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Backplane

An interconnection device having terminals (such as solderless wrapped connections) on one side and usually having connector receptacles on the other side; used to provide point-to-point electrical interconnections. The point-to-point electrical interconnections may be printed wiring.

Back Spall

Refers to fragments of metal displaced from the back of steel armor as a result of ballistic attack, normally from an area of greater size than the projectile caliber.

Back Trace

The process of tracing back from the failure site to the primary inputs and making an input assignment so that a distinguishable test can be produced at the failure site.

Backup

A capability that returns a user to the last previous display in a defined transaction sequence. Also refers to the practice of preserving a second copy of files for data protection purposes.

Backup File

A copy of a file made for purposes of later reconstruction of the file, if necessary.

Back Weld

A weld deposited at the back of a single-groove weld.

Bag Molding

A method of molding or laminating that involves the application of fluid pressure to a flexible material that transmits the pressure to the material being molded or bonded. Fluid pressure usually is applied by means of air, steam, water, or vacuum.

Balance

To adjust the impedance of circuits and balance networks to achieve specified return loss objectives at junctions of two-wire and four-wire circuits.

Balanced Line

A line or circuit using two conductors instead of one conductor and ground (common conductor). The two sides of the line are symmetrical with respect to ground. Line potentials to ground and line currents are equal but of opposite phase at corresponding points along the line.

Ballistic Coefficient

The numerical measure of the ability of a missile to overcome air resistance. It is dependent upon the mass, the diameter, and the configuration.

Ballistic Protection System

A ballistic protection system represents some combination of one or more elements made of basic armor materials or composites (in some cases supplemented by non-armor materials) to form an effective ballistic protection device. This includes installation equipment and hardware.

Ballistics

The science or art that deals with the motion, behavior, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force.

Band Frequency

In communications and electronics, a continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies.

Bandpass

Number of hertz expressing the difference between the limiting frequencies at which the desired fraction (usually half power) of the maximum output is obtained.

Bandpass Filter

A device that passes all frequencies within its designed ranges and bars passage to all frequencies not within the ranges.

Bandpass Limiter

A device that imposes hard limiting on a signal and contains a filter that suppresses the unwanted products (harmonics) of the limiting process.

Band-Stop Filter

A device that bars passage of frequencies within its designed range and allows passage of higher or lower frequencies, or both.

Bandwidth

(1) The difference between the limiting frequencies within which performance of a device, in respect to some characteristic, falls within specified limits. (2) The difference between the limiting frequencies of a continuous frequency band.

Bang-Bang Control

A control method wherein the corrective control applied to a missile always is applied to the full extent of the servo motion arc.

Bar

(1) The darker element of a bar code. (2) A solid wrought product that is long in relation to its cross section, which is square or rectangular (excluding plate and flattened wire) with sharp or rounded corners or edges, or is a regular hexagon or octagon, and in which at least one perpendicular distance between parallel faces is 0.375 inch or greater.

Bar Code

An array of rectangular bars and spaces in a predetermined pattern.

Bar Width

The perpendicular distances across a bar measured from a point on one edge to a point on the opposite edge. Each point will be defined as having a reflectance that is 50% of the difference between the background and bar reflectance.

Baseband

(1) The spectral band occupied by an unmodulated signal. *Note:* Baseband transmission is usually characterized by being much lower in frequency than the signal that results if the baseband signal is used to modulate a carrier or subcarrier. (2) In facsimile, the frequency of a signal equal in width to that between zero frequency and maximum keying frequency.

Baseline

A configuration identification document or a set of such documents formally designated by the Government at a specific time during a Configuration Item (CI) life cycle. Baselines, plus approved changes from those baselines, constitute the current approved configuration identification. For configuration management purposes, there are three baselines, which are established sequentially, as follows: Functional Baseline, Allocated Baseline, and Product Baseline.

Baseline Program

A program possessing well defined capabilities and functions that are decreed to be the starting point for further program development.

