

MODERN MECHANICAL MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY



英汉双解现代机械制造技术词典

ENGLISH—CHINESE DICTIONARY
OF
MODERN MECHANICAL MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY
英汉双解现代机械制造技术词典

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大连出版社

(辽)新登字 15 号

内 容 摘 要

本词典是一本反映当代机械制造新技术的工具书。它广泛地收集了计算机辅助设计、计算机辅助制造、计算机集成制造、机器人工程学、无人工厂、办公室自动化、标准化工程、人机工程学、仿生学、生物机械工程学、计算机与电子技术、先进加工技术(例如成组加工技术、等离子加工技术、激光加工技术、高压水流加工技术等)及现代工业管理等领域的各种新词,共计一万五千余条。本词典还配有很多插图,图文并茂,别具特色。

本词典可供机械工程领域内的有关工程技术人员及研究人员、情报翻译人员、管理人员及大专院校师生使用。

**English—Chinese Dictionary
of
Modern Mechanical Manufacturing Technology
英汉双解现代机械制造技术词典**

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大连出版社出版

新华书店经销

大连船舶彩印厂印装

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开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:75 字数:2140 千

1993 年 6 月第 1 版 1993 年 6 月第一次印刷

印数:0001—3000

* * *

责任编辑:李然 封面设计:郑本伟

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ISBN 7—623—7/H * 8 定价:95.00 元

Printed in the People's Republic of China

PREFACE

The increasing applications of electronics and computer technology in industry have improved the development of mechanical manufacturing technology. As a result, new terminology is appearing rapidly. This book provides an overview of modern mechanical manufacturing technology along with brief definitions for CAD/CAM, CIM, robotics etc. This dictionary includes more than 10,000 terms and definitions from modern mechanical manufacturing technology, such as space robot, presence sensing, pressurized fingers, programmable assembly line, and record-playback robot. The terms and definitions chapter includes modern mechanical manufacturing technology for:

- Electronics and Computer Technology
- Computer—aided Design
- Computer—aided Manufacturing
- Computer Integrated Manufacturing
- Computer—aided Process Planning
- Robotics
- Biomechanics
- Ergonomics
- Production Planning and Control

The English—Chinese Dictionary of Modern Mechanical Manufacturing Technology is an important reference tool for professional engineers and engineering students as well as librarians, technicians, managers, technical writers, and general-interest readers who need to improve their modern mechanical manufacturing technology literacy. I hope this book will help you understand the terminology for modern mechanical manufacturing technology.

Zheng Benwei

Dalian, China

May 1993

前 言

电子学及计算机技术在工业中日益广泛的应用促进了机械制造技术的发展。这样以来,迅速出现了各种新的名词术语。

本词典通过对计算机辅助设计、计算机辅助制造及机器人工程学等的简明扼要的解释,可使读者对现代机械制造技术有一个全面的了解。本词典包括现代机械制造技术领域中的 10,000 多个名词术语,例如 **space robot**(太空机器人)、**presence sensing**(外部物体出现传感)、**pressurized fingers**(气动手指)、**programmable assembly line**(可编程装配线)及 **record-playback robot**(记忆再现机器人,示教再现机器人)。

本书收词涉及以下几个方面:

- 电子学及计算机技术
- 计算机辅助设计
- 计算机辅助制造
- 计算机集成制造
- 计算机辅助工艺设计
- 机器人工程学
- 生物机械工程学
- 人机工程学
- 生产计划与控制

《英汉双解现代机械制造技术词典》是一本重要的工具书。它可供下述人员使用:工程师,工科院校师生,图书管理人员,技术人员,管理人员,技术文献创作人员及欲提高自己对于现代机械制造技术方面的文学水平的具有广泛兴趣的读者。

我希望此书能有助于人们对现代机械制造技术名词术语的理解。

郑本伟

1993 年 5 月于中国大连

How to Use the Dirctionary

ALPHABETIZATION

The terms in the English—Chinese Dictionary of Modern Mechanical Manufacturing Technology are alphabetized on a letter—by—letter basis; word spacing, hyphen, comma, solidus, and apostrophe in a term are ignored in the sequencing. For example, an ordering of terms would be:

- absolute motion
- absolute system
- acceleration time
- acoustic sensor
- active cord-mechanism
- adaptive control

CROSS—REFERENCING

A cross-reference entry directs the user to the defining entry. For example, the user looking up "interpretive routine" finds:

- interpretive routine
- See interpreter.

