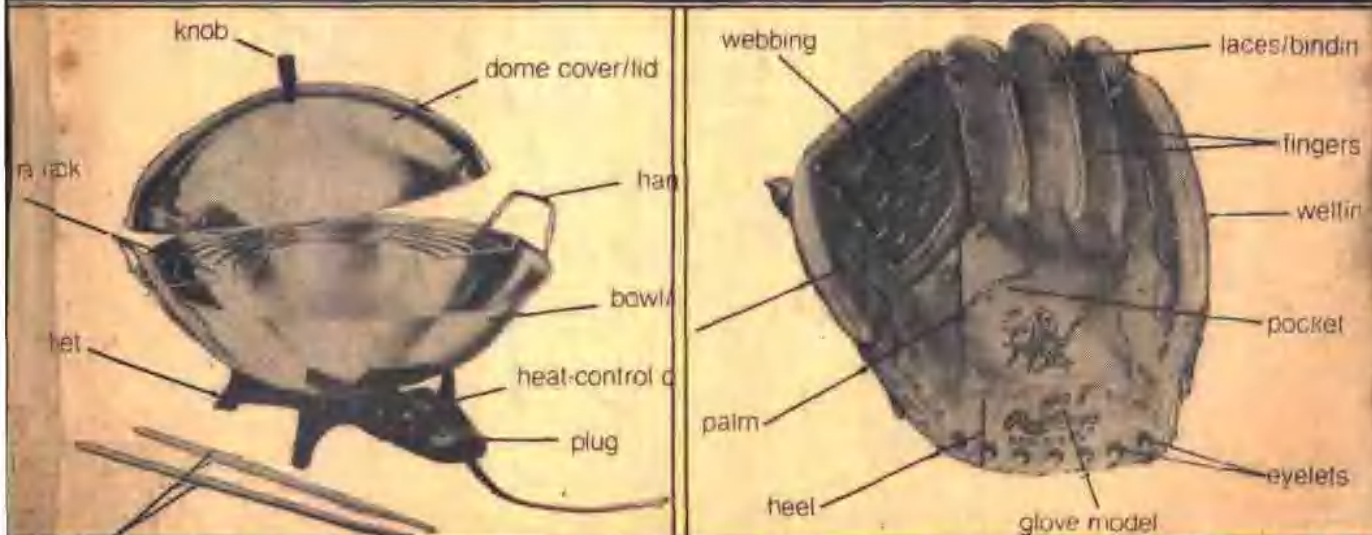


NOW, IF YOU KNOW WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE,
YOU CAN FIND OUT WHAT IT'S CALLED

What's What

A visual glossary of everyday objects—
from paper clips to passenger ships



Edited by Reginald Bragonier, Jr. and David Fisher

What's What

A Visual Glossary of the Physical World

Reginald Bragonier Jr.

and

David Fisher.

