

English-French General Technical Dictionary

J-Gérald Belle-Isle

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To my wife and children

Foreword

Bilingual lexicography is of great antiquity since it can be traced back to the multilingual empires which covered the Near East long before our era. But it was the invention of printing which was most instrumental in propagating bilingual lexicons, especially in Western Europe. In England, the work of John Palsgrave, prepared for the use of the sister of Henry VIII and published in 1530, was the beginning of a long line of grammars, dictionaries and glossaries printed to satisfy the enduring demand created by the relationship between France and England, one which goes back to a period pre-dating the Norman Conquest.

The ever-increasing demand for bigger and better bilingual dictionaries has given rise to a science of bilingual lexicography which has grown in scope and rigour, especially during the past two decades. It has also become one of the most demanding of the language sciences, since its end-product is tested daily through the critical practice of an increasing population of sophisticated users, including a large number of professional translators.

This is particularly true of the lexicography of English and French, two leading languages of a large number of international organizations and the official languages of two sovereign states. In Canada, the growing requirements of language legislation, both at federal and provincial levels, have obliged government agencies, business firms, professional organizations and private citizens to translate into the other language thousands of documents dealing with a multiplicity of subjects. Most of these documents are likely to contain some technical terms which are not to be found in the largest bilingual dictionaries. A general technical dictionary, therefore, such as the one contained in the following pages, becomes something of a necessity.

Such a dictionary constitutes a valuable supplement to the largest general bilingual dictionaries which cannot be updated frequently enough to meet the rapid input of new technical terms into both languages. More than a quarter of a century, for example, has elapsed between the two last editions of the

authoritative *Mansion* (Harrap's) as compared to the few years that have separated the two latest editions of the present work.

Most bilingual technical glossaries which are not the work of skilled lexicographers are based on the assumption that a technical word in one language has an equivalent technical word in the other language. As a skilled lexicographer, *Belle-Isle* knows better than to allow himself to slip into this one-to-one fallacy. He understands... and superbly demonstrates... the realities of linguistic equivalences. Where one language can handle a new technical reality by the juxtaposition of two simple everyday words, another language may have to create a new word according to an established convention of derivation, sometimes necessitating the use of roots and morphemes of other languages like Latin and Classical Greek. Any translator who does not understand this difference in the compounding and derivational conventions of the two languages in which he works is bound to make mistakes in his translations, especially if they should involve the use of technical terms.

The compounding system of English is essentially Germanic favouring as it does the juxtaposition of simple, basic words, even though some of these were originally French... words like *page*, *table* and *chair*. Of the many meanings of these French words, some are not shared by both languages; for example, the use of these three words in such English collocations as *page someone*, *table a motion* and *chair a meeting* calls for French equivalents in which not one of these French-English homographs may be used. But English also uses a derivational system which is essentially based on endings like *-ion*, *-able* and *-age*, many of which are also taken from the French but which the French language does not use in the same way. In the creation of a new technical word, it is difficult to know which system will be used; quite often the two are in competition.

Because of this difference in the lexical systems of the two languages, one cannot assume that a simple, everyday word in one language will be equivalent to a simple word in the other language. Quite often, the simple word in English calls for a learned word in French... or for several; for example, although *horse* is rendered as *cheval* and *horse-power* as *cheval-vapeur*, the collocation *horse show* leads us not to *cheval*, but to the French collocation *concours hippique* whereas a *horseman* is either an *écuyer* or a *cavalier*, and *horsemanship* becomes *équitation*. The present work provides thousands of such examples. Simple words in English may have extended technical meanings when used in combination with other simple words to create new collocations or semantic units.

It is this understanding of lexical devices and the discovery of their use in many fields of technology that constitutes, not only the great usefulness of the

present work, but also the considerable contribution which it makes to the methods and techniques of bilingual lexicography. This work has set a standard which future compilers of both general dictionaries and technical glossaries will have to take into account. Students and translators will long be grateful to Gérard Belle-Isle for having made it possible for them to do their work with greater ease and assurance.

William Francis Mackey
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Québec, January, 1977.

Introduction

These days, everyone fully appreciates how useful a technical dictionary can be – especially an English-French technical dictionary – because English and French now rank among the most widely-used languages in the world. Clearly we are living in a century in which inventions and technology are multiplying and developing at breakneck speed. Consequently, the *English-French General Technical Dictionary*, when it was first published in 1965, was hailed immediately as a practical, useful, indeed even essential instrument by a large number of specialists and intellectuals.