The user then to the "interpreter" for the definition.

Cross—references are also made from variant spellings, acronyms, abbreviations, and symbols. For example:

- I/O
- See input/output.
- IOC
- See input/output controller.
- ISIR
- See International Symposium on Industrial Robot.

使 用 说 明

按英文字母表顺序编排词条

《英汉双解现代机械制造技术词典》中的词条按照英文字母表的顺序编排,且不考虑词条中出现的字间空隙、连字符(-)、逗号(,)、斜线分隔符号(/)及撇号(')。

例如:

absolute motion (绝对运动)
absolute system (绝对系统)
acceleration time (加速时间)
acoustic sensor (声传感器)
active cord-mechanism (有源蛇状机构)
adaptive control (自适应控制)

参见

本词典使用参见方法可使读者查到有定义的词条。例如,查找“interpretive routine”时可发现:

interpretive routine

解释程序

See interpreter.

参见 interpreter(解释程序)。

那么读者可到“interpreter”词条下查找定义。

此外,也可通过参见方式来找出具有不同拼写形式的词条缩写词及符号所表示的意义。例如:

I/O

1. 输入输出 2. 输入输出设备

See input/output.

参见 input/out(1. 输入输出 2. 输入输出设备)。

IOC

输入输出控制器

See input/output controller.

参见 input/output controller (输入输出控制器)。

ISIR

国际工业机器人专题讨论会

See International Symposium on Industrial Robot.

参见 International Symposium on Industrial

Robot(国际工业机器人专题讨论会)。

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A

A12 Allegro robot A12 型阿雷格罗机器人

Cartesian coordinate robot that can use four arms or 12 axes. Designed for assembly and inspection, introduced in 1980 by General Electric Co.

A12 型阿雷格罗机器人是由美国通用电气公司于 1980 年推出的直角坐标型机器人。它最多可以配置 4 个臂或 12 个轴,主要用于装配和检验作业。

AA series CNC robots AA 系列计算机数字控制式机器人

Spherical-coordinate, all-purpose robots which use EIA and ASCII languages, operating in six axes. Also called the AA-160 robots, introduced in 1981 by Bendix Robotics.

AA 系列计算机数字控制式机器人是一种通用型球面坐标机器人。它有六个轴,采用 EIA 语言及 ASCII 语言。其英文亦称为 AA-160 robots (AA-160 型机器人)。它由美国 Bendix Robotics 公司于 1981 年推出。

a-axis a 轴

The x-axis; a coordinate axis in machining.

a 轴即 x 轴。它是机械加工中的一个坐标轴。

ABC classification ABC 分类

Classification of the items in an inventory in decreasing order of annual dollar volume. This array is then split into three classes, called A, B, and C. Class A contains the items with the highest annual dollar volume and receives the most attention. The medium Class B receives less attention, and Class C, which contains the low-dollar volume items, is controlled routinely. The ABC principle is, that effort saved through relaxed controls on low-value items will be

applied to reduce inventories of high-value items.

ABC 分类指在仓储货品清单中的货品按其年美元值降序排列,然后将这种排列分成三类,称作 A、B 和 C。A 类包含具有最高年美元值的货品,因而受到最多的注意;中间类 B 受到少于 A 类的注意;而 C 类包含最低年美元值货品,只按常规进行管理。ABC 分类原则的宗旨就是通过对低价值的货品放松管理,集中精力管理高价值的货品。

ABC inventory control ABC 仓储货品控制

An inventory control approach based on the ABC classification.

ABC 仓储货品控制是指基于 ABC 分类的一种仓储货品控制方法。

abbe offset 检测距离

The perpendicular distance between the displacement measuring system of a machine and the displacement to be measured.

机器位移测量系统与被测量位移间的垂直距离,称为检测距离。

aberration 像差

Failure of a machine vision imaging device to produce exact point-to-point correspondence between an object and its image.

像差指机器视觉映像装置生成的目标与其映像间对应的点与点之间的误差。

ability 能力

Skill, aptitude, and other factors essential in job performance, measured by work records, performance measures, and other ratings designed to identify an employee's day-to-day handling of work.

能力指的是完成工作过程中所需的技巧及适应性等。根据工作记录、工作能力测试等用以说明工作人员每天处理工作的指标来评定能力的大小。

ability test 能力测试

A test of performance to reveal the level of present ability (e. g. a typing test, an automobile driving test).

