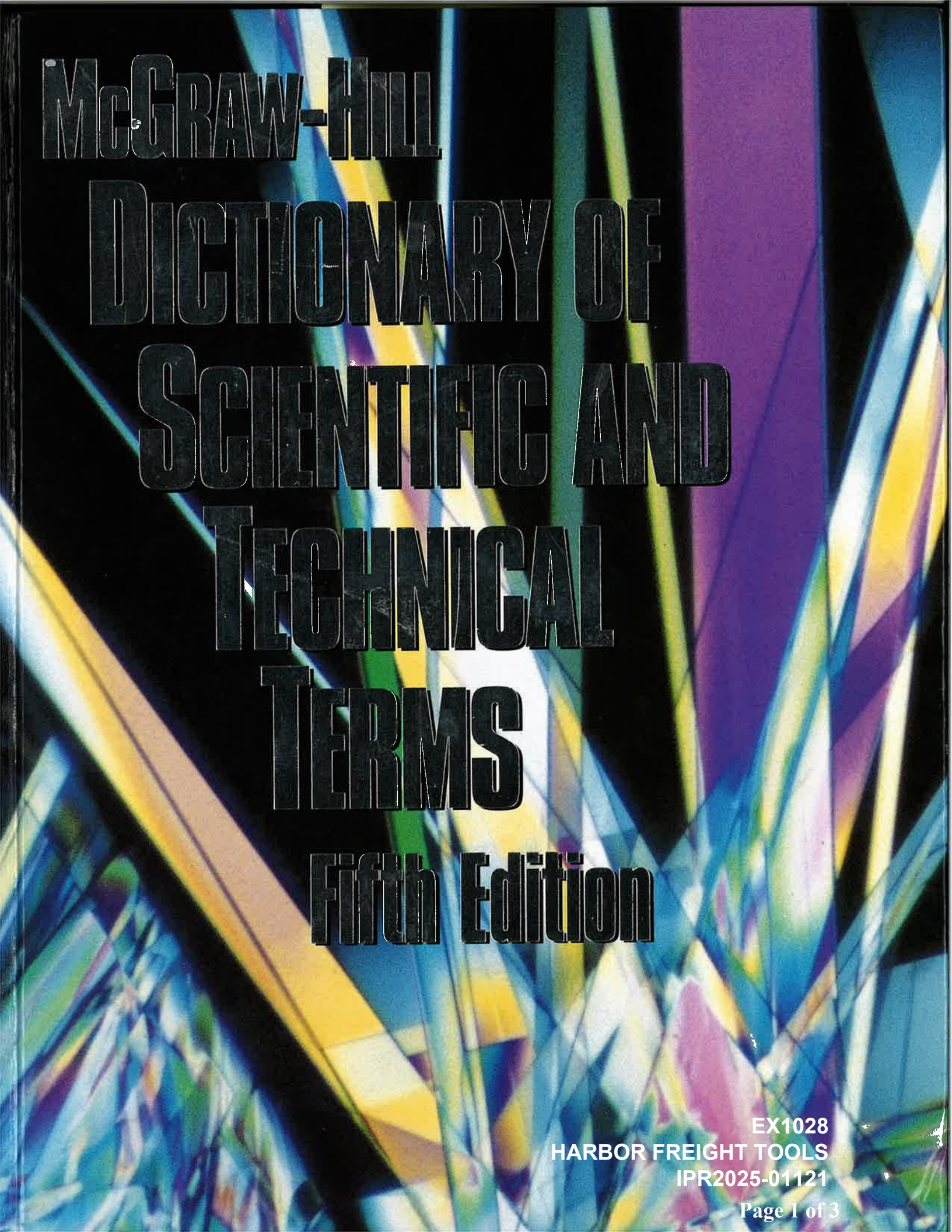




McGraw-Hill

**DICTIONARY OF
SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL
TERMS**

Fifth Edition

EX1028
HARBOR FREIGHT TOOLS
IPR2025-01121

Page 1 of 3

**On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B₁₂.
(Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)**

Included in this Dictionary are definitions which have been published previously in the following works: P. B. Jordain, *Condensed Computer Encyclopedia*, Copyright © 1969 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. J. Markus, *Electronics and Nucleonics Dictionary*, 4th ed., Copyright © 1960, 1966, 1978 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. J. Quick, *Artists' and Illustrators' Encyclopedia*, Copyright © 1969 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. *Blakiston's Gould Medical Dictionary*, 3d ed., Copyright © 1956, 1972 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. T. Baumeister and L. S. Marks, eds., *Standard Handbook for Mechanical Engineers*, 7th ed., Copyright © 1958, 1967 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved.

In addition, material has been drawn from the following references: R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; *Communications-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, 1st ed., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico*, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms*, 1st ed., Department of Defense, 1967; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097.

