort to avoid bankruptcy (3) **:** a person appointed by a court under British statute to receive the income of those incompetent to manage their affairs (4) **:** a person appointed by a court under British statute to conserve the property of an alleged bankrupt until it can be determined whether he is a bankrupt (5) **:** a person appointed under British statute by a mortgagee or other holder of security in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or security agreement to take possession of the security and apply it in satisfaction of the indebtedness in accordance with the statute and agreement **3 :** one who knowingly takes or buys stolen goods from a thief **:** FENCE 4a **4 :** something that acts as a receptacle or container: as **a :** the bell jar of an air pump **b :** a vessel used to store a product (as steam or air) for later use **c** (1) **:** the metal frame in which the action of a firearm is fitted and to which the breech end of the barrel is attached (2) **:** the main body of the lock in a breech mechanism **d** (1) **:** a vessel or tube for use esp. with a condenser or retort to collect and sometimes to condense the product of distillation (2) **:** a vessel to receive and contain gases **5 :** one that receives electric currents or waves: as **a :** RECEIVING SET **b :** the portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals

receiver general *n, pl* **receivers general** [ME *receyvour general*, fr. *receyvour* receiver + *general*, adj.] **:** a public officer in general charge of receipts ⟨*receiver general* of Massachusetts⟩

receiver ring *n* **:** the threaded ringlike portion of the forward end of the receiver of a rifle into which the breech end of the barrel is fitted

receiver's certificate *n* **:** a promise to repay to a lender a definite sum loaned and an acknowledgment thereof made by a receiver under order of court to obtain funds for the preservation of the assets held by him (as for operating a railroad) and often made by the court a first lien upon the receivership assets

re·ceiv·er·ship \-(r),ship\ *n* [ME *receyvourship*, fr. *receyvour* + *-ship*] **1 :** the office or function of a receiver appointed by a court or under a statute **2 :** the state or condition of being in the hands of a receiver ⟨put a corporation into ~⟩

receives *pres 3d sing of* RECEIVE

receiving *pres part of* RECEIVE

receiving barn *n* **:** a supervised barn into which racehorses are checked several hours before saddling to prevent their being doped

receiving blanket *n* **:** a small lightweight blanket used to wrap an infant (as after bathing)

receiving clerk *n* **:** one who takes charge of the receipt of goods shipped to a business concern

receiving gauge *n* **:** a gauge that has an inside measuring surface for testing the size and contour of a male part

receiving order *n, Brit* **:** an order made by a bankruptcy court appointing a receiver for a bankrupt's estate

receiving set *n* **:** an apparatus for receiving radio or television signals and broadcasts

receiving ship *n* **:** a usu. obsolete or unseaworthy ship moored at a navy yard and used for new recruits or men in transit between stations

receiving yard *n* **:** a railroad yard where freight trains are received — compare CLASSIFICATION YARD, DEPARTURE TRACK

re·cen·cy \ˈrēsᵊnsē, -nsi\ *n* -ES [fr. *recent* + *-cy*] **:** the quality or state of being recent ⟨the eagerness of the people for ~ in their news —F.L.Mott⟩

re·cense \rəˈsen(t)s, rēˈ-\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [L *recensēre* to review, revise] **:** to make a recension of

re·cen·sion \-nchən\ *n* -s [L *recension-*, *recensio*, fr. *recensēre* to review, revise (fr. *re-* + *censēre* to assess, tax, estimate) + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion — more at CENSOR] **1 :** REVIEW, SURVEY ⟨some 30 pages are devoted in each issue to a review of reviews on philosophy and theology . . . this ~ may prove of special use —*Times Lit. Supp.*⟩ **2 a :** a revising of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; *esp* **:** critical revision with intent to establish a definitive text ⟨did pioneer work in the ~ of newly discovered manuscripts⟩ **b :** a version of a text established by critical revision ⟨has come down to us in various ~*s* —R.L. Ramsay⟩ **3 :** a revised form of something ⟨started a vogue for sophisticated ~*s* of ancient myths —Paul Pickrel⟩

re·cent \ˈrēsᵊnt\ *adj, sometimes* -ER/-EST [MF or L; MF *recent*, fr. L *recent-*, *recens* fresh, recent; akin to Gk *kainos* new, Skt *kanīna* young] **1 a :** of or belonging to the present period or the very near past ⟨~ alumni⟩ ⟨~ leaders⟩ ⟨the ~ election⟩ ⟨the ~ storm⟩ **b :** having lately come into existence **:** just made or formed **:** NEW ⟨~ buds on the peach trees⟩ ⟨pride ourselves on our ~ transcontinental highways —R.W.Murray⟩ ⟨almost before the ~ ink is dry —John Keats⟩ **c :** newly arrived ⟨~ from the roar of foreign foam —A.C.Swinburne⟩ **2 :** of or belonging to a period of time relatively near **:** not remote ⟨in more ~ times the Romans formed a great camp here —J.K.Jerome⟩ ⟨is only of ~ origin, and was wholly unknown in old times —Herman Melville⟩ **3** *usu cap* **:** of or relating to the present or existing epoch which is dated from the close of the Pleistocene **:** DILUVIAL 3, HOLOCENE — see GEOLOGIC TIME table — **re·cent·ly** *adv* — **re·cent·ness** *n* -ES

re·cept \ˈrē,sept\ *n* -s [*re-* + *-cept* (as in *concept*, *percept*)] **:** a mental image or idea formed by repeated exposure to a particular stimulus or class of stimuli

re·cep·ta·cle \rəˈseptəkəl, rēˈ-, -tēk-\ *n* -s [L *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare* (iterative of *recipere* to receive) + *-culum*, suffix denoting an instrument — more at RECEIVE] **1 :** one that receives and contains something **:** CONTAINER, REPOSITORY ⟨a metal ~ to catch the sap —Hamilton Basso⟩ ⟨the poet's mind is in fact a ~ for seizing and storing up numberless feelings —T.S.Eliot⟩ **2 :** a place of shelter ⟨palatial gloomy chambers for parade . . . never constructed as ~*s* —Robert Browning⟩ **3 a :** an intercellular cavity containing oil, resin, or other secretion products **b :** the end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne and which is often somewhat enlarged (as in the composites) — called also *torus* **c :** an organized often stalked structure in a cryptogamous plant containing reproductive bodies **:** a modified branch bearing sporangia: as (1) **:** a swollen tip of a thallus branch of a seaweed (as of the genus *Fucus*) (2) **:** any of various envelopes or structures supporting the fructification of a fungus (3) **:** an umbrella-shaped outgrowth of the thallus of various liverworts (as of the genus *Marchantia*) that bears the sex organs **:** CUPULE (4) **:** PLACENTA 2b **4 :** a permanently mounted female electrical fitting that contains the live parts of the circuit

re·cep·tac·u·lar \ˌrē,sepˌtakyələ(r)\ *adj* [NL *receptaculum* + E *-ar*] **:** of, relating to, or developing from the receptacle of a plant

re·cep·ta·cu·li·da \rə,septəˈkyüləda\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *receptaculum* + *-ida*] **:** a class of calcareous fossils of uncertain systematic relations — see RECEPTACULITIDAE

re·cep·tac·u·li·tes \,rēsep,takyəˈlīd·(,)ēz\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *receptaculum* + *-ites*] **:** a genus (the type of the family Receptaculitidae) of Ordovician and Devonian calcareous fossils consisting of closely spaced plates or pillars that form a globose or discoidal mass — see SUNFLOWER CORAL

re·cep·tac·u·li·tid \-d·əd\ *n* -s [NL *Receptaculidae*] **:** a fossil of the family Receptaculitidae

re·cep·tac·u·lit·i·dae \,==,=='lid·ə,dē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Receptaculites*, type genus + *-idae*] **:** a family of calcareous fossils sometimes placed in the Hyalospongiae but usu. set apart as the class Receptaculida — see RECEPTACULITES

re·cep·tac·u·lum \,rē,sepˈtakyələm\ *n, pl* **receptacu·la** \-lə\ [NL, fr. L — more at RECEPTACLE] **:** RECEPTACLE 3

receptaculum chy·li \-ˈkī,lī\ *n* [NL, lit., receptacle of the chyle] **:** CISTERNA CHYLI

re·cep·ti·bil·i·ty \rə,septəˈbiləd·ē\ *n* -ES **:** the quality or state of being receptible

re·cep·ti·ble \rəˈseptəbəl, rēˈ-\ *adj* [LL *receptibilis* recoverable, fr. L *receptus* + *-ibilis* -ible] **:** capable of receiving or of being received

re·cep·tion \rəˈsepshən, rēˈ-\ *n* -s [ME *recepcion*, fr. MF or L; MF *reception*, fr. L *reception-*, *receptio*, fr. *receptus* (past part. of *recipere* to take back, receive) + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion — more at RECEIVE] **1 :** the act or action of receiving in place or position ⟨the native soil . . . is boxed out for the ~ of the pavement —John Kemp⟩ ⟨clearing away a space at the top for the ~ of a small piece of butter —T.L.Peacock⟩ **2 :** the act or action of taking possession or getting **:** RECEIPT ⟨the ~ of significant amounts of American capital —A.B.Lans⟩ **3 a :** the act or action of taking in or giving shelter to **:** HARBORING ⟨make ready for the ~ of ten thousand sheep —Rachel Henning⟩ ⟨the ~ of outlaws —F.M.Stenton⟩ **b :** the state or fact of being admitted or given shelter **:** ADMISSION ⟨my ~ into grace —John Milton⟩ ⟨his ~ into the church⟩ **4 a :** REACTION, RESPONSE ⟨met with an unfriendly ~ from the critics⟩ ⟨the play received a mixed ~⟩ **b :** the act or action of giving assent, approval, or recognition ⟨a world ready for the ~ of new ideas⟩ ⟨~ of a point of view other than their own —J.D.Adams⟩ **5 a :** the act of greeting or welcoming ⟨gave a cordial ~ to her guest⟩ ⟨received an enthusiastic ~ from the crowds lining the streets⟩ **b :** a social gathering often for the purpose of extending a ceremonious or formal welcome ⟨an afternoon ~ for the new members of the staff⟩ **6 a :** mental apprehension ⟨has very weak powers of ~ and is slow to understand anything⟩ **b :** the process by which a stimulus affects a sensory end organ by means of real but usu. minute and transitory physical or chemical alteration of the end organ **7 :** the receiving of a radio or television broadcast ⟨a fringe area where ~ is poor⟩

reception center *n* **:** a place where persons (as agricultural workers or military recruits) are assembled and processed

re·cep·tion·ism \-shə,nizəm\ *n* -s [*reception* + *-ism*] **:** the view that in the Communion the bread and wine remain as such but that with them the faithful communicant receives the body and blood of Christ

re·cep·tion·ist \-shənəst\ *n* -s [*reception* + *-ist*] **1 :** one who believes in the doctrine of receptionism **2 :** one who is employed in a business or professional establishment to greet and help visitors, business callers, or patients

reception room *n* **:** a room for the formal reception of visitors (as in a place of business or an institution)

re·cep·tive \rəˈseptiv, rēˈ-, -tēv *also* -təv\ *adj* [ML *receptivus*, fr. L *receptus* (past part. of *recipere* to take back, receive) + L *-ivus* -ive — more at RECEIVE] **1 a :** able or inclined to receive; *specif* **:** open to ideas, impressions, or suggestions ⟨incredulous where they should be ~ —Bertrand Russell⟩ ⟨made ~ by education at its best —E.T.Cone⟩ **b :** characterized by passive dependency and a need to receive or accept **2 a** *of a sensory end organ* **:** fit to receive and transmit stimuli **b :** of or relating to sense organs or the reception of stimuli **:** SENSORY **3** *of a female mammal* **:** willing to accept a male — **re·cep·tive·ly** \-təvlē, -li\ *adv* — **re·cep·tive·ness** \-tivnəs, -tēv- *also* -təv-\ *n* -ES

