

[M ENG] An auxiliary heating unit for a fraction-  
designed to supply additional heat to the lower  
ower; liquid withdrawn from the side or bottom  
reheated by heat exchange, then reintroduced  
{ rē'bōil-ər }

[UT SCI] To reload systems software into a com-  
makes a new start. { rē'būt }

[U] The isostatic readjustment upward of a  
essed by glacial loading. { 'rē,baund }

[DES ENG] A clip surrounding the back and  
er leaves of a leaf spring, to distribute the load  
ls. { 'rē,baund ,klip }

[DES ENG] In a leaf spring, a leaf placed over  
to limit the rebound and help carry the load  
{ 'rē,baund ,lēf }

[OROL] A persistent (day-long) storm from the  
ing the rainy season on the Brazilian coast.

[NG] A closed-loop oxygen supply system con-  
comply and face mask. { rē'brēth-ər }

[COMMUN] Repetition of a radio or television  
ater time. { rē'brōd,kast }

To restore to a condition comparable to new  
ng the item to determine the condition of each  
nt parts, and reassembling it, using serviceable,  
ew assemblies, subassemblies, and parts.

[MET] Brightening (reglowing) of iron on  
the gamma- to alpha-phase transformation tem-  
d by liberation of the latent heat of transforma-  
'les-əns }

[UN] A flashing signal to the attendant's switch-  
ator may be recalled by the subscriber operating  
k of the subscriber's set. { 'rē,kōl }

[COMPUT SCI] A measure of the efficiency of  
retrieval system, equal to the number of retrieved  
nents divided by the total number of relevant  
he file. { 'rē,kōl ,fak-tər }

**theory** [BIOL] The biological theory that an-  
s through developmental stages resembling vari-  
e phylogeny of its group; ontogeny recapitulates  
also known as biogenetic law; Haeckel's law.  
'lā-shən ,thē-ə-rē }

[MET] 1. To increase the carbon content of mol-  
st iron. 2. To carburize a metal part, making  
of carbon during processing. { rē'kār-bə,rīz }

[ORD] That portion of the target's course line in  
t range increases for successive target positions.  
{ }

[ELECTROMAG] 1. The total power received  
from a signal, such as a radar target signal. 2.  
communications system, the root-mean-square  
r delivered to a load which properly terminates  
ference antenna. { ri'sēvd 'paub-ər }

[COMMUN] A teleprinter which has no key-  
s can receive but not transmit. Abbreviated  
'ōn-lē }

[M ENG] Vessel, container, or tank used to  
ollect liquid material from a process unit, such  
te receiver from the overhead condenser of a  
olumn. [ELECTR] The complete equipment  
ceiving modulated radio waves and converting  
original intelligence, such as into sounds or  
nverting to desired useful information as in a

[MECH ENG] An apparatus placed near the  
equalize the pulsations of the air as it comes  
pressor to cause a more uniform flow of air  
ipeline and to collect moisture and oil carried in  
ē-vər }

**onomous integrity monitoring** [NAV] A  
viding consistency for the Global Positioning  
within the user avionics by checking the consis-  
measurements from redundant observations on

Abbreviated RAIM. { ri,sēv-ər ōtān-ə-məs  
nān-ə-trīŋ }

**width** [ELECTR] Spread, in frequency, be-  
power points on the receiver response curve.  
nd,width }

[ELECTR] Application of operating voltages

to one or more stages of a receiver only during that part of  
a cycle of operation when reception is desired. { ri'sē-vər  
,gād-īŋ }

**receiver incremental tuning** [ELECTR] Control feature to  
permit receiver tuning (of a transceiver) up to 3 kilohertz to  
either side of the transmitter frequency. { ri'sē-vər ,in-  
krə,ment-əl 'tūn-īŋ }

**receiver lockout system** See lockout. { ri'sē-vər 'lāk,aūt  
,sis-təm }

**receiver noise threshold** [ELECTR] External noise appear-  
ing at the front end of a receiver, plus the noise added by the  
receiver itself, determines a noise threshold that has to be  
exceeded by the minimum discernible signal. { ri'sē-vər  
'nōiz ,thresh,hōld }