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

Copyright © 1994, 1989, 1984, 1978, 1976, 1974 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DOW/DOW 9 9 8 7 6 5

ISBN 0-07-042333-4

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

McGraw-Hill dictionary of scientific and technical terms /

Sybil P. Parker, editor in chief.—5th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-07-042333-4

1. Science—Dictionaries. 2. Technology—Dictionaries.

I. Parker, Sybil P.

Q123.M34 1993

503—dc20

93-34772

CIP

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Copyright © 1994. Exclusive rights by McGraw-Hill, Inc. for manufacture and export. This book cannot be re-exported from the country to which it is consigned by McGraw-Hill. The International Edition is not available in North America.

When ordering this title, use ISBN 0-07-113584-7.

rhenium [CHEM] A metallic element, symbol Re, atomic number 75, atomic weight 186.2; a transition element. { 'rē-nē-əm }
rhenium halide [INORG CHEM] Halogen compound of rhenium; examples are ReCl_3 , ReCl_4 , ReF_4 , and ReF_6 . { 'rē-nē-əm 'ha,lid }
rheobase [PHYSIO] The intensity of the steady current just sufficient to excite a tissue when suddenly applied. { 'rē-ō-bās }
rheocasting [MET] A process in which a liquid metal is vigorously agitated during initial stages of solidification to produce a globular semisolid structure which remains highly fluid when more than 60% solidification has occurred. { 'rē-ō,kast-īŋ }
rheoencephalograph [MED] Electroencephalograph for measuring differential blood flow in both sides of the brain and in any other part of the body. { 'rē-ō,i,lek-trō-in'sef-ə-lə,graf }
rheogoniometry [MECH] Rheological tests to determine the various stress and shear actions on Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids. { 'rē-ō,gō-nē-əm-ə-trē }
rheognimbrite [GEOL] An ignimbrite, on the slope of a volcanic crater, that has developed secondary flowage due to high temperatures. { 'rē-ō'ig-nim,brit }
rheology [MECH] The study of the deformation and flow of matter, especially non-Newtonian flow of liquids and plastic flow of solids. { 'rē-ā-lə-jē }
rheometer [ENG] An instrument for determining flow properties of solids by measuring relationships between stress, strain, and time. { 'rē-ām-əd-ər }
rheomorphic intrusion [PETR] The injection of country rock that has become mobilized into the igneous intrusion that caused the rheomorphism. { 'rē-ō,mōr-fik in'trū-zhən }
rheomorphism [PETR] Mobilization of a rock by at least partial fusion accompanied by, and sometimes promoted by, addition of new material by diffusion. { 'rē-ō,mōr,fiz-əm }
rheopectic fluid [FL MECH] A fluid for which the structure builds up on shearing; this phenomenon is regarded as the reverse of thixotropy. { 'rē-ō,pek-tik 'flū-əd }
rheopexy [PHYS CHEM] A property of certain sols, having particles shaped like rods or plates, which set to gel form more quickly when mechanical means are used to hasten the orientation of the particles. { 'rē-ō,pek-sē }
rheophile [ECOL] Living or thriving in running water. { 'rē-ō,fil }
rheophilous bog [ECOL] A bog which draws its source of water from drainage. { 'rē-āf-ə-ləs 'bäg }
rheoplankton [ECOL] Plankton found in flowing water. { 'rē-ō,plank-tən }
rheostat [ELEC] A resistor constructed so that its resistance value may be changed without interrupting the circuit to which it is connected. Also known as variable resistor. { 'rē-ō,stat }
rheostatic braking [ENG] A system of dynamic braking in which direct-current drive motors are used as generators and convert the kinetic energy of the motor rotor and connected load to electrical energy, which in turn is dissipated as heat in a braking rheostat connected to the armature. { 'rē-ō,stad-ik 'brāk-īŋ }
rheostatic control [ELEC] A method of controlling the speed of electric motors that involves varying the resistance or reactance in the armature or field circuit; used in motors that drive elevators. { 'rē-ō,stad-ik kən'trōl }
rheostriktion See pinch effect. { 'rē-ō,striks-shən }
rheotaxial growth [ENG] A chemical vapor deposition technique for producing silicon diodes and transistors on a fluid layer having high surface mobility. { 'rē-ō,tak-sē-əl 'grōth }
rheotaxis [BIOL] Movement of a motile cell or organism in response to the direction of water currents. { 'rē-ō,tak-səs }
rheotron See betatron. { 'rē-ō,trän }
rheotropic brittleness [MET] A low-temperature or high-strain-rate brittleness that may be eliminated by prestraining under milder conditions. { 'rē-ō,trap-ik 'brid-əl-nəs }
rheotropism [BIOL] Orientation response of an organism to the stimulus of a flowing fluid, as water. { 'rē-ā-trə,piz-əm }
rhesus blood group See Rh blood group. { 'rē-səs 'bləd ,grüp }
rhesus factor See Rh factor. { 'rē-səs ,fak-tər }
rhesus macaque See rhesus monkey. { 'rē-səs mə'kak }
rhesus monkey [VERT ZOO] *Macaca mulatta*. An agile, gregarious primate found in southern Asia and having a short