This second, revised, corrected and enlarged edition of our dictionary will, we believe, be even more useful to those wishing to consult it. During the last decade, language and technology have developed rapidly, and there has been an enormous expansion and enrichment of scientific and technical vocabularies. There is an ever-increasing number of glossaries and specialised dictionaries. There are innumerable translations of scientific and technical reports. Everyone is searching for the appropriate, accurate, precise term. More especially as technology plays a very large part in our world. Being fully aware of this new feeling and of the changes now taking place, and wishing also to be of service to the public at large, we have added thousands of English and French words to the dictionary. Among other innovations, we have even indicated the equivalences between the English, Canadian, American and international systems and units of measure.

However, readers should remember that a very large number of terms are common to several disciplines, related or otherwise, and that, consequently, when an abbreviation is appended to some French equivalent or other, it does not necessarily restrict the use of that equivalent to the corresponding discipline. Thus, when we write “**alternation** = alternance *f.* (E.)”, we are taking care to point out that the French equivalent “alternance” is principally used in the field of electricity, without, however, being exclusive to it, as witness the translation of “*alternation of seasons*” which would be rendered as “alternance des saisons”.

Likewise, the examples of usage, inserted between brackets after certain

French equivalents, are intended more to guide readers in the accurate interpretation of English than to limit the meaning or use of these equivalents. Thus, the French equivalent “*avance f. (d’un outil)*”, which we find under the English word “**advance**”, could equally as well be used in the expression “*avance de fonds*”, just as the words “*cabine f. (d’un camion, d’une locomotive)*” and “*guérite f. (d’une grue)*”, which translate the English word “**cabin**”, could be used respectively in the expressions “*cabine de paquebot*” and “*guérite d’une sentinelle*”.

Readers should also note that the majority of determinatives have been included individually, in the same right as key-words, because of the importance conferred on them by the English language; such as “all-metal”, “all-steel”, “outstanding”, “primary”, “relative”, “suitable”, etc. As for determinatives grouped after key-words, they can also serve as guides to other French equivalents; e.g. “*four-ply belting*” would be translated as “*courroies f.p. à quatre plis, courroies f.p. à quatre épaisseurs*” by consulting “**belting, three-ply**”.

Finally, readers will notice that in a number of cases the hyphen joining certain English determinatives and key-words has been omitted in view of the inversion indicated by the comma, in cases where the meaning of the English expression did not seem to be affected by it, as for example:

point, freezing = point *m.* de congélation.

rafter, arris = arêtier *m.* (B.).

However, we thought we should retain it in expressions of the following kind:

pole, single- = unipolaire (adj.) (E.)

proof, rain- = inaltérable par la pluie, imperméable (adj.)

propelled, self- = à autopropulsion, autopropulsé (adj.)

position, off- = position *f.* de rupture de circuit (E.); mise *f.* hors circuit (E.)

punch, counter- = contre-poinçon *m.*

range, double- = (appareil *m.*) à deux lectures.

---, **multi-** = toutes ondes (R.), (appareil *m.*) à plusieurs sensibilités (R.).

The alphabetical order has been established according to the key-word and not the determinative, whatever the latter’s composition. All determinatives follow the key-word and are preceded by a triple hyphen and a comma or by a hyphen alone:

width, band

---, **band, frequency**

--- **of cut**

mix, to

---, **to --- in place**

Given that the hyphen stands for the key-word and that the comma indicates the inversion, the reader will quickly be able to restore:

band width

frequency band width

width of cut

to mix

to mix in place

With regard to the few key-words which usage has merged with certain determinatives, such as “railroad”, “crossarm”, “testboard”, etc., the reader should refer to the word in common use; cross-references have been provided for this purpose.

Masculine and feminine genders have been indicated throughout, and the category to which the given term particularly belongs is also indicated between brackets.

We would respectfully ask our readers to suggest additions and even corrections to us, if necessary, as we wish this dictionary to be as complete and up-to-date as possible.

Finally, we wish to express our deep and sincere gratitude to all those people who have given generously of their advice and encouragement. Without their priceless collaboration we could not have brought this revision to a successful conclusion. It is our dearest wish that all who make use of it will find it a fully practical aid.

