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- that bores parallel holes simultaneously in such a way that the center lines of adjacent holes are 90° apart. { 'kwɔrd·ə·rɪg mə,ʃhēn }
- quarter-turn drive** [MECH ENG] A belt drive connecting pulleys whose axes are at right angles. { 'kwɔrd·ər ,tərn 'drɪv }
- quartz crystal** [ELECTR] A natural or artificially grown piezoelectric crystal composed of silicon dioxide, from which thin slabs or plates are carefully cut and ground to serve as a crystal plate. { 'kwɔrts ,krɪst·əl }
- quartz-crystal filter** [ELECTR] A filter which utilizes a quartz crystal; it has a small bandwidth, a high rate of cutoff, and a higher unloaded Q than can be obtained in an ordinary resonator. { 'kwɔrts ,krɪst·əl 'fɪl·tər }
- quartz-crystal resonator** [ELECTR] A quartz plate whose natural frequency of vibration is used to control the frequency of an oscillator. Also known as quartz resonator. { 'kwɔrts ,krɪst·əl 'rez·ən,əd·ər }
- quartz fiber** [ENG] An extremely fine and uniform quartz filament that may be used as a torsion thread or as an indicator in an electroscope or dosimeter. { 'kwɔrts 'fɪ·bər }
- quartz-fiber dosimeter** [ENG] A dosimeter in which radiation dose is determined from the deflection of a quartz fiber that is initially charged, repelling it from its metal support, and has its charge reduced by ionizing radiation, causing a proportional reduction in its deflection. { 'kwɔrts 'fɪ·bər dɔ'sɪm·əd·ər }
- quartz-fiber manometer** See decrement gage. { 'kwɔrts 'fɪ·bər mə'nām·əd·ər }
- quartz horizontal magnetometer** [ENG] A type of relative magnetometer used as a geomagnetic field instrument and as an observatory instrument for routine calibration of recording equipment. { 'kwɔrts ,här·ə'zänt·əl ,mag·nə'tām·əd·ər }
- quartz oscillator** [ELECTR] An oscillator in which the frequency of the output is determined by the natural frequency of vibration of a quartz crystal. { 'kwɔrts 'äs·ə,lād·ər }
- quartz plate** See crystal plate. { 'kwɔrts ,plāt }
- quartz pressure gage** [ENG] A pressure gage that uses a highly stable quartz crystal resonator whose frequency changes directly with applied pressure. { 'kwɔrts 'presh·ər ,gāj }
- quartz resonator** See quartz-crystal resonator. { 'kwɔrts 'rez·ən,əd·ər }
- quartz resonator force transducer** [ENG] A type of accelerometer which measures the change in the resonant frequency of a small quartz plate with a longitudinal slot, forming a double-ended tuning fork, when a longitudinal force associated with acceleration is applied to the plate. { 'kwɔrts 'rez·ən,əd·ər 'fɔrs tranz,dü·sər }
- quartz thermometer** [ENG] A thermometer based on the sensitivity of the resonant frequency of a quartz crystal to changes in temperature. { 'kwɔrts θər,mām·əd·ər }
- quasi-linear feedback control system** [CONT SYS] Feedback control system in which the relationships between the pertinent measures of the system input and output signals are substantially linear despite the existence of nonlinear elements. { 'kwä·zē 'lɪn·ē·ər 'fēd,bak kən'trɒl ,sɪs·təm }
- quasi-linear system** [CONT SYS] A control system in which the relationships between the input and output signals are substantially linear despite the existence of nonlinear elements. { 'kwä·zē 'lɪn·ē·ər 'sɪs·təm }
- quasi-particle detector** [ENG] A detector of electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths close to 1 millimeter, based on the tunneling of single electrons (more precisely, quasi-particles) through a tunnel junction consisting of an oxide barrier between two superconductors, with a responsivity of one tunneling electron for each microwave photon absorbed. { 'kwä·zē ,pɑrd·əkəl dɪ'tekt·ər }
- quasi-static process** See reversible process. { 'kwä·zē 'stɑd·ɪk 'präs·əs }
- quay** [CIV ENG] A solid embankment or structure parallel to a waterway; used for loading and unloading ships. { kē }
- queen closer** [CIV ENG] In masonry work, a brick that has been cut in half along its length and is used at the end of a course. { 'kwēn ,klɔs·ər }
- queen post** [CIV ENG] Either of two vertical members, one on each side of the apex of a triangular truss. { 'kwēn ,pɔst }
- quench bath** [ENG] A liquid medium, such as oil, fused salt, or water, into which a material is plunged for heat-treatment purposes. { 'kwench ,bɑθ }
- quenching** [ELECTR] 1. The process of terminating a discharge in a gas-filled radiation-counter tube by inhibiting reignition. 2. Reduction of the intensity of resonance radiation resulting from deexcitation of atoms, which would otherwise have emitted this radiation, in collisions with electrons or other atoms in a gas. [ENG] Shock cooling by immersing liquid or molten material into a cooling medium (liquid or gas); used in metallurgy, plastics forming, and petroleum refining. [MECH ENG] Rapid removal of excess heat from the combustion chamber of an automotive engine. { 'kwench·ɪŋ }
- quench-tank extrusion** [ENG] Plastic-film or metal extrusion that is cooled in a quenching medium. { 'kwench ,tægk ɪk'strü·zhən }
- quench temperature** [ENG] The temperature of the medium used for quenching. { 'kwench ,tem·prə·chər }
- queue** See waiting line. { kyü }
- queueing** [ENG] The movement of discrete units through channels, such as programs or data arriving at a computer, or movement on a highway of heavy traffic. { 'kyü·ɪŋ }
- quick-change gearbox** [MECH ENG] A cluster of gears on a machine tool, the arrangement of which allows for the rapid change of gear ratios. { 'kwɪk 'tʃæŋj 'gɪr,bæks }
- quickmatch** [ENG] Fast-burning fuse made from a cord impregnated with black powder. { 'kwɪk,mætʃ }
- quick return** [MECH ENG] A device used in a