Base Material

The insulating material upon which a conductor pattern may be formed. The base material may be rigid or flexible. It may be a dielectric sheet or insulated metal sheet.

Base Material Thickness

The thickness of the base material excluding metal foil or material deposited on the surfaces.

Base Metal

The metal to be welded.

Basic Dimension

A numerical value used to describe the theoretically exact size, profile, orientation, or location of a feature or datum target. It is the basis from which permissible variations are established by tolerances on other dimensions, in notes, or in feature control frames.

Basic Grid

- see GRID.

Basic Item

A term used to distinguish an end item of equipment from individual components, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts; e.g., overhaul of the basic item weapon system (AH-64 helicopter airframe including components repaired while on the airframe) versus overhaul of engines, accessories, and components, and assemblies that have been removed from the basic item and overhauled to meet established supply requirements for the helicopter.

Basic Part

See also Part. One piece or two or more pieces joined together that are not normally subject to disassembly without destruction of designed use.

Basic Reference Designation

The simplest form of a reference designation, consisting only of a class letter portion and a number (namely, without mention of the item within which the reference designated item is located).

Basic Reference Standards

Those standards used to maintain physical and electrical units in the laboratory, and which serve as the starting point of the chain of sequential measurements carried out in the laboratory.

Basic Shaft System

A system of fits in which the design of the shaft is the basic size, and the allowance, if any, is applied to the hole.

Basic Statistical Methods

Applies the theory of variation through the use of basic problem-solving techniques and statistical process control, and includes control chart construction and interpretation (for both variables and attributes data) and capability analysis.

Basic Statistics

Applies the theory of variation through the use of applied statistics in collecting and summarizing data, analyzes grouped as well as unwrapped data, and includes histogram construction and interpretation.

Basic Value

Attribute value that is unconditionally allowed in document interchange in the context of a given application profile.

Batch

- see LOT.

Batch Processing

(1) The processing of data or the accomplishment of jobs accumulated in advance in such a manner that the user cannot further influence the processing while it is in progress. (2) The processing of data accumulated over a period of time. (3) Loosely, the execution of computer programs serially. (4) Pertaining to the technique of executing a set of computer programs such that each is completed before the next program of the set is started. (5) Pertaining to the sequential input of computer programs or data.

Battle-Short

Battle-short is a function that disables equipment protection and personnel safety interlocks in order to keep the equipment online during high readiness states. It maintains the maximum available mission readiness and system availability by avoiding interlock caused shutdowns and prolonged start-ups.

Battle-Short Switch

A switch used on high-priority equipment designed to bypass or short-circuit interlock switches or devices during emergency conditions.

Bayesian Model

Indexing term. Refers to the mathematical methodology used to construct, or which is the form assumed by, a particular model.

Bayonet Coupling

A quick-coupling device for plug and receptacle connectors, accomplished by rotation of a cam-operating device designed to bring the connector halves together.

Bearer Bar

A rectangular bar pattern circumscribing the bar code, often used with a bar code directly printed on corrugated fiberboard.

Bed-of-Nails Fixture

A test fixture consisting of a frame and a holder containing a field of spring-loaded pins that make electrical contact with a planar test object.

Bed-of-Nails Interface Adapter

A type of interface adapter that uses a series of pogo-pins or nails to make contact with the unit under test.

Begin-End Block

Begin-end block is a collection of computer program statements bracketed by begin and end statements. The latter delimits the scope of names and is also activated by normal sequential flow of control. The term came from the ALGOL 60 programming language. These statements are often used to define the limits of a collection of codes such as a module or subroutine.

Behavioral Model

A mathematical function that relates cause and effect quantitatively.

Behavior Modeling

Describing what a component of a software system will do in terms of an abstraction of the component's operation, which focuses upon effect rather than cause.

Bellows Contact

A connector contact that is a flat spring folder used to provide a uniform spring rate over the full tolerance range of the mating unit.

