

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
1	plant used to process animal wastes or manure to produce biogas and sludge consisting of an inlet/mixing tank, digester, gas chamber and outlet/sludge tank	biogas plant
2	biogas plant where the digester and gas chamber form one unit	integrated plant
3	digester and gas chamber form separate units	split type plant
4	plant with series of digesters	multi digester
5	plant consisting of digester and a moving, floating gasholder that either float directly in the fermenting slurry or in a separate water jacket	floating type
6	closed digester with an immovable, rigid gas chamber and a displacement pit	fixed type
7	plant consisting of a heat-sealed plastic or rubber bag (balloon), combining digester and gasholder	balloon type
8	holding tank; chamber where manure and water are collected, stored and separated from heavy and nonbiodegradable materials before feeding them into the digester	collecting tank
9	serves as conveyor of the manure-water mixture or slurry from the mixing tank to the digester	inlet pipe
10	any water and air tight container designed for the process of anaerobic microbiological degradation of organic matter into which the slurry is introduced for digestion and methanization	digester
11	division in the digester that prevent the slurry from premature exit into the sludge/outlet tank	baffle board
12	agitator; mechanical device inside the digester used to stir the slurry	stirrer
13	space inside or outside the digester for the collection and storage of biogas	gas chamber
14	cantilever beam that holds the gasholder/movable cover in position at the desired biogas pressure	gas holder retainer
15	serves as conveyor where the effluent or the slurry is forced out	outlet pipe
16	layer of compacted soil and gravel to support the digester wall	backfill
17	amount of slurry fed per unit volume of digester capacity per day	loading rate
18	organic material used to produce biogas	substrate
19	adding or introducing anaerobic bacteria to the digester	seeding
20	mixture of manure and water	slurry
21	difference in height between the digester wall and the filling line	freeboard
22	level of slurry when the digesters is at full load	filling line
23	average period that a given quantity of slurry is retained in the digester for digestion	retention time
24	materials that inhibit the normal growth of pathogens in the digester such as mineral ions, heavy metals and detergents	toxic materials
25	various processes that take place among the methanogens, non-methanogens and substrates fed into the digester as inputs	methanization
26	anaerobic bacteria that act upon organic materials and in the process, produce biogas	methanogens
27	temperature range of 20 oC – 40 oC where mesophilic bacteria operates	mesophilic temperature range
28	amount of biogas produced per day per cubic meter of slurry	gas production rate
29	mixture of gas (composed of 50 to 70 percent methane and 30 to 40 percent carbon dioxide) produced by methanogenic bacteria	biogas
30	layer of floating material (mainly fibrous) on the slurry	scum
31	settled portion or precipitate of the slurry; a mud-like, semi-solid mass	sludge

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
32	residue that comes out at the outlet after the substrate is digested/processed inside the digester	effluent
33	area with its physical facilities used for carabao fattening	feedlot
34	Philippine water buffalo or swamp buffalo	carabao
35	breeding male of any age	bull
36	young male or female under one year of age	calf
37	mature female that has already calved	cow
38	female between two to three years of age which has not given birth	heifer
39	enclosure for confining and handling livestock	corral
40	pen for confining animals from the pasture	holding pen
41	pen used to funnel cattle into the working chute	crowding pen
42	chute leading the cattle from the crowding pen to the holding chute/squeeze	working chute
43	use to restrain animals	holding chute
44	chute used to load cattle from working chute or crowding pen to a vehicle	loading chute
45	building for fabrication, repair and maintenance of tools, implements, equipments and parts of structures and provides a place where tools, supplies and spare parts are stored	workshop
46	area to protect machinery from weather, theft, vandalism and to allow easy maintenance and adjustment of machines	machinery shed
47	substances on farms that are highly flammable or poisonous	hazardous material
48	storage in an artificial atmosphere in which the proportion of carbon dioxide and/or oxygen is precisely controlled	controlled atmosphere storage
49	produce is piled in room-sized bins, which exerts forces that must be resisted by the building walls	bulk storage
50	produce is placed in boxes or pallet bins which in turn are stacked in storage room	pallet bin storage
51	low portable platform made of wood or metal or plastic or in combination to facilitate handling, storage, or transport of materials as a unit load using a forklift	pallet
52	storage structure with continuously wetted walls	drip cooler
53	coarse cloth made of jute, flax or hemp	burlap
54	storage provided with good ventilation	air cooled
55	materials used to prevent migration of moisture into a storage area	vapor barrier
56	individual divisions in a carton formed by fiberboard dividers, each cell to contain one fruit	cell pack
57	cartons in which the cover is separate and fits snugly over the bottom part	telescopic cartons
58	structure that provide a reliable enclosure within which an environment favorable to plant growth can be attained	greenhouse
59	method of greenhouse construction where modular roof units are connected at the eave by a common gutter	ridge and furrow greenhouse
60	removal of heat from the interior of the greenhouse	cooling
61	addition of heat to the interior of the greenhouse from any energy source including the sun	heating
62	prevents excess solar radiation in the greenhouse	shading
63	process of exchanging air inside the greenhouse with outside air to control temperature, humidity, oxygen or carbon dioxide levels	ventilation
64	ventilation of greenhouse using fans	mechanical ventilation

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
65	ventilation of greenhouse which occurs through controlled openings due to natural pressure variations inside and outside the greenhouse	natural ventilation
66	materials that are placed around the brooder stoves to prevent the chicks from straying too far away from the heat supply until they learn the source of heat	brooder guard
67	process of supplying heat to the chicks after hatching up to the time that their natural heat regulatory mechanisms becomes fully functional	brooding
68	material used as bedding for animals	litter
69	long and narrow type of houses wherein at least one-half of the front and the back of the house are open	open sided housing
70	house wherein inside conditions are maintained as near as possible to the bird's optimum requirements with the use of mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting	enclosed housing
71	A type of housing where animals are free to move between resting, feeding and watering areas	loose housing
72	one to two year old cattle of either sex	yearling
73	act of giving birth except for swine	parturition
74	mature male goat	buck
75	mature female goat that has kidded	doe
76	doe without milk	dry doe
77	young goat under six months old of either sex	kid
78	mature female sheep that has already lambed	ewe
79	sheep under six months of age	lamb
80	mature male sheep	ram
81	type of flooring utilizing the most commonly available materials such as rice hull and rice straw and wood shavings over the cemented floor	litter type
82	type of flooring with openings to facilitate cleaning of the droppings	slotted type
83	combination of slotted and litter type flooring wherein slats cover 60% of the total floor area and 40% is covered with litter.	slotted litter type
84	large nesting boxes for 3 - 6 layers	community nest
85	refers to a male breeding swine which is at least 8 months old	boar
86	place for piglets inside the farrowing pen	creep area
87	rate of removing undesirable or unproductive animals within the herd	culling rate
88	unbred sows which have just been weaned; non-pregnant sows	dry sows
89	act of giving birth in swine	farrowing
90	area in which a sow is confined during farrowing and lactation periods, but in which the sow can turn around	farrowing pen
91	device in which a sow is confined during farrowing and lactation periods and which prevents sow from turning around	farrowing stall
92	swine raised for meat production usually starts at 15 kg	fattener
93	swine which are 66 kg and up	finisher
94	female swine that has not farrowed	gilt
95	swine from 40 to 65 kg	grower
96	piglets born in one farrowing	litter
97	average number of farrowings of one sow per year	litter index

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
98	number of days an animal stays in a pen	occupancy
99	any breeding female pig that has farrowed	sow
100	piglet that has been recently separated from its mother	weaner
101	any premise or yard used for the confinement of animals awaiting to be slaughtered which include unloading ramp, pens and detention pens	lairage
102	refers to sheep, goat, and deer	small animals
103	refers to cattle and carabao	large animals
104	separate compartment in the lairage used to confine sick or suspected animals	detention pen
105	animals are free to move in a pen while awaiting to be slaughtered	loose type
106	pugnacious animals are tied within the pen while awaiting to be slaughtered	tie up type
107	any building or place used for killing of animals where the flesh is intended for human consumption	slaughterhouse
108	building or a portion of building where milking occurs but where no animals are housed	milking parlor
109	area provided to accommodate animals before milking	holding area
110	type of stall where animals must back up to exit the stall	back out stall
111	type of stalls that allows the animals to proceed directly forward after milking is completed	walk through
112	growth of protoplasts, cells, tissues, shoot tips, roots, anthers, embryos, flowers and meristems in a laboratory medium	tissue culture
113	any nutrient material prepared for the growth and cultivation plant tissue	culture medium
114	process of making any material entirely free from living microorganism	sterilization
115	condition that describes the freedom of plant materials, culture medium, confines of the culture vessel from contaminating microorganisms	asepsis
116	subjecting of cultures to conditions favorable to the growth of the plant tissue	incubation
117	flow air currents in which air currents do not intermingle	laminar flow
118	body of dressed birds	carcass
119	process composed of bleeding, defeathering, eviscerating, and from which the head, shanks, crop, oil gland and other inedible parts are removed	dressing
120	by-products, organs, glands and tissue other than meat of the food animal	offal
121	process of removing the internal organs in the abdominal and thoracic cavities	evisceration
122	process of restraining birds prior to slitting	shackling
123	trough that collects the waste from a larger area and directs the flow to a drain opening	trench drain
124	product handling which include steps to make a harvested commodity more suitable for manufacturers or consumers	primary processing
125	process of classifying into groups according to a set of recognized criteria of quality and size, each group bearing an accepted name and size grouping	grading
126	process of classifying into sizes according to criteria that may or may not be recognized or accepted by the industry	sizing
127	Process of classifying into groups designated by the person classifying the produce either according to a set of criteria or whatever criteria he may set	sorting
128	ratio of the volume of air that enters a room to the volume of air of the empty room	air change ratio
129	process of determining whether the grade standards have been interpreted or enforced properly by inspecting random samples usually of predetermined amount large enough to give an indication of the correctness of the grading procedure	inspection

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
130	process to ensure adequate protection and safe delivery of a product from the producer to the ultimate consumer	packaging
131	compartment which is suitable for confining only one animal at a time while it is being stunned and which is so constructed as to confine, without discomfort, to prevent any substantial movement of the animal forward, backward or sideways	stunning pen
132	renders an animal insensible before it is killed	stunning
133	insertion of a rod or coiled wire through the hole in the skull of cattle made by the captive bolt to destroy the brain and spinal cord to prevent reflex muscular action and possible injury to operatives	pithing
134	severance of the major blood vessels in the neck or immediately anterior to the heart by means of a knife and "stuck" shall be construed accordingly.	sticking
135	remove as much blood from the carcass as possible before further handling	bleeding
136	lowering of animal into steam to prepare skin for dehairing	scalding
137	removal of the hair of the carcass	dehairing
138	suspending the carcass for particular operation	gambrelling
139	cleaning the carcass by burning the hair	singeing
140	preparation of carcass after evisceration, ready for storage or sale	dressing
141	dividing carcass into parts	splitting
142	all parts including viscera of slaughtered cattle, sheep, goats or swine that may be used for human consumption	carcass
143	edible part of the muscle of cattle, sheep, goats or swine	meat
144	digestive tract of ruminants such as the stomach, or the intestines which still contain fecal matter	green offal
145	digestive tract of swine such as the stomach, or the intestines which still contain fecal matter	black offal
146	meat requiring further examination as declared by a veterinary inspector after veterinary examination	detained meat
147	meat which is unfit for human consumption as declared by a veterinary inspector after veterinary examination	condemned meat
148	black or green offal	gut and tripe
149	building used for storing paddy or rice and other grains in bags	warehouse
150	storing of paddy or corn kernels in bags usually made of jute (gunny) or polyethylene and normally accommodates 44-50 kilos	bag storage
151	paddy; rough rice; unhulled grain of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L., that is grain with the hull/husk enclosing the grain	palay
152	process of using chemicals to control insects in grains in a form of fumes	fumigation
153	amount of moisture in the grain expressed as percentage of the total weight of the sample, wet basis	moisture content
154	pallet; wooden frames used on concrete floors for stacking bags to prevent direct contact between the grains and the floor	dunnage
155	moving of air through stored grains at low airflow rates (generally between 0.07 – 0.28 cubic meter per minute per ton) for purposes other than drying, to maintain or improve its quality	aeration
156	requires free oxygen	aerobic
157	consist of liquid waste and slurry resulting from the production of livestock and poultry; and processing of crops, livestock and poultry	agricultural liquid waste

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
158	presence of free oxygen is not required	anaerobic
159	runoff not contaminated with manure such as runoff from roofs, grassed areas, drives and other areas which are not animal alleys	clean runoff
160	process of killing all pathogenic microorganisms	disinfection
161	part of total solids passing through the filter in a filtration procedure	dissolved solids
162	liquid waste, partially or completely treated, flowing out of a reservoir, basin, or wastewater treatment plant	effluent
163	lagoons that can function as aerobic or anaerobic depending on the environment	facultative lagoons
164	part of total solids remaining after volatile gases driven off at 600oC	fixed solids
165	non-biodegradable component of liquid waste composed of sand, gravel, cinders or other heavy solid materials	grit
166	storage where liquid waste is stored before final disposal	holding pond
167	liquid that flows into a containing space	influent
168	pit in the ground where liquid waste is stored to produce a higher quality effluent	lagoon
169	system of clay layers and/or geosynthetic membranes used to contain leachate and reduce or prevent contaminant flow to groundwater	liners
170	rainfall containing animal manure	lot runoff
171	accumulated moist animal excrement that does not undergo decomposition or drying; it include feces and urine which may be mixed with bedding material, spilled feed or soil	manure
172	microorganism capable of causing diseases	pathogenic microorganism
173	treatment that causes substances in liquid waste to readily settle or float	primary treatment
174	treatment used to convert dissolved or suspended materials into a form more readily separated from the liquid waste being treated	secondary treatment
175	precipitate resulting from coagulation or sedimentation of liquid waste	sludge
176	watery mixture of insoluble solid	slurry
177	solids removed by filtration	suspended solids
178	residue remaining after water is removed from waste material by evaporation	total solids
179	part of total solids driven off as volatile gases when heated to 600oC	volatile solid
180	wastes resulting from the production and processing of crops and animals or agricultural products, including manures with at least 20% solids, pruning and crop residues wherever produced	agricultural solid waste
181	any item used to improve the compost structure and to increase porosity to allow internal air movement	bulking agent
182	weight ratio of carbon to nitrogen	c:n ratio
183	mixture of an organic waste with amendment(s) or bulking agent(s) in the proper proportions to promote aerobic microbial activity and growth and to achieve optimum temperatures	compost mix
184	controlled decomposition of organic matter by micro-organisms, mainly bacteria and fungi, into a humus-like product	composting
185	any item added to the compost mixture that alters the moisture content, C:N ratio, or pH	composting amendment
186	process where fungi digest the carbons not degraded during composting and further stabilize the nutrients	curing

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
187	site where solid waste is finally discharged and deposited	disposal site
188	shall refer to the liquid produced when waste undergo decomposition, and when water percolate through solid waste undergoing decomposition; contaminated liquid that contains dissolved and suspended materials	leachate
189	interim containment of solid waste after generation and prior to collection for ultimate recovery or disposal	storage
190	involves the arrangement of compost mix in long, narrow piles or windrows that are periodically turned to maintain aerobic conditions	windrow composting
191	granular material of mineral composition such as sand, gravel, shell, crushed and uncrushed stone or light weight materials	aggregates
192	the suitable material used to replace other materials removed during construction	backfill
193	the layer of aggregate, soil-treated aggregate, treated soil, or soil aggregate that rests upon the Subbase or if no Subbase, upon the sub-grade.	base course
194	the suitable material used for embankments	borrow
195	removal and disposal of trees, vegetation or other unwanted materials from the ground surface	clearing
196	structure, including supports, erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, a highway, or a railway; having a roadway or track for carrying traffic or other moving loads	bridge
197	application of pressure to aggregates to result in a dense mass free of excessive voids.	compaction
198	structural component of specified thickness. It may consist of one layer or more	course
199	drainage structure that may or may not, directly support and that extends across and beneath a highway street, driveway, alley, arterial, or other public way	culvert
200	product resulting from the mechanical crushing of gravel, with substantially all fragments having at least one face resulting from fracture	crushed gravel
201	removal of water from the road area by the use of culverts, ditches, channels and other several structures	drainage
202	operations connected with excavating and placing embankments with soil, earth or rock	earthwork
203	protection of soil from disclosing by water, wind, or other agent	erosion control
204	act of cutting, digging, or scooping to remove material	excavation
205	determination of the degree of compactness of the soil	field density test
206	the embankment material placed above natural ground line	fill
207	access roads that connect major road arteries to the agricultural production areas where farm produce are being mobilized and transported to the market by the farmers and fishermen	farm to market roads
208	slope of a roadway, channel, or natural ground	grade
209	property of a soil which describes the distribution of size groups	gradation
210	rate of increase or decrease in the level of the land, the slope expressed in percentage	gradient
211	preparation of the sub-grade, in line and elevation, for application of pavement materials including base and surfacing materials	grading
212	removal and disposal of trees, and other unwanted materials below the ground surface	grubbing
213	roadway, which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic	lane roadway
214	form of stone, brick, concrete block, concrete, or other similar building materials that have been bonded together with mortar to form a structure	masonry
215	earth roadway, which one way is a clearly marked lane for vehicular traffic	one lane earth road