receptive hypha *n* **:** a haploid hyphal thread that develops from an aecial primordium in many heterothallic rust fungi, that protrudes from a pycnium, and that is joined by a pycniospore to establish a diploid mycelium prior to aeciospore formation

receptive spot *n* **:** the colorless spot in an egg or oosphere at which a male gamete or sperm enters

re·cep·tiv·i·ty \(,)rē,sepˈtivəd·ē, rə,s-, -ətē, -i\ *n* -ES [*receptive* + *-ity*] **:** the quality or state of being receptive; *specif* **:** the power or capacity of receiving impressions **:** SENSIBILITY ⟨her active intellectual ~ —Havelock Ellis⟩ ⟨heighten the spectator's ~ to the theme —Michael Kitson⟩

re·cep·tor \rəˈseptə(r), rēˈ-\ *n* -s [ME *receptour*, fr. MF, fr. L *receptor*, fr. *receptus* (past part. of *recipere* to receive) + *-or*] **1 :** one that receives: as **a :** a part of the body (as a cell, group of cells, complex organ) that is esp. sensitive to alteration of some environmental factor (as light or sound waves, temperature, pressure), that undergoes specific stimulation when exposed to such alteration, and that transmits impulses arising from such stimulation to the central nervous system **:** SENSE ORGAN — distinguished from *effector* **b :** a body or surface sensitive to radiation **:** a surface illuminated in making a color test **c :** STOCK 5b(1) **d :** the part of a stall shower that receives and drains away the water **2 :** the chemical groups or groupings of an antigen or hapten that combine specifically with the corresponding groups of antibody **:** chemical groups of a cell that combine esp. with antibodies or viruses

recepts *pl of* RECEPT

re·cep·tu·al \rəˈsepchəwəl\ *adj* [fr *recept*, after such pairs as E *concept: conceptual*] **:** of or relating to recepts — **re·cep·tu·al·ly** \-wəlē\ *adv*

re·cer·ce·lée \rə,sərsə,lā\ *adj* [obs. F, fr. OF, fem. of past part. of *recerceler* to curl back, fr. OF *re-* + *cerceler* to circle, curl, fr. *cercle*, *cercel* circle — more at CIRCLE] *of a cross* **:** having the ends of the arms divided and curled back on each side like rams' horns — compare MOLINE

¹**re·cess** \ˈrē,ses, rəˈses, rēˈses\ *n* -ES [L *recessus*, fr. *recessus*, past part. of *recedere* to withdraw, recede — more at RECEDE] **1 :** the action of receding **:** RECESSION ⟨the ~ of the tides⟩ **2 a** (1) **:** a hidden or retired place ⟨the ~*es* of the echoing mountains —John Muir †1914⟩ ⟨took from some ~ in his crumpled clothing a copper coin —Pearl Buck⟩ (2) **:** an inner or concealed part of something ⟨sought to lay bare the ~*es* of the soul —R.W.Southern⟩ ⟨explore the hidden ~*es* of the mind —C.B.Tinker⟩ ⟨illuminating the ~*es* of American politics —*Times Lit. Supp.*⟩ **b :** a secret hiding place or retreat ⟨there I lay close covered o'er in my ~ —Robert Browning⟩ **3 a :** an indentation in a straight line or in a surface bounded by a line conceived of as straight **:** CLEFT ⟨a large ~ in the steep, rocky bank —*Amer. Guide Series: Maine*⟩ **b :** ALCOVE ⟨lazily reading

alternating periods of abatement and of increase of symptoms (a ~ fever) — re-mit-tent-ly adv

remittent \"\ *n -s* a remittent fever

re-mit-ter \rē-'id-ə(r), -ĭt-\ *n -s* [*remit* + *-er* (as in *cesser*)] **1** : the principle or operation of law by which a person who obtains possession of property under a defective title is placed in the same legal position as if he had entered under some prior and more valid title which he also holds **2** : an act remitting a person to a former status or a cause to another court

remitter \"\ *n -s* [*remit* + *-er*, agent suffix] : one that remits; *specif* : one that sends a remittance

re-mit-ti-tur \rə'mid-əd-ə(r)\ *n -s* [L, it is sent back, remitted, 3d sing. pres. indic. pass. of *remittere* to send back, remit] **1 a** : a remission to a defendant by a plaintiff of the portion of a verdict for damages considered excessive by trial or appellate court **b** : the formal agreement or stipulation of the plaintiff waiving or releasing his right to receive such portion representing the excessive damages **c** : the direction or order of the court approving such stipulation and judgment for the reasonable portion of damages or ordering a new trial unless such remission is made by the plaintiff **2 a** : a sending back from an appellate or superior to a trial or inferior court of a case and its record for further proceedings (as additional findings of fact) or for entry of a final judgment in accordance with instructions or the decision of the appellate or superior court

re-mix \(')rē+\ *vb* [*re-* + *mix*] : to mix again

rem-nant \'remnənt\ *n -s* [ME, contr. of *remenant*, fr. MF, fr. pres. part. of *remenoir*, *remanoir* to be left, remain — more at REMAIN] **1** : a usu. small part, member, or trace remaining (her rather sweet expression . . . was the only ~ of a former prettiness —Osbert Sitwell) (occasional erosion ~s stand above the general land surface —P.G.Worcester) **2** : REMAINDER, REST (more at ease during the ~ of the London season —G.B.Shaw) (the ship came up and the ~ on the boat were saved —B.N.Cardozo) **3** : SURVIVOR — often used in pl. (the ~s of a camp group that had suffered misfortune —C.D. Forde) (the crumbled ~s of a business section —*Amer. Guide Series: Oregon*) **2** : an unsold or unused end of piece goods **3** *often cap* : a minority of Israel preserved by God from the calamities visited upon the wicked to become the nucleus of a new and holy community

remnant \"\ *adj* [modif. (influenced by *remnant*) of MF *remenant*, pres. part. of *remenoir* to be left] : left : REMAINING (always thereafter . . . would carry in his heart some ~ feeling of disgrace —Bernard DeVoto)

rem-nant-al \(')rem'nant°l\ *adj* : of the nature of a remnant

re-mod-el \(')rē'mäd°l\ *vt* [*re-* + *model*] : to model anew : RECONSTRUCT SYN see MEND

re-mod-el-er *or* **re-mod-el-ler** \-d-(ə)lə(r)\ *n -s* : one that remodels

remolade *var of* REMOULADE

re-mold \(')rē+\ *vt* [*re-* + *mold*] : to mold again (*~-ing* the world to the heart's desire —H.J.Muller)

re-monetization \(')rē+\ *n* [*remonetize* + *-ation*] : the act of remonetizing

re-monetize \(')rē+\ *vt* [*re-* + *monetize*] : to restore to use as legal tender (~ silver)

re-mon-strance \rə'mänt(ə)strən(t)s, rē'-\ *n -s* [ME, fr. *remonstrer* to remonstrate (fr. ML *remonstrare*) + *-ance* more at REMONSTRATE] **1 a** *archaic* : a written or spoken representation or demonstration of a matter **b** : an earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; *specif* : a document formally stating points of opposition or grievance **2** *archaic* : a demonstration or manifestation of a fact or quality : PROOF, EVIDENCE **3** : an act or instance of remonstrating (~s against a planned French occupation of Ruhr) (the vociferous ~s of a football team's supporters when a doubtful offside has been awarded —E.A.Armstrong) **4** : MONSTRANCE

remonstrancer *n -s often cap* [*remonstrance* + *-er*] *obs* : REMONSTRANT 1

re-mon-strant \-ənt\ *n -s* [ML *remonstrant-*, *remonstrans*, fr. pres. part. of *remonstrare* to remonstrate] **1** : one who remonstrates; *specif, usu cap* : one of 46 ministers of Arminian views who in 1610 addressed a remonstrance to the States General of Holland and West Friesland containing five articles which set forth their differences from the strict Calvinists and which were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619 when the remonstrant ministers were deposed from their ministry — compare ARMINIANISM **2** *usu cap* : a member of a small Arminian sect in Holland deriving from the Remonstrants of 1610

remonstrant \"\ *adj* [in sense 1, fr. *remonstrant*; in sense 2, fr. ML *remonstrant-*, *remonstrans*, pres. part. of *remonstrare*] **1** *usu cap* : of or relating to the Remonstrants **2** : vigorously objecting or opposing ; making a protest ; REMONSTRATING (a quality urgent, piercing — in those quacks' voices —Wilson Wright) **remon-strant-ly** *adv* : in a remonstrant manner

re-mon-strate \rē'mänˌ(t)strāt, rĕ'-, *sometimes* 'remənˌstrāt, 'remənˌstrət, *usu* -dē-ə'tV\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ML *remonstratus*, past part. of *remonstrare* to point out, demonstrate, fr. L *re-* + *monstrare* to show — more at MUSTER] *obs* : to point out : DEMONSTRATE **2** *obs* : to call attention to (as a fault, wrong, or aggrieving condition) by way of censure, complaint, or protest **3** : to say or plead in protest, reproof, or opposition ~ *vi* : to present and urge reasons in opposition (as to an act, measure, or proceedings) : EXPOSTULATE (~ with a person regarding his habits) SYN see OBJECT

re-mon-strat-ing-ly *adv* [*remonstrating* (pres. part. of *remonstrate*) + *-ly*] : in a remonstrating way

re-mon-stra-tion \ˌrē,mänˈstrāshən, ˌremənˈstr-, ˌremənˈstr-\ *n -s* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF *remonstration*, fr. ML *remonstration-*, *remonstratio*, fr. *remonstratus* + *-ion-*, *-tio-ion*] : the act or an instance of remonstrating ; PROTEST

re-mon-stra-tive \rə'mänt(ə)strətiv\ *adj* [*remonstrate* + *-ive*] : having the character of a remonstrance ; expressing a remonstrance — **re-mon-stra-tive-ly** \-d-ivlē\ *adv*

re-mon-stra-tor \-ˌstrād-ə(r)\ *n -s* [*remonstrate* + *-or*] : one that remonstrates

re-mon-stra-to-ry \-(t)stra,tōrē\ *adj* [*remonstrate* + *-ory*] : REMONSTRANT

re-mon-tant \rə'mänt°nt, rē'- *-tənt*\ *adj* [F, lit., rising again, fr. pres. part. of *remonter* to remount] : flowering again (~ roses) (a ~ plant)

remontant \"\ *n -s* : a hybrid perpetual rose

remon-toir *or* **remon-toire** \'remənˌ;twär\ *n -s* [F *remontoir* device for winding clocks, fr. *remonter* to remount, rewind — more at REMOUNT] : a device to give a uniform impetus to a pendulum or balance

remo-ra \'remərə\ *n* [L, delay, echeneid (fr. its supposed ability to delay ships), fr. *remorari* to delay, fr. *re-* + *morari* to delay — more at MORATORY] **1 a** -s : any of several highly specialized fishes constituting *Echeneis* and various related genera (order Discocephali), having the anterior dorsal fin converted into an oval transversely lamellate suctorial disc on the top of the head, by means of which they adhere closely to sharks and other large fishes and to ships but are able to let go at will, and being distributed throughout tropical and warm temperate seas — called also *shark sucker*, *sucking fish* **b** *cap* ; an important genus of such fishes **2** -s : something that holds back or delays : CLOG, DRAG — **remo-ri-da** \'remə-rid-ə\ *adj*

re-more \rə'mō(ə)r\ *vt* [ME *remorden* to afflict with remorse, fr. MF *remordre*, fr. L *remordere* to bite again, vex — more at REMORSE] *archaic* : AFFLICT

re-morse \rə'mō(ə)rs, rē'-, -ō(ə)s\ *n -s* [ME *remors*, *remorse*, fr. MF *remors*, fr. ML *remorsus*, fr. L, act of biting again, fr. *remorsus*, past part. of *remordere* to bite again, vex, fr. *re-* + *mordere* to bite — more at SMART] **1 a** : a gnawing distress arising from a sense of guilt for past wrongs (as injuries done to others) : SELF-REPROACH (knew — for sermon times spent in daydreams —Rose Macaulay) (felt a twinge of ~ for having been so brusque) **b** : an attack of remorse **2** *obs* : sympathetic sorrow : COMPASSION **3** *obs* : a lessening or break in a process or action **4** *obs* : a solemn obligation SYN see PENITENCE