J.-Gérard Belle-Isle

Abbreviations

adj.	Adjective
Agr.	Agronomy, agriculture, agricultural equipment, agricultural implement, animal husbandry, saddlery
Auto.	Motoring, motor car
Av.	Aviation, aeronautics, aircraft industry
B.	Building trade, architecture, carpentry
C.	Civil construction industry, civil engineering
c.-à-d.	i.e.
Ch.d.f.	Railway
Chim.	Chemistry
E.	Electricity, electrical engineering, electronics
For.	Forestry
H.	General and applied hydraulics
I.	Instrument, tool, accessory
Imp.	Printing, typography, lithography, bookbinding
Inf.	Data processing, automatic calculation
M.	Machine
Mar.	Navy, shipbuilding
Méc.	Mechanics, machinery, fitting
Men.	Joinery, cabinet making
Mét.	Metallurgy, welding
Mi.	Mining
O.	Worker, individual, person
Pap.	Paper manufacturing
Phot.	Photography, cinematography
Phys.	Nuclear physics
R.	Radio, radiotechnology, radiotelephony
S.	Health, sanitary engineering, plumbing
Tg.	Telegraphy, telegraph
Tp.	Telephony, telephone
Tv.	Television

Ust.	Kitchen utensil, domestic arts, domestic appliances		
V.	See		
(Canada)	phrase in use in Canada		
(France)	phrase in use in France		
(Angleterre)	usual meaning in England		
(- - -)	use not advised		
<i>m.</i>	masculine	<i>f.</i>	feminine
<i>m.p.</i>	masculine plural	<i>f.p.</i>	feminine plural

a

$\frac{A}{2}$ = V « atomic » et « ampere ».

$\bar{A}$ = V. « Angström ».

a = V. « ampere ».

A-1 = de première classe, de première qualité.

abacus = abaque *m.* (B.), tailloir *m.* (Men.).

abandon, to = renoncer (à un projet, à ses droits), délaissier (ses enfants), abandonner (ses biens).

aberration = aberration *f.*, écart *m.*, déviation *f.*, différence *f.*

---, **chromatic** = aberration *f.* chromatique (Phot.), franges *f. p.* d'interférence (Phot.).

---, **colour (or color)** = aberration *f.* chromatique (Phot.), franges *f. p.* d'interférence (Phot.).

---, **spherical** = aberration *f.* de sphéricité.

ability, climbing = tenue *f.* en côte (Auto.).

abolishment = abrogation *f.* (d'une loi), suppression *f.* (des abus), abolition *f.* (d'une créance).

abradant = poudre *f.* à roder, abrasif *m.*

abrade, to = roder, user par frottement, meuler.

abrasion = abrasion *f.*, usure *f.*, grippure *f.* (d'un palier), frottement *m.*

abrasive = abrasif *m.*, matière *f.* abrasive, abrasif (adj.).

abreast = (monté) en parallèle (E.).

abridgment = précis *m.* (d'histoire), résumé *m.* (d'un discours), abrégé *m.* (de physique), restriction *f.* (d'un droit).

abscissa = axe *m.* des abscisses, abscisse *f.*

absence = absence *f.* (d'un employé), manque *m.* (de courant) (E.).

--- of mind = distraction *f.*

absenteism = absentéisme *m.*

absolute = absolu (adj.).

absolve, to = affranchir ou dégager (d'une obligation), relever (d'une promesse), remettre (une faute, un péché), absoudre (un pénitent), renvoyer de l'accusation (un coupable).

absorb, to = encaisser (des coups), absorber (des chocs, une poussée, la chaleur), amortir (des oscillations, un coup).

absorber = amortisseur *m.* (Méc.), absorbeur *m.* (Chim.).

(absorber)

---, **oscillation** = amortisseur *m.* d'oscillations.

---, **shock** = amortisseur *m.* de chocs (Auto.), amortisseur *m.* (Auto.).

---, **shock, air-cushion** = amortisseur *m.* à coussin d'air.

---, **shock, built-in** = amortisseur *m.* intégré.

---, **shock, dashpot type** = amortisseur *m.* hydraulique.

---, **shock, double-action** = amortisseur *m.* à double effet (Auto.).