Structures		
ID	Questions	Answers
216	gravel roadway, which one way is clearly marked lane for vehicular traffic	one lane gravel road
217	asphalt pavement roadway, which one way is clearly marked lane for vehicular traffic	one lane asphalt pavement road
218	concrete roadway, which one way is clearly marked lane for vehicular traffic	one lane concrete road
219	quarried stone especially selected, graded and placed to prevent erosion and thereby preserve the shape of a surface, slope, or underlying structure	riprap
220	graded portion of a highway between top and side slopes, prepared as a foundation for the pavement structure and shoulder	road bed
221	space/location/site intended to employ traffic consideration for the transport of agricultural products	roadway
222	travel way or crown portion of the roadway intended for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders	road carriageway
223	lateral design width for one lane or two lanes strip of roadway	road carriageway width
224	raised structure of soil, soil aggregate, sand or rock	roadway embankment
225	part of the roadway next to the traveled way or auxiliary lanes that provide lateral support of base and surface courses and is an emergency stopping area for vehicles	road shoulder
226	saving of different existing materials from the projects which are removed and intended to be used in other construction	salvage materials
227	written technical description of materials, equipment, construction systems, standards, and workmanship that, in conjunction with the drawings, detail the requirements for acceptable completion of the work	specifications
228	refer to the bridges, culverts, wall, buildings, foundations, water tanks, transmission towers, cribbing, caissons or coffer dams, other similar features which may be encountered in the work and are classified as structures	structures
229	refers to the layer of the specified or selected materials of designated thickness in a pavement structure immediately above the sub-grade and below the base course	subbase course
230	vehicular and non-vehicular movement along a route such as pedestrians, vehicles, animals, etc.	traffic
231	a widened, unobstructed shoulder area, about 30 meters long, that may be used for emergency purposes or allow slow-moving vehicles to pull out of the carriageway to give passing opportunity to following or incoming vehicles	turn out section
232	roadbed upon which the pavement structures is placed (subgrade)	earth road
233	upper portion of material which act as foundation Subbase course (subgrade)	gravel road
234	concrete pavement roadway, on which two lanes are marked for vehicular traffic	two lane concrete pavement road
235	top surface of the roadbed upon which the pavement is placed (subgrade)	bituminous, concrete road
236	earth roadway, which two(2) ways are marked lanes for vehicular traffic	two lane earth road
237	gravel roadway, which two (2) ways are marked lanes for vehicular traffic	two lane gravel road
238	asphalt pavement roadway, which two ways are marked lanes for vehicular traffic	two lane asphalt pavement road

Materials		
ID	Questions	Answers
1	load or force passing through the axis of rotation	radial load
2	the number of revolutions or hours at a given constant speed that 90 percent of an apparently identical group of bearings will complete or exceed before the first evidence of fatigue develops	rated life
3	the radial load that a ball bearing can withstand for one million revolutions of the inner ring	basic dynamic load rating
4	constant stationary radial load which, if applied to a bearing with rotating inner ring and stationary outer ring, would give the same life as that which the bearing will attain under the actual conditions of load and rotation	equivalent dynamic load
5	the maximum radial load, which corresponds to a calculated contact stress at the center of the most heavily, loaded rolling element/raceway contact	basic static load rating
6	static radial load, if applied, which produces a maximum contact stress equal in magnitude to the maximum contact stress in the actual condition of loading	equivalent static load
7	a mechanical device designed specifically to hold, join, or maintain equilibrium of single or multiple components	fastener
8	an externally threaded fastener designed for insertion through holes in assembled parts, and normally tightened or released by torquing a nut	bolt
9	a block or sleeve having an internal thread designed to assemble with the external thread on a bolt, screw, stud or other threaded part	nut
10	the designation used for the purpose of general identification	nominal size
11	the distance from the intersection of the largest diameter of the head with the bearing surface to the extreme end of the fastener, measured parallel to the axis of the fastener	length of fastener
12	thread which winds in a clockwise and receding direction from the starting end, when viewed from that end	right hand thread
13	a thread which winds in a counterclockwise and receding direction from the starting end, when viewed from that end	left hand thread
14	the specified load which the fastener must withstand without any indication of permanent deformation after the load is released	proof load
15	the distance (in millimeters), measured parallel to the thread axis, between corresponding points on adjacent thread forms in the same axial plane on the same side of the axis	pitch
16	for a straight thread, this is the diameter of the imaginary cylinder bounding the crest of an external thread or the root of an internal thread	major diameter
17	for a straight thread, this diameter is the imaginary cylinder bounding the root of an external thread or the crest of an internal thread	minor diameter
18	for a straight thread, this is the diameter of the imaginary cylinder whose surface passes through the thread profiles in such a way to make the widths of the thread ridge and the thread groove equal	pitch diameter
19	used to join lengths of shafting, which must often be sectionalized for practicability and economy in manufacture and shipping or for purposes of ready installation	couplings
20	couplings which permits the disengagement of the coupled shafts during rotation.	clutches
21	used for the transmission of power from a shaft to hub or vice versa.	splines
22	designed to reduce coupling shock by slipping during the engagement period. They also serve as safety devices by slipping when the torque exceeds their maximum rating.	friction clutch
23	produces its torque by virtue of the centrifugal force of weights pressing against the driving or frictionally driven member.	centrifugal clutch

Materials		
ID	Questions	Answers
24	consists of a frustum of a cone, so fitted to a shaft by means of a feather key that it can be pushed into an opposite engaging surface rigidly attached to the other shaft.	conical friction clutch
25	designed to transmit torque without slip, jaw clutches are the most common	positive clutch
26	used when the shafts are virtually collinear and when they remain in a fixed angular relation with respect to each other (except for angular deflection).	rigid coupling
27	essentially a split and bolted sleeve coupling, proportioned to clamp firmly on the shafts	clamp shaft coupling
28	commonly used in permanent installations for heavy loads and large sizes and particularly for vertical drives, as agitators	flange face coupling
29	designed to connect shafts which are misaligned either laterally or angularly. A secondary benefit is the absorption of impacts due to fluctuations in shaft torque or angular speed.	flexible coupling
30	used to connect shafts with much larger values of misalignment than can be tolerated by the other types of flexible couplings	universal joint
31	multiple keys in the general form of internal and external gear teeth, used to prevent relative rotation of cylindrically fitted machine parts	involute splines
32	are employed in multiple-spline fittings having 4, 6, 10, or 16 splines	square splines
33	synthetic organic material, including cellulose derivatives, with or without the incorporation of fillers, binders, pigments, dyes, which is capable of being shaped	plastics
34	simple unpolymerized form of chemical compound	monomer
35	chemical compound with higher molecular weight consisting of a number of structural units linked together by covalent bonds	polymer
36	polymers consisting of more than one monomer	copolymer
37	non-ionic chemical bond formed by shared electrons	covalent
38	substances that melt on heating and are processed in this state by a variety of extrusion and molding process	thermoplastic
39	substances that cannot be melted and remelted	thermoset
40	temperature at which the plastic can withstand without incurring a change in its physical properties	service temperature
41	belts used to transmit rotary motion and power between two shafts, which lie flat on the face of its corresponding pulley	flat belt
42	wheel having flat or crowned face used to transmit motion and power by means of flat belts	flat belt pulley
43	power transmission device used to transmit power and motion between two shafts consisting of flat belts which ride in flat pulleys	flat belt drive
44	outside diameter of the pulley	pulley diameter
45	stretched-out length of the belt	belt length
46	ratio of the angular velocities of the pulleys making no allowance for slip and creep	speed ratio
47	the linear speed of the belt calculated by multiplying the rpm and the diameter of the driver pulley and to the value of pi	belt speed
48	cylindrical gear whose tooth traces are helices, it transmits rotational motion and power between two parallel axes	helical gear
49	each of the projecting parts of a gear which is intended to ensure, by contact with the teeth of another gear, that one gear turns the other	gear tooth
50	quotient of the circular pitch, expressed in millimeters, to the number π (or the quotient of the diametral pitch, expressed in millimeters, to the number of teeth)	module

Materials		
ID	Questions	Answers
51	quotient of the normal circular pitch (expressed in millimeters) and the number π , where the normal circular pitch is the product of the circular pitch and the cosine of the helix angle	normal module
52	line of intersection of the pitch cylinder by a plane perpendicular to the axis of the gear	pitch circle
53	radial distance between the addendum circle and the pitch circle	addendum
54	circle that bounds the outer ends of the teeth	addendum circle
55	radial distance between the dedendum circle and the pitch circle	dedendum
56	line of intersection of the dedendum cylinder by a plane perpendicular to the axis of the gear	dedendum circle
57	amount by which the dedendum in a given gear exceeds the addendum of its meshing gear	clearance
58	diameter of the pitch circle*	pitch diameter
59	diameter of the addendum circle	addendum diameter
60	diameter of the of the dedendum circle	dedendum diameter
61	radial distance between the addendum circle and the dedendum circle	tooth depth
62	length of the arc of the pitch circle between two consecutive corresponding points of adjacent teeth	circular pitch
63	length of the arc, lying between the tooth traces of two consecutive corresponding flanks of a cylindrical normal helix	normal circular pitch
64	width of the tooth measured along the circular pitch	tooth thickness
65	space between teeth measured along the pitch circle	tooth space
66	difference between the tooth space and the tooth thickness	backlash
67	width over the toothed part of a gear, measured along a straight line generator of the reference cylinder	face width
68	portion of the surface of a tooth lying between the tip surface and the root surface	tooth flank
69	pressure angle at the point where the profile cuts the pitch circle	pressure angle
70	pressure angle at a point on a tooth trace	normal pressure angle
71	curve whose tangents are inclined at a constant angle to the axis of the cylinder	helix
72	in a cylinder on which helix is considered, a helix which is perpendicular to that helix	normal helix
73	acute angle between the tooth trace and the generator of any imaginary cylinder or cone coaxial with a gear whose tooth trace is under consideration	helix angle
74	the line of intersection of a tooth flank with any defined surface cutting the reference surface	tooth profile
75	the line of intersection of a flank with the reference surface	tooth trace
76	a cylindrical gear of which every usable tooth profile is an arc of an involute to a circle	involute cylindrical gear
77	plane curve described by a point on a straight line (the "generating line"), which rolls out without slip on the base circle	involute to a circle
78	sleeve bearing; a cylinder which surrounds the shaft and is filled with some form of fluid lubricant	journal bearing
79	the part of the rotating shaft , axle, roll or spindle that turns in a bearing	journal
80	a medium that supports the shaft preventing metal to metal contact	lubricant
81	keys whose longitudinal sides are parallel with each other	parallel keys
82	keys with a tapered longitudinal section	taper keys

Materials		
ID	Questions	Answers
83	keys with a semi-circular cross-section	woodruff keys
84	long evenly shaped piece of solid metal	bar
85	steel bar with lugs or protrusions called deformations	deformed bar
86	diameter equivalent to the diameter of a plain round bar having the same mass per meter	nominal diameter of deformed bar
87	long hollow cylinder of specified thickness whose nominal size is approximated by the inside diameter	pipe
88	long hollow product of round or any other cross-section whose size is specified by the outside dimensions	tube
89	rolled rectangular section of thickness over 0.15 mm up to 6.0 mm, with sheared, slit or sawn edges	aluminum and aluminum alloy sheet
90	galvanized flat or corrugated metal product cut to the standard or specified length and has a nominal base metal thickness ranging from 0.20 mm to 1.6 mm and a flat width of 760 mm to 1,220 mm	galvanized steel sheet
91	quotient of the load (when the specified permanent elongation occurs in a tensile test) divided by the original cross-sectional area	proof stress
92	term applied to changes in physical and mechanical properties of low carbon steel that occur with the passage of time and adversely affect formability	ageing
93	removal of oxygen which causes oxidation of steel	deoxidation
94	a headed pin of metal used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then by beating or pressing down the plain end so as to make a second head	rivet
95	the diameter of the shank	nominal diameter
96	a type of riveted joint wherein the plates overlap each other and are held together by one or more rows of rivets.	lap joint
97	a type of riveted joint wherein the plates being joined are in the same plane and are joined by means of a cover plate or butt strap which is riveted to both plates by one or more rows of rivets	butt joint
98	spacing between rivet centers	pitch
99	the distance from the edge of the plate to the centerline of the nearest row of rivets	margin
100	allowance in length of rivet in order to turn over or flatten the protruding end	clinch allowance
101	distance between adjacent joint members	chain pitch
102	the diameter of a circle tangent to the curve (called the seating curve) at the bottom of the tooth gap	bottom diameter
103	for a sprocket with an odd number of teeth, it is the distance from the bottom of the tooth gap to that of the nearest opposite tooth gap	caliper diameter
104	it is the diameter over the tips of the teeth	outside diameter
105	an externally threaded fastener capable of being inserted into holes in assembled parts, of mating with preformed internal thread or forming its own thread, and of being tightened or released by torquing the head	screw
106	Used to increase the bearing area thus distributing the fastener load over a large area, particularly on soft materials such as aluminum.	hexagonal flange head
107	For applications where space is restricted making impossible to use a wrench for tightening.	pan head
108	When space is restricted making impossible to use a wrench for tightening, and where a flat surface is required.	flat countersunk head

Materials		
ID	Questions	Answers
109	When space is restricted making impossible to use a wrench for tightening, where a flat surface is required. This type shall be recommended for machine parts that are always disassembled.	oval countersunk head
110	When space is restricted making impossible to use a wrench for tightening and for applications that requires no protruding parts of the machine.	slotted head
111	For applications that require no protruding parts of the machine. The use of this type of setscrew allows easy assembly and disassembly of machine parts	hexagon socket head
112	a cylindrical gear whose tooth traces are straight lines parallel to the axis. Generally, it transmits rotational motion and power between two axes	spur gear
113	each of the projecting parts of a gear which are intended to ensure, by contact with the teeth of another gear, that one of the other gear turns the other	gear tooth
114	used to transmit power between shafts at practically any angle	bevel gear
115	bevel gears whose teeth are straight but the sides are tapered so that they would intersect the axis at a common point called the pitch cone apex if extended inward	straight bevel gears
116	bevel gears having equal numbers of driver and driven gear teeth and operate at axes with right angles	miter gears
117	the portion of the bevel gear tooth near the inner end	toe
118	the portion of the bevel gear tooth near the outer end	heel
119	the angle between an element of the front cone and a plane of rotation	front angle
120	the between an element of the face cone and its axis	face angle
121	the angle between meshing bevel gear axes: also, the sum of the two pitch angles	shaft angle
122	the angle formed between a tooth element and the axis of the bevel gear	root angle
123	the distance along the axis from apex of pitch cone to a locating registering surface on back	pitch apex to back
124	the distance from the crown to the rear of the gear	crown to back
125	the sharp corner forming the outside diameter	crown
126	the diameter and/or plane of rotation surface which is used in locating the gear in the application assembly	mounting surface
127	for assembled bevel gears, the distance from the crossing point of the axes to the registering surface, measured along the gear axis; ideally it should be identical to the apex to back	mounting distance
128	the distance along an element of the back cone from the apex to the pitch circle	back cone distance
129	the angle of a cone whose elements are tangent to a sphere containing a trace of the pitch circle	back cone
130	the angle between an element of the back cone and the plane of rotation	back angle
131	the distance from the end of the tooth to the pitch apex	cone distance
132	the angle formed between an element of the pitch cone and the bevel gear axis, it is the half angle of the pitch cone	pitch angle
133	high density fiberboard that has been specially treated with drying oil, petroleum derivatives or other compounds stabilized by baking or heating, and generally intended for the use where moisture resistance is required.	tempered fiberboard
134	A high density fiberboard without subsequent treatment generally intended for interior use	standard fiberboard
135	A hardboard without any factory-applied finish.	plain
136	High density fiberboard with a smooth surface on one side and a screen impression on the other side.	smooth one side