**receiver primary** See display primary. { ri'sē-vər 'prī,mer-ē }

**receiver radiation** [ELECTROMAG] Radiation of interfering  
electromagnetic fields by the oscillator of a receiver. { ri'sē-  
vər ,rād-ē'a-shən }

**receiver synchro** See synchro receiver. { ri'sē-vər 'sīŋ-krō }

**receiving antenna** [ELECTROMAG] An antenna used to con-  
vert electromagnetic waves to modulated radio-frequency cur-  
rents. { ri'sēv-īŋ an,tēn-ə }

**receiving area** [ELECTROMAG] The factor by which the  
power density must be multiplied to obtain the received power  
of an antenna, equal to the gain of the antenna times the square  
of the wavelength divided by  $4\pi$ . { ri'sēv-īŋ ,er-ē-ə }

**receiving gage** [ENG] A fixed gage designed to inspect a  
number of dimensions and also their reaction to each other.  
{ ri'sēv-īŋ ,gāj }

**receiving house** [CHEM ENG] A building where liquid  
streams from petroleum-refining-process condensers are  
observed through a look box, and samples are taken for testing,  
and also where products are diverted to storage tanks or to  
other processing units. { ri'sēv-īŋ ,haūs }

**receiving loop loss** [COMMUN] In telephones, that part of  
the repetition equivalent assignable to the station set, subscriber  
line, and battery supply circuit that are on the receiving end.  
{ ri'sēv-īŋ ,lūp ,lōs }

**receiving set** See radio receiver. { ri'sēv-īŋ ,set }

**receiving station** [MECH ENG] The location or device on  
conveyor systems where bulk material is loaded or otherwise  
received onto the conveyor. { ri'sēv-īŋ ,stā-shən }

**receiving tank** See rundown tank. { ri'sēv-īŋ ,tāŋk }

**receiving tube** [ELECTR] A low-voltage and low-power vac-  
uum tube used in radio receivers, computers, and sensitive  
control and measuring equipment. { ri'sēv-īŋ ,tūb }

**recent** [EVOL] Referring to taxa which still exist; the ant-  
onym of fossil. { 'rē-sənt }

**Recent** See Holocene. { 'rē-sənt }

**receptacle** [BOT] The pointed end of a pedicel or peduncle  
from which the flower parts grow. [ELEC] See outlet.  
{ ri'sep-tə-kəl }

**reception** [COMMUN] The conversion of modulated electro-  
magnetic waves or electric signals, transmitted through the air  
or over wires or cables, into the original intelligence, or into  
desired useful information (as in radar), by means of antennas  
and electronic equipment. { ri'sep-shən }

**receptive aphasia** See sensory aphasia. { ri'sep-tiv ə'fā-zhə }

**receptor** [BIOCHEM] A site or structure in a cell which com-  
bines with a drug or other biological to produce a specific  
alteration in cell function. [PHYSIO] A sense organ.  
{ ri'sep-tər }

**recess** [ENG] A surface groove or depression. [GEOL] 1.  
An indentation occurring in a surface, bounded by a straight  
line. 2. An area having the axial traces of folds concave  
toward the outer edge of the folded belt. { 'rē,ses }

**recessed bead** See quirk bead. { 'rē,sest ,bēd }

**recessed tube wall** [MACH ENG] A boiler furnace wall  
which has openings to partially expose waterwall tubes to the  
radiant combustion gases. { 'rē,sest 'tūb ,wōl }

**recession** [GEOL] 1. The backward movement, or retreat,  
of an eroded escarpment. 2. A continuing landward move-  
ment of a shoreline or beach undergoing erosion. Also known  
as retrogression. 3. The withdrawal of a body of water (as a  
sea or lake), thereby exposing formerly submerged areas.  
[HYD] The gradual upstream retreat of a waterfall. { ri  
'sesh-ən }

**recessional moraine** [GEOL] 1. An end moraine formed  
during a temporary halt in the final retreat of a glacier. 2. A