---, **shock, friction** = amortisseur *m.* à frottement.

---, **shock, hydraulic** = amortisseur *m.* hydraulique.

---, **shock, knee-action** = amortisseur *m.* articulé.

---, **shock, lever-type** = amortisseur *m.* à bras.

---, **shock, oil-and-air** = amortisseur *m.* oléopneumatique.

---, **shock, piston-type** = amortisseur à piston.

---, **shock, pneumatic** = amortisseur *m.* à air comprimé.

---, **shock, superlift** = amortisseur *m.* à compensateur de charge.

---, **shock, telescopic** = amortisseur *m.* télescopique (Auto.).

---, **shock, telescopic, direct-acting** = amortisseur *m.* télescopique à action directe.

---, **shock, telescopic, electrically adjustable** = amortisseur *m.* télescopique à réglage électrique.

---, **surge** = amortisseur *m.* de surtension (E.).

absorbing = absorbant (adj.).

---, **sound** = amortisseur (adj.).

absorptance = absorptance *f.*, coefficient *m.* d'absorption.

absorption = absorption *f.* (d'un liquide, d'un gaz, de l'énergie d'une onde), amortissement *m.* (des sons, des chocs).

---, **atmospheric** = absorption *f.* atmosphérique.

---, **ground** = absorption *f.* du sol, absorption *f.* par le sol.

--- of energy = absorption *f.* de force (Méc.).

--- of heat = absorption *f.* de chaleur.

--- of shocks = amortissement *m.* des chocs.

--- of water = absorption *f.* d'eau.

(absorption)

- , **sound** = amortissement *m.* acoustique.
absorptivity, acoustic = absorptivité *f.* acoustique
 (c.-à-d. le rapport énergie absorbée: énergie incidente).
abstract = (nombre *m.*) abstrait (adj.), résumé *m.*,
 sommaire *m.*, extrait *m.* (d'un texte scientifique).
 ---, **to** = extraire (par distillation), dérober ou sous-
 traire (des documents) à quelqu'un.
abut, to = placer bout à bout, abouter, appuyer contre,
 s'embrancher.
abutment = arc-boutant *m.* (d'une muraille), pied-droit
m. (de tunnel), contrefort *m.* (d'un mur), culée *f.* (de
 pont), butée *f.* (d'une voûte), point *m.* de poussée
 (d'une arcade), aboutement *m.* (B.), culée *f.* d'arc-
 boutant (de voûte d'un édifice) (B.).
 ---, **bridge** = culée *f.* de pont, ancrage *m.* (d'un bar-
 rage).
 ---, **U** = culée *f.* avec mur en retour.
abuttal = aboutissant *m.* (c.-à-d. bornage d'un terrain
 par un autre terrain).
abutter = propriétaire *m.* limitrophe, propriétaire *m.*
 riverain.
A.C. = V « current, alternating ».
accède, to = accueillir (une demande), accéder (à un
 désir), se joindre (à un parti).
accelerate, to = accélérer, hâter, activer (la combus-
 tion).
accelerating = accélérateur (adj.), d'accélération.
acceleration = accélération *f.* (Méc.).
 ---, **angular** = accélération *f.* angulaire.
 ---, **centrifugal** = accélération *f.* centrifuge.
 ---, **circular** = accélération *f.* circulaire.
 ---, **constant** = accélération *f.* uniforme.
 ---, **gravitational** = accélération *f.* due à la pesanteur.
 ---, **negative** = retardation *f.*, accélération *f.* négative.
 ---, **no** = accélération *f.* nulle.
 ---, **normal** = accélération *f.* normale.
 ---, **of gravity** = accélération *f.* due à la pesanteur.
 ---, **tangential** = accélération *f.* tangentielle.
 ---, **uniform** = accélération *f.* uniforme.
accelerator = accélérateur *m.* (Auto.), électrode *f.*
 accélératrice (R.).
 ---, **foot** = accélérateur *m.* au pied (Auto.).
 ---, **hand** = accélérateur *m.* à main (Auto.).
accelerometer = accéléromètre *m.*
accent, acute = accent *m.* aigu.
 ---, **circumflex** = accent *m.* circonflexe (Imp.).
 ---, **grave** = accent *m.* grave.
accentuation = amplification *f.* sélective (R.).
accentuator = amplificateur *m.* sélectif (R.).
accept, to = assumer (les frais d'un appel) (Tp.), accep-
 ter (une offre, un appel).
acceptance = acceptation *f.* (d'une lettre de change),
 approbation *f.* (du supérieur), réception *f.* (B., C.).
 ---, **final** = réception *f.* définitive (des travaux).
 ---, **grid** = tension *f.* admissible sur la grille (R.).
 ---, **of material** = réception *f.* du matériel, réception *f.*
 des matériaux.
 ---, **of work** = réception *f.* des travaux.
acceptor = accepteur *m.* (opposé de réjecteur) (R.).
access = accès *m.* (d'une maison), admission *f.* (dans
 une société), entrée *f.* (d'un édifice).