Materials		
ID	Questions	Answers
137	flexible machine element used to transmit motion and power between two shafts, the cross section of which is shaped roughly like a regular trapezoid outlined by the base, sides and top of the belt	v belt
138	wheel with one or more grooved rims used to transmit motion and power by means of one or more V-belts	v pulley
139	power transmission device, which consists of one or more V-belts, mounted on two or more V-pulleys	v belt drive
140	type of plywood intended for outdoor or marine uses, also known as Type I	exterior plywood
141	surface of the plywood showing veneer of higher grade than that of the back side	face
142	plywood faced with a material other than wood, such as metal or plastic	face plywood
143	panel made of consolidated ligno-cellulosic fibers with the primary bond derived from their inherent adhesive properties and/or the addition of resin or other materials	fiberboard
144	consist essentially of an inorganic hydraulic binder or a calcium silicate binder formed by the chemical reaction of a siliceous material and a calcareous material reinforced by organic fibers and/or inorganic synthetic fibers	fiber cement flat sheets
145	type of plywood intended for inside use, having limited moisture resistance	interior plywood
146	side board made up of well machined lumber strips properly dried and glued together	lumber core
147	ply board; plywood made up of face/back veneer, crossboard core veneer and well composed kiln dried lumber core	lumber core plywood
148	sheet of plywood	panel
149	board principally made from wood chips and formed by hot press process with adhesive	particle board
150	stratum or layer used in referring to the successive layers of veneer in a panel	ply
151	assembled product made of layers of veneers and/or lumber core held together by an adhesive, the chief characteristics of which is the alternate cross layers, distributing the longitudinal wood strength	plywood
152	Hardboard which has a pattern impressed on one surface, e.g. simulating some other materials such as leather, sawali, wood grain, bark, diamond, fine weave, and others	decorative
153	Usually S1S hardboard with holes punched or drilled at the factory for use with various fixtures to provide decorative wall-mounted storage facilities or which may be used for acoustic purposes.	perforated
154	High density fiberboard with smooth surfaces on both sides.	smooth two sides

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
1	ratio of the total dry weight (moisture content of 14%) of the fiber extracted to the potential fiber content of abaca tuxies, expressed in percent	stripping efficiency
2	difference between the potential fiber content of abaca tuxies and dry weight (moisture content of 14%) of the actual fiber extracted using abaca stripper, expressed in percent	extraction loss
3	refers to the physical properties such as tensile strength, length, color and texture (fineness and coarseness) of fibers extracted	fiber quality
4	indicator of the quality or the characteristics of the physical property of a fiber	grade
5	fresh weight of the output fiber extracted from the abaca stripper per unit time, kg/h	output capacity
6	distance between the horizontal supporting plane surface and the horizontal plane touching the uppermost part of the stripping machine	overall height

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
7	distance between the vertical planes at the right angles to the median plane of the abaca stripper and touching its front and rear extremities	overall length
8	distance between the vertical planes parallel to the median plane of the machine, each plane touching the outermost point of the stripper on its respective side	overall width
9	summation of the weight of extracted fiber using manual or mechanical abaca stripper and unextracted fiber manually obtained	potential fiber content
10	preliminary operation of the machine to make various adjustments prior to the conduct of test until the operation is stable	running-in period
11	ratio of fresh weight of fiber extracted and the total fresh weight of input abaca tuxies to the abaca stripper, expressed in percent	potential fiber recovery
12	long and slender natural filament of abaca plant	abaca fiber
13	part of abaca plant which consist of several layers of leaf sheath	abaca stalk
14	mechanical device used for extracting primary fibers by scraping action from blade and stripping block	abaca stripper
15	method that uses bolo to partially cut (leaving the upper layer 1 mm to 2 mm thick uncut) crosswise the middle of the inner portion of the leaf sheath to be able to extract the tuxies	bacnis method
16	the outer layer of abaca leaf sheath which contains the primary fiber	tuxy
17	method that uses tuxying knife to thrust one side of the leaf sheath and make a cut between the upper and the inner portions of the material to be able to extract the tuxies	locnit method
18	soft tissue or non-fibrous material attached to the fiber	parenchymatous material
19	extracting the fiber from abaca tuxies using abaca stripper	stripping
20	part of the abaca stripper that provides friction and where raw materials are being locked in position during fiber extraction	stripping block
21	separating the outer layer from inner layer of leaf sheath which is at most 1.8 mm of abaca leaf sheath either by locnit method (using tuxying knife) or bacnis method (using bolo)	tuxying
22	metal plate, non-serrated or serrated, that provides stripping action	stripping knife
23	ratio of the actual and the theoretical heating value of fuel, expressed in percent	burning efficiency
24	ratio of the actual and the theoretical heating value of fuel, expressed in percent	furnace efficiency
25	heat absorbed by a unit mass of a material at its boiling point in order to convert the material into a gas without temperature change	latent heat of vaporization
26	heat absorbed or evolved by a substance during a change of temperature that is not accompanied by a change of state	sensible heat
27	ratio of actual and theoretical heat supplied by the fuel to the furnace, expressed in percent	heating system efficiency
28	organic materials used as renewable source of energy like wood chips, corncobs and rice hulls, etc.	biomass
29	enclosed structure for intense heating by fire using any biomass like woodchips, corncobs and rice hulls as fuel	biomass furnace
30	fire resistant surface located at the heating chamber of the biomass furnace	hearth
31	materials to be processed (i.e. dried, burned, melted, etc.) using biomass furnace	workload
32	framework of metal bars or fire bricks used to hold biomass fuel in furnace for more efficient combustion	grate

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
33	ratio of the weight of the input biomass materials less unshredded biomass materials, to the total weight of the input biomass materials to the shredder, expressed in percent	shredding efficiency
34	weight of biomass material fed into the shredder, expressed in kilogram per hour	input capacity
35	biomass material that is not totally cut into strips	unshredded
36	machine used to cut biomass materials into strips	biomass shredder
37	part of a shredding machine which is used to cut or sliced twigs or small branches of trees into small and uniform sizes called chips	chipping section
38	part of the biomass shredder where the biomass materials to be cut are loaded	hopper
39	electric motor or internal combustion engine used to drive the biomass shredder	prime mover
40	thin slice of material with thickness of about 4 mm	chip
41	chipper; size reduction machine either power or manually operated which is used to cut or slice root crops or banana into small thin pieces called chips	chipping machine
42	amount of material that can be processed per unit time, kg/h	chipping capacity
43	cutting rotor; devices intended to slice the crop into chips with reasonable consistency within a range of optional settings	cutterhead
44	opening through which chipped material is thrown out	discharge chute
45	type of chipping machine with knives mounted radially with the cutting edges describing a plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation	flywheel type
46	component intended to provide protection for the operator or bystander from injury	guard
47	knives on cylindrical mountings such that the cutting edges of the knives are essentially parallel to the axis of rotation	drum type
48	fibrous covering of a coconut fruit comprising of 30% fiber and 70% parenchymatous cells	coconut husk
49	slender and elongated fibrous materials extracted from coconut husk	coconut coir
50	fine and powder-like particles parenchymatous cells that are extracted from the coconut husk	coconut peat
51	machine to crush matured coconut husk through impact or beating action to separate coco fiber and coconut peat from the husk	coconut coir decorticator
52	ratio of the weight of the input coconut husk partially and totally undecorticated coconut husk to the total weight of the input coconut husk to the decorticator, expressed in percent	decorticating efficiency
53	refers to the physical and morphological (e.g. tensile strength, maturity, color, fiber length and cleanliness) properties of fibers extracted	coir quality
54	portion of the coconut husk that is partially crushed and totally crushed	undecorticated
55	container where oven-dried samples are cooled without affecting its moisture content	desiccators
56	quantity of crude oil that the expeller can extract per unit of time, expressed in kilogram per hour	crude oil production rate
57	amount of input test material free of foreign matter expressed as percentage of the total weight of the sample	purity
58	copra residue that pass through the expeller barrel together with the crude oil but is filtered by the perforated screen placed at the entrance of the crude oil chute	wet copra meal
59	permit a final adjustment of pressure and capacity in order to correct variations in the raw material and to secure the lowest possible oil content of the copra meal residue	choke
60	dried coconut meat from which oil is extracted	copra
61	residue collected after extracting oil from milled copra	copra meal

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
62	freshly extracted coconut oil containing moisture, fiber, resins, colors, etc. from copra	crude oil
63	barrel or cage consists of a heavy cradle-type frame into which flat steel bars are set edgewise around the periphery, therefore parallel to the worm shaft functioning as a screen	expeller barrel
64	part of the oil expeller where the extraction process occurs	extraction chamber
65	motor-driven extrusion type machine capable of extracting crude oil from copra for use in cooking, soapmaking, or as ingredient in other foods such as baked or fried goods	oil expeller
66	a kind of a screw which has the double task of conveying the raw material through the pressure chamber formed by the barrel, and at the same time of exerting a pressure on it	worm shaft
67	ratio of the total weight of damaged parchment coffee to the total weight of sample, expressed in percentage	mechanically damaged parchment coffee
68	ratio of the total weight of the parchment coffee that comes out to the pulp discharge to the total input weight of coffee cherry to the pulper, expressed in percentage	separation loss
69	ratio of total weight of parchment coffee collected at all outlets to the total coffee cherry input to the machine, expressed in percentage	pulping efficiency
70	ratio between the total weight of parchment coffee collected at the main outlet to the total weight of input coffee cherry to the machine, expressed in percentage	pulping recovery
71	ratio of the total weight of unpulped coffee cherry to the total input weight of coffee cherry to the pulper, expressed in percentage	unpulped loss
72	ratio of the total weight of the parchment coffee that fell around the base of coffee pulper to the total coffee cherry input to the machine, expressed in percentage by weight	scattering loss
73	machine to remove and separate the soft pulp of ripe coffee cherry without making any damage to the parchment coffee	coffee pulper
74	ripened fruits of coffee shrubs	coffee cherry
75	thread like component of rotating cylinder of the pulping chamber	flute
76	angle of inclination of the rubber coated flutes	flute inclination
77	process of removing and separating the skin and pulp of coffee cherry	pulping
78	slimy layer found between the pulp and adhering to the parchment	mucilage
79	endocarp of the coffee cherry, lies between the fleshy part (or pulp) of the cherry and coffee bean	parchment
80	final output product when the coffee cherry has undergone pulping process	parchment coffee
81	part of machine where parchment coffee are collected	main parchment coffee outlet
82	part of machine where pulps are collected	pulp outlet
83	red or green thin fleshy outer layer of the coffee cherry	pulp
84	cleaner that uses air to separate lower density material from the corn kernels/corn grits such as floured corn, germ and bran	aspirator
85	ratio of the weight (kg) of the corn kernels, to its volume (m3)	bulk density
86	shelled corn kernels where the germ and pericarp have been removed	degerminated corn kenels
87	weight of the corn kernels fed into the corn mill per unit of time	feed rate
88	impurity; any matter which is not corn kernels/corn grits or fragment of corn kernels/corn grits sand, gravel, dirt, pebbles, stones, lumps of earth, clay, mud, weeds and other crop seeds	foreign matter

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
89	equipment with definite shaking motion used to sort the size of the milled materials using standard screen sieves	laboratory sieve shaker
90	quantity of corn kernels that the corn mill can process to produce corn grits per unit of time	milling capacity
91	auxiliary device of the corn mill that removes foreign material	precleaner
92	oscillating screen; wire mesh or perforated metal sheet, moving in back-and-forth direction, permitting smaller particles to fall through the openings and larger particles to remain on top	sifter
93	“tahop”; coarse powder from outer covering of the corn kernel removed during the milling process	bran
94	refers to corn grit # 20 and # 24, floured corn, germ and bran	by-product
95	ratio of the weight of by-products, to the total weight of corn kernel input, expressed in percent	by-product recovery
96	shelled corn of either dent or flint varieties	corn kernels
97	milled corn kernels where the outer covering and germs have been removed and with particle size of not less than 0.86 mm	corn grits
98	milled corn kernels with particle size between 1.8 mm to 2.0 mm	grit #10
99	milled corn kernels with particle size between 1.5 mm to 1.7 mm	grit #12
100	milled corn kernels with particle size between 1.2 mm to 1.4 mm	grit #14
101	milled corn kernels with particle size between 1.10 mm to 1.19 mm	grit #16
102	milled corn kernels with particle size between 0.86 mm to 1.09 mm	grit #18
103	rewetting of dried corn kernels to about 18% to 22% moisture content and tempering it to make the pericarp and the germ more pliable and easier to remove	conditioning
104	equipment used to produce corn grits using the dry milling process	corn mill
105	machine used to remove the germ and pericarp from the corn kernel	degerminator
106	ratio of the weight of degerminated corn kernel sample, to the initial weight of the sample, expressed in percent	degerminator efficiency
107	process of reducing the corn kernels into pieces of grits, germ and pericarp with or without conditioning	dry milling
108	finer; “tiktik”; fine powder by-product of corn milling process	floured corn
109	“sungu”; embryo of the kernel removed during the degermination process	germ
110	corn grit by-product with particle size between 0.70 mm to 0.85 mm	grit #20
111	corn grit by-product with particle size smaller than 0.70 mm	grit #24
112	refers to corn grit # 10, #12, #14, #16, and # 18	main product
113	ratio of the weight of corn grits, to the total weight of corn kernel input, expressed in percent	main product recovery
114	amount of moisture in the corn kernels expressed as percent of the total weight of the sample, wet basis	moisture content
115	major component of the corn mill used to reduce corn kernels into corn grits.	roller mill
116	actual rate of being able to harvest corn in a given area per unit of time	actual field capacity
117	(Zea mays); cereal grass belonging to the Poaceae family	corn
118	fruit of the corn plant with husk	corn ear
119	machine attached to the side of tractor designed for picking corn	single-row side-mounted corn picker

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
120	measures the ability of the corn picker to deliver the harvested corn ear to the collecting bin	conveyance efficiency
121	ratio of the actual field capacity and theoretical field capacity, expressed in percent	field efficiency
122	measures the ability of the corn picker to harvest the corn ear from the corn stalk through snapping and stripping action	picking efficiency
123	maximum yield per unit area	potential yield
124	computed rate of harvested corn in a given area per unit time	theoretical field capacity
125	longitudinal dimension of a roll in right angle to the diameter	width
126	part of the corn picker that pulls the corn stalk downward thereby, stripping the corn ear during operation	snapping rolls
127	direct the stalks of the corn plant to the snapping rolls	stalk guide rod
128	part of the corn picker that prevents the corn stalk from bending and separate the corn ear from the stalk	stripper plate
129	type of fuel from living organisms such as plants, animals and their by-products	biomass fuel
130	total percent of ginger tea (instant “salabat”) loss based on the recovered product	cooking losses
131	quantity of juice that the crystallizer can cook per unit of time, expressed in kilogram per hour	cooking rate
132	ratio between the total weight of recovered ginger tea (instant “salabat”) and the weight of sugar added to the input juice, expressed in percentage	cooking recovery
133	principal factor which indicates the uniformity of ginger tea (instant “salabat”)	fineness modulus
134	refers to the physical and chemical properties of the product, instant “salabat”	ginger tea quality
135	weight of input juice per batch, expressed in kilogram	holding capacity
136	type of fuel used in cooking ginger juice	liquified petroleum gas
137	length of time measured from the time the burner is turned on until it is turned off	operating time
138	main source of heat used in cooking ginger juice	burner
139	machine that cooks ginger juice to produce ginger tea (instant “salabat”)	crystallizer
140	part of the crystallizer where ginger juice are being loaded for cooking operation	cooking basin
141	crystallized form of ginger from its juice	ginger tea (instant “salabat”)
142	component of the crystallizer that is used in stirring to attain the desired consistency of the mixture to produce ginger tea (instant “salabat”)	paddle
143	volume of air in cubic meters delivered to the mass of dehusked corn per minute	airflow rate
144	corn kernels which are heat damaged, weather damaged, sprouted or distinctly damaged by insects, water, fungi and/or any other means	damaged kernels
145	mean temperature of the air to be used for drying the dehusked corn, measured at a number of points practicably as close to its entry to the drying bed	drying air temperature
146	maximum capacity that the dehusked corn dryer can dry to meet the desired moisture content	drying capacity
147	total amount of fuel consumed divided by the total drying time, expressed in kg/h	fuel consumption
148	ratio of the average percent moisture content removed from the dehusked corn to drying time, expressed in percent per hour	moisture reduction rate
149	pressure build-up in the plenum chamber to maintain uniform distribution of air flow through the dehusked corn mass, expressed in mmH ₂ O	static pressure