**FR**] Greasy, oily, or soapy to the touch.

**[PHYS]** A continuous wave produced by a constant amplitude. { 'ən'damt 'wāv }

**[MATH]** An 11-sided polygon. { 'ən'dek-

**[MATH]** A polyhedron with 11 faces. { 'ən'dek-ə,nəl }

**[CHEM]**  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{CHO}$  A sweet-smell-liquid, soluble in oils and alcohol; used in perfuming. Also known as hendecanal; nonyde. { 'ən'dek-ə,nəl }

**[CHEM]**  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{CH}_3$  A colorless, combustible liquid at 385°F (196°C), flash point at 149°F a chemical intermediate and in petroleum known as hendecane. { 'ən'de,kān }

**[ORG CHEM]**  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{COOH}$  Color- soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water; used as a chemical intermediate. { 'ən'dek-

**ee** methyl nonyl ketone. { 'tū,ən'dek-ə,nōn }

**[MATH]** One of the 17,073 plane figures that by joining 11 unit squares along their sides. { 'ən'dek-ə,nəl }

**[CHEM]**  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}$  The radical of undecane. hendecyl. { 'ən'des-əl }

**[ORG CHEM]**  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{COOH}$  A combustible liquid with a fruity aroma; soluble in chloroform, and benzene, almost insoluble in medicine, perfumes, flavors, and plastics. { 'əs-əd }

**[ORG CHEM]**  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$  A colorless citrus odor, soluble in 70% alcohol; used in perfumes. { 'ən'des-əl-ik 'al-kə,həl }

**[ORG CHEM]**  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2$  A colorless oral-fruity odor, soluble in 80% alcohol; used in perfumes. { 'ən'des-əl-ik 'as-ə,tāt }

**lehyde** See undecanal. { 'en 'ən-də'sil-ik 'al-

**[MET]** A crack in the heat-affected zone which usually does not reach the base-metal surface. { 'dər,bəd 'krak }

**[AERO]** The lower portion or underside of the fuselage or airplane. { 'ən-dər,bād-ē }

**[ELECTR]** In velocity-modulated electron beam deflection, the region representing less than the optimum bunching. { 'bənch-ij }

**[AERO ENG]** The landing gear assembly for a fixed or movable base on which the top of the landing gear moves. { 'ən-dər,kar-ij }

**[METEOROL]** A cloud layer of ten-tenths (1.0) which is observed from an observation point above the layer; used in pilot reporting of in-flight weather conditions. { 'ən-dər,kast }

**[AERO]** An air crossing in which one airway is crossed by the other airway. { 'ən-dər,kast }

**[MIN ENG]** Haulage in which the haulage rope is fed beneath the mine car at certain intervals with that thrust against the car axle. { 'ən-dər,čhān }

**[GEOL]** A layer of clay or other fine-grained detrital material underlying a coal bed or comprising the floor of a coal seam. Also known as coal clay; root clay; seat clay; underearth; warrant. { 'ən-dər,kā }

**[GEOL]** A thin, fresh-water limestone free of fossils and is dense and nodular; found in coal deposits. { 'ən-dər,kā 'līm,stōn }

**[GEOL]** A subordinate cliff or terrace formed by a landslide which has fallen or slid from above. { 'ən-dər,kliif }

**[PAINT]** Undercoater; undercoating. { 'ən-dər,kōt }

**[MATER]** A type of solvent-thinned paint that is used to have good adhesion to a substrate and furnish additional coats of paint, and having a relatively low pigment. Also known as undercoat. { 'ən-

**[MATER]** 1. A waterproof protective coating applied to the underside of a vehicle to resist corrosion. 2. A coating over which another coat is applied. Also known as undercoat. { 'ən-dər,kōd-ij }

**underconsolidation** [GEOL] Less than normal consolidation of sedimentary material for the existing overburden. { 'ən-dər-kən,sāl-ə'dā-shən }

**undercooling** [MET] Cooling a metal below the transformation temperature without obtaining the transformation. { 'ən-dər,kūl-ij }