(access)

- **to shaft** = entrée *f.* au puits (Mi.).
accessibility = accessibilité *f.*
 ---, **easy** = accessibilité *f.* facile.
 --- **of all parts** = accessibilité *f.* de tous les organes
 (Méc.).
accessible = accessible (adj.).
 ---, **readily** = d'accès facile.
accessories = accessoires *m.p.*, auxiliaires *m.p.*,
 appareillage *m.* (électrique).
 ---, **automobile** = accessoires *m.p.* d'automobile.
 ---, **boiler** = accessoires *m.p.* de chaudière (Méc.).
 ---, **electric** = accessoires *m.p.* électriques, garni-
 tures *f.p.* électriques.
accessory = accessoire *m.*, V. « accessories ».
 ---, **automobile** = accessoire *m.* d'automobile.
accident = accident *m.* (d'automobile, du travail, du
 terrain), avarie *f.* (de machines).
 ---, **fatal** = accident *m.* mortel.
 ---, **serious** = accident *m.* grave.
acclivity = rampe *f.*, escarpement *m.*, pente *f.*, mon-
 tée *f.*
accommodation = logement *m.*, contenance *f.* (d'un
 wagon), avance *f.* (de fonds), capacité *f.* d'héberge-
 ment.
accomplishment = réalisation (d'un plan), accomplisse-
 ment *m.* (d'un devoir), exécution *f.* (d'un travail).
accordion = accordéon *m.* (B.).
account = compte *m.* rendu, rapport *m.*, facture *f.*,
 compte *m.*
 ---, **bank** = compte *m.* en banque.
 ---, **charge** = compte *m.* courant.
 ---, **current** = compte *m.* courant.
 ---, **final** = compte *m.* définitif.
 ---, **joint** = compte *m.* commun, compte *m.* con-
 joint.
 ---, **running** = compte *m.* courant.
 ---, **savings** = compte *m.* d'épargne.
 ---, **subscriber's** = compte *m.* de l'abonné (Tp.).
accountable = (agent *m.*) comptable (adj.).
accountant = comptable *m.* (O.), teneur de livres (O.).
 ---, **chartered** = expert *m.* comptable (O.), comp-
 table *m.* agréé (O.) (Canada).
accounting = comptabilité *f.*, (taux *m.* de rendement)
 comptable (adj.).
 ---, **message, automatic** = comptabilité *f.* automati-
 que des appels (Tp.).
accumulate, to = accumuler (de l'énergie), entasser (du
 gravier), amonceler (des pierres), amasser (une for-
 tune).
accumulation = accumulation *f.* (de denrées, de
 preuves), emmagasinage *m.* ou emmagasinement *m.*
 (de marchandises dans un entrepôt), amoncellement
m. (de gravier), entassement *m.* (de papiers sur une
 table), amas *m.* (de paille).
 --- **of electricity** = accumulation *f.* de l'électricité,
 emmagasinage *m.* de l'électricité.
 --- **of energy** = accumulation *f.* d'énergie.
 --- **of heat** = accumulation *f.* de la chaleur.
accumulator = accumulateur *m.* (E.), accu *m.* (E.)
 (France).
 ---, **alkaline** = accumulateur *m.* alcalin.
 ---, **dry** = accumulateur *m.* sec.
 ---, **electric** = accumulateur *m.* électrique.