re-morse-ful \-fəl\ *adj* [*remorse* + *-ful*] **1** : springing from or characterized by remorse (a ~ confession) **2** *obs* : COMPASSIONATE — **re-morse-ful-ly** \-fəlē, -ĭl\ *adv* — **re-morse-ful-ness** *n -es*

re-morse-less \-ləs\ *adj* [*remorse* + *-less*] **1** : being without remorse : PITILESS, MERCILESS (a monster of . . . cruelty —Leslie Stephen) **2** : continuing without lessening or break : RELENTLESS (the drive of technology was so ~ that younger economists . . . turned from philosophy to research —Jacob Mary Beard) — **re-morse-less-ly** *adv* — **re-morse-less-ness** *n -es*

re-mote \rə'mōt, rē'-, *usu* -ād-ı•V\ *adj, often* -ER/-EST [L *remotus*, fr. past part. of *removēre* to move back, move away — more at REMOVE] **1 a** : separated by intervals greater than usual : far apart **b** : not extending the full distance from the margin of the pileus to the stipe (a mushroom with a ~ veil) **2** : far removed in space, time, relation, or likeness : near or immediate ; FAR, DISTANT (the church was too ~ for a walking bridal party —Thomas Hardy) (from ~ antiquity up to modern times —S.F.Nadel) (the ~ results of ~ general actions may look back with pride —Benjamin Farrington) (fourth cousins and *remotior* relatives) ; INVOLVING relations as ~ in culture and civilization as Poland and China, . . . Czechoslovakia and Morocco —H.A.Rusk) (fantastically unreal and utterly ~ from the slightest vestige of truth —John Russell b.1872) ; SEPARATED, ABSTRACTED (the ideas of an age . . . seem to it . . . as ~ from reality or likeness as those of N.Whitehead) **3** : located out of the way : SECLUDED (the Coast Guard Service renders invaluable aid to natives living along the ~ coastline —G.A.Parker) (the ~ atmosphere of these retired wold villages —*Brit. Book News*) **4 a** : not proximate or acting directly ; not primary **b** : not arising from the effect of that which is primary or proximate in its action (~ damages) — compare CONSEQUENTIAL **5** : small in degree ; SLIGHT (if one makes a few economic difficulties, the danger of war becomes ~ —F.D.Smith & Barbara Wilcox) (only the *remotest* notion at the time is ex- pressed in the manner ; ALOOF, INACCESSIBLE (they can be cold or warm, — or friendly —John Mason Brown) **7 a** : arising elsewhere than from the part of the body that makes a movement — opposed to *resident* **b** : not present to the senses at the moment

remote \"\ *n -s* **1** : one that is remote **2** : a radio or television program or portion of a program (sports and news events) originating outside the studio

remote \"\ *vb* [*remote, adj*] *obs* : ESTRANGE

remote control *n* : control (as by a switch or switchboard or by a radio signal) of operation from a point at some distance removed

remoted *adj* [*L. remotus* + *E -ed*] *obs* : REMOTE

remote indication *n* : transfer and reproduction (as by telemetering) of information from one point to another more or less remote

re-mote-ly *adv, sometimes* -ER/-EST : in a remote manner or to a remote extent (a sphinx who smiles —) (every man she had ever known closely or ~ —Ellen Glasgow) (a ~ related girl) (at or from a distance (processes controlled ~ by the tiny brain —W.E. Swinton) **2** : DISTANTLY

remote major : the quarter of a syllogism 2

re-mote-ness *n -ES* : the quality or state of being remote

re-mo-tion \rō'mōshən\ *n -s* [ME *remocion*, *remotion*, fr. L *remotion-*, *remotio*, fr. *remotus* + *-ion-*, *-tio-*] : REMOVAL (~ of *removēre* to remove) + *-ion-*, *-io -ion* — more at REMOVE] **1** : the quality or state of being remote **2** : the act of removing : the state of being removed **3** *obs* : DEPARTURE **3** [MF, fr. L *remotion-*, *remotio* removal] : the process of reaching or defining a conception by successive elimination of what is not contained

re-mo-tive \ō-ōd-ivV *adj* [L *remotus* (past part. of *removēre* to remove) + E *-ive*] : REMOVABLE

remotive proposition *n* : PRIVATIVE PROPOSITION; *esp* : one that asserts the absence of something to be of the essence of the subject

re-mou-lade *also* **re-mo-lade** \ˌrāməˈlād\ *n -s* [F *rémolade*, *remoulade*, fr. Pr *remolada*, fr. *remolar* to grind, fr. L *re-* + *molere* to grind — more at MEAL] : a piquant sauce or dressing resembling mayonnaise but usu. made with cooked egg yolks and with savory herbs or condiments

re-mount \(')rē+\ *vb* [ME *remounten*, partly fr. *re-* + *mounten* to mount, partly fr. MF *remonter*, fr. *re-* + *monter* to mount — more at MOUNT] *vt* **1** : to mount (something) again (~ this map on the other wall) (reaching the zenith of their power) (*specif* : to get on (a horse) for a ride) (remounts to (the regiment must be ~ed) ~ *vi* **1** : to mount again ~ at once and ride back) **2** : to go back (as during a study) to a former period

re-mount \'rē+ˌ, ,rē'+\ *n* **1** : a fresh horse to replace one no longer available (as for reason of injury, exhaustion, loss, or age); *specif* : a green or incompletely trained cavalry horse **2** : a group, stud, or supply of remounts

remount \"\ *adj* [*re-* + *mount*] : of or relating to a remount

remov-abil-i-ty \rəˌmüvəbˈilətē, rē'-, -ətē, -ĭl\ *n* : the quality or state of being removable (the growth) : dismissal from office ; shift of location ; change of residence

removal of causes **1** : the taking of pending cases from a state to a federal court before trial or hearing because of federal question **2 a** : the transfer of a case from one federal court to another **b** : the transfer of a case from one to another of the courts within the same system for hearing or trial — compare APPEAL, REVIEW

remove \rə'müv, rē'-\ *vb* [ME *removen*, *remeven*, fr. OF *remouvoir*, *remoyvir*, fr. L *removēre*, fr. *re-* + *movēre* to move — more at MOVE] *vt* **1** : to change or shift the location, position, situation, or residence of (~ the family to the seashore); *specif* : TRANSFER — usu. used with *to* and specified place (~ the troops to the front) (~ the family to the seashore); *specif* : to transfer (a pending case) for original hearing or trial from one court to another in the same or another jurisdiction — compare REMOVAL OF CAUSES **2** : to move by lifting, pushing aside, or taking away or off ; put aside, apart, or elsewhere (~ his hat in the house) (~ a book from a shelf to examine it) **3** : to free (one) to leave a place or be gone or away; *esp* : to dismiss from office **b** : ASSASSINATE **c** : to take away by death **4** : to get rid of as if by moving : RADICATE, ELIMINATE (~ the causes of poverty) ~ *vi* **1** : to change location, station, or residence (~ from their town house to the country) **2** : to go away ; depart **3** : to be capable of being removed (a bottle cap that ~s easily) SYN see MOVE

remove \"\ *n -s* **1 a** : REMOVAL; *specif* : the transfer of one's business or of one's domestic belongings from one location or dwelling house to another (a new home) **b** *archaic* : the moving a horse's shoe to dress the hoof **c** *Brit* : a change of rules during a meal **2** : a promotion of a pupil to the next form **2 a** : a distance (as a degree, time, or relationship of state) separating one person or thing from another ; distance apart or away at a short ~ upon the same platform was an officer —Ambrose Bierce) (her poems . . . work best at a slight ~ from the person —Richard Wilbur) **b** (1) : a degree distant (as in derivation or relationship) ; a grade or stage of separation from the immediate or direct : a step apart or away (such a popular song . . . simply repeats, for many ~s, a motif of the conventional behavior of the courtly lover —R.A.Hall b.1911) (a primary and intense experience . . . without a ~ —Wilbur Cross) (the sixteen sire lines . . . of these famous racehorses at the fourth ~ —Dennis Craig) **3** *obs* ‡ ABSENCE **4** : an intermediate form between two others in an English school

removed *adj* [fr. past part. of *remove*] **1 a** : distant in degree of relationship **b** *of a cousin* ! belonging to a generation separated from the propositus by a given degree of lineal consanguinity ! of a younger or older generation — used in law only of cousins of a younger generation (a second cousin's child is a second cousin once ~) (a first cousin's grandchild is a first cousin twice ~) **2** : separating or remote (as in space, time, or character) from something ! DISTANT, AWAY, OFF (—F.L.Paxson) (considerations entirely ~ from politics) — **re-moved-ly** \-vədlē, -vd-\ *adv* — **re-moved-ness** \-vdnəs, -vd(ə)n-\ *n -ES*

remove-ment \vmənt\ *n -s* [*remove* + *-ment*] : REMOVAL

re-mov-er \-və(r)\ *n -s* [*remove* + *-er*, agent suffix] **1** : one that removes something (as a *Brit* ! MOVER 4) **2** : a solvent or chemical used in removing a substance (as from a surface) (paint and varnish ~s) (rust ~) (dye ~) (hair ~) **2** *obs* : a changeable or unsettled person

remover \"\ *n -s* [*remove* + *-er* (as in *lessener*)] : transfer of a proceeding from one tribunal to another

rem-scheid \'rem,shīl\ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Remscheid*, city of north-western Germany] : of or from the city of Remscheid, Germany ; of the kind or style prevalent in Remscheid

rem-sen cooler \'remzən-\ *n, usu cap R* [prob. fr. the proper name *Remsen*] : a cooler the coils of which fit spi

re-mu-da \rə'mid-ə\ *n -s* [AmSp, relay, shift of horses or oxen, fr. Sp, exchange, fr. *remudar* to exchange, fr. *re-* + *mudar* to change, fr. L *mutare* — more at MISS] **1** : the herd of saddle horses from which are chosen those to be used for the day by the ranch hands ! a relay of remounts

re-mu-ner-a-ble \rə'myün(ə)rəbəl\ *adj* [ML *remunerabilis*, fr. L *remunerare* to reward + *-abilis*] : admitting or worthy of remuneration — **re-mu-ner-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

re-mu-ner-ate \rə'myünəˌrāt, rē'-, *usu* -ād-ı•V\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [L *remuneratus*, past part. of *remunerare* to recompense, reward, fr. *re-* + *munerare* to give, present, fr. *muner-*, *munus* gift — more at MEAN] **1** : to pay an equivalent for (as a service, loss, expense) **2** : to pay an equivalent to (a person) for a service, loss, or expense ; RECOMPENSE, COMPENSATE SYN see PAY

re-mu-ner-a-tion \ˌrē+ˈrāshən\ *n -s* [ME *remuneracion*, fr. MF or L; MF *remuneration*, fr. L *remuneration-*, *remuneratio*, fr. *remuneratus* + *-ion-*, *-tio-ion*] **1** : an act or fact of remunerating **2** : something that remunerates ! RECOMPENSE, PAY

re-mu-ner-a-tive \rə'myünə,rād-ivV, rē'-, -ən(ə)rə-\ [L *remuneratus* + *-ive*] **1** : serving to remunerate ; REWARDING (~ justice) **2** : affording remuneration ! PROFITABLE, GAINFUL (~ employment) (~ salary) — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ly** \-ivlē\ *adv* — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ness** \-ivnəs\ *n -es*

re-mu-ner-a-tor \-nəˌrād-ə(r)\ *n -s* [LL, fr. L *remunerare* (past part. of *remunerare*) + *-tor*] : one that remunerates

re-mu-ner-a-to-ry \-nərəˌtōrē\ *adj* [*remunerate* + *-ory*] ! REMUNERATIVE

remuneratory sanction *n* : a sanction in the form of a reward withheld for failure to comply with the law