能力测试是一种显示现有能力水平的操作测验(如打字测试、汽车驾驶测试等)。

abort branch 异常处理分支

Branching instruction that insures that the tool-center point (TCP) of a programmed tracking robot is on target. If it drifts out of range, this branch brings it back into line.

异常处理分支是机器人软件的一部分。它用来判明轨迹控制机器人所持工具的中心点是否处于给定位置,如果偏离编程限定区域,异常处理分支使其恢复。

absolute accuracy 绝对精度

The difference in position between a point called for by a robot's control system and the point actually achieved by the robot. The tolerance in each coordinate in reaching any given point in space.

绝对精度是指机器人控制系统设定的点与机器人实际到达的点之间的位置偏差或末端点到达空间任意给定点时各轴座标的位置允差。

absolute address 绝对地址

The numerical identification of each storage location which is wired permanently into a computer by the manufacturer.

在制造时即以导线相连形式设置在计算机中的永久性的对每一个存储单元进行标识的数字编号,称为绝对地址。

absolute advantage 绝对优势

An advantage of one nation or area over another in the costs of manufacturing an item in terms of re-

sources used.

就所使用的资源而言,一个国家或地区生产某种商品所用的成本要低于另外一个国家或地区,这种优势即称为绝对优势。

absolute code 绝对代码

In computers, coding designed so that all instructions are described in basic machine language. Synonymous with specific code.

采用基本的机器语言所编写的计算机指令,称为绝对代码。其英文亦称为 specific code (具体代码)。

absolute coordinates 绝对座标

The value of a location on the x , y , and z axes with respect to the origin of the coordinate system.

一个位置相对于座标系统的原点而言在 X , Y , Z 轴上的座标值,称为绝对座标。

absolute cost barriers 绝对成本障碍

Barriers to entry into an industry that are not related to economies of scale. These barriers allow established firms to produce at lower cost than potential entrants, and they derive from control of sources of raw materials, patent rights, and established marketing approaches.

绝对成本障碍指与规模经济无关的阻止进入某种工业的障碍。这些障碍使得现有企业比潜在生产商以更低的生产成本,因为它们控制着原材料来源、专利权及已有的营销渠道。

absolute dimension 绝对尺寸

A measure of spatial extent expressed with respect to the fixed origin of a specific coordinate system.

某一点相对于一个特定座标系的固定的座标原点的空间距离,称为绝对尺寸。

absolute dimensioning 绝对尺寸标注

A means of describing movement instructions as a distance from the axes. Word instructions on a nu-

merical control system tape are noted in absolute form.

绝对尺寸标注是一种把运动指令作为与座标轴的距离来描述的方法。这时采用绝对形式来在数控系统带上把计算机字指令标示出来。

absolute motion 绝对运动

A form of motion of a manipulator. Movement whereby the robot's tool piece goes to the same spot in the working envelope every time.

绝对运动是工业机器人的一种运动方式。它要求机器人所持末端工具在每次循环中经过工作路径上相同的点。

absolute position sensor 绝对位置传感器

A sensor that produces information directly related to the coordinate position of a machine element.

用来产生与机器部件的座标位置直接相关的信息的传感器,称为绝对位置传感器。

absolute programming 绝对程序设计

Machine programming using actual machine specific coordinates.

在编写机器程序时,使用机器实际的特定座标,这就称为绝对程序设计。

absolute specific gravity 绝对比重

Ratio of weight in a vacuum of a given volume of material to weight in a vacuum of an equal volume of gas-free distilled water. Sometimes inaccurately called simply specific gravity, but it is not to be confused with specific gravity, which is based on weight measurements in air. For practical purposes, specific gravity is commonly used to refer to both measurements.

真空中相同体积物体与无气蒸馏水重量的比值,称为绝对比重。通常所说的比重是在空气中测量的,不要和绝对比重搞混。在实际中,这两种情形下的比重值相差无几,可通用。

absolute system 1. 绝对制方式 2. 绝对系统法

1. The programming approach in numerical control that makes use of coordinate locations based on an absolute zero.

2. A method of implementing numerical control or other computer graphics functions in which all coordinate locations are dimensioned and programmed from a fixed point of origin.

1. 绝对制方式

绝对制方式是数控加工中的一种编程方法。其座标值是距绝对零点的量度。

2. 绝对系统法

绝对系统法是实现数字控制或其它计算机绘图功能的一种方法。采用这种方法,所有座标位置都是相对于一个固定的座标原点来进行测量和编程的。

absolute-value computer 全值计算机

A computer that processes the values of the variables rather than their increments.