tail, short limbs of almost equal length, and a stocky build. Also known as rhesus macaque. { 'rē-səs ,məŋ-kē }

rheumatic arteritis [MED] A type of allergic arteritis associated with acute rheumatic fever. { 'rū-mad-ik ,ārd-ə-rīd-əs }

rheumatic carditis [MED] Inflammation of the heart resulting from rheumatic fever. { 'rū-mad-ik kār'dīd-əs }

rheumatic encephalopathy [MED] An inflammatory reaction of the brain and the smaller arteries of the cerebral cortex associated with rheumatic fever. { 'rū-mad-ik in,sēf-ə'lāp-ə-thē }

rheumatic endocarditis [MED] Inflammation of the endocardium in acute rheumatic fever, usually involving heart valves. { 'rū-mad-ik ,en-dō-kār'dīd-əs }

rheumatic fever [MED] A febrile disease occurring in childhood as a delayed sequel of infection by *Streptococcus hemolyticus*, group A; characterized by arthritis, carditis, nosebleeds, and chorea. { 'rū-mad-ik 'fē-vər }

rheumatic pneumonia [MED] Pneumonia associated with acute rheumatic fever. { 'rū-mad-ik nū'mō-nyə }

rheumatism [MED] Any combination of muscle or joint pain, stiffness, or discomfort arising from nonspecific disorders. { 'rū-mə,tiz-əm }

rheumatoid arthritis [MED] A chronic systemic inflammatory disease of connective tissue in which symptoms and changes predominate in articular and related structures. Also known as atrophic arthritis; chronic infectious arthritis; proliferative arthritis. { 'rū-mə,tōid ār'thrīd-əs }

rheumatoid factor [IMMUNOL] The immunoglobulin in the class IgM that is detected in the synovial fluid of individuals with rheumatoid arthritis. { 'rū-mə,tōid ,fak-tər }

rheumatoid nodules [MED] Subcutaneous lateral foci of fibrinoid degeneration or necrosis surrounded by mononuclear cells in a regular palisade arrangement, occurring usually in association with rheumatoid arthritis or rheumatic fever. { 'rū-mə,tōid 'näj-ūlz }

rheumatoid spondylitis [MED] A chronic progressive arthritis of young men, affecting mainly the spine and sacroiliac joints, leading to fusion and deformity. Also known as Marie-Strümpell disease. { 'rū-mə,tōid ,spān-dō'līd-əs }

rhexistasy [GEOL] The mechanical breaking up and transport of old soils or other surface residual materials. { 'rek'sis-tā-sē }

Rh factor [IMMUNOL] Any of several red blood cell antigens originally identified in the blood of rhesus monkeys. Also known as Rh antigen; rhesus factor. { 'ār'āch ,fak-tər }

RHI display See range-height indicator display. { 'ār'āch'ī dī,spłā }

Rhigonematidae [INV ZOO] A family of nematodes in the superfamily Oxyuroidea. { ,rīg-ō'nə'mad-ə,dē }

Rhincodontidae [VERT ZOO] The whale sharks, a family of essentially tropical galeoid elasmobranchs in the isurid line. { ,rīŋ-kə'dānt-ə,dē }

rhinencephalon [ANAT] The anterior olfactory portion of the vertebrate brain. { ,rīn-in'sef-ə,lān }

rhinestone [MATER] A clear, colorless imitation of diamond, made of glass, paste, or gem quartz, backed with metallic foil. { ,rīn,stōn }

rhinitis [MED] Inflammation of the mucous membranes in the nose. { ,rī'nīd-əs }

Rhinobatidae [VERT ZOO] The guitarfishes, a family of elasmobranchs in the batoid group. { ,rīn-ō'bat-ə,dē }

Rhinocerotidae [VERT ZOO] A family of perissodactyl mammals in the superfamily Rhinoceroidea, comprising the living rhinoceroses. { ,rī,nās-ə'rād-ə,dē }

Rhinoceroidea [VERT ZOO] A superfamily of perissodactyl mammals in the suborder Ceratomorpha including living and extinct rhinoceroses. { ,rī,nās-ə-rə'tōid-ə }
rhinoceros [VERT ZOO] The common name for the odd-toed ungulates composing the family Rhinocerotidae, characterized by massive, thick-skinned limbs and bodies, and one or two horns which are composed of a solid mass of hairs attached to the bony prominence of the skull. { ,rī'nās-ə-rəs }

Rhinochimaeridae [VERT ZOO] A family of ratfishes, order Chimaeriformes, distinguished by an extremely elongate rostrum. { ,rīn-ə'ki'mer-ə,dē }

Rhinocryptidae [VERT ZOO] The tapaculos, a family of ground-inhabiting suboscine birds in the suborder Tyranni characterized by a large, movable flap which covers the nostrils. { ,rīn-ə'krip-tə,dē }

rhinogenous [MED] Originating in the nose. { ,rī'nāj-ənəs }

RHINOCEROS



Black rhinoceros (*Dicerus bicornis*).