(accumulator)

- , **ferro-nickel** = accumulateur *m.* au fer-nickel.
 ---, **fluid** = accumulateur *m.* à acide.
 ---, **forming buffer** = accumulateur *m.* en tampon.
 ---, **grid** = accumulateur *m.* à grille.
 ---, **heat, electric** = accumulateur *m.* électrique de chaleur.
 ---, **hydraulic** = accumulateur *m.* hydraulique, château *m.* d'eau de pression (H.).
 ---, **lead** = accumulateur *m.* au plomb.
 ---, **nickel-cadmium** = accumulateur *m.* au cadmium-nickel.
 ---, **pocket** = accumulateur *m.* de poche.
 ---, **portable** = accumulateur *m.* transportable.
 ---, **steam** = accumulateur *m.* de vapeur (Méc.).
 ---, **tray** = accumulateur *m.* à cuvette.
 ---, **trough** = accumulateur *m.* à augets.
 ---, **unspillable** = accumulateur *m.* à liquide immobilisé.

accuracy = précision *f.*, exactitude *f.*

- , **of calculation** = précision *f.* de calcul.
 ---, **of construction** = exactitude *f.* d'exécution.
accurate = exact (adj.), précis (adj.), juste (adj.).
 ---, **absolutely** = rigoureusement exact (adj.).
accurately = avec précision.
ACD = V. « distributor, call, automatic ».
acetate = acétate *m.*
 ---, **cellulose** = acétate *m.* de cellulose.
acetone = acétone *f.*, éther *m.* pyroacétique.
actimeter = actimètre *m.*, acétomètre *m.*
acetylene = acétylène *m.*
 ---, **oxy-** = oxyacétylène *m.*
acid = acide *m.*
 ---, **accumulator** = liquide *m.* excitateur (E.), électrolyte *m.* (E.), acide *m.* de remplissage (E.), acide *m.* pour accumulateurs (E.).
 ---, **carbolic** = acide *m.* carbolique.
 ---, **carbonic** = acide *m.* carbonique.
 ---, **chlorhydric** = acide *m.* chlorhydrique.
 ---, **concentrated** = acide *m.* concentré.
 ---, **concentrated, highly** = acide *m.* fortement concentré.
 ---, **diluted** = acide *m.* dilué.
 ---, **etching** = acide *m.* à graver.
 ---, **hydrocyanic** = acide *m.* cyanhydrique.
 ---, **muratic** = acide *m.* chlorhydrique, esprit *m.* de sel, acide *m.* muriatique.
 ---, **nitric** = acide *m.* nitrique.
 ---, **pickling** = décapant *m.*
 ---, **sewage** = acide *m.* égoutier.
 ---, **soldering** = décapant *m.*, acide *m.* à souder.
 ---, **sulphuric** = acide *m.* sulfurique.
acidify, to = aciduler, acidifier.
acidimeter = acidimètre *m.*, pèse-acide *m.*
acidity = acidité *f.*
acierate, to = aciérer (le fer).
acorn = gland *m.* (du chêne).
acoustic = acoustique (adj.), sonore (adj.).
acoustical = acoustique (adj.), sonore (adj.), (mur *m.*, plafond *m.*) insonore (adj.).
acoustics = acoustique *f.*
acre = *f.* (= 43 560 pieds carrés; 40,5 acres; 10 chaînes Gunter carrées; 4 840 verges carrées; 4 046,

(acre)

