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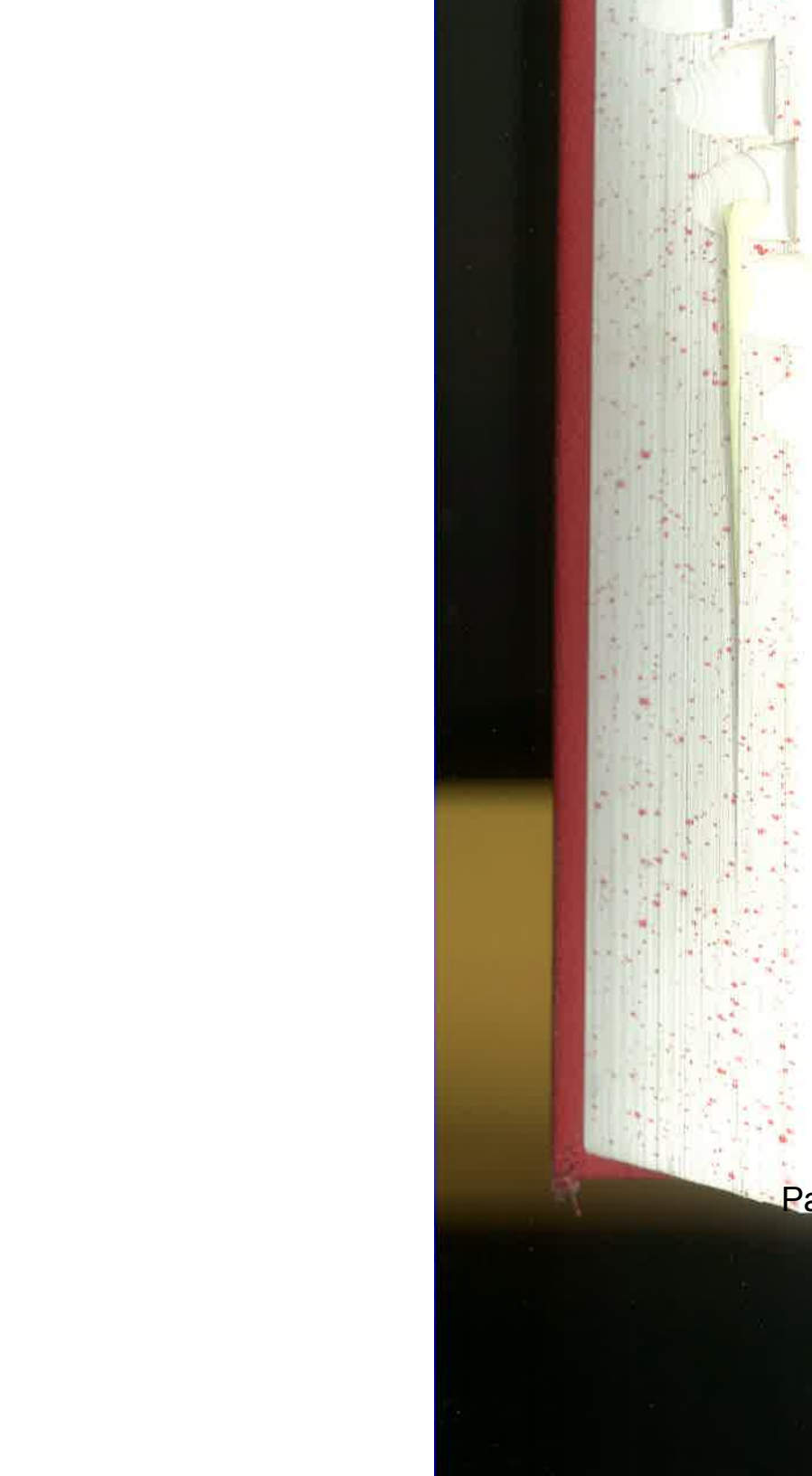
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in-volve \in-ˈvɒl\ *vt* **in-volved**; **in-volv-ing** [ME, fr. MF *involvere*, fr. L *invocare*, fr. *in-* + *vocare* to call, fr. *voc-*, *vox* voice — more at **VOICE**] (15c) **1 a** : to petition for help or support **b** : to appeal to or cite as authority **2** : to call forth by incantation : **CONJURE** **3** : to make an earnest request for : **SOLICIT** **4** : to put into effect or operation : **IMPLEMENT** **5** : BRING ABOUT, CAUSE — **in-volve-er** *n*

in-vo-lu-cre \in-ˈvɒ-lu-ˈkrə\ *n* [F, fr. NL *involutum*] (1794) : one or more whorls of bracts situated below and close to a flower, flower cluster, or fruit — **in-vo-lu-cral** \in-ˈvɒ-lu-ˈkrəl\ *adj* — **in-vo-lu-crate** \-krət-, -krət\ *adj*

in-vo-lu-crem \in-ˈvɒ-ˈlʊ-krəm\ *n*, *pl* -**era** \-krə\ [NL, sheath, involucre, fr. L, wrapper, fr. *involvere* to wrap] (ca. 1677) : a surrounding envelope or sheath