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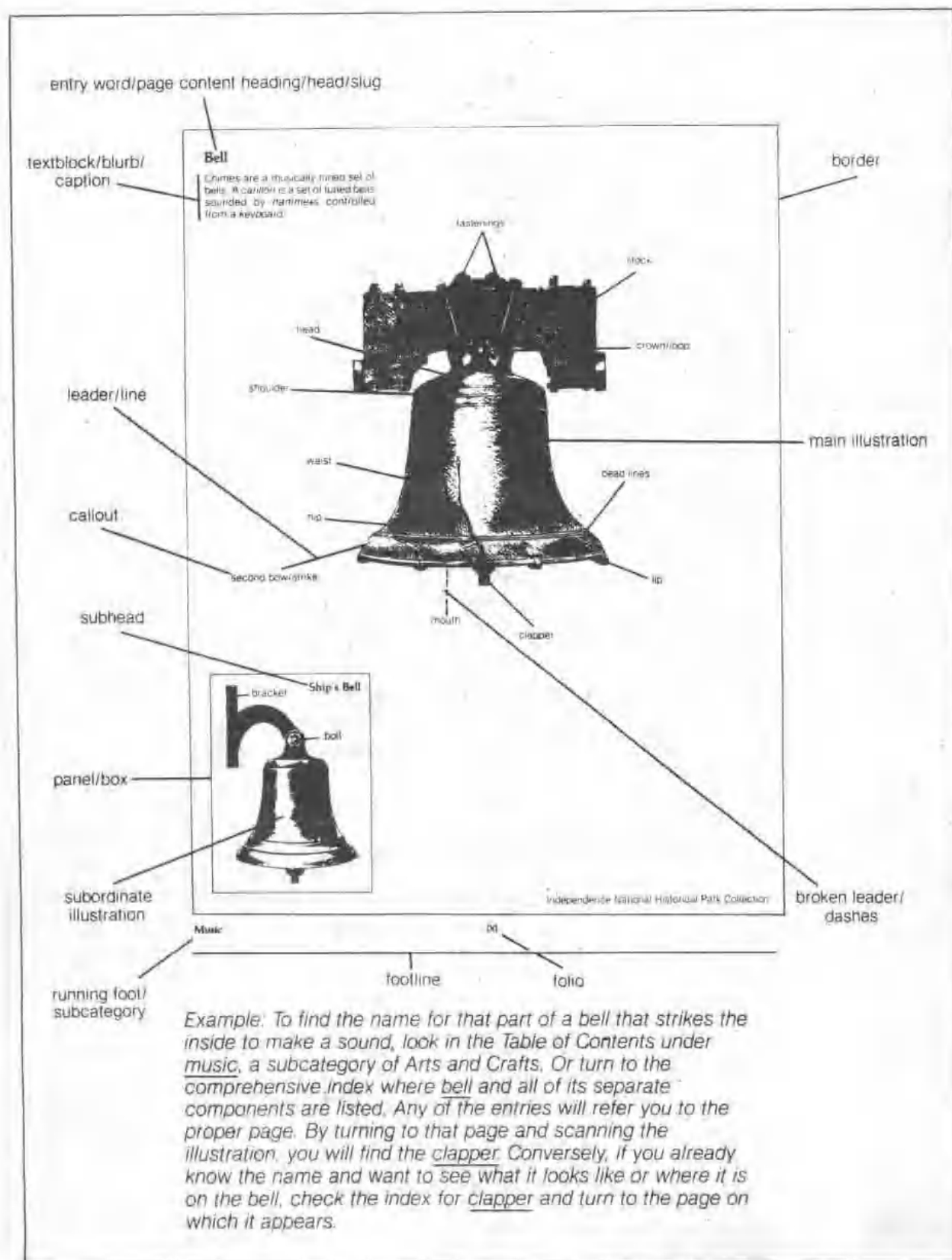
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What It Is

Until now, it has been all but impossible to find words you've forgotten or never knew to begin with. The reason for this is obvious: to use a dictionary you need to know the word in order to find it. WHAT'S WHAT provides access to words in an entirely new way—*visually*. Readers can now find words they are seeking by turning to detailed illustrations in which all the visible parts are identified and labeled. This system of visual classification puts within verbal reach of everyone, for the first time, the words used to describe the myriad objects in our everyday world.

The objects chosen for inclusion in WHAT'S WHAT have been selected on the basis of their usefulness to contemporary readers; and although no single volume of this kind can be encyclopedic in its coverage, WHAT'S WHAT is both comprehensive in its scope and practical in its treatment of individual items. Thus, illustrations generally include only the visible parts of objects. However, when it is necessary or desirable to identify part of an item not actually shown, its location is indicated by a broken line. Variations and styles of objects have been presented only when the object's parts make it so distinctive that the item itself has a unique name—lorgnette, for example, which appears on the eyeglasses page. In addition, considerable use has been made of composite illustrations—nonliteral representations combining diverse elements found among similar objects.

How It Works

The book's system of classification is simple and straightforward. Since every object in the physical world is part of a larger whole, the reader can find any detail by locating the larger item. All objects fall naturally into one of the following twelve categories: *The Earth; Living Things; Shelters and Structures; Transportation; Communications; Personal Items; The Home; Sports and Recreation; Arts and Crafts; Machinery, Tools and Weapons; Uniforms, Costumes and Ceremonial Attire; and Signs and Symbols.*

To locate an item, turn first to the Table of Contents, where each entry is arranged by category and subcategory according to the object's nature and use. There you will readily determine in what part of the book the item is located. An automobile, for example, is listed under Transportation. An object, or the name of a part, can also be found by consulting the all-inclusive index at the back of the book. A collar stay, for example, can be located by looking under "shirt," "collar," or any other part of a shirt known to the reader, since all these entries will refer to the page on which a shirt is illustrated and all its parts are identified. Rigorous cross-referencing makes the task of finding any item or detail in the book even simpler.