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
150	ear corn; corn-on-cob; unshelled fruit of the corn plant where the husk has been removed mechanically or manually	dehusked corn
151	refers to the leafy outer/protective covering of an ear of corn as it grows on the plant	husk
152	device for removing excess moisture from the ear of corn without husk, generally by forced or natural convection with or without addition of heat	dehusked corn dryer
153	blower; air moving device that is used to force heated air through the mass of materials to be dried at the desired air flow rate and pressure	fan
154	difference between the maximum and the minimum moisture content randomly sampled after drying	moisture gradient
155	chamber wherein air pressure is developed for uniform distribution of the heated air through the material to be dried	plenum
156	any device that is used to avoid human accident and/or damage to the parts and components of the dryer during the operation and automatically shuts-off the operation of the dryer in case of malfunction	safety device
157	part of the energy per unit time that is imparted by the fan to the air by increasing its total pressure from the inlet to the outlet	air power
158	angle measured between the air inlet and the lower camber of the fan/blower	angle of attack
159	when the air flow/movement produces by fan/blower starts to reverse direction	back-flow
160	ratio between the hub diameter and the fan/blower wheel diameter	hub-tip ratio
161	ratio between the lift force and the drag force on fan/blower blades during operation	lift-drag ratio
162	tube that is being connected to a manometer and is being used to measure the static and total force of air in the testing duct of fan/blower	pitot tube
163	part of the energy per unit time that is imparted by the fan/blower to the air in overcoming static pressure from the inlet to the outlet	static air power
164	conical structure or orifice rings that are being used at the end of testing duct of fan/blower to enable variation in air volumetric flow rate	throttling device
165	sum of the static and velocity pressure	total pressure
166	point in the duct at which measurement using pitot tube shall be done	traverse point
167	pressure along the line of the flow that result from the air flowing through the duct	velocity pressure
168	shape of a wing or blade of a propeller, rotor, or turbine or sails as seen in cross section	airfoil
169	asymmetry between the top and the bottom curves of an airfoil in cross-section	camber
170	force cause by friction which slows down the movement of an object	drag
171	structure mounted on the inlet and/or outlet part of fan/blower for safety purpose	fan/blower guard
172	sum of all the forces on a body that force it to move perpendicular to the direction of flow	lift
173	side of the fan/blower blade where the air comes in contact with at entry	leading edge
174	side of the fan/blower blade that is usually pointed and where the deflection of air occurs	trailing edge
175	rotating device with blades projecting from a hub	rotor
176	any revolving vane or vanes used for producing currents of air	fan/blower wheel
177	weight of feed ingredients fed into the feed mixer per unit time, expressed in kilogram per hour.	mixing rate
178	statistical representation of the precision of distribution of feed ingredients	coefficient of variation of salt content
179	mathematical average of the samples taken from the feed mixed	mean
180	statistical measurement of dispersion or variation in distribution of feed ingredients	standard deviation

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
181	meal type, pellets or crumble type of food that are mixed from various raw materials and additive	feeds
182	machine used to mix uniformly the feed ingredients	feed mixer
183	statistical representation of the precision of distribution of feed ingredients	coefficient of variation
184	the method or extent of extracting (by retting or decorticating) the fiber from the leaves	cleaning
185	principal factor which determine the grade of a fiber	color
186	distance between the outermost points along the cylinder base axis	cylinder length
187	equivalent linear speed of the cylinder tip when running at normal operating speed	cylinder peripheral speed
188	elasticity or stretch of a fiber before rupture	elongation
189	distance between the scraper block/breaker block and blades in order to separate fiber elements from the non-fiber elements of the plant	effective allowance
190	outside diameter generated by the outermost point of the cylinder decorticating elements	effective cylinder diameter
191	ratio of the amount between the total weight of the fiber extracted to the total amount of fiber content on a dry basis	extraction efficiency
192	number of persons needed in the operation of the fiber decorticator	labor requirement
193	properties of the fiber which deal with its anatomical characteristics such as length, diameter, lumen and wall thickness	morphological properties
194	dry weight of the fiber at 13-14% moisture content extracted per unit time*	output capacity
195	inherent strength and behavior of fibers under applied force which determines the mechanical serviceability or usefulness in commerce such as tensile strength, cleaning and color	physical properties
196	sum of the weights of collected decorticated fiber and all losses	total decorticating input
197	slender and greatly elongated natural filament of fiber plant	fiber
198	decorticator; mechanical device used for extracting fibers by crushing, beating and scraping actions effected by the rotating cylinder with equally spaced blades and breaker or scraper block	fiber decorticator
199	breaker block; part of the decorticator where raw materials are beaten up and crushed	scraper block
200	ratio of the weight of the fresh chopped materials collected at all outlets, to the total fresh weight of the input of the chopper, expressed in percent	chopping efficiency
201	any crop used as silage, soilage or animal feed, usually mixed with fermenting agents	forage
202	part of the forage chopper where the forage to be chopped are loaded	feeding table
203	type of forage chopper where the chopped materials are blown up through the blow-up pipe	blow-up type
204	knives on cylindrical mountings such that the cutting edges of the knives are essentially parallel to the axis of rotation	cylinder cutterhead
205	cylindrical roll generally with protrusions or flutes, used to gather, compress and advance the crop into the cutterhead	feedroll
206	knives mounted essentially radially with the cutting edges describing a plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation	flywheel cutterhead
207	machine used to cut the crop into short parallel lengths	forage chopper
208	type of forage chopper where the chopped materials are dropped down to the bottom of machine	let-fall type

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
209	forage chopper which uses a feeding mechanism consisting of four or more feed rolls to partially orient and advance the crop at a consistent rate into the cutting mechanism	precision-cut forage chopper
210	forage chopper without a distinct feeding mechanism, usually employing flails to impact-cut and chop crop directly into shorter pieces	random-cut forage chopper
211	forage chopper which uses a feeding mechanism consisting of two feed rolls, or other means such as an auger, to advance the crop to the cutting mechanism	semi-precision-cut forage chopper
212	shear bar; fixed plate providing a stationary edge against which the cutterhead knives shear the crop	stationary knife
213	type of forage chopper where the chopped materials are thrown away to the front area of the machine	throw-away type
214	heat utilization efficiency; ratio of the total heat utilized to vaporize moisture in the material, to the amount of heat added to the drying air, expressed in percent	drying efficiency
215	amount of water removed per unit of time, expressed in kilogram per hour	drying rate
216	ratio of the total heat utilized for drying, to the heat available in the fuel expressed in percent	drying system efficiency
217	total amount of heat utilized to vaporize moisture in the material, expressed in kJ/kg of water	heat utilization
218	ripened ovary or ovaries of a seed-bearing plant that are edible, usually sweet and in fleshy form	fruit
219	device for removing excess moisture from the fruits, generally by forced or natural convection with or without addition of heat	fruit dryer
220	ratio of vapor pressure of water in the product to the water vapor pressure of pure water at the same temperature.	water activity
221	device used for milling which consists of rotating hammer(s) and a heavy perforated screen at the bottom	hammer mill
222	ratio of the average size of input to the average size of the product	reduction ratio
223	furnace efficiency; ratio of the heat supplied by the burner/furnace, to the heat released by the fuel	burner efficiency
224	ratio of the heat released by the fuel, to the theoretical heat available from the fuel	combustion efficiency
225	source of energy which includes petroleum-based fuels such as kerosene, gasoline, diesel oil and bunker fuel oil	conventional energy source
226	grains which are heat damaged, weather damaged, sprouted or distinctly damaged by insects, water, fungi and/or any other means	damaged grains
227	load capacity; continuous flow dryer: weight of grain in the dryer after a period of stable operation batch type dryer: weight of grain required to fill the dryer at the input moisture content	grain holding capacity
228	palay which are light green and chalky with soft texture	immature grains
229	source of energy that includes non-petroleum based fuels such as biomass and solar energy	non-conventional energy source
230	ratio of the weight of grains that fell out from the machine during the drying operation, to the weight of the total grain input to the dryer, expressed in percent	scattered grains
231	temporarily holding the grain between the drying passes, allowing the moisture content in the center of the grain and that on the surface of the grain to equalize	tempering
232	mechanical grain dryer wherein the grain in fixed volume is held in the drying chamber in batches until the grain reaches the desired moisture content	batch type

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
233	shallow bed batch type dryer wherein a fixed volume of grain is held stationary in a horizontal grain holding bin	flat bed type
234	batch type dryer equipped to circulate and/or mixed fixed volume of grain during the drying operation	recirculating type
235	columnar type; batch type dryer wherein a fixed volume of grain is held stationary in a vertical grain holding bin	vertical bin type
236	dryer in which the material being dried moves through the drying chamber in a substantially continuous stream and is discharged without being recirculated	continuous flow dryer
237	parallel flow type; continuous flow dryer wherein the product being dried moves in the same direction as drying air	concurrent flow type
238	continuous flow dryer wherein the grain being dried move in one direction and the drying air moves in the opposite direction	counter-flow type
239	continuous flow dryer wherein the flow of air is transverse to the direction of flow of the grain being dried	cross-flow type
240	continuous flow dryer wherein the drying bin is similar to columnar drying bin except that it includes louvers causing mixing to occur as the grain flows through the system	mixing type
241	continuous flow dryer wherein the grains in the drying bin flows through the column in a straight path	non-mixing type
242	grains which show signs of fissures or fractures or splinters	cracked grain
243	dryer in which the products of combustion come into direct contact with the product being dried	direct fired dryer
244	dryer in which the products of combustion do not come in contact with the products being dried	indirect fired dryer
245	device used to collect dust (i.e. consist of aspiration fan, cyclone, etc.)	dust collecting system
246	device for removing excess moisture from the grain, generally by forced or natural convection with or without addition of heat	grain dryer
247	grain or a fraction of grain with its length equal to or greater than eight-tenth (8/10) of the average length of the whole grain	head rice
248	device used to remove grain moisture by forcing heated air through the grain mass until the desired moisture content is attained	heated-air mechanical grain dryer
249	mechanical grain dryer wherein grain is passed intermittently in cycles or stages through a drying chamber either by mechanical means or by gravity with subsequent cooling and tempering until the grain reaches the desired moisture content	multi-pass dryer
250	the weight of the threshed grain collected from the main grain outlet per unit time	actual capacity
251	threshed grain with 100% purity exclusive of the empty grains and other impurities	clean threshed grain
252	clearance between cylinder threshing elements and concave component	concave clearance
253	an iron grill frame partly surrounding the cylinder on which the threshing elements rubs, shear and/or impact the cut plants	concave component
254	the corrected capacity of the thresher at 20% grain moisture content (wet basis), grain-straw ratio of 0.55 and 100% purity	corrected capacity
255	grain content; the ratio of the weight of the grains present in the panicles, to the total weight of the grain and straw in the same sample	grain-straw ratio

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
256	semi-circular shaped wire mesh or bar grate covering the lower portion of the threshing chamber which causes the grains to separate from the panicles	lower concave
257	the weight of the threshed grains collected at the grain outlet	threshing output
258	sum of the weights of collected threshed grains and all threshing losses	total grain input
259	a semi-circular shaped grate at the upper portion of the threshing cylinder with louvers which assist threshing and axial movement of the straw	upper concave
260	throw-in type of thresher which allows the cut plants to move in a helical manner around the threshing cylinder with a net effect of moving the material axially between the feeding and discharge outlets	axial flow thresher
261	ratio of the weight of grains blown with the chaff by the thresher fan, to the weight of the total grain input of the thresher, expressed in percent	blower loss
262	empty grains and crushed straw being discharged from the threshing chamber	chaff
263	concave component; iron grill frame partially or fully surrounding the cylinder on which the threshing elements rubs, shear and/or impact the cut plants	concave grate
264	type of thresher wherein the panicles of the cut plants are fed into the threshing chamber while the stalks are mechanically or manually held during the threshing operation	hold-on thresher
265	grains that were broken and/or dehulled (partially or fully) as a result of threshing operation	mechanically damaged grain
266	machine used to detach and separate the palay from the panicles	mechanical rice thresher
267	paddy; rice; rough rice; unhulled grain of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L., that is, grain with the hull/husk	palay
268	type of threshing cylinder wherein spikes or pegs are attached on the periphery of the cylinder in tandem or in helical arrangements	peg-tooth cylinder
269	type of threshing cylinder wherein threshing is done between bar-like protrusions in parallel orientation laid on the periphery of the cylinder and stationary bars built into or attached to the concave grate	rasp-bar cylinder
270	engine speed indicated in revolutions per minute (rpm) of the engine shaft as specified by the engine manufacturer for operation at nominal continuous load	rated engine speed
271	cut plants length measured from the point of cut to the tip of the panicle	straw length
272	grains that are detached from the panicles by the thresher inclusive of mature, immature, and damaged grains	threshed grain
273	threshing chamber; part of the thresher where the grains are detached and separated from the panicles	threshing unit
274	threshing drum; part of the threshing unit that rotates about an axis and it is equipped with either pegs, rasp bars, or wire loops on its periphery	threshing cylinder
275	ratio of the weight of the threshed grains collected at all outlets, to the total grain input of the thresher, expressed in percent	threshing efficiency
276	attachments of the threshing cylinder such as pegtooth, wire-loop and rasp-bar that detaches the grains from the panicles	threshing element
277	ratio of the weight of the threshed grains collected at the main grain outlet, to the weight of the total grain input of the thresher, expressed in percent	threshing recovery
278	throw-in type of thresher wherein cut plants are fed between the rotating cylinder and stationary concave and the threshed materials/straws are discharged out of the threshing chamber tangentially	through flow thresher
279	type of thresher which detaches the grains by feeding the cut plants into the machine	throw-in thresher

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
280	ratio of the weight of grains that remained in the panicles of the plants fed into the threshing chamber, to the weight of total grain input of the thresher, expressed in percent	unthreshed loss
281	type of threshing cylinder wherein wires of the same arc and size are attached on the periphery of the cylinder in tandem arrangement with or without the threshing concave	wire-loop cylinder
282	longitudinal bran layers remaining in the dorsal grooves after milling	bran streaks
283	“binlid”; small pieces or particles of grains that pass through a sieve with round perforations of 1.4 mm in diameter	brewer's rice
284	extent or degree by which the bran layer and germ have been removed	milling degree
285	rice grain from which the hull, the germ, and the bran layers have been completely removed	overmilled rice
286	rice grain from which the hull, the germ, the outer bran layers and the greater part of the inner bran layers have been removed but part of the lengthwise streaks of the bran layers may still be present on 15% to 40% of the sample grains	regular milled rice
287	rice grain from which the hull, the germ, the outer bran layer, and the greater part of the inner bran layer have been removed, but part of the lengthwise streaks of the bran layer may still be present on more than 40 % of the sample grains	undermilled rice
288	rice grain from which the hull, the germ, the outer bran layers, and the greater part of the inner bran layer have been removed, but part of the lengthwise streaks of the bran layers may still be present on less than 15% of the sample grains	well-milled rice
289	outer layer of the brown rice consisting of the aleurone cells covering the endosperm of the rice grain*	bran
290	grains that break in the process of milling which have a size of less than eight-tenth (8/10) of the average length of whole grain	broken grains
291	type of micromill with milling capacity of 50 kg/h to less than 100 kg/h	household model
292	friction type rice mill performing simultaneous hulling and whitening operations and having a milling capacity of 50-250 kg/h	micromill
293	grains obtained after the removal of hull and bran	milled rice
294	ratio of the weight of grains that do not break in the process of milling and with a size of eight-tenth (8/10) or more of the whole grain to the total weight of milled rice, percent	percent head rice
295	outermost rough covering of the palay grain (palea and lemma) consisting of the empty glumes, floral glumes and awn	rice hull
296	type of micromill with input capacity of 100-250 kg/h	village model
297	method of grain moisture determination based on actual extraction of water either by convection heating (oven method) or distillation	primary method
298	method of grain moisture determination based on some characteristics of the grain sample such as electrical resistance and capacitance which are related to moisture content and must be periodically calibrated against an official primary method	secondary method
299	quantity of juice that the extractor can obtain per unit of time, expressed in kilogram per hour	extraction rate
300	refers to the physical and chemical properties of juice extracted	juice quality
301	ratio of the extracted juice and the total weight of the input crop, expressed in percent	juice recovery
302	residues of the test materials after juice extraction	meal
303	initial moisture content of the crop	potential juice content
304	part of the multicrop juice extractor where juice extraction takes place	extracting chamber