Below Deck Areas

An area in ships that is surrounded by a metallic structure such as the hull or superstructure of metallic surface ships, the hull of a submarine, the screened areas or rooms of non-metallic ships, the screened areas of ships utilizing a combination of metallic/non-metallic material for hull and superstructure or a deck mounted metallic shelter.

Benchmark

A test point for comparison purposes; in microprocessor-based equipment, a benchmark program is one used to compare aspects of performance among competing systems.

Bend Test

A test of ductility by bending or folding, usually with steadily applied forces. In some instances, the test may involve blows to a specimen having a cross section that is essentially uniform over a length several times as great as the largest dimension of the cross section.

Best Operating Capability

The upper level maintainability value estimated to be technically feasible within the stated time frame and within reasonable cost constraints.

Best Wire Size

For symmetrical threads, the size of a wire that would touch at the pitch diameter on a basic profile thread of zero lead angle. For nonsymmetrical threads, the best wire size will contact the load flank at a point twice the distance above the pitch line that the contact point on the clearance flank is below the pitch line.

Between

In geometric dimensioning and tolerancing it is a symbol used to indicate that a tolerance or other specification apply across multiple features or to a limited segment of a feature between designated extremities.

Bevel

A type of edge preparation.

Bevel Angle

The angle formed between the prepared edge of a member and a plane perpendicular to the surface of the member.

Beveling

A type of chamfering.

Bias

A systemic deviation of a value from a reference value. (2) The amount by which the average of a set of values departs from a reference value. (3) An electrical, mechanical, magnetic, or other force field applied to a device to establish a reference level to operate the device. (4) Effect on telegraph signals produced by the electrical characteristics of the terminal equipment.

Bias Distortion

Distortion affecting a two-condition (binary) coding in which all the significant intervals corresponding to one of the two significant conditions have uniformly longer or shorter durations than the corresponding theoretical durations. *Note:* the magnitude of the distortion is expressed in percent of a perfect unit pulse length.

Bidirectional Bus

A conductor or group of conductors that transmits and receives digital data on the same line.

Bidirectional Code

A bar code format that permits reading in complementary (opposite) directions across the bars and spaces.

Bifurcated Contact

A connector contact (usually a flat spring), which is slotted lengthwise to provide additional, independently operated points of contact.

Bilateral Tolerance

A tolerance in which variation is permitted in both directions from the specified dimension.

Binary

Pertaining to a characteristic or property involving a selection, choice, or condition in which there are two possibilities.

Binary Code

A code that makes use of exactly two distinct characters, usually 0 and 1.

Binary Digit (BIT)

(1) A character used to represent one of the two digits in the numeration system with a base of two, each digit representing one of two, and only two, possible states of a physical entity or system. (2) In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1. (3) A unit of information equal to one binary decision or the designation of one of two possible and equally likely states of anything used to store or convey information.

Binder

A bonding resin used to hold strands together in a mat or preform during manufacture of a molded object.

Binomial Random Variable

The number of successes in independent trials where the probability of success is the same for each trial.

Bipolar Signal

A signal having two polarities, both of which are not zero. Usually, bipolar signals are symmetrical with respect to zero amplitude.

Birefringence

The difference between the two principal refractive indices (of a fiber) or the ratio between the retardation and thickness of a material at a given point.

Bit

(1) A contraction of the term *binary digit* and hence either a 0 or a 1 in the base-two number system. (2) A character used to represent one of the two digits in the numeration system with a base of two, each digit representing one of two, and only two, possible states of a physical entity or system. (3) In binary notation, either of physical entity or system. (4) A unit of information equal to one binary decision or the designation of one of two possible and equally likely states of anything used to store or convey information.

Bit Map

(1) Individual bits within a message or field that provides a specific definition. (2) A two or three dimensional data field representing a pel array.