And Why

WHAT'S WHAT is far more than an ordinary reference book. Aided by well-known artists and experts in the visual-arts fields, the editors have made every effort to produce a book that is as engaging as it is informative. Its use, it is hoped, will entertain as well as enlighten.

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- The Earth** (4-6): inner world, cartographer's world, wind and ocean currents
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- Engines (395-397):** steam engine, internal combustion engine, jet engines
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- Gardening Tools (417-421):** hoe and rake, shovel and shears, sprinkler and nozzles, lawn mower, wheelbarrow and seeder, chainsaw
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- Agricultural Tools (424):** tractor, hitch and harrow
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- Computing Tools (427-431):** voting booth, key punch, computer, cash register, calculators
- Scientific Tools (432-433):** microscope, telescope and binoculars
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- Security Devices (447-450):** safe, door-locks, key and padlock, hinge and hasp
- Chain and Pulley (451)**
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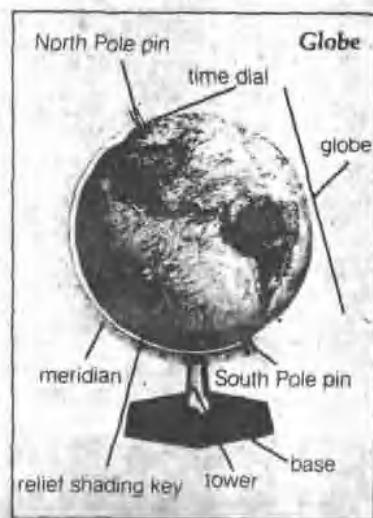
- Flags (486)**
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The Earth

This section offers various ways of looking at the earth, ranging from showing the earth as a small planet in the larger space it shares with other heavenly bodies to physical features and symbolic depictions illustrating aspects and details of the earth's surface.