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
305	total amount of extracted juice collected based on the extraction losses, expressed in percentage	extraction recovery
306	aqueous liquid expressed or extracted from crops cells or tissues	juice
307	machine capable of extracting the juice of different crops	multicrop juice extractor
308	indicates the uniformity of grind in the resultant product	fineness
309	time required to empty the hopper from full load per trial	input time
310	ratio between the amount of acceptable ground/milled product and the total milling recovery, expressed in percentage	milling efficiency
311	ratio between the total amount of ground/milled product recovered and the total input materials, expressed in percentage	milling recovery
312	refers to the fineness of the ground/milled product	quality
313	free of openings that allow the entry or passage of moisture	sealed
314	part of the machine where the ground/milled products are being discharged	collecting bin
315	part of the machine (usually made of cheesecloth) where the small or powdered solids are being separated and protected from the air	cyclone
316	finely ground or powdered foodstuffs from grains or other starchy plant foods used mainly in baking	flour
317	an ingredient (as condiment, spice or herb) added to food primarily to enhance its flavor	food seasoning
318	part of the multicrop micromill where milling/grinding takes place	milling chamber
319	machine that grinds dried product meal of various crops into finer particles suitable for the purpose of food seasoning or as flour	multicrop micromill
320	It consists of two roughed plates, one stationary and the other rotating. The material is reduced by crushing and shears	attrition mill
321	crop condition stored not more than 2 days after harvest	freshly harvested
322	quantitative efficiency of the machine in cleaning and peeling crops, expressed in percent	machine efficiency
323	materials that are damaged (i.e. bruises/scratched, broken, sliced, etc.) as a result of washing and peeling operation, expressed in percent	mechanically damaged materials
324	practically free from dirt, stains, other foreign materials or absence of caked dirt on the rhizome or between segments of the rhizome and other crops	clean
325	machine that peels outer skin, or cleans and removes undesirable debris of ginger rhizomes, sweet potato, potato, arrow root, radish and carrot	multicrop washer-peeler
326	horizontally elongated subterranean stem, which forms roots on the lower side and shoots on the upper side of the nodes	rhizome
327	washing-peeling capacity; the amount of washed and peeled crops per unit time during the actual washing-peeling operation time, expressed in kilogram per hour	effective capacity
328	a cylinder encased in a water container and rotating in a horizontal axis where crops are being loaded for the washing and peeling operation	washing drum assembly
329	cylindrical container that holds the water and washing drum assembly	water container
330	kernel which shows signs of fissures or fractures	cracked kernel
331	edible part of peanut	kernel
332	ratio of the weight of kernel to the weight of the pod, expressed as percent	kernel-pod ratio
333	outlet at which shelled kernel move out of the machine	main kernel outlet

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
334	difference between the percent cracked kernel taken before and after the shelling operation	net cracked kernel
335	pod being left with kernels in it after shelling	partially-shelled pod
336	unbroken shell with kernel inside	pod
337	outlet at which shells come out of the machine in case of the machine with blower(s)	shell outlet
338	shelled kernel received at all outlet with respect to the total kernel input expressed as percentage by weight	shelling efficiency
339	ratio of the weight of the kernel collected at the main kernel outlet to the total kernel input expressed as percentage by weight	shelling recovery
340	sum of the weight of kernel collected from the main kernel input and the clean kernel from the blower loss, separation loss, unshelled loss and scattering loss	total kernel input
341	ratio of the weight of the kernel that remained in the shell after feeding into the shelling cylinder to the total kernel input expressed as percentage by weight	unshelled loss
342	wholly or partially broken and insect-damaged kernel	damaged kernel
343	machine used to remove kernels from the shell by breaking/splitting the pods	peanut sheller
344	hull of the pod	shell
345	whole and damaged kernels freed from shell	shell kernels
346	unbroken and non-insect damaged kernel	whole kernel
347	shelled kernel free from foreign matter	clean shelled kernel
348	wire mesh or perforated sheet metal used to separate large and/or small particles	oscillating screen
349	sum of blower, separation, unshelled and scattering losses in a sheller, expressed in percent by weight	total losses
350	type of shelling cylinder formed by a rolled metal sheet/plate or formed by longitudinal bars adjacently arranged forming a continuous cylinder	closed-frame cylinder
351	part of the ear corn where the kernels are attached	corn cob
352	machine used to remove the husk of corn ear, detach, separate and clean the corn kernels from the cobs in one operation	corn husker-sheller
353	machine used to detach, separate and clean the corn kernels from the cobs	corn sheller
354	type of shelling unit consisting of a cylinder with shelling elements such as knife bar or pegtooth	cylinder-type
355	kernels which show signs of fissures or fractures or splinters	cracked kernels
356	type of shelling unit consisting of a vertical disc with spiked surface	disc-type
357	dehusked corn; corn-in-cob; unshelled fruit of the corn plant where the husk has been removed mechanically or manually	ear corn
358	type of corn sheller wherein the ear corn are fed into shelling chamber by gravity	hopper-fed type
359	ratio of the weight of the corn kernel present in the ear corn to the weight of the ear corn	kernel-ear corn ratio
360	type of shelling cylinder where the shelling elements are attached to the equally spaced longitudinal bars arranged cylindrically	open-frame cylinder
361	shelling drum; part of the shelling unit that rotates about an axis and it is equipped with pegs on its periphery	shelling cylinder
362	type of corn sheller wherein the ear corn are fed into shelling chamber with the application of external force	table-fed type
363	kernels that remain in the cob after shelling	unshelled kernels

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
364	cleaning fan; rotary device which produces a draught of air across the chaffer and cleaning sieve(s) to blow away the materials or impurities lighter than grains	blower
365	concave-shaped, stationary element adjacent to the threshing cylinder or threshing rotor, fitted primarily to enhance threshing	concave
366	auxiliary conveyor to assist in feeding the crop to the threshing cylinder	crop elevator
367	device which carries the grains from grain auger to grain tank or bin	grain elevator
368	loss classified according to source, including all field losses attributable to the machine	grain loss
369	pan for collecting the clean grains after being passed through cleaning sieve(s) for conveying to grain auger	grain pan
370	bin; tank used to hold the threshed grain	grain tank
371	feed table; portion of the combine comprising the mechanism for gathering, and cutting, stripping or picking the crop	header
372	grains that have fallen to the ground due to the machine's cutting operation	header loss
373	revolving slats or arms with battens arranged parallel to the cutter bar to hold the crop being cut by the knife and to push and guide it to a conveyor platform or feeder conveyor auger	reel
374	mobile grain-harvesting machine for cutting, picking, stripping or picking up crop, threshing, separating, cleaning and conveying grain into a grain hopper and depositing harvest residue onto the ground	rice combine
375	shoe; oscillating structure which supports the cleaning sieve(s) and which may also support the chaffer and the chaffer extension	shaker shoe
376	assembly of two or more racks which agitates the straw and separates the remaining grains from straw	straw walker
377	rear beater; element placed on the rear side of the cylinder and above to rear ward of concave or concave grate extension or transition grate to assist the deflection of straw on straw walker	stripper beater
378	auxiliary device used to separate stones from the palay and/or brown rice	destoner
379	auxiliary device used to classify paddy based on length and thickness	paddy grader
380	auxiliary device used to separate paddy from brown rice	paddy separator
381	pearler; auxiliary device used to remove the remaining small bran particles on the milled rice and gives it a glossy appearance	polisher
382	auxiliary device used to remove foreign matter/impurities from the paddy before milling	pre-cleaner
383	dehulled palay (husk/hull removed) with the bran layer still intact	brown rice
384	measure of the ability of the machine to remove the hulls	coefficient of hulling
385	measure of the ability of the machine to remove the hulls without breaking the grain	coefficient of wholeness
386	dehuller; component of a rice mill that removes the hulls (palea and lemma) from the grains	huller
387	product of the coefficient of hulling and the coefficient of wholeness of grains, expressed in percent	hulling efficiency
388	ratio of the milling recovery obtained in actual testing, to the milling recovery obtained from the laboratory test mill	milling recovery index
389	rice mill that employs a series of two or more whitening machines	multi-pass rice mill
390	ratio of the percent head rice obtained in actual testing, to the percent head rice obtained from the laboratory test mill	percent head rice index

Postharvest		
ID	Questions	Answers
391	type of rice mill having an under-runner stone disc huller and vertical cone whitener	cone "cono" type
392	type of rice mill using rubber roll huller and utilizes friction and/or combination of other types of whitener	rubber roll type
393	rice mill that employs only one whitening machine	single-pass rice mill
394	component of a rice mill that removes the bran layer in the brown rice	whitener
395	type of whitening machine consisting of a cylinder or cone coated with abrasive material such as emery stone or any similar materials enclosed in a perforated steel housing	abrasive type
396	type of whitening machine consisting of a ribbed cylinder enclosed in a perforated steel housing	friction type
397	distance between two outermost divider tips	cutting width
398	degree between the vertical line joining the center of the plant and the imaginary line where the stalk lodges	lodging angle
399	free grains that fall with the cut stalks during delivery and release at the side of the reaper during operation	conveying loss
400	machine that cuts and lays stalks of planted rice crop	rice reaper
401	cutting mechanism consists of fixed lower knife and reciprocating upper knife wherein its movement is controlled by the crank connected to the gear box or belt drive	reciprocating cutter knife
402	cutting mechanism consists of planetary type circular saw-toothed blade which rotates at the same time with the pick-up triangular frame	rotary knife
403	grain that breaks in the process of dehulling which has a size of less than eighth-tenth (8/10) of the average length of the whole grain	broken brown rice
404	cylinder where rubber is bonded	metal drum core
405	component of rice mill made of rubber bonded to an inner metal drum core use for hulling	rubber roll
406	depth of the rubber bonded on the metal drum core	rubber thickness
407	specified by the width, by the outside diameter and by the core diameter of the rubber roll	size

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
1	consists of parts and services provided by the manufacturers/ distributors/ dealers to the end user to ensure continuous serviceability of agricultural machinery	after-sales services
2	consists of agricultural tractors, self-propelled and pedestrian-operated machines, implements, and other equipment primarily used for agricultural operations	agricultural machinery
3	authorized representative of distributors and/or manufacturers to supply, trade, sell and service agricultural machinery to end-users	dealer
4	trading entity authorized by foreign and local suppliers and/or manufacturers to distribute agricultural machinery to dealers	distributor
5	Philippine-based, foreign or Filipino-owned, manufacturing entity involved in the production and distribution of agricultural machinery	manufacturer
6	guarantee; expressed assurance of the quality of the materials and workmanship of the products offered for sale or length of satisfactory use to be expected from a product under normal use	warranty
7	trailer designed to carry load for agricultural purposes without power of its own	agricultural trailer

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
8	gross weight; sum of payload and unladen mass of the trailer expressed in tons	gross load
9	vertical distance between the ground and the lowest point of the trailer	ground clearance
10	brake actuated by a compressive force in the hitch between a trailer and the towing tractor used to decelerate a moving trailer	over-run brake
11	brake actuated by a pedal or lever to keep the trailer in stationary or parked position	parking brake
12	net weight; uniformly distributed maximum safe load which can be transported by the trailer expressed in tons	payload
13	brake actuated by a pedal or lever to decelerate and stop a moving trailer	service brake
14	tare weight; mass of a trailer with all its usual fittings but without any load	unladen mass
15	horizontal distance between foremost and rearmost axles or wheels measured at the center of the ground contact	wheel base
16	wheel track; distance between the outermost wheels at the same axle measured at the center of ground contact	wheel tread
17	agricultural trailer whose total load is supported by at least two axles with four or more wheels when detached from the towing tractor	balanced trailer
18	agricultural trailer with one axle and two wheels which, while in use, part of its load is transferred to the towing tractor and the rest of the load is carried on its axle	semi-trailer
19	total static load supported by the wheels on the respective axle	axle load
20	hitch point of the trailer's pullbar to be attached to the towing tractor	tow eye
21	discharge at maximum efficiency	capacity
22	type of pump with impellers rotating inside a closed casing which draws water into the pump through a central inlet opening and forces water out through a discharge outlet at the periphery of the housing by means of centrifugal force	centrifugal pump
23	turbine pump; type of centrifugal pump wherein the impeller is surrounded by diffuser vanes	diffuser pump
24	type of centrifugal pump with a casing made in the form of a spiral or volute curve	volute pump
25	quantity used to express a form (or combination of forms) of the energy content of the liquid per unit weight of the liquid referred to any arbitrary datum	head
26	performance characteristic required of the pump and is the NPSH at the pump inlet	net positive suction head required (NPSHR)
27	device used to lift or transfer water from one source to another	pump
28	ratio of the power output to the power input of the pump	pump efficiency
29	filling up the pump with water to displace or evacuate the entrapped air through a vent and create a liquid seal inside the casing	priming
30	power required to drive the pump shaft	shaft power
31	theoretical power required for pumping	water power
32	type of pump has an impeller which has suction cavity on one side.	single suction
33	type of pump has an impeller which has suction cavity on both sides.	double suction
34	pump has a vertical impeller mounted on a horizontal shaft	horizontal centrifugal pump
35	has a horizontal impeller mounted on a vertical shaft	vertical centrifugal pump

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
36	pump is one that needs to be manually primed. The system has to be filled initially by pouring water into the pipes from a bucket and thereafter the footvalve will keep water in the system even after the pump is not used for some time.	non-self priming
37	one that develops a vacuum sufficiently enough for atmospheric pressure to force the liquid to flow through the suction pipe into the pump casing without priming the pump.	self-priming pump
38	type of pump which develop most of the suction and discharge head by propelling or lifting action of the impeller vanes on the water	axial flow pump
39	datum elevation; for horizontal shaft pumps, the distance from the level of water source to the centerline of the pump shaft; for vertical single suction pumps	base plane
40	formation of cavities filled with water vapor due to local pressure drop and collapse as soon as the vapor bubbles reach regions of high pressure	cavitation
41	equivalent head required to overcome the friction caused by the flow through the pipe and pipe fittings	friction head
42	type of pump which combines some of the features of both centrifugal and the axial flow pump and in which head is developed partly by the centrifugal force and partly by the lift of the vanes on the water	mixed flow pump
43	total suction head determined at the suction nozzle (corrected to pump center line) minus the vapor pressure of water at the pumping temperature	net positive suction head-NPSH
44	NPSH as determined from the actual suction piping conditions	net positive suction head available (NPSHA)
45	curve which represents the interrelationship between capacity, head, power, NPSH and efficiency of the pump	performance curve
46	vertical distance from the centerline of the pump to the discharge water level	static discharge head
47	vertical distance from the free suction water level to the center line of the pump - NOTE It exists when the source of water supply is above the center line of the pump.	static suction head
48	vertical distance from the free suction water level to the center line of the pump - NOTE It exists when the source of water supply is below the centerline of the pump.	static suction lift
49	sum of static discharge head, friction, and exit losses in the discharge piping plus the velocity head and pressure head at the point of discharge	total discharge head
50	measure of energy increase imparted to the water by the pump and the algebraic difference between the total discharge head and total suction head	total head
51	vertical distance from the center line of the pump to the free level of the water to be pumped minus all friction losses in suction pipe and fittings, plus any pressure head existing on the suction supply	total suction head
52	sum of static suction lift, friction and entrance losses in the suction piping	total suction lift
53	pressure expressed in meters required to create the velocity of flow	velocity head
54	implement consisting of two or four gangs of concave steel discs used for additional pulverization, mixing of pesticides and fertilizers into the soil, leveling and firming the soil, closing of air pockets and eradication of weeds	disc harrow
55	set of concave discs, which is mounted on a common shaft and separated by a spool	gang
56	circular concave steel plate used for cutting and inverting the soil	concave head
57	transverse distance between two adjacent disc edges	disc spacing
58	consists of two gangs of discs, placed end-to-end at an angle, which throw the soil in opposite directions	single-action disc harrow
59	consists of two or more gangs, in which a set of two gangs follows behind the front gangs	tandem disc harrow

