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poidometer

ple, on alternate courses) are aligned. ['plam

plumbing [CIVIL ENGINEERING] The system of pipes and fixtures concerned with the introduction, distribution, and disposal of water in a building. ('plam in)

plumb line [ENGINEERING] The string on which a

plumb bob hangs. ('plam ,līn)

plummet [ENGINEERING] A loose-fitting metal plug in a tapered rotameter tube which moves upward (or downward) with an increase (or decrease) in fluid flow rate upward through the tube. Also known as float. ('plam-at)

plunge [ENGINEERING] I. To set the horizontal cross hair of a theodolite in the direction of a grade when establishing a grade between two points of known level. 2. See transit. [plan]

plunge grinding [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] Grinding in which the wheel moves radially

toward the work { 'planj ,grīnd in }

plunger [DESIGN ENGINEERING] A wooden shaft with a large rubber suction cup at the end, used to clear plumbing traps and waste outlets. [EN-GINEERING | See force plug. | MECHANICAL ENGI-NEERING The long rod or piston of a reciprocating pump. ('plan · jar)

plunger pump [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] A reciprocating pump where the packing is on the stationary casing instead of the moving piston.

(qmeq, rej-nelq')

plunger-type instrument [ENGINEERING] Moving-iron instrument in which the pointer is attached to a long and specially shaped piece of fron that is drawn into or moved out of a coil carrying the current to be measured. ('plan jar tīp 'in-stra-mant }

pluviograph [ENGINEERING] See recording rain

gage ('plu ve a graf)

pluviometer [ENGINEERING] See rain gage. [,plu vē'ām·əd·ər]

pneumatic [ENGINEERING] Pertaining to or operated by air or other gas. { nu'mad ik }

pneumatic atomizer [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] An atomizer that uses compressed air to produce drops in the diameter range of 5-100 micrometers. (nú'mad ik 'ad-ə, mīz-ər)

pneumatic caisson [CIVIL ENGINEERING] A caisson having a chamber filled with compressed air at a pressure equal to the pressure of the water

outside (nù'mad ik 'kā,sän)

pneumatic controller | MECHANICAL ENGINEER-ING A device for the mechanical movement of another device (such as a valve stem) whose action is controlled by variations in pneumatic pressure connected to the controller. { nù'madik kan trol-ar l

pneumatic control valve [MECHANICAL ENGINEER-ING A valve in which the force of compressed air against a diaphragm is opposed by the force of a spring to control the area of the opening for a fluid stream. { nú'mad ik kən'trōl ,valv }

pneumatic conveyor [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] A conveyor which transports dry, free-flowing, granular material in suspension, or a cylindrical carrier, within a pipe or duct by means of a highvelocity airstream or by pressure of vacuum gen-

erated by an air compressor. Also known as air conveyor. (nú'mad·ik kən'vā-ər)

pneumatic drill [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] Compressed-air drill worked by reciprocating piston, hammer action, or turbo drive (nu

pneumatic drilling [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] Drilling a hole when using air or gas in lieu of conventional drilling fluid as the circulating medium; an adaptation of rotary drilling. { nu'mad-ik 'dril-in }

pneumatic hammer [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] A hammer in which compressed air is utilized for producing the impacting blow. Also known as air hammer; jack hammer. { nú'mad-ik 'ham-ər }

pneumatic loudspeaker [ENGINEERING ACOUSπcs] A loudspeaker in which the acoustic ouput results from controlled variation of an airstream. { nú'mad ik 'laùd spēk ər }

pneumatic riveter [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] A riveting machine having a rapidly reciprocating piston driven by compressed air. [nú'mad-ik riv.ad.ar)

pneumatic servo [CONTROL SYSTEMS] See valve

pneumatic servomechanism [CONTROL SYSTEMS] A servomechanism in which power is supplied and transmission of signals is carried out through the medium of compressed air. { nů'mad·ik lsər·vō 'mek·ə,niz·əm }

pneumatic telemetering [ENGINEERING] The transmission of a pressure impulse by means of pneumatic pressure through a length of smallbore tubing; used for remote transmission of signals from primary process-unit sensing elements for pressure, temperature, flow rate, and so on. { nù'mad·ik 'tel-ə,mēd-ə-rin }

pneumatic test [ENGINEERING] Pressure testing of a process vessel by the use of air pressure.

{ nu'mad·ik 'test }

pneumatic weighing system [ENGINEERING] A system for weight measurement in which the load is detected by a nozzle and balanced by modulating the air pressure in an opposing capsule. { nů'mad·ik 'wā·iŋ /sis·təm }

pocket [BUILDING CONSTRUCTION] A recess in a wall designed to receive a folding or sliding door in the open position. [CIVIL ENGINEERING] A recess made in masonry to receive the end of a

beam. { 'päk·ət }

pod [DESIGN ENGINEERING] 1. The socket for a bit in a brace. 2. A straight groove in the barrel of a pod auger. { päd }

Podbielniak extractor [CHEMICAL ENGINEERING] A solvent-extraction device in which centrifugal action enhances liquid-liquid contact and increases resultant separation efficiency. { päd'bēl·nē,ak ik,strak-tər }

Pohlé air lift pump [MECHANICAL ENGINEERING] A pistonless pump in which compressed air fills the annular space surrounding the uptake pipe and is free to enter the rising column at all points of its periphery. { po'la 'er , lift , pamp }

poidometer [ENGINEERING] An automatic weighing device for use on belt conveyors. { pôi 'däm·əd·ər}