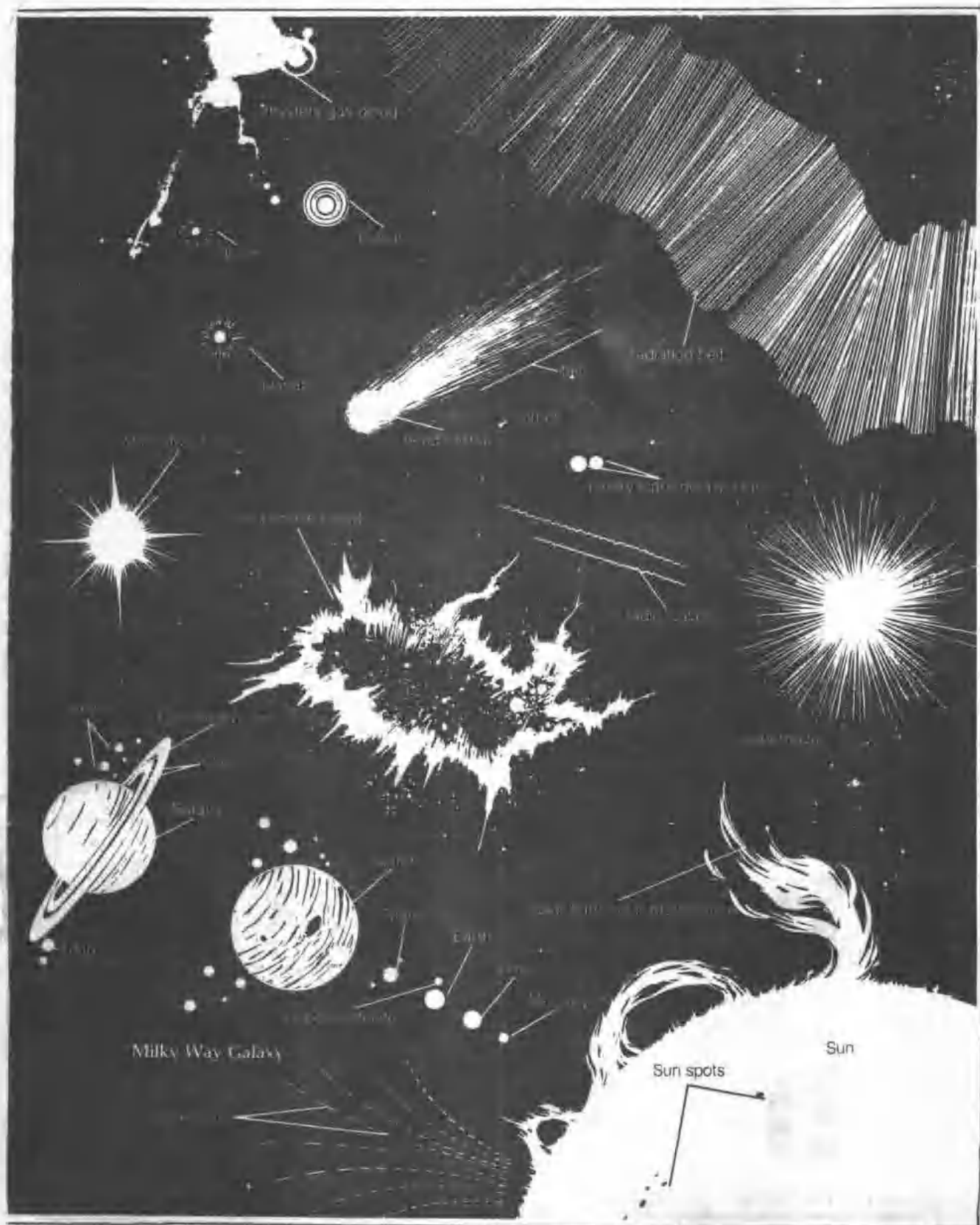
Nonliteral renditions, such as the illustration of the universe, condense information visually by pulling together disparate elements for labeling. Cutaway illustrations like the one of the earth's inner layers are used only when elements considered essential to show and identify are not readily visible. The cave illustration, on the other hand, is rendered in cross section in order to show parts and details which might not be apparent in a traditional illustration.



The Universe

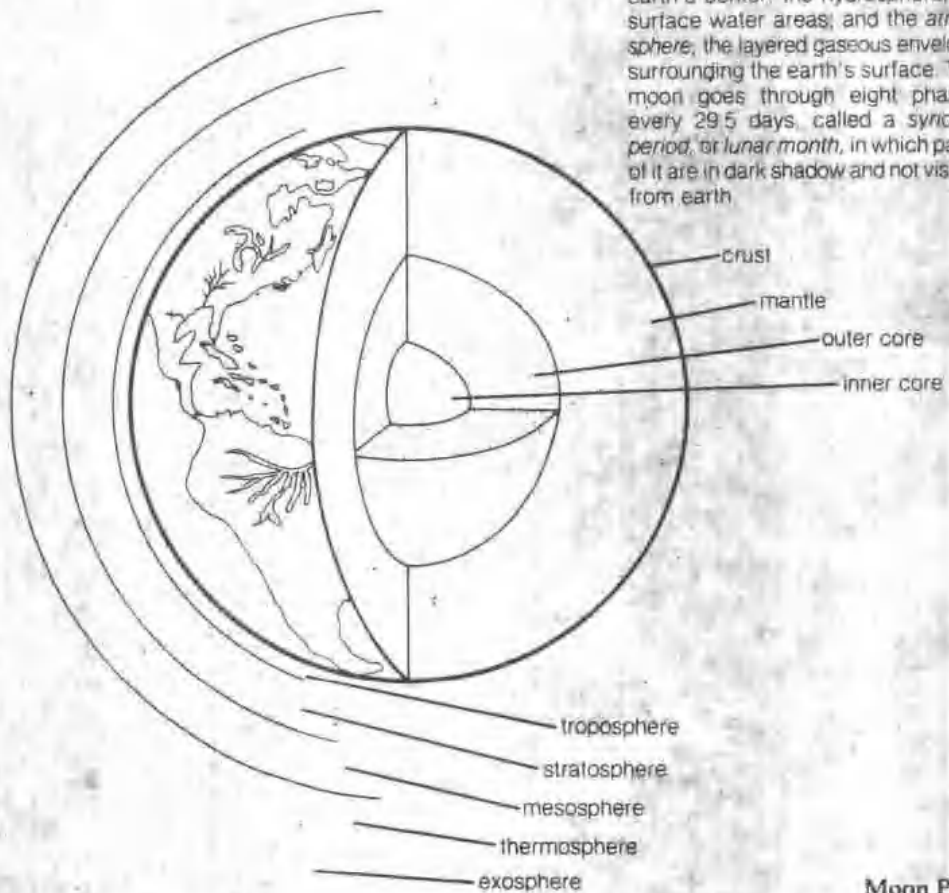
This whimsical creation of the universe includes such bits and pieces of the entire *cosmic mass* as the *solar system*, *local galaxies* and *external galaxies*. Observable *planets* are illuminated by the light of our sun. *Meteors*, or *shooting stars*, are seen as streaks of light in the sky as they are vaporized on entering earth's atmosphere.