所处理的数据变量是全值而不是增量的计算机,称为全值计算机。

absolute vector 绝对向量

A line segment in which the end points have been defined in relation to a designated origin point.

相对于选定的座标原点而对其两个端点进行了定义后所形成的线段,称为绝对向量。

absolute zero point 绝对零点

The origin of a coordinate system. In machine tooling, the origin point for all machine axes.

绝对零点指座标系的原点。在机械加工中,绝对零点指整个机床座标系的原点。

absorption costing 全部成本计算法,归纳成本计算法

A type of product costing that assigns fixed manufacturing overhead to the units produced as a product cost.

全部成本计算法(或称归纳成本计算法)指一种产品成本计算法。它把间接制造费用分摊到所产生的产品单位数量上作为产品成本。

abstract automata theory 抽象自动机理论

The mathematical theory which characterizes automata by three sets: input signals, internal states, and output signals; and two functions: input functions and output functions.

抽象自动机理论指一种数学理论。它具有三种特征:输入信号、内部状态和输出信号,并具有两种可能的输入功能和输出功能。

accelerated test 加速试验

A test in which the applied stress level is chosen to exceed that stated in the reference conditions in order to shorten the time required to observe the stress response of the item, or magnify the response in a given time. To be valid, an accelerated test must not alter the basic modes and/or mechanisms of failure.

为了缩短试验的时间,或者为了按一定的倍数放大应力响应,使试验中所施加的应力有意超过参考条件中规定的应力水平的一种试验方法,称为加速试验。为使加速试验有效,试验中不应改变失效的基本模式和/或失效机制。

acceleration distance 加速距离

The distance required along an axis of motion for a piece of hardware to reach optimal operating speed.

使一个硬件达到其最佳操作速度所需的沿着一个运动轴移动的距离,称为加速距离。

acceleration factor 加速因子

The ratio between the times necessary to obtain a stated proportion of failures for two different sets of stress conditions involving the same failure modes and/or mechanisms.

加速因子指具有相同失效模式和/或失效机制的两组不同的试验,为了取得一个给定的失效比所需要的两个时间值之比。

acceleration signature 加速度特征

A recording showing the specific pattern of acceleration and deceleration of an anatomical reference

point in the performance of a task. The signature is an index of performance effectiveness as well as the health of the individual.

在一项任务的执行过程中,表示某一生理(解剖)参考点的加速或减速特征的记录,称为加速度特征。该特征是表示工作执行效率和执行者身体是否健康的一个指标。

acceleration time 加速时间

The amount of time required for a hardware mechanism to go from a start to standard operating speed. In graphics systems it usually applies to peripheral input/output devices.

加速时间指硬件机构从开始运行到达到标准运行速度所需要的时间。在绘图系统中,加速时间通常应用于输入、输出的外部设备。

acceptable quality level 验收质量标准,合格质量标准

Usually, a small number of defective items stated as a fraction of the entire specifics or a tolerable level of failures with respect to functional and economic requirements of the end item.

在通常情况下,根据最终产品的功能和经济要求确定少量废(次)品占整体的百分比或废(次)品允许率,称为验收质量标准或合格质量标准。

acceptance criterion 验收规范

A level of acceptable performance that the item under test must satisfy.

在产品测试过程中必须满足的性能标准,称为验收规范。

acceptance gauging 验收测量

Gauging performed upon the completion of all of the operations scheduled for a part.

在零件所有加工完成后所进行的检验,称为验收测量。

acceptance sampling 验收抽样检查

The extraction of a portion of a lot of material to

be inspected for the purpose of determining whether the entire lot will be accepted or rejected.

为了确定一批物品是否合格而抽取一部分进行检验,这称为验收抽样检查。

acceptance test 接收试验

A test evaluating the conformance of hardware or software to predetermined specifications. The test is often specified in the sales contract between graphics system customers and vendors, and payment is contingent upon the system passing the test.

用以评价硬件或软件是否符合预定的技术条件的试验,称为接收试验。在计算机绘图系统用户及供货方之间所签定的销售合同上特别写有这一条款,但进行接收试验所需费用则随所购系统而定。

access 存取,访问

The reading of data from storage or the writing of data into storage.