**undercooling effect** [SOLID STATE] The effect whereby a superconductor can be cooled below its critical temperature without the onset of superconductivity. { 'ən-dər,kūl-ij i,fekt }

**undercurrent** [OCEANOGR] A water current flowing beneath a surface current at a different speed or in a different direction. { 'ən-dər,kə-rənt }

**undercurrent relay** [ELEC] A relay designed to operate when its coil current falls below a predetermined value. { 'ən-dər,kə-rənt 'rē,lā }

**undercut** [MET] Undesirable lateral cooling by chemicals in the fabrication of semiconductor devices. [ENG] Underside recess either cut or molded into an object so as to leave a topside lip or protuberance. [MET] 1. An unfilled groove melted into the base metal at the toe of a weld. 2. To fail to machine a part to a sufficient extent. [MIN ENG] To cut below or in the lower part of a coal bed by chipping away the coal with a pick or mining machine; cutting is usually done on the level of the floor of the mine, extending laterally the entire face and 5 or 6 feet (1.5 or 1.8 meters) into the material. { 'ən-dər,kət }

**undercutting** [CHEM ENG] In distillation, the technique of taking the products coming off the distillation tower at a temperature below the desired ultimate boiling point range to prevent contaminating the products with the compound that would distill just beyond the ultimate boiling point range. [GEOL] Erosion of material at the base of a steep slope, cliff, or other exposed rock. { 'ən-dər,kəd-ij }

**underdamping** [PHYS] Condition of a system when the amount of damping is sufficiently small so that, when the system is subjected to a single disturbance, either constant or instantaneous, one or more oscillations are executed by the system. { 'ən-dər,dam-pij }

**underdeck tonnage** [NAV ARCH] The enclosed volume of a vessel below the tonnage deck, expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet (approximately 2.8317 cubic meters). { 'ən-dər,dek 'tən-ij }

**underdevelopment** [GRAPHICS] Insufficient development of a photographic print; processing to a degree lower than the optimum density. { 'ən-dər,də'vel-əp-mənt }

**underdraft** [MET] Downward curving of a metal part on leaving the rolls because of higher speed of the upper roll. { 'ən-dər,draft }

**underdrain** [CIV ENG] A subsurface drain with holes into which water flows when the water table reaches the drain level. { 'ən-dər,drān }

**underdrive press** [MECH ENG] A mechanical press having the driving mechanism located within or under the bed. { 'ən-dər,driv 'pres }

**underearth** See underclay. { 'ən-dər,ərth }

**underfeed stoker** [ENG] A coal-burning system in which green coal is fed from beneath the burning fuel bed. { 'ən-dər,fəd 'stō-kər }

**underfill** [MET] A depression on the face of the weld which falls below the surface of the adjacent base metal. { 'ən-dər,fil }

**underfit stream** [HYD] A misfit stream that appears to be too small to have eroded the valley in which it flows. { 'ən-dər,fit 'strēm }

**underfloor raceway** [BUILD] A raceway for electric wires which runs beneath the floor. { 'ən-dər,flōr 'rās,wā }

**underflow** [COMPUT SCI] The generation of a result whose value is smaller than the smallest quantity that can be represented or stored by a computer. { 'ən-dər,flō }

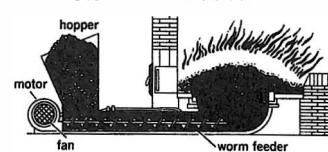
**underflow conduit** [GEOL] A permeable deposit underlying a surface stream channel. { 'ən-dər,flō 'kän,dü-ət }

**underground** [ENG] Situated, done, or operating beneath the surface of the ground. { 'ən-dər,grāund }

**underground burst** [ORD] The explosion of a nuclear weapon beneath the surface of the ground. { 'ən-dər,grāund 'bɜ:st }

**underground gasification** See gasification. { 'ən-dər,grāund 'gas-ə-fə'kā-shən }

#### UNDERFEED STOKER



Section through an underfeed stoker.