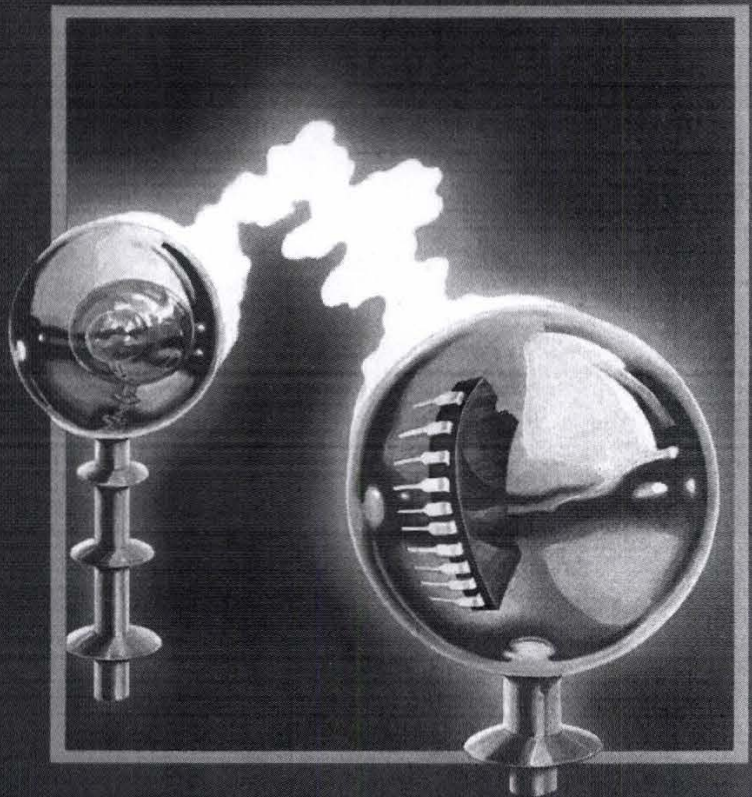


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Rudolf F. Graf

Modern Dictionary of Electronics

Sixth Edition



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by Rudolf F. Graf

Sixth Edition
Seventh Printing—1992

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difference remaining between an electrode and an electrolyte after the electrode has become polarized.

restrictor—Equipment for insertion in an outgoing telephone line which counts the digits dialed and restricts calls to forbidden codes.

restriking voltage—See Reignition Voltage.

resultant—The effect produced by two or more forces or vectors.

retained image—Also called image burn. A change that is produced on the target of a television camera tube by a stationary light image and that results in the production of a spurious electrical signal corresponding to the light image for a large number of frames after the image is removed.

retard—In ignition timing, to set the ignition timing so that a spark occurs later or less degrees before top dead center.

retardation coil—1. A high-inductance coil used in telephone circuits to permit passage of dc or low-frequency current while blocking audio-frequency currents. See also Inductor. 2. An audio-frequency choke coil used to limit voice-frequency currents in a telephone circuit.

retarding-field oscillator—Also called a positive-grid oscillator. An oscillator tube in which the electrons move back and forth through a grid which is more positive than the cathode and plate. The frequency depends on the electron-transit time and sometimes on the associated circuit parameters. The field around the grid is reversed and draws them back and forth pass through it in either direction. Barkhausen-Kurz and Gill-Morrell oscillators are examples of a retarding-field oscillator.

retarding magnet—Also called a braking magnet or drag magnet. A magnet used for limiting the speed of the rotor in a motor-type meter.

retard transmitter—A transmitter in which a delay is introduced between the time it is actuated and the time transmission begins.

retention time—The maximum time after writing into a storage tube that an acceptable output can be obtained by reading.

retentivity—That property of a material measured by the normal residual induction remaining after the removal of an applied magnetizing force corresponding to the saturation induction for the material.

retentivity of vision—The image retained momentarily by the mind after the view has left the field of vision. (See also Persistence of Vision.)

reticle—1. A glass-emulsion or chrome plate having an enlarged image of a single IC pattern. The reticle is usually stepped

and repeated across a chrome plate to form the master mask. 2. A pattern of intersecting lines, wires, filaments, or the like placed in the focus of the objective element of an optical system. This pattern is used for sighting and alignment of the system.

RETMA—Abbreviation for Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, now the Electronic Industries Association (EIA).

retrace—See Flyback, 2.

retrace blanking—The blanking of a television picture tube during vertical-retrace intervals to prevent the retrace lines from being visible on the screen.

retrace interval—See Return Interval.

retrace line—Also called the return line. The line traced by the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube as it travels from the end of one line or field to the start of the next line or field.

retrace time—See Return Interval.

retractile cord—A cord having specially treated insulation or jacket so that it will retract like a spring. Retractability may be added to all or part of a cord's length.

retractile spring—The spring which tends to open the armature of an electromagnetic device and which holds the armature open when its force is not overcome by magnetic attraction.

retransmission unit—A control unit used at an intermediate station for automatically feeding one radio receiver-transmitter unit from another for two-way communications.

retrieve—In a computer, to select specific information.

retrodirective reflector—A reflector which redirects incident flux back toward the point of origin of the flux.

retrofit—1. To fit an earlier system so it can be compatible with later technology. 2. The modification of existing equipment to incorporate recent developmental changes in design and use; derives from the term retroactive refitting.

retroreflective scan—The reflective scan technique that uses a special reflector (retroreflector) to return light along the same path it is sent.

retro zoom—A lens assembly designed to reduce the focal length range of a zoom lens.

retry—Repetition of search or read/write operations to recover from "soft" (correctable) errors.

return—1. A received radar signal. 2. To go back to a planned point in a computer program and run part of the program again (usually because an error has been detected). 3. Instruction used to terminate a computer subroutine. It forces "return" from the subroutine. The next instruction to be executed is the one following the subroutine call.

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