re-murmur \(')rē+\ *vb* [L *remurmurare*, fr. *re-* + *murmurare* to murmur] *vt* ! to murmur repeatedly ~ *vi* : to repeat, echo, utter again, or reply in murmurs

ren-ais-sance \'renəˌsänt(s) *also* -ˌzän- *sometimes* -ᵊn-ə-ˌsän(t)s, *chiefly Brit* rə'nāsənt(s)\ *n -s often cap* [F *renaissance*, fr. *renaître* (fr. *renaistre* to be born again, fr. L *renascī*, fr. *re-* + *nascī* to be born) + *-ance*—more at NATION] **1** *often cap* **a** : enthusiastic and vigorous revival of learning, literature, and cultural lines distinguished by a revival of interest in the past, by the humanistic spirit of learning, and by the imaginative response to broader horizons generally (conceptions of the nature of the *Renaissance* —W.K.Ferguson) (the transcendentalism that marked the full flowering of the spirit of the New England — —V.L.Parrington) **b** : the period of such a revival (the *Renaissance* of the eighth and ninth centuries —Kemp Malone) (that second *Renaissance*, the Victorian Age —Edwin Benson) (the period conventionally known as the *Renaissance* —David Daiches) **c** : a revival of a characteristic style of art prevailing during the Renaissance period **3** : a return of youthful vigor, freshness, zest, or productivity ; a renewal of life or interest in some aspect of it ! REBIRTH (a postwar — —Granville Hicks) (grand opera . . . is currently enjoying a — —Virgil Thomson Weekly) (the biggest tennis — ever known in this country —*Holiday*)

renaissance \"\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to a renaissance **2** *usu cap* : of, relating to, typical or suggestive of the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, blazing into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science (*Renaissance painting*) (the *Renaissance* ideal of the universal man —*Horizon*)

renaissance architecture *n, usu cap R* ! the style of building and decoration that arose in the early 15th century in Italy based on the revival and adaptation of the Roman orders and design and that spread later through western Europe succeeding the Gothic style

renaissance furniture *n, usu cap R* ! a style of furniture developed early in the Renaissance distinguished in its national types by its general air of oak or walnut richly carved, massive and palatial in structure, and classical in decorative motifs

renaissance lace *n, usu cap R* ! a lace of braid or tape used for curtains and dresses ; GUIPURE — called also *Battenberg lace*

ren-ais-sant \-ənt\ *adj, usu cap* [back-formation fr. *renaissance*] : of or relating to the Renaissance

re-nal \'rēnᵊl\ *adj* [F or LL; F *rénal*, fr. LL *renalis*, fr. L *ren-*, *renes* (pl.) kidney + *-alis* -al] **1** : relating to, near, or in the kidneys ! located in the region of the kidneys ! NEPHRIC

renal artery *n* : any of the branches of the abdominal aorta that supply the kidneys both with blood for their secretory arising immediately below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery, dividing into four or five branches which enter the hilum of the kidney, and giving off smaller branches to the ureter, adrenal gland, and adjoining structures

renal calculus *n* : a calculus in the kidney — called also *kidney stone*

renal cast *n* : a cast of a renal tubule consisting of granular, hyaline, albuminoid, or other material formed in and discharged from the kidney in renal disease

renal clearance *n* : CLEARANCE 2b

renal colic *n* : the severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter

renal corpuscle *n* : MALPIGHIAN BODY 2

renal glycosuria *or* **renal diabetes** *n* : excretion of glucose associated with increased permeability of the kidneys without increased sugar concentration in the blood

renal papilla *n* : one of the eminences projecting into the pelvis of a vertebrate kidney through which the collecting tubules discharge

renal plexus *n* : the sympathetic plexus supplying the kidney

renal portal vein *n* : a portal vein of any vertebrate carrying blood from some of the posterior parts of the body to the kidneys in most lower vertebrates including typically two trunks formed one for each kidney by the bifurcation of the caudal vein but enlarged or largely replaced by branches from the hind limbs and pelvic region in higher forms and in a pair of veins in birds that originate like the renal portal veins of lower forms but pass through the corresponding kidney and enter the femoral vein without breaking into capillaries in the kidney

renal splanchnic nerve *n* : either of a pair of sympathetic nerves that arise from the lower ganglia of the sympathetic chain and end in the renal plexus and the lower part of the solar plexus

renal threshold *n* : the concentration level up to which a substance (as glucose) in the blood is prevented from passing through the kidneys into the urine

renal vein *n* : any of the veins that return the blood from the kidneys to the vena cava being in man one from each kidney and lying in front of the renal arteries

re-nam \(')rē+\ *vt* [*re-* + *name*] : to name again or anew

re-nal-ase \'rēnəˌlās\ *adj, usu cap* [suggested Ernest *Renan* †1892 Fr. philologist and historian + *E -ase*] : of or relating to the French philologist and historian Ernest Renan or resembling his thought or style

re-nard-ite \rə'närˌdīt\ *n -s* [F, fr. Alphonse Francois *Renard* †1903 Belg. geologist + F *-ite*] : a mineral $Pb(UO_2)_4(PO_4)_2$-

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Columbia **b** : a member of such people **2** : the language of the Sekani people — also *Montagnard*

sek·hwan \ˈsekˌkwän\ *n, pl* **sekhwan** *or* **sekhwans** *usu cap* [Chin (Amoy dial)] : one of the distinct aboriginal and agricultural peoples of Formosa

se·kos \ˈsēˌkäs\ *n* -ES [Gk *sēkos* pen, sacred enclosure] : a sacred enclosure or inner sanctuary of an Egyptian temple

sel \ˈsel\ *chiefly Scot var of* SELF

sel *abbr* **1** *select* **2** selected **3** selection **4** selector

se·la \ˈsēlə\ *n* -s [native name in Burma] : rice that is heated before milling

¹se-la-chi-an \sēˈlākēən\ *n* -s [NL *Selachii* + E *-an* (n. suffix)] : a fish (as a shark or ray) of the group Selachii

²selachian \"\ *adj* [NL *Selachii* + E *-an* (adj. suffix)] : of or relating to the Selachii

se·la·chii \sēˈlākēˌī\ *n pl, cap* [NL, irreg. fr. *selachos* cartilaginous fish; akin to Gk *selas* light, brightness — more at SELENE] *in some classifications* : a variously delimited group of elasmobranch fishes: **a** : a primary division of Pisces that includes all the elasmobranchs and is equivalent to Chondrichthyes **b** : a class or subclass that includes all the elasmobranchs except the chimaeras **c** : a subclass or order that includes the existing sharks and rays as distinguished from the extinct Pleuropterygii and Ichthyotomi **d** : a suborder that is equivalent to Pleurotremata

¹sel·a·choid \ˈseləˌkȯid\ *adj* [NL *Selachoidei*] : of or relating to the Pleurotremata

²selachoid \"\ *n* -s : one of the Pleurotremata

sel·a·choi·dei \ˌselə'kȯidēˌī\ [NL, fr. *Selachii* + *-oidei* syn of PLEUROTREMATA

sel·a·cho·ic·id \ˌselə(ˌ)kōˌīsik, -ˌsēˈkō-\ *n* [*selachoidei* + *-cide*] : a liquid unsaturated alcohol $C_{21}H_{42}O$ found in some fish-liver oils] : NERVONIC ACID

sel·a·cho·stome \ˈselakəˌstōm, səˈlak-\ *n* -s [NL *Selachostomi*] : PADDLEFISH

sel·a·chos·to·mi \ˌselaˈkästəˌmī\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *selachos* cartilaginous fish + NL *-stomi* in some *classifications*] : an order of ganoid fishes comprising the paddlefishes

sel·a·chos·to·mous \ˌselaˈkästəməs\ *adj* [NL *Selachostomi* + E *-ous*] : of or relating to the Selachostomi

sel·a·chyl alcohol \ˈselaˌkil-\ *n* [*selachyl* ISV *selach-* (fr. NL *selachii*) + *-yl*] : a liquid unsaturated alcohol $C_{18}H_{36}O$ ($CH(OH)CH_2OH$) found in the unsaponifiable portion of fish oils (as shark-liver oil); glycerol 1-9-octa-decen-9-yl ether

se-la-dang *or* **sa-la-dang** \səˈläˌdäŋ\ *or* **sla-dang** \ˈslä-\ *n* -s [Malay *sĕladang*] : the gaur of the Malay archipelago

seladon green *var of* CELADON GREEN

se-la-i-na-ce-ae \səˌlāˌjəˈnāsēˌē\ [NL, fr. *Selaginella* + *-aceae*] *syn of* SELAGINELLALES

se-lag-i-ne-la \səˌläjəˈnēlə\ *n* [NL, fr. *selagin-*, *selago*, a plant resembling the savin + *-ella*] **1** *cap* : the type and usu. sole genus of the family Selaginellaceae — compare ISOETES **2** *-s* : any plant of the genus *Selaginella*

se-lag-i-nel-la-ce-ae \səˌläjəˌnelˈāsēˌē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Selaginella*, type genus + *-aceae*] : a family of terrestrial chiefly tropical plants (order Lycopodiales) that resemble mosses, have branching stems and scalelike leaves which are many-ranked and uniform or 4-ranked and of 2 kinds spreading in 2 planes, and produce 1-celled sporangia which contain both megaspores and microspores — see SELAGINELLA

se-lag-i-nel-la-ceous \ˌ•ˌsēəs\ [ləˈshəs\ *adj*

se-lag-i-nel-la-les \ˌsəˌläjəˌnelˈāˌlēz\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Selaginella* + *-ales*] : an order of lower vascular plants (subclass Lycopodinae) that are sometimes included among the Lycopodiales from which they differ chiefly in having ligulate leaves, four-sided strobiles, and heterosporous reproduction and that are all placed in the single genus *Selaginella* — compare SELAGINELLACEAE

se-lag-i-nel-li-tes \ˌlīdˌ(ˌ)ēz\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *Selaginella* + *-ites*] : a form genus of Paleozoic heterosporous herbaceous plants that suggest and are probably closely related to members of the genus *Selaginella*

se-la-go \səˈlāˌ(ˌ)gō\ [NL, fr. L, a plant resembling the savin] : a genus of low African shrubs (family Scrophulariaceae) resembling the heath and having spicate flowers with a nearly regular corolla, four didynamous stamens, a 2-celled ovary, and drupaceous or capsular fruit

se-lah \ˈsēlə, -ˌlä, səˈlä\ *interj* [Heb *sēlāh*] — used 71 times in the Psalms and 3 times in Habakkuk probably as an exclamation (as *amen* or *hallelujah*) or possibly as a direction to temple musicians or chorus to lift up music or voices to God will ... uproot you from the land of the living. *Selah* —Ps 52:5 (RSV))

selais *pl of* SELA

sel-counth \ˈselˌkünth\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *seldcūþ*, fr. *seld-* (fr. *seldan* seldom) + *cūþ* familiar, known — more at COUTH] *archaic* : UNUSUAL, STRANGE, MARVELOUS, ODD — girl, so rarely fashioned in mind and body —Llewelyn Powys)

¹seld \ˈseld\ *adv (or adj)* [ME *selde*, *seldan*, *seldne*, fr. *seldere* (compar. of *seldan* seldom) & *seldeste* (superl. of *seldan* seldom), fr. OE *seldor* (compar. of *seldan* seldom) & *seldost* (superl. of *seldan* seldom)] *archaic* : SELDOM

²sel·dom \ˈseldəm\ *adv* [ME *selden*, *seldom*, fr. OE *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*; akin to OFris *selden* seldom, OHG *seltan*, *ON sjaldan*, Goth *sildaˌ*; akin to L *sed*, *se* without, *suus* one's own — more at SUICIDE] ; in few instances : RARELY, INFREQUENTLY — opposed to *often* (he ~ changed a conclusion he had formed —A.H.Tuttle)