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
60	consists of two gangs wherein one gang is located behind the other at an angle and the harrow is operated in an offset position in relation to the tractor centerline	offset disc harrow
61	structure on which the gangs are fitted	frame
62	angle between the axis of gang and the line perpendicular to the direction of motion	gang angle
63	mechanism by which the gang angles are adjusted	gang angling mechanism
64	shaft on which a set of concave discs are fitted	gang axle
65	portion of an implement designed to connect the implement to the power source	hitch
66	angle between the axes of two adjacent gangs	included angle
67	component which scrapes the soil adhering to the concave side of the disc	scraper
68	disc angle; angle, in the soil surface plane, between a tool axis and a line, which is perpendicular to the direction of travel	side angle
69	flanged tube mounted on gang axle and placed between two discs to prevent the lateral movement of the discs on the shaft	spool
70	transverse distance between the top or bottom cutting edges of the end discs	width of cut - disc plow
71	rolling implement that cuts, lifts, inverts and throws to one side a layer of soil (furrow slice) to bury surface materials	disc plow
72	self-propelled, wheeled vehicle having two axles designed to carry, pull or propel agricultural implements and machines	four-wheel tractor
73	unplowed portion of the field at both ends of the furrow strip initially used for turning the draft animal/tractor and implement	headland
74	sliding implement that cuts, lifts, inverts and throws to one side a layer of soil (furrow slice) to bury surface materials	moldboard plow
75	angle made by the disc with the vertical line	tilt angle
76	two-wheel tractor; hand tractor; pedestrian tractor; self-propelled machine having a single axle designed primarily to pull and propel trailed or mounted agricultural implements and machinery	walking-type agricultural tractor
77	distance measured from the wing of share to the point of share	width of cut - moldboard plow
78	circular concave steel plate used for cutting and inverting the soil	concave disc
79	vertical distance measured from the lowest point to the center of the disc when its concave side is placed on a flat surface	concavity
80	beam; upright support which connects the shank to tillage implement frame	standard
81	structural assembly which is used to drill holes for the purpose of water-well construction	drilling rig
82	serves as an adaptor of the drill bit and conduit of water jet channel	drilling pipe
83	bit attached to the end of the drilling pipe which is directly in contact with the soil formation and serves as cutting device during drilling operation	drill bit
84	structure which supports the entire drilling system	main rig assembly
85	jetting stem; light weight pipes used during high velocity flow (jetting) operation	surging stem
86	current, in amperes, that a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating	ampacity
87	switch; device, or group of devices, or other means by which the electric motor can be disconnected from the power supply	disconnecting means

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
88	time rating; refers to how frequently the motor is started and how long it will run each time it is started	duty rating
89	machine which converts electrical energy to mechanical energy	electric motor
90	case or housing which prevents the operator from accidental contact with energized parts and protect the motor from physical damage	enclosure
91	standardized motor mounting and shaft dimensions as established by National Electric Manufacturers Association (NEMA) or International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	frame designation
92	maximum current required to start the motor	locked-rotor current
93	number of individual voltages applied to the motor	phase
94	has three individual voltages applied to the motor	three-phase
95	has one voltage applied to the motor in the shape of a sine wave	single-phase
96	armature winding; rotating part of electric motor which is typically constructed of a laminated steel core containing current-carrying copper wires	rotor
97	indicates the maximum load that can be successfully carried by the motor if it is to operate continuously and remain within a safe temperature range	service factor
98	field poles; stationary part of electric motor consisting of copper windings which is placed in a laminated iron core	stator
99	temperature of a motor operating under rated conditions, which is above ambient temperature	temperature rise
100	device which protects the motor against overheating due to overload or failure to start	thermal protector
101	twisting or turning force produced by the motor	torque
102	pull out torque; maximum torque a motor can develop during overload without stalling	breakdown torque
103	locked rotor torque; motor torque at zero speed or the maximum torque required to start the load	starting torque
104	amount of fertilizer applied in the field per unit area	application rate
105	part of the applicator which directs the distribution of fertilizer in the field	delivery tube
106	device which covers the distributed fertilizer in the furrow	furrow closer
107	device which makes the trench for the placement of fertilizer	furrow opener
108	device for applying granular fertilizer	granular fertilizer applicator
109	part of the fertilizer applicator which drives the metering device	ground wheel
110	mechanism used to regulate the amount of fertilizer to be discharged	metering device
111	implement for seedbed preparation, weed eradication, or fallow cultivation subsequent to some form of primary tillage, equipped with spring steel shanks	field cultivator
112	auxiliary component of the field cultivator that helps maintain uniform depth of cultivation and eliminate the need to set the tension with the three-point hitch every time you set a cultivator down	gage wheel
113	part of the field cultivator that holds the transverse toolbars and gauge wheels together	main frame
114	tillage which constitutes the initial major soil-working operation, normally designed to reduce soil strength, cover plant materials, and rearrange aggregates	primary tillage
115	any group of different tillage operation, following primary tillage, which are designed to create refined soil conditions before the seed is planted	secondary tillage
116	structural member primarily used for attaching a tillage tool to a beam	shank

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
117	spade-shaped, V-pointed soil working tool, which is used for various plowstocks, cultivators, grain drills, and soil scarifiers	shovel
118	type of shovel used in hard soil conditions and for deeper penetration	spike
119	type of shovel which is wing-shaped	sweep
120	part of the main frame to which shank assemblies are attached	transverse tool bar
121	a special type of walking-type agricultural tractor with a front-mounted tilling wheel and equipped with a flotation structure commonly used in waterlogged fields	float-assist tiller
122	float; hull; component of float-assist tiller which provides buoyancy for the tiller	floatation structure
123	consists of a single or pair of wheels with radially mounted tilling blades attached to a common shaft or axle, supported and powered by the transmission	tilling wheel
124	bar at the rear of a tractor to which implements are hitched	drawbar
125	power available at the drawbar sustainable over a distance of at least 20 meters	drawbar power
126	type of four-wheel tractor where power is transmitted to all wheels	four-wheel drive
127	type of four-wheel tractor where power is transmitted to rear wheels with small front wheels being pushed along	two-wheel drive
128	retaining pin used in the hitch pins or studs	linchpin
129	clearance (x) expressed as a radial dimension from the lower hitch point to the outside diameter of the tire with the implement in raised position and all side sway removed from the links	lower hitch point tire clearance
130	horizontal dimension (z) between the rearmost parts of the tractor in the area between the two lower links and the horizontal line through the two lower hitch points throughout the range of vertical movement of the hitch points	lower hutch point tractor clearance
131	external shaft usually at the rear of the tractor providing rotational power to implements and machines	power-take-off (PTO) shaft
132	power measured at the PTO shaft	PTO output power
133	safety frame; roll-over protective device; two- or four-post structural frames primarily used to protect a seat-belted operator from being crushed in case the machine rolls over	roll-over protective structure
134	combination of one upper link and two lower links, each articulated to the tractor and the implement at opposite ends in order to connect the implement to the tractor	three-point linkage
135	articulated connection between a link and the implement	hitch point
136	adjustment of the right lower link so that the hitch point may be moved vertically with respect to the left lower hitch point to provide an inclination of the implement	leveling adjustment
137	articulated connection between a link and the tractor	link point
138	pin that connects the upper link to the implement	upper hitch pin
139	pin that connects the upper link to the tractor	upper link pin
140	center to center distance between two front or rear wheels*	wheel tread
141	tillage implement resembling a double moldboard, one left wing and one right wing, used to make ridges and beds for planting and trenches for irrigation and drainage purposes	furrower
142	lister bottom; working part of the furrower which includes the share and moldboard	furrower bottom
143	bottom that has smaller moldboards and are designed for better scouring in sticky soils	blackband bottom
144	bottom that has wider moldboards that works well at fairly high speeds in most soil conditions	general-purpose bottom
145	bottom that has very small share and moldboard designed for use in combination with disc openers to open hard-baked soils	hard-ground bottom

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
146	part of the furrower which lifts, inverts and throws laterally the layer of soil (furrow slice) in opposite directions	moldboard
147	toolbar mounted device used to guide the operator in setting the furrower for the next pass to ensure uniform furrow spacing	row marker
148	part of the furrower that penetrates the soil and cuts the furrow slice horizontally	share
149	structure to which the standards are mounted	toolbar
150	part of the granule applicator that puts the granule in motion through continuous stirring or rotation	agitator
151	generic term used for a small particle having a diameter ranging from 2 to 4 mm	granule
152	agricultural tool used to apply granular fertilizers or pesticides to the field	granule applicator
153	part of granule applicator where granules are loaded	hopper
154	opening in the hopper or tank through which the granules pass through	orifice
155	external shaft on the rear of a tractor that provides rotational power to implements	power take-off shaft
156	part of the granule applicator that spreads the granules	spinner plate
157	valve inside the cylinder that holds the column of water in the draw pipe while the plunger is being pushed down after each up-stroke	check valve
158	valve attached to the discharge side (for lift type hand pump) or to the body of the cylinder (for force type hand pump) to allow one direction of flow of water only	discharge valve
159	water pump powered by the movement of human arms	hand pump
160	lever that connects the pump rod to the pump head which often includes some mechanism to add counterweight to balance the weight of the water being lifted up the draw pipe	handle
161	spout assembly of pump where water comes out	outlet
162	piston; part of the cylinder that is connected to the pump rod and which forces water up the draw pipe	plunger
163	pump assembly attached to the stand which contains the handle outlet assembly	pump head
164	plunger rod; steel rod that connects the pump handle to the plunger assembly within the cylinder	pump rod
165	pedestal; base that attaches the hand pump to the ground and connects to the draw pipe	pump stand
166	maximum distance that the plunger moves when the handle is moved	stroke
167	inlet to which the suction pipe is connected	suction inlet
168	pipe connecting the pump cylinder to the pump body where water moves up and out to the pump spout during pumping	suction pipe
169	hexagonal axle for walking-type agricultural tractor with a primemover size of up to 3.4 kW (4.5 hp) using diesel engine and up to 3.7 kW (5.0 hp) using gasoline engine	type 1
170	hexagonal axle for walking-type agricultural tractor with a primemover size of 3.5 kW to 10.8 kW (4.6 hp - 14.5 hp) using diesel engine and 3.8 kW to 11.9 kW (5.1 hp - 16.0 hp) using gasoline engine	type 2
171	structure made for attaching and/or supporting the implement	hitch assembly
172	rated power rating of the primemover as specified by the manufacturer	size of primemover
173	backpack sprayer; sprayer which is operated manually with a lever and can be carried on the back of an operator for spraying	lever-operated knapsack sprayer
174	component of the sprayer that evens out the fluctuations of the fluid pressure and induces more uniform flow of the sprayed liquid	pressure chamber

Production Machinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
175	maximum allowable volume of the liquid to fill the sprayer tank, when equipped with all its internal mounting	tank capacity
176	self-propelled, wheeled, track-laying or semi track-laying machine primarily designed to pull, push, carry and/or operate trailers or provide power to implements and machines used for agricultural, forestry and other related works	agricultural tractor
177	machine, having an integral power unit but normally operated by a pedestrian, designed to carry out agricultural operation, and which may also be operated from a seat on an attachment or trailer	pedestrian-operated machine
178	designations related to the operator when sitting on the operator's station	right-hand and left-hand
179	having one or more integral power units which propel and operate the machine, designed to carry out agricultural operations while on the move	self-propelled machine
180	part of the transplanting arm that picks rice seedlings	grasping fork
181	machine designed for transplanting rice seedlings into a puddled and leveled field	mechanical rice transplanter
182	modified wheel used in transplanters to facilitate movement in the field	paddle wheel
183	rice seedlings grown in nurseries for transplanting wherein the roots are washed thoroughly to remove the soil	root-washed seedlings
184	rice seedlings grown in nursery for transplanting wherein the soil is retained with the roots for transplanting	soil-bearing seedlings
185	part of the mechanical transplanter that actuates picking and transplanting seedlings into a puddled field	transplanting arm
186	method of crop establishment for rice wherein rice seedlings grown in a nursery are pulled and transferred into puddled and leveled fields, 15 to 40 days after seeding	transplanting
187	test carried out on samples selected from a lot for the purpose of acceptance of the lot	acceptance test
188	in any consignment, all components or equipment under study	lot
189	test carried out on each and every component or equipment to check the specifications which are likely to vary during production	routine test
190	test carried out to prove conformity to the requirements of the relevant specification	type test
191	distance from the nozzle at which spraying could be carried out	blower range
192	diameter of a droplet which will divide the number of sample droplets into two equal halves	number median diameter
193	diameter of a droplet which will divide the volume of sample droplets into two equal halves	volume median diameter
194	valve used to stop the flow of fluid	cut-off valve
195	fine drops of liquid, such as water or chemical pesticide, sprayed into the air	mist
196	equipment that sprays liquid in the form of mist	mist blower
197	part of the mist blower that connects the nozzle to the blower	wand
198	flat knife or revolving disc, mounted in front of the plow bottom, which cuts the soil vertically	colter
199	central part of the plow to which the share, moldboard and landside are attached	frog
200	part of the plow that presses and slides against the furrow wall, providing lateral stability during operation	landside
201	part, attached to the rear of a landside, which applies the vertical load of the plow bottom to the furrow bottom	landside heel

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
202	plow bottom that has less curvature than the stubble and can be used easily for stubble, ordinary trash and stalk cover land	general-purpose moldboard
203	plow bottom which is used in sticky soils and soils that does not scour on solid moldboard	slatted moldboard
204	plow bottom that has long, narrow and less sloping moldboard with a gradual twist that allows complete inversion of the furrow slice with minimum breakage	sod moldboard
205	plow bottom that has short, broader and curved more abruptly along the top edge and is suited to work in soil which has been cultivated from year to year	stubble moldboard
206	throws the furrow slice to the left of the plow's direction	left-hand plow
207	throws the furrow slice to the right of the plow's direction	right-hand plow
208	reversible plow; throws the furrow slice either to the left or right of the plow's direction	two-way plow
209	plow body; working part of the plow which includes the share, moldboard, and landside, all attached to the frog	plow bottom
210	leading edge of the moldboard located above the landside	shin
211	horizontal clearance; distance by which the point of the share is bent out of line with the landside to cut the proper furrow width	horizontal suction
212	vertical clearance; distance by which the point of the share is bent downward for the plow to penetrate the soil to the proper depth	vertical suction
213	optional accessory, attached to the wing of the moldboard to improve inversion of the furrow slice	tailpiece
214	optional accessory, mounted above the shin, which deposits the upper edge of the furrow in the furrow bottom	trash board
215	metallic tube that connects the nozzle to the hose of power sprayer	lance
216	equipment powered by an electric motor or by an engine used to spray fertilizer or pesticide to a certain height	power sprayer
217	tip of lance of the power sprayer where the chemical is sprayed out	nozzle
218	component of the power sprayer used to regulate the pressure	pressure relief valve
219	overflow of water from the nozzle	runoff
220	metal or rubber ring positioned to regulate the seeding rate	adjusting ring
221	part of the seeder where the seeds are loaded and metered	drum hopper
222	planting equipment used for pre-germinated rice seeds for wet fields	drum seeder
223	amount of seeds discharged from the seeder per unit time or area	seeding rate
224	part of the seeder which serves as a float to prevent the seeder from sinking	skid
225	point on the central vertical plane of the seat	seat index point
226	pressure measured at a point on the riser with a distance of at least five times the nominal sprinkler inlet diameter from the last upstream direction change or change in pipe crosssectional area	base pressure
227	farthest distance measured from the sprinkler head centerline to a point at which liquid is deposited	radius of throw
228	device which by its rotating motion around its vertical axis distributes liquid over an area	rotating sprinkler head
229	planting equipment used to deposit seeds in the soil for crop production	grain seeder
230	ratio of effective field capacity to the theoretical field capacity	field efficiency
231	actual rate of being able to plant a given area per unit of time	effective field capacity
232	computed rate of being able to plant a given area per unit of time	theoretical field capacity