in-vol-un-tary \in-ˈvɒ-lən-ˈter-ē\ *adj* [ME *involutari*, fr. LL *involutarius*, fr. L *in-* + *voluntarius* voluntary] (15c) **1** : done contrary to or without choice **2** : **COMPULSORY** **3** : not subject to control of the will : **REFLEX** — **in-vol-un-tari-ly** \-vɒ-lən-ˈter-ē-lē\ *adv* — **in-vol-un-tar-i-ness** \-vɒ-lən-ˈter-ē-nəs\ *n*

involuntary manslaughter *n* (ca. 1879) : manslaughter resulting from the failure to perform a legal duty expressly required to safeguard human life, from the commission of an unlawful act not constituting a felony, or from the commission of a lawful act in a negligent or improper manner

involuntary muscle *n* (1840) : muscle governing reflex functions and not under direct voluntary control; *esp* : **SMOOTH MUSCLE**

in-vo-lute \in-ˈvɒ-ˈlʊt\ *adj* [L *involutus* concealed, fr. pp. of *involvere*] (1661) **1 a** : curled spirally **b** (1) : curled or curved inward (2) : having the edges rolled over the upper surface toward the midrib (as ~ leaf) **c** : having the form of an involute (a gear with ~ teeth) **2** : **INVOLVED**, **INTRICATE**

involute *n* (ca. 1796) : a curve traced by a point on a thread kept taut as it is unwound from another curve (— of a circle)

in-vo-lute \in-ˈvɒ-ˈlʊt\ *vt* **-lute**; **-lute** *ing* (1816) **1** : to become involute **2 a** : to return to a former condition **b** : to become cleared up : **DISAPPEAR**

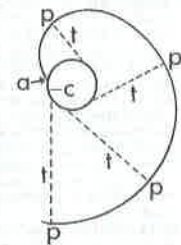
in-vo-lu-tion \in-ˈvɒ-ˈlʊ-shən\ *n* [L *involutio*, fr. *involvere*] (ca. 1611) **1 a** (1) : the act or an instance of enfolding or entangling : **INVOLVEMENT** (2) : an involved grammatical construction usu. characterized by the insertion of clauses between the subject and predicate **b** : **COMPLEXITY**, **INTRICACY** **2** : **EXPONENTIATION** **3 a** : an inward curvature or penetration **b** : the formation of a gastrula by ingrowth of cells formed at the dorsal lip **4** : a shrinking or return to a former size **5** : the regressive alterations of a body or its parts characteristic of the aging process; *specif* : decline marked by a decrease of bodily vigor and in women by menopause — **in-vo-lu-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shən\ *adj*

in-volve \in-ˈvɒlv-, -vɒlv\ *also* -ˈvɒv or -ˈvɒv\ *vt* **in-volved**; **in-volv-ing** [ME, to roll up, wrap, fr. L *involvere*, fr. *in-* + *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] (14c) **1** *archaic* : to enfold or envelop so as to encumber **2 a** : to engage as a participant (workers *involved* in building a house) **b** : to oblige to take part (right of Congress to ~ the nation in war) **c** : to occupy (as oneself) absorbingly; *esp* : to commit (as oneself) emotionally (was *involved* with a married man) **3** : to surround as if with a wrapping : **ENVELOP** **4 a** *archaic* : to wind, coil, or wreath about **b** : to relate closely : **CONNECT** **5 a** : to have within or as part of itself : **INCLUDE** **b** : to require as a necessary accompaniment : **ENTAIL** **c** : to have an effect on *syn* see **INCLUDE** — **in-volve-ment** \-vɒlv-mənt-, -vɒlv-*n* — **in-volve-er** *n*

in-volved \-vɒlvd-, -vɒlv\ *also* -ˈvɒvd or -ˈvɒvd\ *adj* (15c) **1** : **INVOLUTE**, **TWISTED** **2 a** : marked by extreme and often needless or excessive complexity **b** : difficult to deal with because of complexity or disorder **3** : being affected or implicated *syn* see **COMPLEX** — **in-volved-ly** \-vɒlvd-lē-, -vɒlv\ *also* -ˈvɒvd-lē- or -ˈvɒvd\ *adv*

in-vul-ner-a-ble \in-ˈvʊl-n(ə)-rə-bəl-, -nər-bəl\ *adj* [L *invulnerabilis*, fr. *in-* + *vulnerare* to wound — more at **VULNERABLE**] (1595) **1** : incapable of being wounded, injured, or harmed **2** : immune to or proof against attack : **IMPREGNABLE** — **in-vul-ner-a-bil-i-ty** \-vʊl-n(ə)-ˈrə-bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-vul-ner-a-ble-ness** \-vʊl-n(ə)-rə-bəl-nəs-, -nər-bəl-n\ *n* — **in-vul-ner-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-ward \in-ˈwɔrd\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *inweard* (akin to OHG *inwert*), fr. *in* + *weard* ward] (bef. 12c) **1** : situated on the inside : **INNER** **2 a** : of or relating to the mind or spirit (— peace) **b** : absorbed in one's own