²seldom \"\ *adj* [ME, fr. *seldom*, adv.] : RARE, INFREQUENT (silence was such a ~ thing —R.O.Butler) ; one of those people whom you love unashamedly —Loudie Claar) (with her small ~ smile —Ethel Wilson)

sel·dom·ly *adv* [*seldom* + *-ly*] *archaic* : SELDOM

sel·dom·ness *n* -ES : INFREQUENCY, RARENESS

sele \ˈsē(ə)l, ˈsāl\ [ME, fr. OE *sālu* happiness, good fortune, sele — more at SILLY] **1** *dial chiefly Brit* : good fortune — usu. used in greetings and proverbial expressions **2** *dial chiefly Brit* : TIME, OCCASION — used esp. of opportune or favorable times

¹se-lect \səˈlekt\ *adj* [L *selectus*, past part. of *seligere* to separate by picking out, select, fr. *sed-*, *se-* apart (fr. *sed*, *se* without) + *legere* to gather, select — more at IDIOT, LEGEND] **1** : chosen from a number or group by fitness or preference (the valuable ~ bibliography covers 30 pages —R.L.Morton) (with the Bible and Shakespeare in the ~ library to be taken to the proverbial desert island —J.K.M.Rothenstein) **2 a** : of signal value or excellence : SUPERIOR, CHOICE (a workshop for a ~ group of young players —*Current Biog.*) **b** : of a higher class or price (~ blue-chip shares —Paul Heffernan) (a ~ group of 30 voices of the ... services —*Bull. of Bates Coll.*) **b** : exclusive or fastidiously chosen often with regard to social, economic, or cultural characteristics (formed literary, charitable, and social clubs with ~ memberships —Oscar Handlin) (a ~ school that passed the system, then, is ... one of a close corporation, of a ~ and individual few —G.D.Brown) **3** : judicious or restrictive in choice : DISCRIMINATING (pleased with the ~ appreciation of his books —Osbert Sitwell) (univers with the ~ approximation of his books —Osbert Sitwell) (university had its beginnings in a pioneer ~ school —*Harvard Univ. Cat.*) (a change in emphasis ... from being exclusive and ~ to seeking for all means of outreach —Janet Whitney) **4** *of timber* **a** : of a generally clear grain : of a quality suitable for *lumber* **b** : of a generally clear grain : of a quality suitable for natural or paint finish **b** : having a large proportion of its area or volume suitable for use in manufacture

²select \"\ *n* -s **1** : one that is select — often used in pl. (quality lumber, usually the ~s and clear grades —N.C. Brown) (it is possible to buy ware that is composed wholly of ~s —Sally Taylor) (of the oysters he chooses only the ~s) **2** *archaic* : a select class or group (had his ~ of friends and acquaintance —Roger North)

³select \"\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [L *selectus*, past part. of *seligere* to select] *vt* **1** : to choose from a number or group usu. by fitness, excellence, or other distinguishing feature (the difficult task of ~ing a presidential candidate —H.D.Jordan) (farmers ~ their own tracts of ground —*Amer. Guide Series: Fla.*) (content to know only those ~ed out for him to meet —H.J.Laski) ~ *vi* : to choose something from a number or group ; to make a selection (has ~ed and edited well —Alan Devoe) (whatever the basis, ~ with care and foresight)

se-lect-ance \səˈlektən(t)sə\ *n* -S [*select* + *-ance*] : the selectivity or discrimination in response to signals of slightly different frequency (as in radio reception)

select committee *n* : a legislative committee appointed to inquire into or to consider a particular matter or bill

selected *adj* [fr. past part. of *²select*] **1** SELECT; *specif* : of a higher grade or quality than the ordinary (prefers ~ steel to the mill-run steel)

se-lect-ee \səˌlekˈtē\ *n* -S [*²select* + *-ee*] : one inducted into military service under selective service ; DRAFTEE

se-lec-tion \səˈlekshən\ *n* -S [L *selection-*, *selectio*, fr. *selectus* (past part. of *seligere* to select) + *-tion*, *-tio* -ion] **1** : the act or process of selecting : the state of being selected (the ~ of the 32 school he should attend —Sidney Lovett) (pilot ~ in this country ... is not perfect —H.C.Armstrong) (friends applauding his ~ as president) **2 a** : one that is selected ; CHOICE (each has been a ~ of one of the major book clubs —*Current Biog.*) (discussed with some of his cabinet ~s the ways of increasing pressure —*Nation's Business*) **b** : a composition or passage selected for performance (the program included ... a musical comedy ~a —*Current Biog.*) (culled and copied ~s suitable for coming obituaries —Agnes S. Turnbull) (~s from the best writers of the era) **c** : a horse, dog, or other contestant selected usu. by a specialist for betting purposes (the trackman's ~ often run in the money) **d** : a natural or artificial biological process that results or tends to result in preventing some individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating and in allowing others to do so with the result that particular traits of the latter are given pronounced expression — compare DARWINISM, NATURAL SELECTION **b** : the removal at relatively short intervals of mature timber that continuous natural reproduction of a forest is encouraged and a stand of uneven age maintained — compare SUSTAINED YIELD **4 a** : the act of selecting land **b** : a piece of land taken up in Australian processes of land settlement (~s on which ... women and children helped to grub the land —E.H.Collis) **5** : the process by which an insurance company accepts or rejects risks syn see CHOICE

selection coefficient *n* : a measure of the survival value of a given gene or mutation by comparison of the growth rate of the experimental form with that of the type

selection pressure *n* : the sum of all of the factors in the environment that are represented

se-lec-tion-ism \-shəˌnizəm\ *n* -S [ISV *selection* + *-ism*] : a system or theory based on the doctrine of natural, artificial, or social selection

se-lec-tion-ist \-sh(ə)nəst\ *n* -S : one who considers natural selection a fundamental factor in evolution

selection pressure *n* : the effect of selection on the relative frequency of one or more genes within a population

selection rule *n* : a rule that states which of all the conceivable changes of state of a quantum system (as an atom, nucleus, or related entities) are physically possible under specified circumstances and in terms of the quantum numbers that describe the quantum numbers that characterize the system — compare FORBIDDEN

selection value *n* : the presumed value of a trait or characteristic for the effective operation of the processes of natural selection

se-lec-tive \səˈlektiv, -tēv *also* -təv\ *adj* [L *selectus* (past part. of *seligere* to select) + *-ive* — more at SELECT] **1** : of, relating to, or characterized by selection (~ service) (~ process to select (buyers for retail stores have become more and more ... specialized —Jacob Baker) (some degree of ~ control —S.F.Mason) (monetary controls may be either general or ~ —Julen Rainer) (an exceptionally quick and ~ reader —John Mason Brown) **2** : of, relating to, or constituting the ability of an electrical circuit or apparatus to respond to a specific frequency or narrow band of frequencies

selective absorption *n* : the absorption by a substance of only certain wavelengths of radiation with the coincident exclusion or transmission of others (*selective absorption of gases*)

selective assembly *n* : the selection from two or more stocks of the parts necessary for a mechanical fit with the desired degree of clearance when assembled

selective cutting *or* **selective logging** *n* : the cutting out of trees that are mature or defective, of inferior kinds to encourage the growth of the remaining trees in a forest or wood

selective permeability *n* : the property of a cell membrane or mineral is floated from an ore pulp containing two or more flotatable minerals

se-lec-tive-ly \-təvlē, -lī\ *adv* : in a selective manner ; by selection

se-lec-tive-ness \-tivnəs, -tēv- *also* -təv-\ *n* -ES : the act or process of being selective

selective reactivity *n* : the radiation emitted by a surface whose emissivity is distinctly varied for different wavelengths

selective reflection *n* : the reflection emitted by a surface that reflects light of different wavelengths with different intensity

selective service *n* : a system by which men between specified ages are registered, classified, and called up for military service ; DRAFT

selective transmission *n* : a transmission for automobiles and similar powered vehicles by which the drive is changed directly from one speed to any other by a single lever

se-lec-tiv-ist \səˈlektivəst, -tēv-, -təv-\ *n* -S [ISV *-ist*] **1** : the quality or state of being selective (circulation policy which stressed ~ as opposed to mass sales —*Current Biog.*) (the ~ of the intelligence test) **2** : a system of selection (newer insecticides ... are tending toward a high degree of ~ —*Industrial & Engineering Chemistry*) **3 a** : the state of possessing discriminative characteristics **b** : a quantitative or qualitative measurement of the degree to which an electrical circuit or apparatus responds to a desired signal and rejects others

se-lect-ly \səˈlektlē, -tlī\ *adv* [*²select* + *-ly*] : in a select manner ; with selectivity

se-lect-man \səˈlekt(ə)man, sēˈlek-, ˈsles-, -maⁿ(ə)n, (ˌ)es,ˈes- *also* -ˌmȯn\ *pl* **-men** \-mən, -ˌmen\ [*²select* + *man*] **1** *sometimes cap* : one of a board of officials elected annually in New England towns to manage local affairs **2** : a member of a board of commissioners and aiders in the government of a county in some states

select monthly table *n* : a mortality table based on medically selected risks

se-lect-ness \səˈlekt(ə)nəs\ *n* -ES : the quality or state of being select

se-lec-tor \-ktə(r)\ *n* -S [LL, fr. L *selectus* (past part. of *seligere* to select) + *-or*] : one that selects: as **a** : a person who selects (~s of Pan-American goods —*Current Biog.*) (the ~ ... knows good-looking merchandise —*Women's Wear Daily*) (edited by an expert Republican —*Newsweek*) **b** : (1) : a person who selects Australian public land to settle on (2) : a small farmer of Australia **c** : a mechanical or electrical device for automatically selecting and manipulating devices, or materials or chosen or actuated for starting or stopping (as an elevator) **d** (1) : the element in a transmission gearshift of an automotive vehicle that is moved by the gearshift lever so that the desired gearshift bar is actuated (2) : the lever in an automatic gearshift operated by the driver to select the desired speed in a converter with horizontal tuyeres to produce bottoms and a purified copper in one operation **f** : an electric switch mechanism designed to move out a number of terminals and to select a particular one or group in accordance with the signal received **g** : STATION SELECTOR **h** : an apparatus for automatically delivery of two or more railroad signals by a operating [*²select* + *-ly*] single lever so as automatically to connect the particular signal controlling the route or track for which a switch has been set

selector coil *n* : an electric coil that when energized will attract

selector rail *n* : a rail that is selected ; *specif* : a rail of a railroad switch that is movable to connect the particular signal ,circuit or group of circuits (as on a telephone switchboard)

selects *pl of* SELECT, *pres 3d sing of* SELECT

select school *n* : a privately supported and administered elementary or secondary school whose student body is selectively chosen usu. on a sectarian, social, or economic basis (the business of instruction in our universities, colleges, academies, boarding schools, *select schools*, and common schools — *Universal Traveller*)

¹selen- *or* **seleno-** *also* **selen-** *comb form* [L *selen-*, fr. Gk *selēn-*, fr. *selēnē* moon; akin to Gk *selas* light, brightness, L *sol* sun — more at SOLAR] : moon : crescent-shaped (*selenomorphic*) (*Selenicereus*) (*Selenarctos*)

²selen- *or* **seleno-** *comb form* [Sw, fr. NL *selenium*] **1** : selenium (*selenic*) (*seleniferous*) (*selenobismuthite*) **2** *usu seleno-* : containing bivalent selenium also, in place of oxygen (*selenocyanic*) — compare THI-

selena- *or* **selen-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. NL *selenium*] : containing selenium in place of carbon or regarded as a place of carbon usu. in place of the methylene group —CH_2— (*selenacyclopentadiene*) (*selenatolic*) — compare OXA-, THIA-

sel·en·ar·ctos \ˌselənˈärktəs, -ˌtäs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *²selen-* + Gk *arktos* bear — more at ARCTIC] : a genus of mammals (family Ursidae) that includes the Asiatic black bear and is often regarded as indistinguishable from *Ursus*

sel·e·nate \ˈselaˌnāt\ *n* -S [*²selen-* + *-ate*] : a salt or ester of selenic acid

se-le-ni-an \səˈlēnēən\ *adj* [*¹selen-* + *-an*] : of, relating to, or designating the moon

se-le-ni-ate \-ēˌāt\ *n* -S [*²se seleniat*, fr. *seleni-* (fr. NL *selenium*) + *-at* -ate] : SELENATE