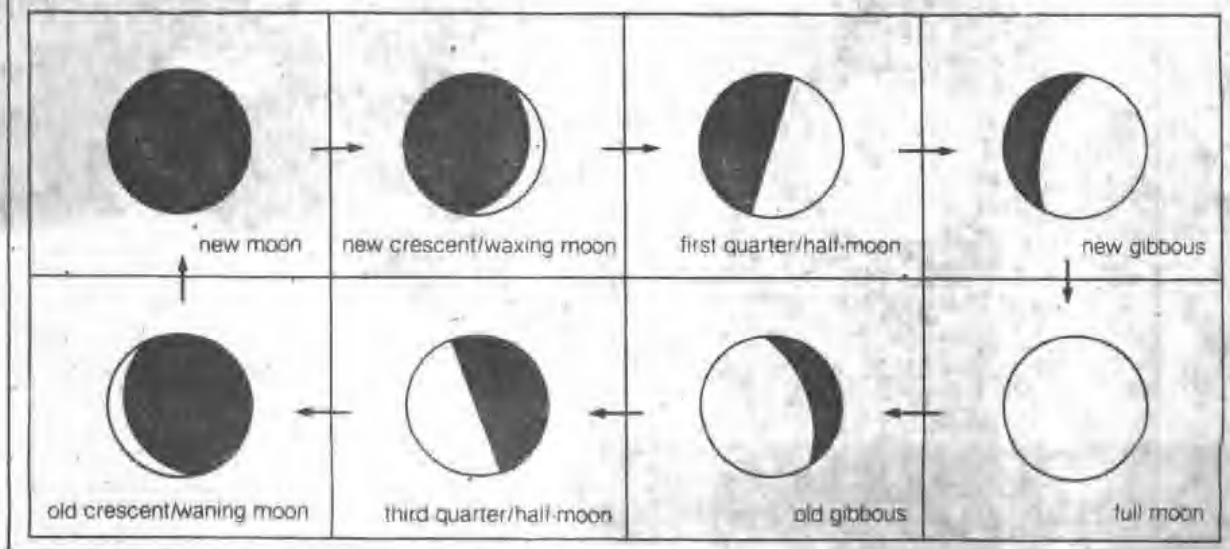


Earth Core

Geologists divide the earth into three zones: the *lithosphere*, containing all solids from the land surface to the earth's center; the *hydrosphere*, all surface water areas; and the *atmosphere*, the layered gaseous envelope surrounding the earth's surface. The moon goes through eight phases every 29.5 days, called a *synodic period*, or *lunar month*, in which parts of it are in dark shadow and not visible from earth.