将数据从存储器中读出或将数据写入存储器,即称为存取或访问。

access arm 存取臂,定位臂

The mechanical device which positions the read/write head on a magnetic storage unit.

存取臂(或称定位臂)指用于在磁性存储装置中定位读/写头的一种机械装置。

access-control register 存取控制寄存器

A storage device which controls the word-by-word transmission over a given channel.

存取控制寄存器指在给定的通道中用以控制逐字地传输的一种存储装置。

access-control words 存取控制字,访问控制字

Permanently wired instructions channeling transmitted words into reserved locations.

存取控制字(或称访问控制字)指一种固定布线指令,可将字通过信道传入保留的地址。

access mechanism 存取机构

The mechanism of positioning, reading or writing heads onto the required tracks of a magnetic disk.

存取机构指在磁盘指定的磁道上定位读/写头的一种机构。

access method 存取法,访问法

A set of programming routines which links programs and the data that these programs transfer into and out of memory.

存取法(或称访问法)指数据在存储器和输入/输出设备之间传送的方法。有顺序存取法、直接存取法和随机存取法。

access mode 存取方式

A programming clause in COBOL which is required when using a random-access device so that a specific record may be read out of or written into a mass storage bin.

在 COBOL 语言中,对大容量存储器中文件的某一逻辑记录取出或存入的方法,称为存取方式。

accessory equipment 辅助设备

Industrial goods, such as hand tools, office equipment, or forklifts, that usually do not operate directly in the production process and normally have shorter lives and are less costly than installations.

辅助设备指诸如手用工具、办公设备或叉式升降机这类工业品。它们通常不直接参与生产过程。其寿命往往比固定设备短,成本也低。

access, random 随机选取

When units in the waiting line are chosen for service by some rule for random choice among them, the procedure is one of random access to service or service by random access.

处于等待线路中的一些单元,根据随机选取的原则被选入服务状态时,这一过程称为随机选取进入服务。

access route 出入路径

In robotics, a path of entry into an otherwise sealed or prohibited zone, such as in a nuclear reactor, used to insert and position a manipulative device.

在机器人工程学中,机器人能够进入封闭区域或禁入区域(例如核反应堆)的路径,就称为出入路径。可通过出入路径来放入及设定操纵装置。

access time 存取时间

The interval between the moment data are called from memory and the moment transmission is completed to the calling device. This interval is most often used when describing transmissions to a display device, i. e., cathode-ray tube screen.

从存储器中调出请求的数据到该数据被传输到发出请求的装置为止的时间间隔,称为存取时间。存取时间常用来描述向显示器(即阴极射线管)传输数据的过程。

accident and health insurance 事故及健康保险

A type of coverage that pays benefits, sometimes including reimbursement for loss of income, in case of sickness, accidental injury, or accidental death. Cf. health insurance, hospitalization insurance, medical expense insurance, medical payments insurance.

事故及健康保险是一种支付保险赔偿金的保险。有时它也包括对出现疾病、意外伤害或意外死亡而造成经济损失时支付赔偿金。参见健康保险、医疗保险及医疗费用保险。

accident cause 事故原因

One or more factors associated with an accident or a potential accident. Causal factors may be identified as time sequenced events and/or may be categorized as being related to human and/or environmental (e. g., equipment, machinery, atmospheric contaminant, temperature, etc.) influences and their interactions.

事故原因指与一个事故或潜在的事故有关的因素。这些因素可以确认为时间上有先后次序的事件以及/或者可以归类于人和/或环境(如设备、机器、大气污染、温度等)的影响或它们的相互作用。

accident costs 事故成本

Monetary losses associated with an accident.

事故成本指与事故有关的经济上的全部损失。

accident experience 事故经验,事故经历

One or more indices describing accident performance according to various units of measurement (e. g., disabling injury frequency rate, number of lost-time accidents, disabling injury severity rate, number of first-aid cases, or dollar loss). A summary statement describing accident performance.

事故经验(或称事故经历)指从各个不同的角度描述事故发生过程的一个或多个警示(如患病频率、浪费时间事故发生次数、患病严重程度、急救次数或丢钱次数)。事故经验(或称事故经历)是对事故发生过程的概括性描述。

accident hazard 事故危险性

A situation present in an environment or connected with a job procedure or process which has the potential for producing an accident.

事故危险性指存在于环境中或与一个具有潜在产生事故危险有关的情形。

accident insurance 事故保险,意外保险

Insurance against loss of earning power as the result of a disabling accident only. Cf. health insurance.