- 856 mètres carrés).
across = en travers, en croix.
 ---, **-the-board** = général (adj.).
act of God = (cas *m.* de) force *f.* majeure.
act, to = agir, prendre des mesures.
 ---, **to --- as a relay between** = faire relais entre (postes) (R.).
acting, direct- = à commande directe (Méc.), à action directe (Méc.), à effet direct (Méc.).
 ---, **double-** = à double effet (Méc.).
 ---, **positive-** = à commande directe (Méc.), à action directe (Méc.), à effet direct (Méc.).
 ---, **quick-** = à action rapide.
 ---, **self-** = automatique (adj.), manoeuvre *f.* automatique.
 ---, **single-** = à simple effet.
 ---, **slow-** = à action lente.
actinic = actinique (adj.).
actinometer = actinomètre *m.* (Phot.), photomètre *m.* de pose (Phot.).
 ---, **recording** = actinographe *m.*
action = action *f.* (du vent, d'un individu), marche *f.* ou allure *f.* (d'une machine), mécanisme *m.* (d'une horloge), jeu *m.* (d'un ressort), travail *m.* (des eaux), (prendre des mesures *f.p.*, initiative *f.* (de quelqu'un)).
 ---, **backward & forward** = mouvement *m.* de va-et-vient (Méc.).
 ---, **brake** = freinage *m.* (Auto.).
 ---, **caster (or castor)** = chasse *f.* (de l'essieu avant) (Auto.).
 ---, **centrifugal** = action *f.* centrifuge.
 ---, **cooling** = effet *m.* de refroidissement.
 ---, **cutting** = cisaillement *m.*
 ---, **daylight** = effet *m.* diurne (E., R.).
 ---, **deflecting --- of a current** = action *f.* déviatrice d'un courant (E.).
 ---, **delayed** = action *f.* retardée.
 ---, **differential** = action *f.* différentielle.
 ---, **direct** = attaque *f.* directe, commande *f.* directe, effet *m.* direct.
 ---, **double-** = à double effet.
 ---, **electro-magnetic** = action *f.* électromagnétique (d'une ligne électrique sur une ligne de télécommunication).
 ---, **external** = action *f.* externe.
 ---, **homeland** = retour *m.* automatique d'un sélecteur à sa position de repos (Tp.).
 ---, **of points** = pouvoir *m.* des pointes (E.).
 ---, **quick-** = à action rapide.
 ---, **reverse** = marche *f.* arrière.
 ---, **self-** = action *f.* automatique.
 ---, **servo-** = servo-action *f.*
 ---, **shearing** = effet *m.* de cisaillement.
 ---, **single-** = à simple effet.
 ---, **spring** = élasticité *f.*, effet *m.* élastique.
 ---, **steady** = marche *f.* régulière.
 ---, **step by step** = action *f.* échelonnée.
 ---, **surface** = action *f.* de surface (E.).
 ---, **trigger** = déclenchement *m.*
 ---, **wedge** = coincement *m.*
 ---, **wiping** = mouvement *m.* glissant (d'un mécanisme).

(action)

- , **wobbler** = mouvement *m.* excentrique à secousses.
- activated** = (corps *m.* chimique) activé (adj.).
- activities** = initiatives *f.p.* (d'une société), agissements *m.p.*, oeuvres *f.p.*, travail *m.*, activité *f.* ou activités *f.p.*
- actual** = réel (adj.), véritable (adj.), actuel (adj.), effectif (adj.):
- actuate, to** = actionner, commander, animer, mettre en marche.
- actuated, gravity** = actionné par la pesanteur.
- , **steam** = fonctionnant à la vapeur.
- actuating** = (mécanisme *m.*) de commande, de manoeuvre.
- actuation** = commande *f.*, mise *f.* en action, manoeuvre *f.*
- actuator** = régulateur *m.* de vitesse (d'une machine hydroélectrique), actuateur *m.* (Canada).
- acuteness** = finesse *f.* (d'ouïe), état *m.* aigu, acuité *f.* (d'une pointe).
- acyclic** = apériodique (adj.), acyclique (adj.).
- A.D. (Anno Domini)** = an *m.* de grâce, après J.-C.
- ad** = annonce *f.* (dans un journal), affiche *f.*, V. « ads ».
- adapt, to** = adapter, ajuster.
- adaptability** = faculté *f.* d'adaptation.
- **to the smelting process** = exploitabilité *f.* par la fusion.
- adaptation** = adaptation *f.*
- **of impedance** = adaptation *f.* d'impédance (E.).
- adapter** = adaptateur *m.*, guide *m.*, cale *f.*, prise *f.* de courant (E.), embout *m.*, manchon *m.* de fixation, raccord *m.*, guide *m.* de montage, allonge *f.*, arbre *m.* de montage, adaptateur *m.* (E.).
- , **bumper** = montage *m.* pour pare-chocs (Auto.).
- , **chuck** = arbre *m.* de montage pour mandrin.
- , **conduit** = cône *m.* de raccordement (Tp.).
- , **connecting** = raccord *m.* intermédiaire.
- , **cutter** = arbre *m.* de montage pour fraises (Méc.).
- , **head-phone** = prise *f.* pour casque (téléphonique) (Tp.).
- , **hose** = raccord *m.* de boyau.
- , **lamp** = raccord *m.* de lampe (E.), douille *f.* voleuse (E.).
- , **lens** = bague *f.* porte-objectif (Phot.).
- , **nut, lock-** = adaptateur *m.* de contre-écrou, adaptateur *m.* d'écrou de blocage.
- , **phono** = prise *f.* pour pick-up.
- , **plate, ammeter** = monture *f.* d'ampèremètre (E.).
- , **plug** = prise *f.* de courant à fiches (E.), raccord *m.* intermédiaire (E.).
- , **plug, fixed** = prise *f.* de courant fixe à fiches (E.):
- , **plug, spark-** = culot *m.* pour bougie.
- , **ratio** = commutateur *m.* de réglage à vide (d'un transformateur) (E.).
- , **reducing** = douille *f.* intermédiaire.
- , **shaft, flexible** = raccord *m.* de transmission flexible (Méc.).
- , **short-wave** = adaptateur *m.* pour ondes courtes (R.).
- , **socket, lamp** = adaptateur *m.* (c.-à-d. bouchon de prise de courant s'adaptant à la douille d'une