Blackbody

A body that absorbs all the radiant energy that strikes it; a perfect radiator and a perfect absorber. It is a contraction of the term *ideal blackbody* and is often used synonymously with *ideal radiator*, *full radiator* or *complete radiator*.

Black Box

An actual or a conceptual device that transforms input data into output data according to a prescribed functional relationship, but whose internal mechanization is not necessarily known.

Black Crest Thread

A thread whose crest displays the unfinished cast, rolled, or forged surface.

Blank

(1) An unprocessed or partially processed piece of base material, or metal-clad base material, cut from a sheet or panel and having the rough dimensions of a printed board. (2) A pressed-glass mold with the approximate size and shape of the optical element to be ground and polished.

Bleeder Cloth

A nonstructural layer of material used in the manufacture of composite parts to allow the escape of excess gas and resin during cure. The bleeder cloth is removed after the curing process and is not part of the final composite.

Bleeding

A condition in which a plated hole discharges process material or solution from crevices or voids.

Blister

A localized swelling and separation between any of the layers of a laminated base material, or between base material and conductive foil. (It is a form of delamination.)

Block

A basic layout object that corresponds to a rectangular area within a frame and consisting of only a single type of content, i.e., raster graphics content.

Block Change Concept

For hardware configuration items, an engineering change implementation concept that designates a number (i.e., a block) of consecutive production units of the configuration item to

have an identical configuration on delivery and in operation. (Using this concept, the production run is divided into “blocks” of units. The production line incorporation point for a proposed ECP is delayed to coincide with the first unit of the next block, or retrofit is required at least for all already delivered units of the current block.) For computer software configuration items, once the product baseline has been established, the concept required the accumulation and the simultaneous implementation of a number of routine software changes to minimize the number of interim versions and related documentation.

Block Diagram

A diagram of a system, instrument, or computer in which the principal parts are represented by suitably associated geometrical figures to show both the basic functions and the functional relationships among the parts.

Block-Structured Language

A higher-order programming language that demarcates related sequences of code, or blocks, usually with the statements *begin* and *end*.

Blow-Back (Microfilm)

To enlarge or make an enlargement of an image. Also the copy prepared by this method.

Blowup

A photomechanical line reproduction enlarged from a proof of a smaller-sized halftone, particularly a newspaper (coarse screen) halftone showing highlight effects and accentuated contrast. The term applied to a photographic enlargement.

Blue Line

When a cut for a pipe or fitting nears the inner wall, the outer surface turns blue which is referred to as cutting to the blue line. The blue line results from oxidation caused by the reduced ability of the thinned pipe or fitting to dissipate heat generated by the power tool cutting the surface.

Blueprint

A blue-background print with white lines made on iron-sensitized paper by printing through transparent positive copy.

Blueprint Process

Reproduction method using light-sensitive iron salts, which produces a negative blue image from a positive master.

Bluing

Subjecting the scale-free surface of a ferrous alloy to the action of air, steam, or other agents at a suitable temperature, thus forming a thin blue film of oxide and improving the appearance and resistance to corrosion.

Blunt Start Thread

This term designates the removal of the incomplete thread at the starting end of the thread. This is a feature of threaded parts that are repeatedly assembled by hand, such as hose couplings and thread plug gages, to prevent cutting of hands and crossing threads.

Board Thickness (Printed Wiring Board)

The overall printed wiring board thickness includes metallic depositions, fusing, and solder resist. The overall thickness is measured across the printed wiring board extremities (thickest part), unless a critical area, such as an edge-board contacts or card guide mounting location, is identified on the master drawing.

Boattail

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag.

Bolt, Clevis

An externally threaded fastener whose threaded and unthreaded portions are of one nominal diameter and are separated by a narrow circumferential groove. The head has a recess for holding or driving.