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
233	amount of seeds that can be planted per unit area	seed delivery rate
234	direct cooling system; system wherein air is used to remove excess heat from the engine through metal fins or shrouds which are located around the cylinder thus creating the flow of air to the engine body in order to maintain its operating temperature	air-cooled
235	series of events occurring one after the other in a definite order and repeats the events after the last one has occurred	cycle
236	piston requires four movements to complete one cycle	four-stroke
237	piston requires two movements to complete one cycle	two-stroke cycle
238	heat engine; mechanical device that converts heat energy produced by combustion of fuel into mechanical energy	engine
239	type of engine where the combustion of fuel takes place inside the cylinder	internal combustion engine
240	diesel engine; engine in which combustion is achieved by compressing the air until a high temperature is achieved to initiate combustion of fuel	compression ignition engine
241	gasoline engine; engine in which combustion occurs through the initiation of a spark on the compressed fuel and air mixture	spark ignition engine
242	arrangement of valves wherein the intake and exhaust valves are located in the cylinder head	overhead valve
243	arrangement of valves wherein the intake and exhaust valves are located on one side of the cylinder block	side valves
244	indirect cooling system; system in which water/liquid-coolant serves as the cooling medium which circulates in the water jackets to absorb the heat of the engine	water-cooled
245	drill bit; boring part of the soil auger	auger head
246	accessory part of the soil auger to lengthen the reach of the tool	extension rod
247	tool used for displacing soil at various depths for soil research and analysis or for digging post holes by means of a rotating helical flighting	soil auger
248	Type of soil auger with a diameter of at least 50 mm with provision for obtaining soil samples in the auger head through different soil types	soil sampling auger
249	Type of soil auger designed for drilling holes in the soil	soil boring auger
250	Type of soil auger that makes use of human force to drill the soil	hand-operated type
251	Type of soil auger that is powered by an electric motor or an engine to drill the soil	motor-powered
252	Type of soil auger that is powered by either pneumatic or hydraulic pump to drill the soil	fluid-powered
253	action of a tillage tool in executing a specific form of soil manipulation	tillage action
254	desired soil condition produced by one or more tillage operations	tillage objective
255	soil physical conditions which can be produced by tillage and is necessary based on utilitarian and/or economic considerations	tillage requirement
256	overall tillage; tillage of an entire area as contrasted to a partial tillage as in bands or strips	broadcast tillage
257	primary tillage operation which manipulates soil to a greater depth than 300 mm	deep tillage
258	tillage action and transport operations utilized to loosen, load, carry, and unload soil	earthmoving
259	tillage operation which move soil to create desired soil configurations	land forming
260	tillage operation which move soil to establish a desired soil elevation and slope	land grading
261	tillage operation that cuts and moves small layers of soil to provide smooth, refined surface condition	land planing

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
262	tillage operation which are oriented in specific paths or directions with respect to the sun, prevailing winds, previous tillage actions, or field base lines	oriented tillage
263	tillage operation employing power-driven rotary action to cut, break up, and mix soil	rotary tillage
264	shallow tillage operation performed to promote growth of crop plants by creating a soil condition conducive to aeration, infiltration, and moisture conservation or to pest control	soil cultivation
265	mechanical manipulation of soil for any desired purpose	tillage
266	tool depth; vertical distance from the initial soil surface to a specified point of penetration of the tool	tillage depth
267	system that maintains a minimum of 30% residue cover on the soil surface after planting or maintains at least 1,100 kg/ha of flat small grain residue equivalent on the soil surface during the critical erosion period	conservation tillage
268	system traditionally performed in preparing a seedbed for a given crop and grown in a given geographical area	conventional tillage
269	system wherein least soil manipulation is performed	minimum tillage
270	system in which tillage of the total soil surface is performed in such a way that plant residue is specifically left on or near the soil surface	mulch tillage
271	idealized system which permits a maximized net return for a given crop under given conditions	optimum tillage
272	subsoiling under the plant row prior to planting usually intended for subsurface drainage	precision tillage
273	system in which the primary tillage operation is performed in conjunction with special planting procedures in order to reduce or eliminate secondary tillage operations	reduced tillage
274	system in which a large number of depressions or small reservoirs are formed to hold rain or sprinkler applied water	reservoir tillage
275	system in which the ridges are formed during cultivation or after harvest and maintained from year to year in the same location	ridge tillage
276	system in which only isolated bands of soil is tilled	strip tillage
277	tillage to partially bury and thereby prevent movement of materials such as plant residues or artificial mulches	anchoring
278	ridging; listing; tillage which forms a ridge and furrow soil configuration	bedding
279	pushing or rolling of soil by a steeply inclined blade	bulldozing
280	tillage in which a narrow curved shank is used	chisel plowing
281	operations simultaneously utilizing two or more different types of tillage tools or implements (subsoil-lister, lister-planter, or plow-planter combinations) to simplify, control, or reduce the number of trips over a field	combined tillage operations
282	operation which pulverizes, smoothens, and makes the soil ready for planting	harrowing
283	mixing; operation which mix or disperse foreign materials, such as pesticides, fertilizers or plant residues into the soil	incorporating
284	hilling; operation wherein a lister is used in a manner that forms a furrow midway between two previous rows of plants	middlebreaking
285	operation that cuts and throws the soil away from the base of plants	off barring
286	operation which is performed to cut the soil with partial or complete soil inversion	moldboard plowing
287	operation that cut, crush, anchor or otherwise handle residues in conjunction with soil manipulation	residue processing
288	deep tillage, below 350 mm for the purpose of loosening soil for root growth and/or water movement	subsoiling

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
289	operation in which a vertical band of mulching material is injected into the slit immediately behind a tillage tool shank	vertical mulching
290	implement performing functions simultaneously that of initial cutting, breaking and pulverizing the soil	general-purpose tillage implement
291	implement which works under the combined principles of the regular disc plow and harrow	plow-harrow
292	implement used for broadcast or strip tillage and is also used as chemical incorporator and as row crop cultivator	rotary tiller
293	rotary plow; implement which consists of two horizontal power driven spiral flanged shafts which rotate vertically	spiral plow
294	implement used for cutting, displacing and/or shattering the soil to reduce soil strength and to bury or mix plant materials, pesticides, and fertilizers in the tillage layer	primary tillage implement
295	implement which shatters the soil without complete burial or mixing of surface materials	chisel plow
296	implement for intermittent tillage at depths sufficient to shatter compacted subsurface layers	subsoiler
297	implement used for tilling the soil to a shallower depth than primary tillage implements, provide additional pulverization, mix pesticides and fertilizers into the soil, level and firm soil, close air pockets, and eradicate weeds	secondary tillage implement
298	implement used for breaking clods after initial plowing, for subsequent operations prior to transplanting and for puddling and leveling	comb-tooth harrow
299	implement for crushing soil clods and compacting the soil	packer
300	implement used for seedbed preparation which crushes soil clods and smooths and firms the soil surface	roller-harrow
301	implement for dislodging small weeds and grasses and for breaking soil crust and is used for fast, shallow cultivation before or soon after crop plants emerge	rotary how
302	implement wherein the frame and cultivating tools are designed to adequately pass through standing crop rows without crop damage	row crop cultivator
303	implement consisting of long spikes attached rigidly to cross bars and staggered to attain maximum stirring and raking of soil	spike-tooth harrow
304	implement consisting of long, flat and curved teeth made of spring steel	spring-tooth harrow
305	implement performing shallow post-plant tillage to aid the crop by loosening the soil and/or by mechanical radication of undesired vegetation	cultivating tillage implement
306	implement consisting of tool bars that extend across the top of the rows, which allow lateral adjustments of the tools for different row spacing	continuous-tool bar cultivator
307	implement consisting of tool bars that drop down between the rows to provide maximum vertical clearance for the plants	separated gang cultivator
308	soil-handling implement which forms uniform ridges of soil to predetermined shapes	bed shaper
309	soil-working tool, consisting of an edge and a surface, which is primarily designed to cut through the soil	blade
310	circular, flat tool used to cut plant material and soil	coulter
311	force to propel an implement in the direction of travel which is equal and opposite to drawbar pull	draft
312	operating width excluding overlap	effective operating width

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
313	effective angle which is included between the line of travel and a line drawn through the back or nonsoil-working surface of the tool at its immediate edge	edge clearance angle
314	horizontal distance perpendicular to the direction of travel between the outermost edges of the implement	implement width
315	implement used to insert materials into the soil	injector
316	miniature plow attachment whose purpose is to turn over a small furrow slice directly ahead of the main moldboard plow bottom, to aid in covering trash	jointer
317	horizontal distance between corresponding reference points on adjacent tools when projected upon a vertical plane perpendicular to the direction of travel	lateral tool spacing
318	line and direction along which the tillage implement travels	line of travel
319	combined tillage implement which is composed of a lister and a planting attachment to permit a single listing-seeding operation with the planter normally being operated in the furrow	lister-planter
320	horizontal distance between corresponding reference points of two tools when projected upon a vertical plane parallel to the direction of travel	longitudinal tool spacing
321	single or groups of soil-working tools together with power transmission structure, control, and protection systems present as an integral part of the machine	mechanical tillage implement
322	distance measured between specified points on adjacent plow bottoms	horizontal clearance
323	distance measured from cutting edge of share to nearest potentially obstructing member such as main truss (backbone), frame, beam, release mechanism, etc	vertical clearance
324	distance perpendicular to the direction of travel that an implement reworks soil previously tilled	operating overlap
325	horizontal distance perpendicular to the direction of travel within which an implement performs its intended function	operating width
326	soil and/or plant zone purposely protected by virtue of tool design, tool spacing or evasive tool movement	protected zone
327	shedding; soil-tool reaction in which soil slides over the surface of the tillage tool without significant adhesion	scouring
328	side draft; horizontal component of pull, perpendicular to the line of motion	side force
329	machine used to apply, or to apply and incorporate soil additives by means of tillage	soil-additive applicator
330	machine used to mechanically incorporate or mix material into the soil	soil-additive incorporator
331	tillage tool used to slice through soil and create an opening for the insertion of material such as seeds, pesticides, fertilizers	soil opener
332	rotating implement which pulverizes, firms or smooths soil by crushing or compacting	soil roller
333	path along which one element of soil slides across a tillage tool	soil-sliding path
334	length of the path along tillage tool upon which soil slides	soil-sliding path length
335	angle between the sliding path and the horizontal at any point along the sliding path	soil-ascending angle
336	angle at any point on the surface of a tool between the soil sliding path and a horizontal contour line constructed through the surface of the tool	soil-sliding angle
337	configuration of the soil-tool boundary wherein the overall shape is usually oriented with the direction of travel of the tool and the soil surface	soil-tool geometry
338	portions of tillage tools which are designed to be in contact with the soil	soil-working surface
339	unit draft; draft force of an implement per unit area of tilled cross-section	specific draft

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
340	projections on tillage tools which serve to penetrate, grip, cut, or tear soil	teeth
341	individual soil-working element	tillage tool
342	tillage tools which rotate or move so that they present a varying boundary and contact area to the soil	complex tillage tools
343	tillage tools which are powered so that some of their movements are in direction other than along the line of travel	dynamic tillage tools
344	tillage tools powered by more than one form of power, such as draft and rotating power, or draft and electrical power	multi-powered tillage tools
345	tillage tools which present a reasonable constant boundary area to the soil	simple tillage tools
346	minimum distance in a specified direction between a point on the tool and the nearest potentially obstructing implement element	tool clearance
347	maximum horizontal distance perpendicular to the line of motion over which a tool performs its intended function	tool-operating width
348	position of the tool in a framework of cartesian coordinates which is usually oriented with the soil surface and the direction of travel	tool orientation
349	rake angle; angle, in a vertical plane parallel to the direction of travel, between a tool axis and the soil surface	lift angle
350	distance perpendicular to the direction of travel in which a tool operating width coincides with the operating width of another tool	tool overlap
351	area of soil surface left undisturbed during passage of a tool	tool-skip area
352	maximum horizontal projection of a tool in the soil perpendicular to the line of motion	tool width
353	vertical distance between corresponding points on adjacent tools when projected upon a vertical plane parallel to the direction of travel	vertical tool spacing
354	projections attached to the sides of tillage tools to increase the volume of soil which can be disturbed	wings
355	scratching, cutting, or abrading of materials caused by the action of soil	soil abrasion
356	sticking of soil to objects such as tillage tools or wheels	soil adhesion
357	act of reducing the specific volume of soil	soil compaction
358	separation of a soil mass by a slicing action	soil cutting
359	alteration or destruction of a soil structural condition by mechanical forces such as in shearing, compression, or tearing	soil failure
360	lifting or swelling of soil resulting from natural forces such as freezing	soil heaving
361	soil response to the application of mechanical forces	soil reaction
362	pulverization; general fragmentation of a soil mass resulting from the action of tillage forces	soil shatter
363	sliding of soil across a surface	soil sliding
364	movement of soil in any direction as a result of kinetic energy imparted to the soil by the tillage tool	throw
365	foreign; materials, other than seeds, which are added to and/or incorporated in soil for directly influencing the soil condition or environment	soil additive
366	masses of soil (may be stationary or in a relatively slow motion) which adheres on soilworking surfaces and act as a part of the tool	adhered soil bodies
367	hard pan; plow pan; plow soil; dense layer of soil immediately below tillage depth created by mechanical pressure and/or soil-shearing forces	compacted layer

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
368	soil structural units which are irreversibly cemented together	concretions
369	thickness of soil with which materials are covered by an implement	covering depth
370	all materials added to or mixed into soil, including residues, soil additives, and foreign bodies that have not originated in the soil's development	foreign materials
371	resistance to the movement of plant parts or tillage tools through soil that is caused by the mechanical strength of the soil	mechanical impedance
372	mechanical strength; degree of resistance of soil to deformation	mechanical stability
373	clods; blocks of soil which are sheared loose from the main soil mass by tillage tool action	shear blocks
374	failure surfaces occurring where the soil has sheared	shear surface
375	initial and distinct surfaces appearing during failure which are caused mainly by shear	primary shear surfaces
376	shear surfaces which result from the twisting, pushing, or tumbling of the soil after or during the initial displacement	secondary shear surfaces
377	soil peds; agglomerations of primary soil particles which are produced by natural processes	soil aggregates
378	degree of ease with which a soil may be manipulated for a specific purpose	tillability
379	raised ridge left at the center of the strip of land, when plowing is started from center to side	back furrow
380	open trench (about twice the width of one plow bottom) left in between the adjacent strips of land after finishing of plowing - NOTE It is formed when two adjacent furrow slices are thrown opposite each other.	dead furrow
381	trench left when the plow bottom cuts and turns the furrow slice	furrow
382	peak of the turned furrow slice	furrow crown
383	depth of depression below a specified (initial or subsequent) soil surface	furrow depth
384	soil mass cut, lifted, pulverized, inverted and thrown to one side of the plow bottom	furrow slice
385	undisturbed or unbroken side of the furrow	furrow wall
386	unplowed soil at the end of the furrow strip	head land
387	unplowed soil	land
388	height of soil above a specified (initial or subsequent) soil surface	ridge height
389	soil profile modified by tillage or amendments for use by plant roots	root bed
390	part of the soil profile exploited by the roots of plants	root zone
391	soil zone which affects germination and emergence of seeds	seedbed
392	weight of a unit volume of soil expressed on either a wet basis (including soil and water) or on a dry basis	soil density
393	mechanism that adjusts the tooth depth to fit the soil condition	lever assembly
394	auxiliary part of spring-tooth harrow attached at the bottom of the main frame to facilitate easy turning	runner
395	tine; part of the spring-tooth harrow that engages with the soil during operation	tooth
396	type of rotating sprinkler head which rotates using weighted or spring-loaded arm which is propelled by the liquid stream and hits the sprinkler body	impact-driven sprinkler head
397	hydraulically operated mechanical device which discharges liquid through a nozzle	sprinkler head
398	angle of the liquid stream above a horizontal plane, as discharged from the sprinkler nozzle operating at the test pressure	trajectory angle