(adapter)

- ampoule électrique).
- , **studded** = cale *f.* axée.
- , **universal** = raccord *m.* universel.
- , **valve** = raccord *m.* de valve (Méc.), culot *m.* d'adaptation (E.).
- add** = ajouté *m.* (fait par l'auteur à l'épreuve) (Imp.).
- , **to** = rapporter (une pièce à une autre), joindre, ajouter, additionner.
- addendum** = saillie *f.* (d'une dent), hauteur *f.* de la tête ou tête *f.* (d'un engrenage), addition *f.* ou supplément *m.* (à un livre), addenda *m.* (à un ouvrage).
- adder** = additionneuse *f.* (M.), machine *f.* à additionner, additionneur *m.* (I.).
- addition** = addition *f.* (des nombres, d'un élément accessoire), adjonction *f.* (à un texte), agrandissement *m.* (B.), annexe *f.* (B.), rajout *m.* (B.).
- **of new forces** = adjonction *f.* de forces nouvelles.
- additive** = additif (adj.).
- addressograph** = machine *f.* à adresser.
- adhere, to** = adhérer, se coller, respecter (le cahier des charges) (C.).
- adherence** = adhérence *f.* (à la voie) (Méc.).
- adhesion** = adhérence *f.*, pouvoir *m.* adhérent.
- **between brick and mortar** = adhérence *f.* de la brique au mortier.
- **between concrete and reinforcement** = adhérence *f.* du béton à l'armature.
- , **electrostatic** = adhérence *f.* électrostatique (E.).
- adhesive** = adhésif *m.* (ou adj.), collant (adj.), adhérent (adj.), agglutinant (adj.).
- adhesiveness** = adhésivité *f.*, adhésion *f.*
- adiabatic** = adiabatique (adj.).
- adit** = galerie *f.* à flanc de coteau (Mi.).
- adjacent** = adjacent (adj.), contigu (adj.), voisin (adj.), attenant (adj.).
- adjudge, to** = adjuger (des dommages-intérêts, au plus offrant).
- adjust** = à ajuster (les freins, une balance), régler (une horloge, l'allumage, un compas), caler (une roue, les balais), ajuster ou agencer (les parties d'une machine), étalonner (un instrument), rectifier (un étai-limeur), tarer (une soupape), mettre (un moteur) au point, égaliser (la pression).
- adjustable** = réglable (adj.), orientable (adj.), ajustable (adj.).
- **at will** = réglable (adj.) à volonté.
- , **continuously** = à variation continue.
- **in all directions** = orientable (adj.) en tous sens.
- **for take-up** = à rattrapage de jeu.
- **for wear** = à rattrapage d'usure.
- , **self-** = autoréglable (adj.), réglage *m.* automatique.
- adjusted, improperly** = mal réglé (adj.).
- adjuster** = règleur *m.* (O.), appareil *m.* de réglage (Méc.), expert *m.* (O.), arbitre *m.* (O.).
- , **bearing** = dispositif *m.* de réglage de palier, dispositif *m.* de rattrapage de jeu (Méc.).
- , **bearing, ball-** = bague *f.* d'ajustage du roulement à billes.
- , **brake** = appareil *m.* à régler les freins.
- , **chain** = tendeur *m.* de chaîne.
- , **claim** = agent *m.* de réclamation (O.).
- , **cord** = contrepoids *m.* (Tp.).