Bolt, Close Tolerance

An externally threaded fastener whose unthreaded portion is of a specified grip length and is machined to a tolerance of .001 inch or less. Items over 1.000 inch in diameter shall have a tolerance of .0015 inch or less. The nominal major diameter of the threads shall be at least .001 inch below the minimum shank diameter, but not below the minimum major diameter for applicable class of fit. The head is designed for external wrenching. The minimum tensile strength shall be less than 160,000 pounds per square inch.

Bolt, Eye

An externally threaded device whose threaded portion is of one nominal diameter, without a head, but with the unthreaded end either bent more than 225 degrees or cast, forged, or punched to resemble an eye.

Bolt, Hook

An externally threaded device whose threaded portion is of one nominal diameter, without a head but with the unthreaded end bent not over 225 degrees.

Bolt, Lag

An externally threaded fastener having a square or hexagon head and with a continuous thread (wood screw type or fether drive type) extending from a gimlet or cone point for a distance of slightly more than one-half the length of the bolt.

Bolt, Machine

An externally threaded fastener whose threaded and unthreaded portions are each of one nominal diameter .190 inch or larger. The length of the unthreaded portion (of hexagon head fasteners) is controlled and is machined to a tolerance greater than that specified for a bolt, close tolerance. The head is designed for external wrenching only.

Bolt, Self-Locking

A Bolt, machine or screw, cap, hexagon head with the added characteristic of a locking feature incorporated in the design of the head or in the threads.

Bolt, Shear

A bolt, close tolerance except that item is fabricated from material having a minimum tensile strength of 160,000 pounds per square inch or greater.

Bolt, Shoulder

A bolt, machine or screw, cap hexagon head that has a round unthreaded neck or shank, all or part of which is of greater diameter than the threaded portion.

Bolt, Square Neck

A headed externally threaded fastener whose threaded portion has a square neck directly beneath the head.

Bolt, Tee Head

An externally threaded fastener whose threaded portion is of one nominal diameter, and with a head specifically designed to fit in a slot and hold against turning.

Bolt, U

An externally threaded fastener bent approximately 180 degrees in the shape of the letter U and with both ends threaded.

Bond

(1) The electrical connection between two metallic surfaces established to provide a low-resistance path between them. (2) Any fixed union existing between two objects that result in electrical conductivity between the two objects. Such union occurs either from physical contact between conducting surfaces of the objects or from the addition of a firm electrical connection between them.

Bond Direct

An electrical connection utilizing continuous metal-to-metal contact between the members being joined.

Bond Indirect

An electrical connection employing an intermediate electrical conductor between the bonded members.

Bonding

The process of establishing the required degree of electrical continuity between the conductive surfaces to be joined.

Bonding Layer

An adhesive layer used in bonding together other discrete layers of a multilayer printed board during lamination.

Bond Line

The cross section of the interface between thermal spray deposited and substrate or the interface between adhesive and adherent in an adhesive bonded joint.

Bond Permanent

A bond not expected to require disassembly for operational or maintenance purposes.

Bond Semipermanent

Bonds expected to require periodic disassembly for maintenance, or system modification, and that can be reassembled to continue to provide a low-resistance interconnection.

Bond Strength

The force per unit area required to separate two adjacent layers of a board by a force perpendicular to the board surface (see Peel Strength).

Bootstrap

(1) A technique or device designed to bring about a desired state by means of its own action. (2) That part of a computer program that may be used to establish another version of the computer program. (3) The automatic procedure whereby the basic operating system of a processor is reloaded following a complete shutdown or loss of memory.

Bore Sight

To adjust the line of sight of the sighting instrument of a weapon parallel to the axis of the bore. Also applied to the process of aligning other equipment, such as radar mounts, directors, etc. As a noun, the term defines an optical instrument for checking alignment.

Bottom-Up Design

The design of the system starting with the lowest-level routines and proceeding to the higher-level routines that use the lower levels.

Bottom-Up Implementation

The implementation of the system starting with the lowest-level routines and proceeding to the higher-level routines that use the lower levels.