专门防止仅仅由于使人丧失劳动能力事故而造成无挣钱能力的保险,称为事故保险或意外保险。参见 health insurance(健康保险)。

accident liability 事故责任

A predisposition to accident involvement. The probability associated with the likelihood of a worker becoming involved in an accident or the probability of either a set of unsafe conditions or unsafe acts producing an accident.

事故责任指事故发生的诱因。与一个工人卷入一场事故的迹象有关的可能性或者不安全的工作条件和不安全动作导致发生事故的可能性都有可能是

事故责任。

accident prevention 事故预防

The application of countermeasures designed to reduce accidents or accident potential within a system or organization. Programs directed toward accident avoidance. The reduction or elimination of behaviors and conditions having an accident potential.

事故预防指应用对策来减少一个系统或组织内的事件或潜在事故,也指直接针对避免事故发生的条文程序以及减少或消除具有引发事故的潜在的行为和条件。

accident probability 事故概率

The likelihood of a worker, operation, or item of equipment becoming involved in an accident

事故概率指一个工人、一项操作或一台设备卷入一场事故的可能迹象。

accident rate 事故发生率

Accident experience in relation to a base unit of measure (e. g., number of disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours exposure, number of accidents per 1,000,000 miles traveled, total number of accidents per 100,000 employee-days worked, number of accidents per 100 employees, etc.).

事故发生率指事故经历与一调查基数之比(如每1,000,000人一小时接触单位患病的人数,每1,000,000英里运行单位事故发生的次数,每100,000人一天工作单位事故发生的次数,每100个人事故发生的次数等)。

accident records 事故档案

Reports and other recorded information concerning employee accident experience.

事故档案指有关雇员事故经历的报告和其它一些信息记载。

accident reporting 事故报告

Collecting information for, and/or preparing and submitting to a designated individual or agency, an

official report of an accident.

事故报告指将收集到的信息准备整理好并呈报给指定的部门或机构的一份有关事故情况的官方报告。

accident statistics 事故统计

Descriptive or inferential data which provide information about accident occurrences.

事故统计指对有关事故发生信息的数据进行描述或推理的过程。

accident type 事故类型

A description of the occurrences directly related to the source of injury classification and explaining how that source produced the injury. "Accident type" answers the question "How did the injured person come in contact with the object, substance, or exposure named as the source of injury, or during what personal movement did the bodily motion occur?"

事故类型是说明与受害原因分类有关的发生率及解释这些原因如何导致受害这样一个概念。事故类型能说明下列问题:“受害者是如何进入称之为受害原因的目标、物质或环境的?”或“哪一个操作动作导致了事故发生?”。

acclimatization 自我调整

Physiological, emotional and behavioral adjustment to changes in the environment. Proper performance depends on adequate acclimatization to the workplace including significant mechanical features, such as seat height, lighting, etc. Physiologically, heat, cold, humidity and light are important.

自我调整指为适应环境变化而进行的生理上、情绪上以及行为上的调整。工作中良好的成绩取决于为适应工作环境(包括重要的机械特性,如座位的高度、灯光的亮度等)而进行的充分调整。从生理角度讲,冷、热、湿度及光线等具有重要意义。

accordion cable 折状电缆

A flat, multiconductor cable prefolded into a zigzag shape and used to make connections to mov-

able equipment such as a chassis mounted on pullout slides.

折状电缆指预先折成锯齿形的一种扁平多芯电缆。它用以连接可以活动的设备。例如连接安装在抽拉滑轨上的底盘。

accountability in management 管理负责性

The process of making top corporate leaders responsible for their actions, goals, and so on, utilizing available objective measures.

运用可能的客观标准,使最高法人组织领导者对其行动、目标和其它承担责任的过程,称为管理负责性。

account analysis 帐目分析

The process of determining and explaining the profit or loss on a checking account, using systematic procedures.

运用系统的方法来核对帐目,确定盈利及亏损并对其做出解释的过程,称为帐目分析。

accounting 会计,会计学,会计核算

The art, science, interpretation, and organized method of recording all the transactions affecting the financial condition of a business or organization.

记录所有影响一个企业或组织财务状况的业务的艺术、科学、解释及有组织的方法,称为会计、会计学或会计核算。

accounting controls 会计控制,会计管理

The plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with safeguarding the assets and assuring the reliability of the financial records.