¹se·lenic \səˈlenik, -lēn-\ *adj* [*¹selen-* + *-ic*] : of, relating to, or like the moon

²selenic \"\ *adj* [*²se selen* selenic (fr. NL *selenium*) + E *-ic*] : of, relating to, or containing selenium — used esp. of compounds in which this element has a higher valence than in selenious compounds

selenic acid *n* : a strong acid H_2SeO_4 that is crystalline when pure, that resembles sulfuric acid but is a more powerful oxidizing agent since in hot concentrated form it oxidizes hydrogen chloride and dissolves gold and platinum, and that is made by oxidation usu. of selenious acid or selenium dioxide

se-le-ni-cereus \səˌlēnəˈsirēəs, -ˈsēr-\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *¹selen-* + *Cereus*] : a genus of mostly epiphytic climbing cacti ranging from southern Texas to Argentina and having ribbed or angled and not very spiny stems with generally white night-blooming flowers that are much prized in northern greenhouses

sel·e·nide \ˈselaˌnīd, -nəd\ *n* -S [ISV *²selen-* + *-ide*] : a binary compound of selenium usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

se·lin·if·er·ous \səˌlinˈifərəs\ *adj* [ISV *²selen-* + *-ferous*] : containing or yielding selenium (~ vegetation)

selenifying acid *n* : a substance that absorbs large quantities of selenium from the soil and retains it within the plant tissues

sel·e·nin·ic acid \ˌselaˌninik-\ *n* [ISV *¹selen-* + *-in* + *-ic*] : any of a series of organic acids having the general formula $RSeO_2H$ analogous to the sulfinic acids and obtainable by oxidizing diselenides with nitric acid

se·le·ni·ous \səˈlēnēəs\ *also* **sele·nous** \səˈlēnəs, ˈselənˌ\ *adj* [ISV *²selen-* + *-ious* or *-ous*] : of, relating to, or containing selenium — used esp. in reference to which this element has a lower valence than in selenic compounds

selenious acid *n* : a monobasic hygroscopic crystalline acid H_2SeO_3 that is a weaker acid than sulfurous acid, that is an oxidizing agent yielding selenium as it is reduced and that is made by oxidizing selenium dioxide with nitric acid or treating selenium dioxide in water

se·le·ni·pe·dion \səˌlēnēˈpēdēəm\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *¹selen-* + Gk *pedion* plain, flat surface — more at PEDION] : a genus of large reedlike tropical American orchids that is closely related to *Cypripedium* and includes the pod used as a source of vanilla as a substitute for vanilla

sel·e·nite \ˈselaˌnīt\ *n* -S [*¹s selenites*, fr. Gk *selēnitēs* (lithos), lit., (stone) of the moon, fr. *selēnitēs* of the moon (fr. *selēnē* moon + *-itēs* -ite) + *lithos* stone; fr. the belief that it waxed and waned with the moon — more at SELENE] **1** : a variety of gypsum occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses

²selenite \"\ *n* -S [ISV *selenious* + *-ite*] : a salt or ester of selenious acid

se·le·nit·ic \ˌselaˈnidik\ *also* **-nit·i·cal** \-dikəl\ *adj* [*¹selenite* + *-ic* or *-ical*] : of, resembling, or containing selenite

¹selenitic \"\ *adj* [Gk *selēnitēs* of the moon + E *-ic*] : of, relating to, or influenced by the moon

se·le·ni·um \səˈlēnēəm\ *n* -S [NL, fr. *¹selen-* + *-ium*; fr. the fact that it is related to an element the name of which (*tellurium*) derives from the Latin word for the planet earth (*tellus*)] : a nonmetallic toxic element that is related to sulfur and tellurium and resembles them chemically, that occurs in allotropic forms including an amorphous red powder or black vitreous form, a red crystalline form, and a stable gray metallike form conducting electricity much more readily in the light than in the dark, that is found to a small extent in native sulfur and combined with sulfur in the ores of the sulfides (as chalcosulfide), and in various soils and plants, that is obtained usu. as a by-product in the electrolytic refining of copper, and that is used chiefly in photoelectric cells, rectifiers, and other electronic devices, in decolorizing glass, and as a pigment esp. for ruby glass and ceramic colors and sometimes in alloys — see ELEMENT table

selenium cell *n* : an insulated strip of selenium suitably mounted with electrodes, designed for use as a photoconductive element, and commonly used in photometric work

selenium dioxide *n* : a white crystalline volatile compound SeO_2 that sublimes to a yellow-green vapor, that is made by oxidation of selenium with nitric acid or air or by dehydration of selenious acid, and that is used chiefly as a catalyst and an oxidizing agent in organic chemistry (as for oxidizing a methylene group next to a carbonyl group to a carbonyl group)

selenium oxychloride *n* : a yellow liquid compound $SeOCl_2$ that is made usu. by reaction of selenium dioxide and hydrogen chloride or by chlorination of a mixture of selenium and selenium dioxide, that has a high dielectric constant, and that is used chiefly as a solvent

selenium rectifier *n* : a rectifier employing the asymmetrical conductivity characteristic of selenium

selenium red *n* : CADMIUM RED 1

sel·e·nized \ˈselaˌnīzd\ *adj* [*²selen-* + *-ize* + *-ed*] : containing selenium (~ plants from seleniferous soil) (a ~ animal affected by selenosis)

¹seleno- — see SELEN-

²seleno- — see SELEN-

sele·no·bismuthite \səˌlēnōˈbizməˌthīt, ˌselə(ˌ)nō+\ *n* [*²selen-* + *bismuth* + *-ite*] : a compound containing both selenium and bismuth

seleno-centric \"+\ *adj* [ISV *¹selen-* + *-centric*] : of or relating to the center of the moon : referred to the moon as a center

seleno-cyanogen \"+\ *n* [ISV *selenocyan-* (in *selenocyanic acid*) + *-at*] : a salt or ester of selenocyanic acid

seleno-cyanic acid \"+\ *n* [ISV *²selen-* + *cyanic*] : an acid HSeCN containing selenium analogous to thiocyanic acid

se·len·odont \səˈlēnəˌdänt\ *n* -S [ISV *¹selen-* + *-odont*] : of, relating to, characteristic of, or being molar teeth with crescentic ridges on the crown (~ artiodactyls)

selenodont *n* : a selenodont tooth

se·len·odon·ta \ˌ•ˌdäntə\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *¹selen-* + *-odonta* in some *classifications* : a group of artiodactyls comprising mammals with selenodont teeth and including the Tylopoda and Pecora

se·len·odon·ty \ˌ•ˈdäntē\ *n* -ES [*¹selen-* + *-odonty*] : the quality or state of being selenodont

sel·e·nog·ra·pher \ˌselaˈnägrəfə(r)\ *n* -S [*selenography* + *-er*] : a specialist in selenography

sel·e·no·graph·ic \səˌlēnōˈgrafik\ *also* **se·le·no·graph·i·cal** \-fikəl\ *adj* [*selenography* + *-ic* or *-ical*] : of or relating to selenography — **selenographically** *adv*

selenographic chart *n* : a map representing the surface of the moon

sel·e·nog·ra·phy \ˌselaˈnägrəfē\ *n* -ES [*¹selen-* + *-graphy*] **1** : the science of the physical features of the moon (attention of astronomers was directed to other fields, and ~ ... made no further progress —R.B.Baldwin) **2** : the physical geography of the moon (the first major treatise on descriptive ~ to appear in English for a quarter-century —Joseph Ashbrook) **se·le·no·lite** \səˈlēnəˌlīt\ *n* -S [*¹selen-* + *-lite*] : a mineral SeO consisting of native selenium dioxide

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facilities (as for education or transportation) ⟨the *separate but equal* doctrine has been directly challenged and the Supreme Court has consented to review three cases involving it —Charles Thompson⟩

separated *past of* SEPARATE

separated aggregate *n* [*separated* fr. past part. of ¹*separate*] : aggregate for use in concrete that has been separated by the producer into fine and coarse aggregates

separated milk *n* : milk left after extraction of the cream

sepa-ra-tee \ˌsepəˌrāˈtē\ *n -s* [*separate* + *-ee*] : an individual in process of separation from active military service

separate estate *n* : an estate the ownership and control of which is enjoyed by a person free from any rights or control of others; *esp* : an estate enjoyed by a married woman in her own right

separate-loading ammunition \ˈsē-pə(-)rət-ˌlō-diŋ-\ *n* : ammunition in which the projectile, propelling charge, and primer are loaded separately rather than as a unit

sep-a-rate-ly \ˈsepə(r)ətlē, -pərt-, -liˌ\ *adv* : in a separate manner : INDIVIDUALLY, INDEPENDENTLY

separately excited *adj* : having the field magnets excited by a current from a separate source — used of a machine

separate maintenance *n* : an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation or under a court order or decree

sep-a-rate-ness *n* -ES **1 a** : the quality or state of being isolated ; DETACHMENT, LONELINESS ⟨writing letters . . . to fellow artists in order to counteract the soul-destroying — but he felt had caused the poet's death —*New Republic*⟩ **b** : the quality or state of being exclusive or excluded ; ALOOFNESS, SEGREGATION ⟨the ~ of classes entrenched . . . by the force of law and custom —Oscar Handlin⟩ ⟨~ which denies each group enriching contact with others —C.H. Nichols⟩ **2** : distinctive character ; INDIVIDUALITY (it is the ~ of the films that gives the program its strength —Cecile Starr⟩ **3** : AUTONOMY, INDEPENDENCE ⟨seeking complete political ~ for Lower Canada —B.K. Sandwell⟩

separates *pres 3d sing of* SEPARATE, *pl of* SEPARATE

separate school *n, Canad* : a state-supported sectarian school operated outside a local public school system under either Protestant or Catholic control (public, private, and ~ schools)

separating *adj* [fr. pres. part. of *separate*] : designed or used for or capable of separation

separating funnel *n* : SEPARATORY FUNNEL

separating power *n* : RESOLVING POWER

sep-a-ra-tio bo-no-rum \ˌsepəˌrāt(ˌ)ō-ˌbō-ˈnōrəmˌ\ *n* [LL, lit., separation of goods] **1** *Roman law* : the keeping separate of the estate of a deceased person from that of his heirs or the right of the creditors of the estate to act on such a separation **2** *Roman law* : the estate of an individual at the time of his death together with any subsequent increment

sep-a-ra-tion \ˌsepəˈrāshən\ *n -s* [ME *separacion*, fr. MF *separation*, fr. L *separation-*, *separatio*, fr. *separatus* (past part. of *separare* to separate) + *-ion* — more at SEVER] **1 a** : an act or instance of dividing ; DETACHMENT, DISPERSAL ⟨~ of church and state⟩ ⟨shipment of fragile or delicate articles . . . requires ~ and cushioning of boxes —*Export Packer*⟩ ⟨families . . . would face ~ if they should avail themselves of the provisions of the Relief Act —D.D. Eisenhower⟩ **b** : arrangement of mail according to destination ; SORTING ⟨after cancellation . . . trundled the letters on wheeled trays to the next process, ~ —*Nat'l Geographic*⟩ **c** : BURST **3 d** : SEPARATENESS, SEGREGATION ⟨courts and legislature work in ~ and aloofness —B.N. Cardozo⟩ ⟨we can no longer risk letting any large section of the human race live in ~, cut off from . . . the rest —I.A. Richards⟩ **e** : dissimilarity of character ; DIFFERENCE, DISTINCTION ⟨should not give the impression that there is . . . no great ~ between the ends of Communism and those of the West —D.H. Gillis⟩ **2 a** : an act or instance of parting company (after the ~ of the two boats . . . in the storm —W.J. Ghent⟩ **b** (1) : withdrawal from a parent body ; SECESSION, SCHISM ⟨personally loyal though he was . . . believed that ~ was inevitable —T.M. Spaulding⟩ (2) *usu cap* : a body of dissenters esp. from an established church ; SEPARATISTS ⟨one of the greatest of the early ~s of the *Separation* —George Willison⟩ **3** : isolation from a mixture ; EXTRACTION (~ of flour from bran by bolting) **4 a** (1) : cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement; *esp* ; JUDICIAL SEPARATION (2) *canon law* : ANNULMENT **b** : termination of a contractual relationship ; RESIGNATION, DISCHARGE ⟨~ from the service⟩ ⟨~ from employment ⟨a serious breach of accepted standards of deportment . . . may be punished by loss of social privileges, ostracism, and ~ —*College of William & Mary Cat.*⟩ **5 a** : a point or line of division ; DEMARCATION ⟨recommend that there be a clear line of ~ —P.F. Colbert⟩ ⟨a cause or means of dividing ; satisfier, partition; *specif* : a compartment in a mail-sorting case ⟨sorted 100 cards to 53 ~s at the rate of 50 per minute —*Postal Service News*⟩ **c** : an intervening space ; GAP, INTERVAL ⟨the ~ between the spokes of a wheel⟩ **d** : the distance between the two parts of an orig. continuous surface (as the two ends of a stratum) after dislocation by faulting — compare NORMAL HORIZONTAL SEPARATION, PERPENDICULAR SEPARATION **6** : a method or result of dividing: as **a** : the removal of undesired parts by parts which are naturally or easily removed from the parent plant (as gladiolus corms, lily bulbils) — compare DIVISION 20 **b** : COLOR SEPARATION **7** : a batch of sorted cards