Boundary, Inner

A worst-case boundary (that is, locus) generated by the smallest feature (MMC for an internal feature and LMC for an external feature) minus the stated geometric tolerance and any additional geometric tolerance (if applicable) from the feature's departure from its specified material condition.

Boundary, Least Material (LMB)

The limit defined by a tolerance or combination of tolerances that exists on or inside the material of a feature.

Boundary, Maximum Material (MMB)

The limit defined by a tolerance or combination of tolerances that exists on or outside the material of a feature.

Boundary, Outer

A worst-case boundary (that is, locus) generated by the largest feature (LMC for an internal feature and MMC for an external feature) plus the geometric tolerance and any additional geometric tolerance (if applicable) from the feature's departure from its specified material condition.

Bow

The deviation from flatness of a board characterized by a roughly cylindrical or spherical curvature such that, if the board is rectangular, its four corners are in the same plane.

Braze

A weld wherein coalescence is produced by heating to suitable temperatures above 800 degrees F, and by using a nonferrous filler metal, having a melting point below that of the base metals. The filler metal is distributed between the closely fitted surfaces of the joint by capillary attraction.

Brazement

An assembly whose component parts are joined by brazing.

Braze Welding

A method of welding whereby a groove, fillet, plug or slot weld is made using a nonferrous filler metal, having a melting point below that of the base metals, but above 800 degrees F. The filler metal is not distributed in the joint by capillary attraction.

Brazing

A group of welding processes in which fusion is obtained by heating to suitable temperatures above 800°F but below the melting temperature of the base metal and adding a nonferrous filler metal with a melting point below that of the base metals. The filler metal may be deposited in an open joint between the parts or may be distributed between closely abutting surfaces of the joint by capillary attraction.

Brazing Sheet

Sheet of a brazing alloy, or sheet clad with a brazing alloy on one or both sides.

Breadboard

An assembly of circuits or parts used to prove the feasibility of a device, circuit, system, or principle with little or no regard to the final configuration or packaging of the parts.

Bridge

A functional unit that interconnects two local area networks that use the same logical link control procedure but may use different medium access control procedures.

Bridge Fault

Short circuits or leakage between adjacent paths (lands and traces) on a printed circuit board.

Bridging, Electrical

The formation of a conductive path between conductors.

Bright Annealing

Annealing in a protective medium to prevent discoloration of the bright surface.

Broadgoods

A term loosely applied to prepreg material greater than about 12 inches in width, usually furnished by suppliers in continuous rolls. The term is currently used to designate both collimated uniaxial tape and woven fabric prepreps.

Browsing

The act of searching through automated information system storage to locate or acquire information without necessarily knowing of the existence or the format of the information being sought.

B-Stage

(1) An intermediate stage in the polymerization reaction of certain thermosetting resins; the state in which most prepreps are stored and shipped. (2) An intermediate stage in the reaction of a thermosetting resin in which the material softens when heated and swells when in contact with certain liquids but does not entirely fuse or dissolve. Materials are usually procured to this stage to facilitate handling and processing prior to final cure.

Buckles

Buckles are indentations in the surface of sand casting that result from expansion of the sand.

Buffer

An isolating circuit used to avoid reaction of a driven circuit on the corresponding driving circuit.

Buffer Material

A resilient material used to protect crack-sensitive components from excessive stresses generated by the conformal coating.

Bug

(1) One or more software bugs exist in a system if a software change is required to correct a single major or minor error so as to meet specified or implied system performance requirements. (2) A concealed microphone or listening device or other audio surveillance device. (3) A mistake in a computer program. (4) To install means for audio surveillance. (5) A semiautomatic telegraph key. (6) A mistake or malfunction.

Bug Seeding/Tagging

The process of adding bugs (or errors) to those already assumed to be in a program for the purpose of obtaining an estimate for the number of natural bugs remaining in the program. It is also assumed that ratio of the number of undiscovered seeded bugs to the total number of

bugs seeded can serve as an indication of the degree of “debuggedness” or reliability of the program.