会计控制(或会计管理)指一个组织中有关保证资产及保证财务案卷可靠性的计划、程序及记录。

accounting costs 会计成本,记帐成本

Costs usually recorded by accountants and generally limited to cash outlays for labor, materials, and equipment. Accounting costs exclude items supplied

by owner-operators of businesses. See also implicit costs.

会计成本(或称记帐成本)指的是通常由会计师记录下来的一般局限于用于劳务、材料及设备的现金支出的成本,它还包括由企业的所有人及工作人员提供的其它项目。参见 implicit costs(内含成本,隐含成本)。

accounting information system 会计信息系统

A subset of the managerial information system in which the financial data derived from recorded transactions are collected, processed, and reported.

会计信息系统是管理信息系统的一个子系统。在此系统中,可对出自财务记录资料的财务数据进行收集、处理并形成报告。

accounting package 利用率计算程序包

A set of special routines that allow collection of information about the usage level of various components of a computer system by each production program.

利用率计算程序包指一种特殊的程序。它允许每一个工作程序使用计算机系统中各种元件有关信息。

accounting prices 核算价格,会计价格

Internal prices assigned to company-owned resources as an aid of decision-making and control. In certain linear programming applications, the dual variables at optimality may be regarded as including a set of accounting prices for the various scarce resources. Accounting prices in the linear-programming format are called shadow prices.

核算价格(或称会计价格)是指为公司自有资源所规定,作为决策和控制的一种辅助的内部价格。在某些线性规划的应用中,最远点上的双变量可以视为一套包含了代表某些稀有资源的核算价格。在上述的线性规划格式中,核算价格被称为 shadow prices(荫蔽价格)。

accumulating reproducer 累加复孔机

An electromechanical device which reads a sorted deck of cards and creates a set of subtotals on additional cards according to some preset criterion.

累加复孔机指一种机电装置,可根据某些预定的准则读卡片的分类表,并在条件卡片上生成一组小单元。

accumulation bin 存储仓

A physical location in product assembly environments, used to accumulate all of the components that go into the assembly before sending the assembly order out to the assembly floor.

在装配单下到装配车间之前,存放要装配产品的工件的地点,称为存储仓。

accumulator 累加器

A specific register, in the arithmetic unit of a computer, in which the result of an arithmetic or logical operation is formed; here numbers are added or subtracted, and certain operations such as sensing, shifting, and complementing are performed. Also known as accumulator register; counter.

累加器是一种特殊的寄存器。它是计算机中的算术运算元件。它可生成算术运算及逻辑运算的结果。在累加器中可进行加减运算,亦可进行诸如传感、移数及补码运算。其英文亦称为 accumulator register(累加寄存器)或 counter(计数器)。

accumulator jump instruction 累加转移指令

An instruction which programs a computer to ignore the previously established program sequence depending on the status of the accumulator. Also known as accumulator transfer instruction.

根据累加器状态,使计算机在程序运行过程中跨过某些程序而运行的一条指令,称为累加转移指令。其英文也称为 accumulator transfer instruction(累加转移指令)。

accumulator register 累加寄存器

See accumulator.

参见 accumulator(累加器)。

accumulator shift instruction 累加位移指令

A computer instruction which causes the word in a register to be displaced a specified number of bit positions to the left or right.

累加位移指令指一种计算机指令。它可将一个寄存器中的字向寄存器的左或右边移动指定数量的位。

accumulator transfer instruction 累加传送指令

See accumulator jump instruction.

参见 accumulator jump instruction(累加转移指令)。

accuracy control system 准确度控制系统

Any method which attempts error detection and control, such as random sampling and squaring.

能检测和控制误差的系统,称为准确度控制系统。

ACH 自动化票据交换所

See automated clearinghouse.

参见 automated clearinghouse(自动化票据交换所)。

achievement battery 成组成绩测验

A collection of tests designed to measure a level of skill or knowledge attained in several areas.

为衡量某项技术水平或某些领域中所掌握的知识所设计的一组考试,称为成组成绩测验。

achievement test 成就测验,成就考试

A measure of proficiency level determined by testing performance in a particular field. It is designed to determine the relative excellence of an individual's past learning. Cf. intelligence test, mechanical aptitude test.

通过某一领域的操作测试以决定熟练水平,这种测试称为成就测验或成就考试。其目的在于判断某个人过去学习的优秀程度。参见 intelligence test(智能测验)及 mechanical aptitude test(智能测验)。

ACIA 异步通信接口适配器