separation disk *n* : a biconcave gelatinous layer found between two adjoining vegetative cells in some blue-green algae and associated with horogenium

sep-a-ra-tion-ist \ˌsepəˈrāsh(ə)nəst\ *n -s* : one that advocates secession or schism

separation layer *n* : a distinct layer within an abscission zone of a plant varying in thickness and composed of cells that are smaller and different in shape from those above and below it and contain abundant starch and dense cytoplasm by the disorganization of which abscission is effected — called also *abscission layer*

separation negative *n* : a monochrome negative obtained by photographing a subject through a filter and used as one of the component negatives in color printing

separation of powers : the allocation of executive, legislative, and judicial powers to branches of government independent of each other

separation of variables : a regrouping of the terms of a differential equation so that each differential has as a factor a function of the corresponding independent variable

separation point *n* : BURBLE POINT

sep-a-ra-tism \ˈsepə(r)əˌtizəm, -ˌsā-\ *n -s* [*separate* + *-ism*] **1 a** : a disposition toward secession or schism ⟨arrest the wave of ~ among the nationalities —Julian Towster⟩ ⟨~ and synodocacy of withdrawal from a parent group (as a church) ⟨though cacy of withdrawal from a parent group (as a church) ⟨though a militant Puritan . . . was still opposed to *Separatism* —George Willison⟩ — compare INDIVIDUALISM, ISOLATIONISM **b** : the principles and practices of a separatist ⟨promoters of secession ⟨~ ⟨promoters of secession principles and practices of a separatist ⟨promoters of secession dall⟩; *esp, cap* : the principles and practices of the Separatists dall⟩; *esp, cap* : the principles and practices of the Separatists **2** : social separation ; EXCLUSIVENESS, SEGREGATION ⟨centuries ~ of class —E.B. George⟩ ⟨various forms and degrees of racial ~ —Sophia McDowell⟩

¹sep-a-rat-ist \ˈsepə(r)ətəst, -pəˌrāst, |tā-\ *n -s* [*separate* + *-ist*] **1** : a dissenter from an established church: as **a** *usu cap* : a Congregationalist or English Independent of the 16th and 17th centuries; *esp* : one separating from the Church of England ; NONCONFORMIST (those *Separatists* who founded the Plymouth colony in America) **b** : a member of a congregation of no generally recognized denomination **c** : ZOARITE **2** *archaic, often cap* : one that observes strict piety and morality ; PHARISEE *often cap* : an advocate of political autonomy or independence ; REVOLUTIONARY, SECESSIONIST ⟨sided with Quebec ~s in their struggles against . . . federal usurpation of power —M.S. Stewart⟩ **4** : an advocate of segregation ⟨~s in the matter of church and state —F.J.B. Flynn⟩ **sep-a-ra-tis-tic** \ˌsepə(r)əˈtistik\ *adj*

²separatist \"\ *adj, often cap* **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of separatists **2** : advocating separatism

sep-a-ra-tive \ˈsepəˌrād-ə-, -pə(r)ə-\ *adj* [LL *separativus*, fr. L *separatus* (past part. of *separare* to separate) + *-ivus* -ive — more at SEPARATE] **1** : tending toward or causing separation ⟨the uniting influence was stronger than the ~—J.A. Froude⟩ **2 a** : DISTRIBUTIVE **2 b** : expressive of separation or removal ⟨the ~ genitive⟩ ⟨the ~ DISJUNCTIVE *or*⟩

sep-a-ra-tor \ˈsepəˌrād-ə(r), -ātə- *also* -eˌprā-\ *n -s often atrib* [LL, one that separates, fr. L *separatus* (past part.) + *-or*] **1** *often cap* : SEPARATIST **2** : one that separates a mixture into its constituent elements: **a** : THRESHING MACHINE **b** : a device for extracting water from steam before it enters a steam engine **c** : a device for separating liquids of different specific gravities (as cream from milk) or liquids from solids **d** : a centrifuge **d 1** : a revolving screen or a machine containing a revolving perforated cylinder with beater arms for separating cottonseed meats from the hulls **d 2** : any of various devices for removing dirt particles or removing slate from coal **(2)** : an electromagnetic apparatus to separate magnetic ores from rock, sand, or other impurities **3** : one that divides or serves as a barrier: as **a** (1) : RADDLE 3 (2) : a spindle guard that controls the ballooning of yarn — called also *anticrabbit* **b** : a device (as of wood or perforated hard-rubber sheets) for preventing metallic contact between the electrodes of opposite polarity within a voltaic cell **c** : a casting for separating the sections of a built-up girder **d** : a dental appliance for separating adjacent teeth **e** : a casting for separating the sections of a barrier to discourage or prevent the passage of vehicles from one lane to another **4** : a worker who separates by hand or machine ; as **a** : an operator of a centrifugal machine for reclaiming lubricating oil **b** : one who cuts individual garment parts (as collars, sleeves) from a roll **c** : a classifier of laundry

separator man *n* : an operator of a separating apparatus (as a cream separator, a threshing machine)

separator pulp *n* : a soda pulp made after macerated fruit pulp has been centrifuged

sep-a-ra-to-ry \ˈsepə(r)əˌrād-ə-, -ātə-\ *adj* [L *separatus* (past part. of *separare* to separate) + E *-ory*] : serving to separate ; used in separating

separatory funnel *n* : a funnel usu. in the shape of a globe or cylinder provided with a stopcock for drawing off the lower layer of a mixture of immiscible liquids

sep-a-ra-trix \ˌsepəˈrā-triks\ *n, pl* **sepa-ra-tri-ces** \-trəˌsēz\ *also* **separatrixes** [NL, fr. LL, fem. of *separator*] **1** : a diagonal or upright stroke used to separate one marginal note from another in the same line section from another in the same line

sepa-ra-tum \ˌsepəˈrād-əm\ *n, pl* **sepa-ra-ta** \-d-ə\ [NL, fr. L, neut. of *separatus*, past part.] : a publication consisting of the 49 days immiscible liquids

sepd *abbr* separated

sepg *abbr* separating

sephar-di \ˌsəfˈärdē, -fərˈdē\ *n, pl* **se-phardim** \-färdəm, -fiərˈdē-\ *also* **Sephardi** *usu cap* [Heb *sᵊphārdī* Spain, fr. Heb, region prob. in northern Asia Minor where Jews were first held as captives] : a Jew who is a member of the occidental branch of European Jewry that settled in Portugal and later spreading to Greece, the Levant, England, the Netherlands, and the Americas — compare ASHKENAZIC


separatory funnels

se-phar-dic \səˈfärdik\ *also* **se-phar-di** \səˈfärdē, -fərˈdē\ *adj, usu cap* [*sephardic* fr. *sephardi*, n. + *-ic*; *sephardi* fr. Heb *sᵊphārdī*, n.] : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Sephardim — compare ASHKENAZIC

Sephardim \"\ *n sing* [*sephardi*, n. + *-ic*] : Hebrew as spoken by the Sephardim

se-phar-ic \səˈfarik\ *or* **se-fer torah** \ˌsāfər-ˈō, *n, pl* **si-phrei torah** *or* **se-fer-ei torah** \ˌsāfə(r)-ˌā-\ *often cap* **S** *often cap both terms* [Heb *sēpher tōrāh*, lit., book of law] : a leather parchment scroll of the Pentateuch used in a synagogue for liturgical purposes

se-phi-rah \səˈfirə\ *pl* [Heb *sᵊphīrāh* counting, fr. *sᵊphōr* to count; fr. the custom of counting the 49 days according to the Commandment in Lev 23:15–16] ; of relating to or constituting one of the 49 days of Omer ⟨during the ~days . . . many take pleasure —H.E. Goldin⟩

se-pia \ˈsēpēə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, cuttlefish, fr. Gk *sēpia*; akin to Gk *sēpein* to make putrid, *sapros* rotten, putrid; fr. its inky secretion — more at SAPR-] **1** *a cap* : a genus (the type of the family Sepiidae) of oval-bodied cephalopods comprising the cuttlefishes that are noted for squirting out a dark inky fluid **b** : the inky secretion of a cuttlefish **2** -S : a pigment of rich brown color containing melanin, prepared from the juice of various cuttlefishes, and used in watercolor painting and in ink **3** -S *a* : a drawing executed in sepia or a print or photograph of a brown color resembling sepia **b** : a warm brown to brownish or dark olive brown **4** *sepia* \"\ *adj* **1 a** : of the color sepia **b** : made of or done in sepia ⟨~ prints⟩ ⟨~ drawing⟩ **2** : having brown tones ⟨a ~ lady with the glittering eyes and mellow singing voice —Brooks Atkinson⟩

sepia bacteria *n pl* : dark grayish yellowish brown that is stronger and slightly yellower than seal and stronger and slightly yellower and lighter than otter

sepia paper *n* : a photographic paper sensitized by a process analogous to kallitype and used esp. for plan copying

se-pi-dae \səˈpīˌdē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Sepia*, type genus + *-idae*] : a family of Decapoda comprising the true cuttlefishes

sepiment \ˈsepəmənt\ *n -s* [L *saepimentum*, fr. *saepire* to fence, enclose with a hedge (fr. *saepes* hedge, fence); prob. akin to Gk *haimos* thicket, *haimasia* stone wall] : something that makes a fence or hedge

se-pi-o-la \səˈpīələ\ *n, cap* [NL, dim. of *Sepia*] : a genus (the type of the family Sepiolidae) of small cuttlefishes with a short thick-bodied usu. small sepion with a rudimentary internal chitinous shell or none and large rounded lobular fins

se-pi-o-lite \səˈpīəˌlīt\ *n -s* [*Sepiolith*, fr. Gk *sēpion* cuttlebone + *-lith* -lite] : MEERSCHAUM ¹

se-pi-oph-o-ra \səˌpīəˈpȯrə\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Sepia* + *-o-* + *-phora*] : in some *classifications* ; a suborder of Decapoda coextensive with the family Sepiidae and comprising the cuttlefishes

sep-ium \ˈsēpēəm\ *n, pl* **se-pia** \-pēə\ [NL, fr. Gk *sēpion*, fr. *sēpia* cuttlefish] : CUTTLEBONE

sepn *abbr* separation

se-pon-e-sis \ˌsēpəˈnēsəs\ [modif. (influenced by *¹pose* & *¹suppose*) of L *sepositus*, past part. of *seponere* to set apart, fr. *sed-*, *se-* apart (fr. *sed-*, *se-* without) + *ponere* to place — more at HOST, DEPOSIT] *obs* : to set aside : RESERVE ⟨God *seposed* a seventh part of our time for his exterior worship —John Donne⟩

sepoy \ˈsē(ˌ)pȯi\ *n -s* [modif. of Pg *sipaio*, *sipaho*, fr. Hindi *sipāhī*, fr. Per, horseman, soldier of the cavalry, fr. *sipāh* army] : a native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power ; *esp* : one serving in the British army

sep-pu-ku \ˌsepˈpü(ˌ)kü\ *n -s* [Jap, fr. Chin (Pek) *ch'ieh⁴* to cut + *lu⁵* bowels] : HARAKIRI ¹

seps \ˈseps\ *n, pl* **seps** [L, fr. Gk *sēps*; akin to Gk *sēpein* to make putrid] : LIZARD 1

sepsid \ˈsepsəd\ *n -s* [NL *Sepsidae*] : of or relating to the family Sepsidae

¹sep-sid \ˈsepsəd\ *adj* [NL *Sepsidae*] : of or relating to the Sepsidae

²sepsid \"\ *n -s* : a fly of the family Sepsidae

sep-si-dae \ˈsepsəˌdē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *sēpsis* decay + *-idae*] : a family of acalyptrate usu. shiny black flies

sep-sis \ˈsepsəs\ *n, pl* **sep-ses** \-pˌsēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *sēpsis* decay; akin to Gk *sēpein* to make putrid — more at SAPR-] : a toxic condition resulting from the multiplication of pathogenic bacteria and their products in a region of infection and their absorption into the blood stream; *esp* : SEPTICEMIA