involute *a, p, p, p, p*
 traced by any point *p*
 of the thread *t*
 unwinding from curve *c*

iodic acid \i-ˈdē-ˈdīk-\ *n* [*F iodique*, fr. *iodé*] (1826) : **ING** solid HIO_3 formed by oxidation of iodine

iodide \i-ˈdē-, dīd-\ *n* [ISV] (1822) : a salt of hydriodic acid valent anion I^- of such a salt

iodine \i-ˈdē-, dīd-\ *n* [*iod- + -ine*] (1908) : combine with iodine or a compound of iodine — *in-* *na-shən* *n*

iodine \i-ˈdē-, dīd-, -dēn-, -dēn-\ *n*, *often attrib* [*F iode*, colored, fr. *ion* violet] (1814) **1** : a nonmetallic lustrous blue-black shiny crystalline gray crystalline medicine, photography, and analysis — see **ELEMENT** of iodine used esp. as a topical antiseptic

iodise *Brit var of IODIZE*

iodize \i-ˈdē-, dīz-\ *vt* **iodized**; **iod-iz-ing** (1841) : to add iodine (iodized salt)

iodo-form \i-ˈdē-ˈfɔrm-, -fɔ-\ *n* [ISV *iod-* + *-form*] (1838) : a yellow crystalline volatile compound CHI_3 persistent odor that is used as an antiseptic dressing

iodo-phor \i-ˈdē-ˈfɔr-\ *n* [*iod-* + *Gk -phoros* carrier — (1952) : a complex of iodine and a surface-active agent that gradually and serves as a disinfectant

iodo-psin \i-ˈdē-ˈdɒp-sən\ *n* [*iod-* (fr. *Gk ioidēs* *v* *opsis* sight, vision + *E -in* — more at **OPTIC**] (1938) : a pigment in the retinal cones that is similar to rhodopsin, is formed from vitamin A, and is important in vision

io moth \i-ˈdē-ˈmɔ-\ *n* [*Io*] (1870) : a chiefly No. Amer. (*Automeris io*) having a large circular eyelike spot on each hind wing and a larva with stinging spines

ion \i-ˈɒn-, ˈi-ˈän-\ *n* [Gk, neut. of *ión*, prp. of *ienai* to go, to pass (validation) **1** : an atom or group of atoms that has a net positive or negative electric charge as a result of having lost or gained electrons **2** : a charged subatomic particle (*electron*)

-ion *n* suffix [ME *-ioun*, *-ion*, fr. OF *-ion*, fr. L *-ion-*, *-io-* (validation) **b** : result of an act or process (hydration)

ion engine *n* (1958) : a reaction engine deriving thrust from a stream of ionized particles

ion exchange *n* (1923) : a reversible interchange between an insoluble solid with another of like chemical nature surrounding the solid with the reaction of softening or demineralizing water, the purification of substances — **ion exchanger** *n*

ion exchange resin *n* (1943) : an insoluble material that contains groups which can be exchanged with those of a solution with which it is in contact

Ionian \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-ən-\ *n* [*Ionía*, Asia Minor] (1550) : of the Greek peoples who settled on the islands of the western shore of Asia Minor toward the end of the 8th c. **2** : a native or inhabitant of Ionia — **Ionian** \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-ən-\ *adj* [ISV] (1890) **1** : of, relating to, or characterized by ions (— gases) (the ~ charge) **2** : being by means of ions (— conduction) (an ~ lattice)

Ionian \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-ən-\ *adj* [L & MF; MF *ionique*, fr. L *ionia*, fr. *Ionía* Ionia] (1585) **1** : of or relating to the ancient order distinguished esp. by fluted columns on which the Ionic capitals — see **ORDER** illustration **2** : of or characteristic of the Ionians

Ionic *n* (1668) : a dialect of ancient Greek spoken in the Cyclades

ionic bond *n* (1939) : a chemical bond formed between two atoms because of their mutual electrostatic attraction

ion-ise *Brit var of IONIZE*

ionium \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-əm-\ *n* [*ion*; fr. its ionizing action] (1904) : a partially evacuated chamber so that its conductivity due to the ionizing gas reveals the presence of ionizing radiation

ion-ize \i-ˈdē-, nīz-\ *vb* **ion-ized**; **ion-iz-ing** [ISV] *vt* (1904) : to become ionized (ionized gas) **2** : to become ionized (ionized gas) — **ion-iz-ation** \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-iz-ə-shən\ *n* — **ion-iz-er** *n*

ion-o-phore \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-ˈfɔr-, -fɔr-\ *n* (ca. 1955) : a compound that transmits an ion (as of calcium) across a lipid membrane by combining with the ion or by increasing the permeability of the barrier to it

ionosphere \i-ˈdē-ˈnē-ˈsfɪr-\ *n* (1926) : the part of the atmosphere in which ionization of atmospheric gases affects the propagation of radio waves, which extends from about 30 miles (50 kilometers) to the top of the atmosphere, which is divided into regions of one or