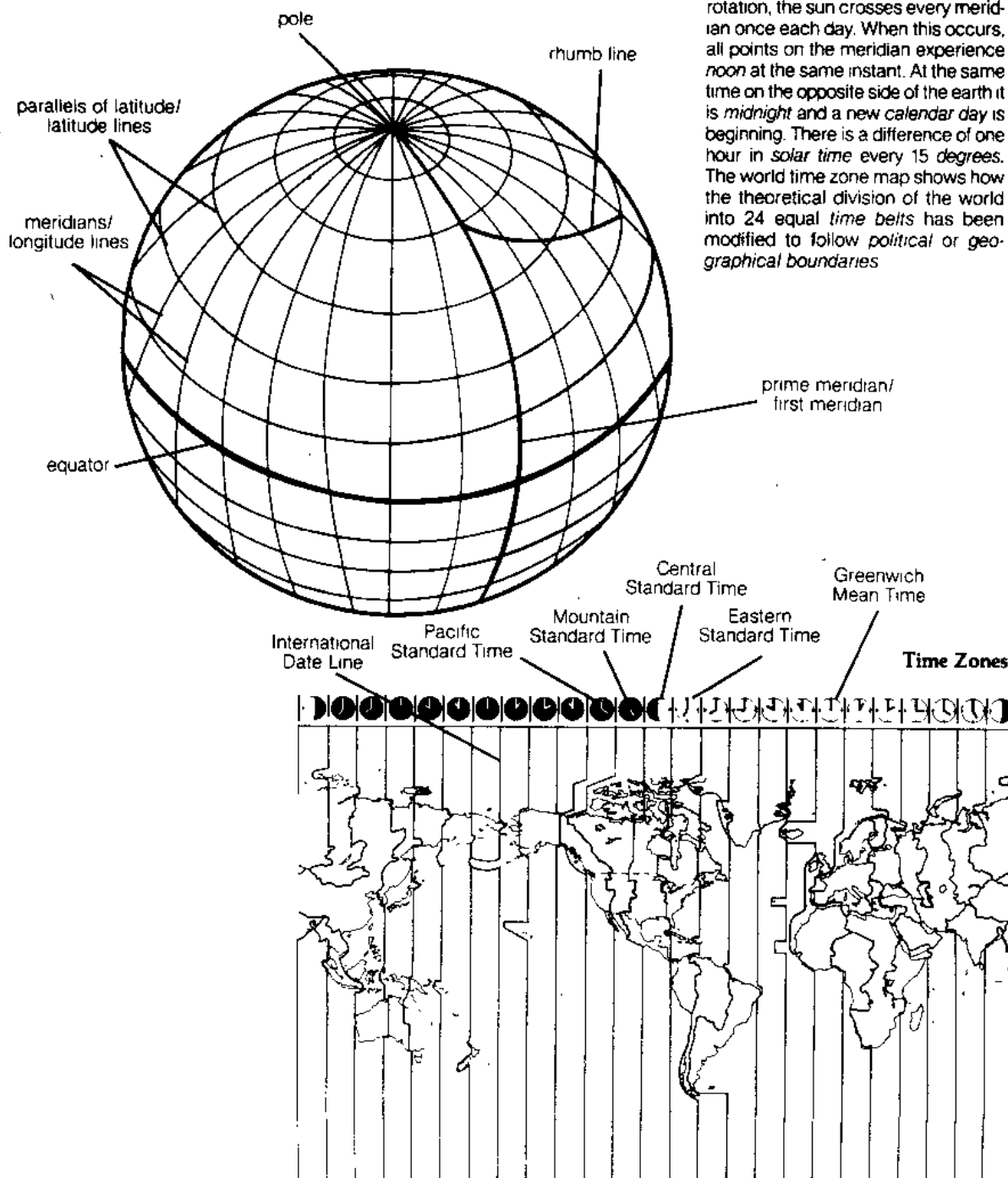


Moon Phases



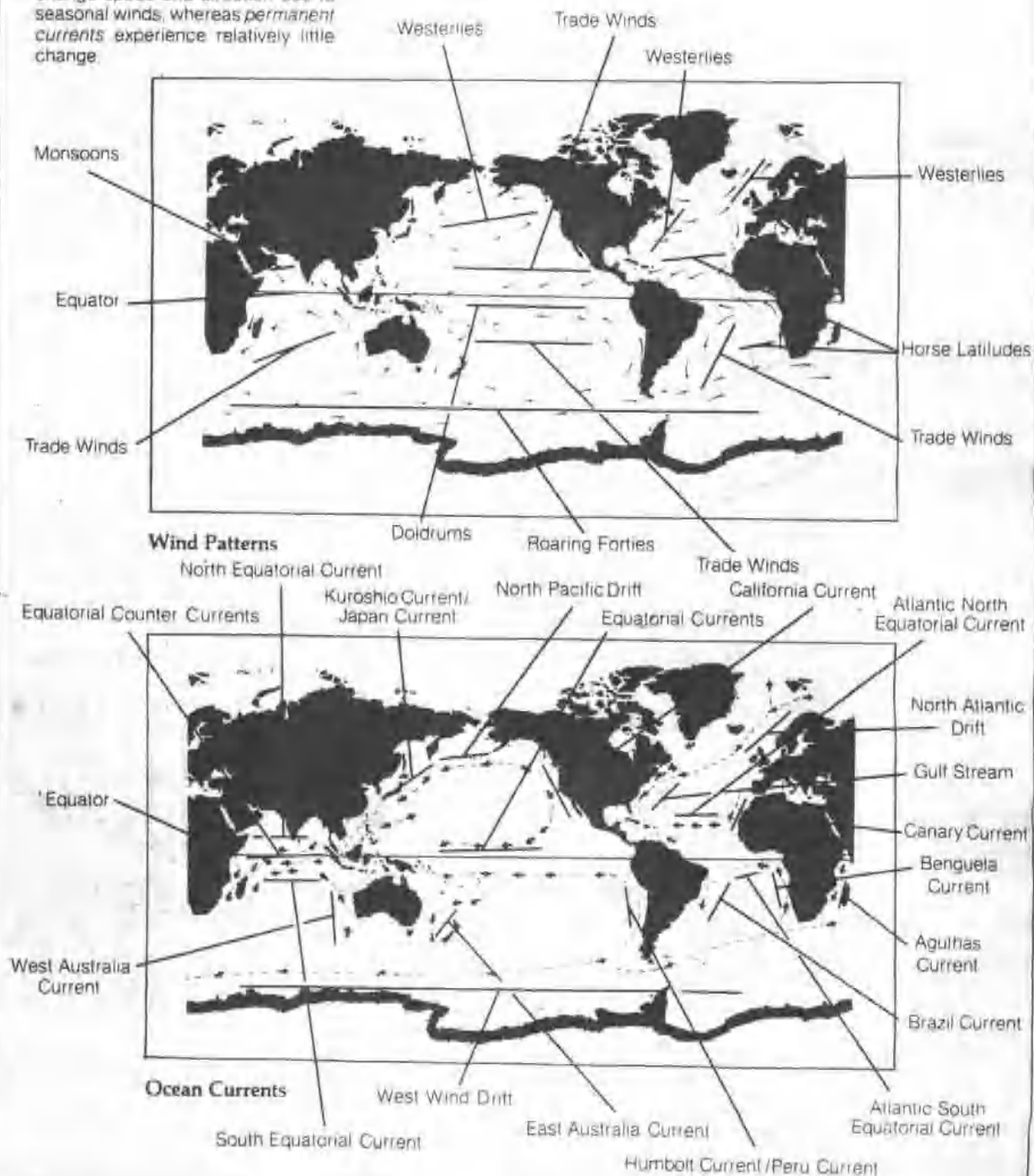
Cartographer's World

Position on the earth's grid can be determined by finding exact *latitude*, north or south of the equator, and *longitude*, east or west of the prime meridian. As the earth makes its daily rotation, the sun crosses every meridian once each day. When this occurs, all points on the meridian experience *noon* at the same instant. At the same time on the opposite side of the earth it is *midnight* and a new calendar day is beginning. There is a difference of one hour in solar time every 15 degrees. The world time zone map shows how the theoretical division of the world into 24 equal time belts has been modified to follow political or geographical boundaries.