Building

The fixed or transportable structure that houses personnel and equipment and provides the degree of environmental protection required for reliable performance of the equipment housed within.

Building Block

Generation of a program as an isolated building block. Necessary independent subprograms are generated first, followed by generation of the dependent functions.

Built-In Flexibility

Built-in flexibility is the ability of a system to immediately handle different logical situations. Built-in flexibility increases system complexity proportionately. In a well designed system, the initial measure of built-in flexibility will be almost equal to the complexity measure.

Built-In Test (BIT)

(1) An integral capability of the mission system or equipment that provides an automated test capability to detect, diagnose, or isolate failures. (2) A test approach using built-in test equipment or self-test hardware and software that is internally designed into the supported end item to test all or a part of that item.

Built-In Test Equipment (BITE)

(1) Hardware that is identifiable as performing the built-in test function; a subset of BIT. (2) Any identifiable device that is a part of the supported end item and is used for testing that supported end item.

Bulge

A bulge is a swelling of a printed wiring board, usually caused by internal delamination or separation of fibers.

Bulk Items

Bulk items are those constituents of an assembly or part (such as oil, wax, solder, cement, ink, damping fluid, grease flux, welding rod, twine, or chain) for which the quantity is not readily predeterminable, the physical nature of the material is such that it is not adaptable to pictorial representation, or the finished size is obtainable through use of such tools as shears, pliers, or knives without further machining operation, and the final configuration is such that it can be described in writing without the necessity of pictorial representation.

Bulk Materials

- see BULK ITEMS.

Bundle

A group of optical fibers or conductors associated together and usually in a single sheath.

Bung Hole

An opening in a barrel or drum through which liquids can be poured to fill or to empty it. In fiber drums, the bung hole is in the head. In wooden barrels, it is usually in the sidewall. In steel drums, there may be one, two, or three openings, one or two being in the head while one may be in the sidewall. The largest opening is called the *bung*.

Burn-In

To operate electronic items under specified environmental and test conditions to eliminate early failures and to stabilize the items prior to actual use.

Burnout

The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cutoff.

Burst

A single transmission, over the communications channel, that consists of start-of-message, a header, and operational data packets.

Burst Synchronization

The maintenance of burst count integrity between transmitting and receiving data controllers.

Bus

A conductor, or group of conductors, which serve as the path for carrying digital control, address, and information signals. Also power distribution between controlling and controlled electronic items.

Bus Bar

A conduit, such as a conductor on a printed board, for distributing electrical energy.

Butter Coat

A commonly used term to describe a higher-than usual surface resin.

Buttering

A surfacing variation in which one or more layers of weld metals are deposited on the groove face of one member (for example, a high alloy weld deposit on steel base metal that is to be welded to a dissimilar base metal). The buttering provides a suitable transition on weld deposit for subsequent completion of the butt joint.

Butt Joint

A weld between two members lying approximately in the same plane.

Butt Weld

An erroneous term for a weld in a butt joint. See Butt Joint.

Bypass

(1) Broadly, the use of any telecommunication facilities or services in circumvention of the local exchange carrier. *Note:* the alternative facilities or services may be either customer provided or vendor supplied. (2) Generally, an alternate circuit around some user equipment, group of equipments, or system element. *Note:* it is usually provided to allow system operation to continue when the bypassed portion is inoperable.

Bypassable Interlock

A bypassable interlock is an automatic switch with a manually operated electrical bypass device to allow equipment maintenance operations on energized equipment

Byte

(1) Unit of measurement used in determining data file size or available space for data storage. One byte is approximately equivalent to one character of type. (2) A string of bits whose length is the smallest accessible as a unit in a computer memory; also, the length used to represent a character.

Byte Boundary

A position in a binary data stream where, if the stream were packed into bytes, an integer number of completely filled bytes would result.



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