¹sept \ˈsept\ *n -s* [prob. alter. of *sect*] : a branch of a family; *esp* : one in which all members are believed to have descended from a single ancestor ; CLAN, SIB — used esp. of the dependents of a chieftain in ancient Ireland

²sept \"\ *n -s* [L *septum* — more at SEPTUM] **1** *archaic* : an enclosed area (as of a building) set apart for a special purpose **2** : a partition (as a screen or railing) that marks off a sept

³sept- *or* **septi-** *comb form* [L, fr. *septem* — more at SEVEN] : seven ⟨*septifoliate*⟩ ⟨*septifolious*⟩ ⟨*septilion*⟩

⁴sept- *or* **septo-** *also* **septi-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *septum* — more at SEPTUM] : septum ⟨*septal*⟩ ⟨*septifragal*⟩ ⟨*septocosta*⟩

septa *pl of* SEPTUM

septa-tal \ˈseptəl, *adj* [*¹sept-* + *-al*] : of, relating to, or being a part of a septum

septal cartilage *n* : the cartilage of the nasal septum

septal cell *n* : a small histiocyte characteristic of the lung

septal neck *n* : a short tubular elaboration of a septum in a cephalopod shell where it is perforated for the siphon

sept-an-ty-chus \ˌsep(t)anˈtikəs\ *n, cap* [NL, prob. alter. of *Septonychus*, fr. *¹sept-* + *-onychus* (fr. Gk *onych-*, *onyx* nail, claw); fr. the mites being seven-jointed — more at NAIL] : a genus of plant-feeding mites

sept-arch \ˈsepˌtärk\ *adj* [*¹sept-* + *-arch*] : having seven protoxylem groups — used of a plant stem

sept-ar-i-an \ˌsep(t)əˈriən\ *adj* [NL *septarium* + E *-an*] : of, relating to, or being a septarium

septarium \ˌsep(t)ˈrēəm\ *n, pl* **septa-ri-a** \-ə\ [NL, fr. *¹sept-* + L *-arium*] : a concretionary nodule usu. of limestone or clay ironstone intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, or other mineral — compare GEODE

sep-tate \ˈsepˌtāt\ *also* **sep-tat-ed** \-ād-əd\ *adj* [*septate* fr. *¹sept-* + *-ate*; *septated* fr. *septate* + *-ate* + *-ed*] : divided by or having a septum

sep-ta-tion \sepˈtāshən\ *n -s* [*¹sept-* + *-ation*] **1** : division into parts by a septum ; the condition of being septate **2** : SEPTUM

septavalent *var of* SEPTIVALENT

sept-ben-ber \ˌsep(t)ənˈbə(r)\, *sap't-\ *n -s usu cap* [ME *septembre*, fr. OF, fr. L *September* (seventh month), fr. *septem* seven — more at SEVEN] : the ninth month of the Gregorian calendar — abbr. *Sept.*; see MONTH table

september elm *n, usu cap S* : a tree (*Ulmus serotina*) of the southeastern U.S. flowering in the autumn — called also *red elm*

sept-em-brist \ˌsep(t)ˈembrəst\ *n -s often cap* [*Septembrista* supporter of the successful revolution of September 1836 in Portugal, fr. *setembro* September (fr. L *September*) + *-ista* -IST] : REVOLUTIONARY

septemfluous *adj* [L *septemfluus*, fr. *septem* seven + *-fluus* (fr. *fluere* to flow) — more at FLUID] *obs* : flowing in seven streams

sept-em-vir \ˌsep(t)emˈvi(ə)r\ *n, pl* **septemvirs** \-vəˈvi(ə)rz\ *also* **septemvi-ri** \-vəˈvi(ə)ˌrī, -ˌrē\ [L, back-formation from *septemviri*, pl., fr. *septem viri* seven men, fr. *septem* seven + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man — more at VIRILE] : a member of a ruling body of seven men; *esp* : one of the seven priests of the Salian College of Rome — compare EPULO

sept-em-vi-ral \ˌsep(t)emˈvīrəl\ *adj* [L *septemviralis*, fr. *septemvir* + *-alis* -al] : of or relating to septemvirs or a septemvirate

sept-em-vi-rate \ˌsep(t)emˈvīrət, -rāt\ *n -s* [L *septemviratus*, fr. *septemvir* + *-atus* -ate] **1** : the office or government of septemvirs **2** : a body of septemvirs

sept-e-nar \ˈsep(t)əˌnär\ *n -s* [L *septenarius*] : SEPTENARY 2

sept-e-nar-i-us \ˌsep(t)ənˈerēəs\ *n, pl* **septenar-ii** \-ēˌī\ [L, fr. *septenarius* of or relating to seven] : SEPTENARY 2

sept-e-nary \ˈsep(t)ənˌerē, ˈsep(t)ə,nerē, \ˈsep(t)ēnərē\ *adj* [L *septenarius*, fr. *septeni* seven each, seven (fr. *septem* seven) + *-arius* -ary] **1** : of or relating to the number seven or to a septenary **2** : SEPTUPLE

sept-en-decillion \ˌsep,tenˈsi + \ *n often attrib* [*septendecim* seventeen + E *-illion* (as in *million*)] : see NUMBER table

sept-en-decimal \"\ + *adj* [L *septendecim* seventeen (fr. *septem* seven + *decem* ten — more at SEVEN, TEN) + -AL] : relating to the number 17 ; based on the number 17

sept-en-nate \ˈsep(t)eˌnāt, -nət; ˈsep(t)ə,nāt, *n -s* [F *septennat*, fr. *septennal* septennial (fr. L *septennis*, fr. *septennis* of seven years + *-alis* -al) + *-at* -ate] : a period of seven years; *esp* : a seven-year term of office

sept-en-nial \ˌsep(t)enˈenēəl, -nyəl\ *adj* [L *septennium* period of seven years (fr. *septennis* of seven years, fr. *septem* seven + *annus* year) + E *-al*] **1** : occurring, appearing, or being made, done, or acted upon every seven years **2** : continuing or lasting for seven years ⟨~ parliaments⟩

sept-en-nial-ly \-ēəlē, -ēnlē\ *adv* : every seven years

sept-en-ni-um \sepˈtenēəm\ *n, pl* **septenniums** \-ēəmz\ *or* **septennia** \-ēə\ [L, fr. *septennis* of seven years] : SEPTENNATE

sept-en-tri-on \sepˈten-trēən\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *septentrionalis*, fr. *septentrion-* northern regions + *-alis* -al] : NORTHERN (coldest stretch of ~ weather —Janet Flanner⟩

sept-en-tri-o-nal \ˌsep(t)enˈtrīənᵊl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *septentrionalis*] **1 a** : of or relating to the seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major **b** : of or relating to the seven stars near the north pole, the northern regions (sing. *septentrio*), or the north ⟨the ~ Bear —Thomas Hood⟩ ⟨Little Bear, fr. *ursines* plow oxen, pl. of *trio* plow ox; akin to L *terere* to rub, grind, thresh — more at THROW⟩ *obs* : the northern regions of the earth **2** : NORTHERN ⟨the ~ sea⟩ ⟨the ~ coast . . . as the South to the Septentrion —Shak.⟩

sept-en-tri-o-nal \ˌsep(t)enˈtrēənᵊl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *septentrionalis*, fr. *septentrion-* northern regions + *-alis* -al] : NORTHERN (coldest stretch of ~ weather —Janet Flanner⟩

sept-er *or* **septi-fer** \ˈsep(t)ər\ *n -s* [L *septifer*, fr. *¹sept-* + *-fer*] **1 1** : a group of seven persons or objects (a ~ of husky linemen) **2 a** : a composition for seven instruments or voices **b** : a performance of seven musicians or musicians performing such a composition **3** : a stanza or poem having seven lines — compare RHYME ROYAL

sept-foil \ˈsep(t),fȯil\ *n* [L *septifolium*, fr. L *septi-* *¹sept-* + *folium* leaf — more at BLADE] **1** : TORMENTIL **2** : an ornamental foliation having seven lobes

septi- — see *¹sept-*

sept-i-bran-chia \ˌsepstəˈbraŋkēə\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *¹sept-* + *-branchia*] : a division of Lamellibranchia comprising marine bivalves with gills reduced to a horizontal symmetrically fenestrated muscular partition

sept-i-bran-chiate \ˌsepstəˈbraŋkēət, -ˌāt\ *adj* [*¹sept-* + *branchiata*] *syn of* SEPTIBRANCHIA

sep-tic \ˈseptik, -tēk\ *adj* [L *septicus*, fr. Gk *sēptikos*, fr. *sēptos* putrified (verbal of *sēpein* to make putrid) + *-ikos* -ic more at SEPSIS] **1 a** : characterized by or producing bacterial decomposition ⟨~ putrefactive ⟨~ sewage⟩ ⟨~ action takes place at the bottom of the tank⟩ **b** : of, relating to, or characteristic of septicemia ; HECTIC (a ~ temperature curve) **c** : of an odor : resembling that of sewage ; OBNOXIOUS (a ~ pool of guilt —*Time*⟩ ⟨suffering . . . from a ~ economy — *New Republic*⟩ **2** : SEPTIC-FREE

sep-ti-ce-mia \ˌseptəˈsēmēə\ *n -s* [NL, fr. L *septicus* septic + NL *-emia*, *-aemia*] : invasion of the blood stream by virulent microorganisms from a focus of infection marked by chills, fever, and prostration and often by the formation of secondary abscesses in various organs — called also *blood poisoning*; compare PYEMIA — **sep-ti-ce-mic** *or* **sep-ti-cae-mic** \ˌseptəˈsēmik\ *adj*

sep-ti-centennial \ˌseptə-t + \ *n* [*¹sept-* + *centennial*] : a 700th anniversary or celebration

sep-ti-ci-dal \ˌseptəˈsīdᵊl\ *adj* [*¹sept-* + *-cidal*] *of a capsular fruit* : dehiscent longitudinally at or along a septum — compare LOCULICIDAL; see FRUIT illustration — **sep-ti-ci-dal-ly** \-ᵊlē\ *adv*

sep-ti-ci-za-tion \ˌseptəsəˈzāshən, -sīˈz-\ *n -s* [*septic* + *-ization*] : treatment of sewage by septic action

sep-ti-colored \ˈseptəˌ+\ *adj* [*¹sept-* + *colored*] : having seven colors

sep-ti-co-pyemia \ˌseptə(ˌ)kōˈī + \ *n* [NL, fr. *septico-* (fr. L *septicus* septic) + *pyemia*] : PYEMIA — **sep-ti-co-pyemic** \"+\ *adj*

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