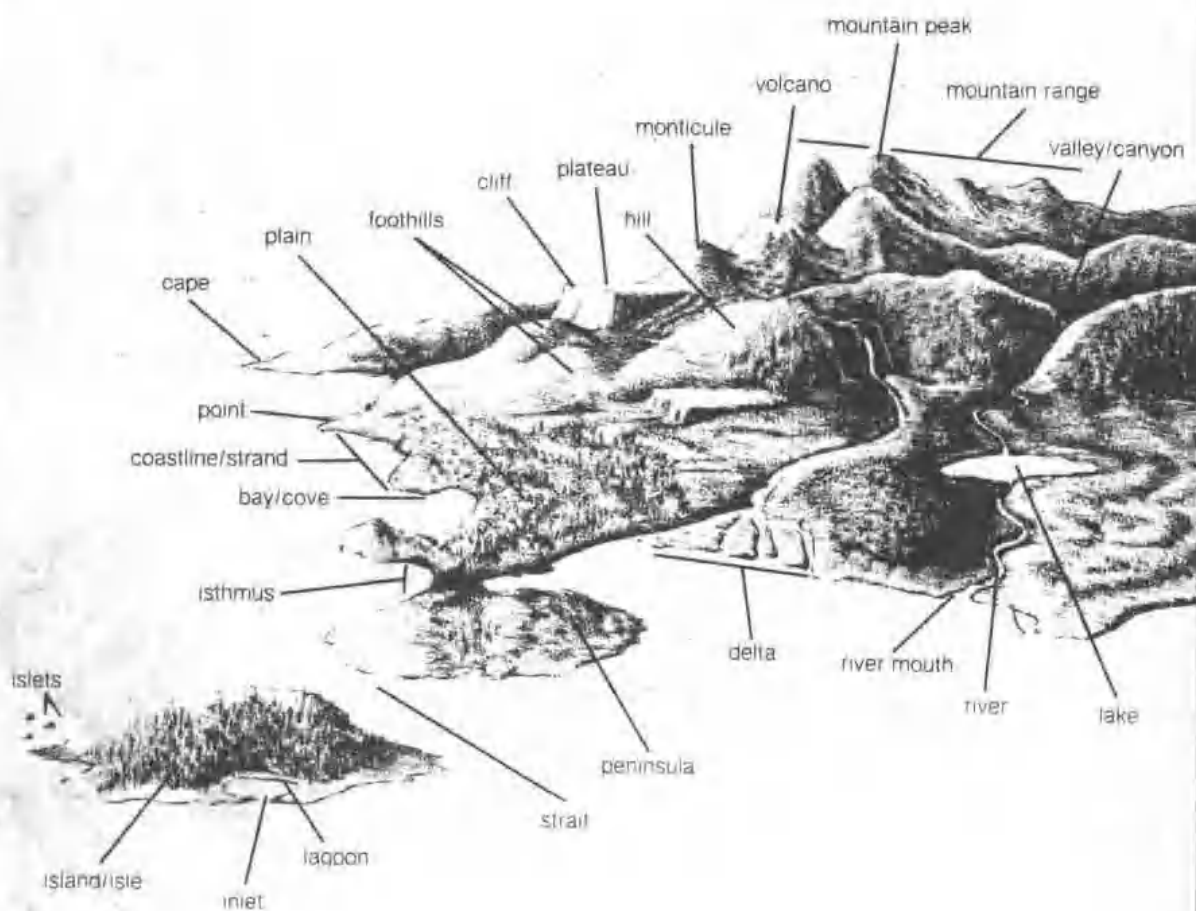
Wind and Ocean Currents

The *zonal patterns* of wind are displaced northward and southward seasonally. Those shown here prevail in winter. *Seasonal currents* change speed and direction due to seasonal winds, whereas *permanent currents* experience relatively little change.



Land Features

A part of an ocean or sea extending into the land is a *gulf*. A narrow finger of land extending into the water is a *spit*. A sand or gravel bar connecting an island with the *mainland* or another island is a *tombolo*.



Mountains

A series of mountains, such as the Alpine mountains shown here, is a *range*. A circular space in mountains is a *cirque*, or *cwm*. A *kame* is a ridge or material left by a retreating *ice sheet*. An isolated hill or mountain rising abruptly from the surrounding land is a *butte*.