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
399	rotating sprinkler designed to irrigate a sector of a circular area, either with or without the possibility of adjusting it to irrigate the entire circular area	part-circle sprinkler
400	pressure range between the minimum effective pressure, p_{min} , and the maximum effective pressure, p_{max} , declared by the manufacturer as the pressure range in which the sprinklers operate effectively.	range of effective pressure
401	tool attached to the shank of the subsoiler to cut through the soil	ripper point
402	metal plate attached to the shank to reduce abrasion and enhance durability of the shank	wear shin
403	person who aids in dropping sugarcane billets into the furrow	feeder
404	component of the sugarcane planter that cuts the sugarcane billets and drops it into the furrow	feeding shank
405	sugarcane stalks containing buds used as planting material	sugarcane billet
406	agricultural equipment used for planting sugarcane billets	sugarcane planter
407	Type of sugarcane planter that is capable of chopping sugarcanes into billets which are dropped into the furrows	semi-automatic sugarcane planter
408	Type of sugarcane planter that is not capable of chopping sugarcane but instead, requires pre-cut billets for planting	manual sugarcane planter
409	consists of agricultural tractors, self-propelled and pedestrian-operated machines, implements, and combinations thereof primarily used for agricultural operations	agricultural machines
410	visually perceptible figure used to transmit information independent of language	symbol
411	weeding index; percentage of weeds removed/destroyed per unit area	weeding efficiency
412	implement used to remove/destroy the weeds from an agricultural land	weeder
413	unwanted plants growing in a field competing with the main crop for nutrients, moisture and sunlight	weeds
414	plants injured (i.e. teared leaves, broken stems, and/or uprooted plant) that may affect crop growth	damaged plants
415	percentage of plants injured during the weeding operation	percent damage plants
416	traction type; capable of pulling various kinds of implements	pull type
417	type of walking-type agricultural tractor equipped with rotary tiller which cuts, breaks up, and mixes the soil and/or plant residues	rotary tilling type
418	range of operations that could be performed by the machine as specified by the manufacturer	applicable work
419	distance between the horizontal supporting surface and the horizontal plane touching the uppermost part of the tractor	overall height
420	distance between two vertical planes at right angles to the median plane of the tractor and touching its front and rear extremities	overall length
421	distance between two vertical planes parallel to the median plane of the tractor, each plane touching the outer-most point of the tractor on its respective side and with wheels set for minimum track	overall width
422	ratio of the difference between the speed of pulley or belt and wheels or track with load, to the speed without load	slip
423	total weight of the machine excluding ballast and implements with the fuel tank filled to 80 percent capacity and with normal amount of cooling water and lubricating oil (if engine is integrated with the tractor) and with specified wheels	tractor weight
424	volume of fuel consumed by the engine	fuel consumption
425	any agricultural tool mounted on the tractor	implement

ProductionMachinery		
ID	Questions	Answers
426	angle formed by the edges of the sweep	nose angle
427	angle formed by the shank or the shovel relative to the ground surface or to its base, respectively	stem angle
428	overall height of the implement measured from the topmost point to its lowest point	transport height
429	overall length of the implement measured from the terminal point of the implement to the mounting point	transport length
430	reduction on the distance traveled by the tractor due to the attached implement	wheel slip
431	any material added to the tractor for the purpose of enhancing traction or stability	ballast
432	power measured at the flywheel or the crankshaft	engine power
433	mean maximum sustained pull of the tractor at the drawbar over a given distance, the pull being exerted horizontally and in the vertical plane containing the longitudinal axis of the tractor	maximum drawbar pull
434	radius of clearance circle; radius of the smallest circle described by the outermost point of the tractor	radius of turning area
435	radius of the smallest circle tangentially described by the median plane of the outermost wheel of the tractor	radius of turning circle
436	speed in revolutions per minute specified by the manufacturer	rated engine speed
437	quantity of fuel consumed by an engine on the basis of per horsepower hour	specific fuel consumption

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
1	measure of the bullet's diameter relative to the bore of the firearm	caliber
2	total length of the bolt measured from the muzzle of the captive bolt to the tip or head of the bolt	extraction length
3	state of an animal's response specifically to pain	insensibility
4	total length of the captive bolt measured from the bolt head or tip to the opposite end of the equipment including all protruding parts	overall length
5	total weight of the captive bolt assembly excluding the blank cartridge or powerload and hose	overall weight
6	ratio of the number of animals stunned successfully with single application to the total number of animals stunned, expressed in percentage	stunning efficacy
7	animal sound	vocalization
8	powerload; type of cartridge used in captive bolt that contains gunpowder but without bullet	blank cartridge
9	metal rod that extrudes from the captive bolt	bolt
10	round; solid projectile made of metal (usually lead) propelled by a firearm or a gun	bullet
11	stunner that uses kinetic energy to project bolt into the forehead of the animal to render it unconscious.	captive bolt
12	metallic case containing the bullet, gunpowder and the primer	cartridge
13	process of rendering an animal unconscious	stunning
14	knocking pen; slaughterhouse equipment used to restrain the animal to facilitate stunning	stunning box
15	Captive bolt that resembles a pistol or a gun	pistol type
16	Captive bolt that resembles a cylindrical tube	cylinder type

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
17	Type of mechanical stunner that uses blank cartridge explosion to propel the captive bolt into the forehead of the animal	cartridge type
18	Type of mechanical stunner that uses compressed air supplied by a compressor instead of cartridge explosion to propel the captive bolt into the forehead of the animal	pneumatic type
19	Type of captive bolt that drives a concaved bolt tip to penetrate the skull of the animal to severe the brain	penetrating type
20	Type of captive bolt that drives a mushroom-shaped bolt head against the forehead of the animal that causes concussion on the cranium and the brain without penetrating the skull	non-penetrating type
21	number of hogs dehaired per unit time, expressed in heads per hour	dehairing rate
22	actual time of dehairing a single hog, expressed in seconds	dehairing time
23	measurement of the highest position of the J-bar during loading from the base of the machine	discharge height
24	measurement of the bottom of the J-bar's holding chamber from the base of the dehairing machine	effective dehairing height
25	actual width of the dehairing mechanism measured from both end sides of dehairing paddle parallel to the dehairing shaft	effective dehairing width
26	removal of the internal organs or entrails of an animal	evisceration
27	table used before suspending the carcass for particular operation	gambreling table
28	number of hair present per unit area, expressed in hair per square centimeter	hair density
29	weight of the hog prior to slaughter	live weight
30	measurement from the topmost point to the base of the machine	overall height
31	measurement from both sides of the dehairing machine parallel to the discharge side including the protruding parts such as the J-bar lever, motor, etc.*	overall length
32	measurement of the receiving side of the J-bar to the discharge side in its normal position	overall width
33	measurement of the maximum height of the J-bar, in receiving position, from the base of the machine	receiving height
34	body of any slaughtered animal after bleeding and dressing	carcass
35	removal of hair from the skin of an animal after scalding as part of the process of preparing its meat for food	dehairing
36	maximum weight of hog a machine is capable of dehairing per loading, expressed in kilograms	dehairing capability
37	ratio of amount of hair removed and the total amount of hair, expressed in percent	dehairing efficiency
38	dehairer; mechanical assembly equipped with rotating flexible paddles used in removing hair from animal carcass after scalding	dehairing machine
39	high-grade solid steel shaft where scraper paddles are rigidly fastened	dehairing shaft
40	star wheels; circular bar with radial arms where scraper paddles are attached	dehairing wheel
41	ribbed mechanism that resembles a "J"- shaped structure that serves as support of the carcass during dehairing and also used in unloading dehaired hog	J bar
42	structure that serves as support of the carcass during dehairing and also used in unloading dehaired hog	J-bar
43	subjecting animal into steam or hot water to prepare skin for dehairing	scalding
44	slightly bent steel material attach to the scraper paddle that is used to directly remove the hair	scraper blade
45	resilient flexible rectangular block-shaped rubber which serves as a base material for the scraper blade	scraper paddle

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
46	composed of three (3) or more paddles with blades attached altogether	scraper paddle assembly
47	distance between two blades in the blade assembly	blade clearance
48	average time consumed to totally dehide the animal	dehiding time
49	part of the handheld flayer that contains the air motor which actuates the movement of the blades by allowing air flow supplied by an air compressor	air motor assembly
50	part of the handheld flayer that is composed mainly by two blades that move in countermotion	blade assembly
51	slaughterhouse equipment used to remove the skin from the body of the animal	dehider
52	skin separated from the animal's body	hide
53	part of the roller drum in vertical puller to which the hide is hooked prior to pulling	hide clamp
54	part of the vertical puller which rolls and pulls the hide to separate it from the carcass	roller drum
55	Type of dehider that is equipped with cutting blades attached to the air motor assembly aided by an air compressor	handheld flayer
56	Type of dehider that makes use of roller drum and/or cylinders to pull the hide of the animal away from the body	hide puller
57	Type of hide puller that uses roller drum, which is connected to an electric motor, to pull the hide away from the animal's body	vertical puller
58	Type of hide puller that makes use of actuating cylinders, either pneumatic or hydraulic, to facilitate the pulling of hide away from the animal's body	side puller
59	blood spots or clots formed on the muscle tissue	blood splash
60	ratio of the total number of hogs stunned successfully to the total number of hogs expressed in percent (%)	stunning effectivity
61	ratio of the total number of hogs that did not die immediately after stunning to the total number of hogs stunned expressed in percent (%)	stunning performance
62	type of hog restrainer that uses conveyor system for moving, restraining, stunning and dumping the animal to the sticking and bleeding area	conveyor restrainer
63	charging of the electric prods prior to application of stunner	hot wandng
64	a series of small ridges or grooves on the surface or edge of the prods to improve contact during application of the electric stunner	knurling
65	tip of the electric stunner to which the revolving spur is attached	prod
66	slaughterhouse equipment used to secure and restrict the body movements of the animal in upright position prior to stunning	restrainer
67	spiked wheel attached to the head-only type electric stunner used to improve contact with the head of the animal to be stunned	revolving spurs
68	device that is used to make an animal unconscious prior to sticking and bleeding	stunner
69	Type of electric stunner that allows current to pass through the brain of the hog rendering the animal unconscious	head only type
70	Type of electrical stunner in which one of the prods is positioned on the head and the other prod is positioned on the body of the hog	head to back type
71	Type of electric stunner integrated in the conveyor restrainer wherein the electrodes are made in contact with the forehead and forelegs of the animal	head to foreleg type
72	diameter of the piston inside the cylinder	bore
73	species of hog used as test material	breed

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
74	physical damages or wounds on the skin of the test hog caused by the restraining equipment	bruises
75	optimum angle that the discharge wall can tilt measured from its initial position up to its dumping position	dumping angle
76	position of the discharge wall that allows discharge of stunned hog from the restrainer	dumping position
77	time it takes the semi-automatic restrainer to tilt the discharge wall	dumping time
78	measurement around the hog's body just behind the forelegs that is used to compute for the estimated weight of the hog in the absence of the scale	girth
79	piece of mass that has a weight almost equal to that the of the entrance gate attached at one end of the cable that acts as operating lever of the vertical entrance gate	counterweight
80	keeps the counterweight in its line of motion	counterweight guide
81	part of the restrainer which can be tilted on one side, known as dumping side, to release hog after stunning	discharge wall
82	flooring of the hog restrainer designed to suspend the hog during disengagement	drop floor
83	lever used to reset drop floor	drop floor lever
84	opens the dumping side wall of the restrainer to release the hog from the restrainer	dump lever
85	opening that allows livestock access into the restrainer	entrance gate
86	solid floor at the bottom of the automatic restrainer for the animals to walk down to the entrance ramp	false floor
87	keeps the drop floor in its locked position	floor lock
88	mechanical device used to give a linear force through a linear stroke using the energy of the hydraulic fluid under pressure	hydraulic cylinder
89	mechanical device which produces force, often in combination with movement, and are powered by compressed gas (typically air)	pneumatic cylinder
90	length of displacement of the cylinder rod which is equivalent to the length of the rod in the cylinder in its extended position less the length once retracted	stroke
91	distance measured from the center of one pipe perforation to the center of the adjacent perforation	perforation interval
92	distance between the ribs of the release cradle	rib interval
93	optimum angle that the release cradle can swing	release angle
94	vessel to which water, fuel and air are supplied and in which steam is generated	boiler
95	part of the scalding tank that is used to remove hogs from the scalding tank	release cradle
96	scalding tank; slaughterhouse equipment that can contain water which is heated to loosen the animal's hair from the follicles	scalding tank
97	refers to the standard wall thickness of the commercially available pipe which is relative to the applied pressure and material strength	schedule
98	an electromechanical valve used to automatically shut off or open steam line in hog scalding tank	solenoid valve
99	device used to automatically control and to keep temperature within the required settings	thermostat
100	Type of hog scalding tank wherein water is directly heated by using steam which passes through perforated pipes	steam heated scalding tank
101	Type of hog scalding tank wherein water is heated by using a burner	gas heated scalding tank
102	Type of hog scalding tank wherein water is heated by using biomass fuels such as coconut shell, saw dust, firewood and rice hull fed into the furnace to be burned	solid fired scalding tank

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
103	Type of hog scalding usually integrated in automated slaughterhouses wherein hogs are scalded while being hung on the overhead railing	vertical scalding
104	hanger spacing; horizontal distance between rail hangers	bracket spacing
105	maximum load capacity of a rail track in a 1000 mm distance, expressed in kg	moving load capacity
106	radius; distance of a circle or curve to its center	radius of curvature
107	measurement of upward or downward inclination of the rail track from a reference horizontal plane	rail slope
108	center to center distance or spacing between railings measured horizontally	rail track spacing
109	horizontal protruding rectangular block from the column of the building that gives support to the main rail frame	corbel
110	horizontal supporting bar where carcass is attached through incision in the hind feet	gambrel
111	separate half of the split hog	hog side
112	yolk-like flat steel bar where trolley wheel is mounted	hog trolley frame
113	device used for lifting or lowering a load by means of a drum or lift-wheel around which rope or chain wraps	hoist
114	suspended solid steel track used to hang and/or convey carcasses	overhead rail
115	solid horizontal metal beam where rail track is securely fastened	overhead rail frame
116	steel material that supports and holds the rail track suspended from the overhead rail frame	rail hanger/bracket
117	height of rail measured from top of the rail to the floor	rail height
118	electronic weighing device integrated to an overhead rail system	rail scale
119	center to center distance or spacing between railings measured horizontally	rail spacing
120	mechanical retracting rail that allows change in direction of trolley	rail switch
121	rail; conveyor track where trolleys are hanged and allowed to roll	rail track
122	rail branch where suspected carcass is diverted for further inspection	retained rail
123	shackle; solid metal chain used to tie or hold the hog through the feet for lifting	shackle chain
124	condition wherein the final judgment of the carcass cannot be ascertained and would therefore require further inspection and/or examination	suspected carcass
125	specified dimensions of track rail, expressed in millimeters	track size/diameter
126	suspended metal carrier assembly with one (1) or two (2) wheels and a hook used to carry or transport carcass	trolley
127	a shafting or a spindle that holds the trolley wheel in its frame	trolley pin
128	circular steel bar hook attached at the lower end of the trolley that allows rotation of the suspended hogs	trolley swivel
129	circular pulley-like steel material that rolls freely on the rail	trolley wheel
130	flexural stress; stress caused by bending moment at a given point in the beam supporting the overhead rail system	bending
131	deformation caused by excessive stress applied to the overhead rail system	fracture
132	failure due to elastic instability of the overhead rail system	sagging
133	ratio of the speed of conveyor without load to the speed of conveyor with load, expressed in percent	speed reduction
134	average normal stress at any point on the cross sectional area of the overhead rail system	tensile strength
135	process of removing the blood from the animal before further handling	bleeding

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
136	separate half of the split carcass	carcass side
137	whom animal having rumen as part of its stomach such as cattle, carabao and buffalo	large ruminants
138	motorized or hydraulic device that allows gradual descent of carcass along the rail	lowerator
139	cutting or dividing the carcass into half through its backbone	splitting
140	horizontal supporting bar used for separating the hind legs of hung animal to a distance suitable for evisceration and splitting processes	spreader
141	auxiliary part of the overhead rail system used to halt the trolley to slide on the rail tracks during operations.	stopper
142	condition wherein the final judgment of the carcass cannot be ascertained and would therefore require further inspection and/or examination	suspended carcass
143	electronic weighing device integrated to an overhead rail system	track scale
144	track diameter; specified dimensions of rail track, expressed in millimeters	track size
145	flat bar of non-corrosive materials that holds the trolley wheel, swivel and hook together	trolley frame
146	round stainless steel bar shaped into hook where the carcass is hung	trolley hook
147	force per unit area in contact like compressive and tensile stress	bearing stress
148	force per unit area, that tends to compress or shorten the material	compressive stress
149	instrument used for checking whether a plane structure is flat and horizontally leveled	leveling bubble
150	time required to split one (1) carcass expressed in seconds	splitting type
151	part of the platform that serves as the flooring for the operator to stand on	floor plate
152	distance measured vertically from the floor plate to the finish floor line	floor plate height
153	part of the platform designed to provide safety for the operator	guard rail
154	part of the guard rail designed to be grasped by the operator when ascending, descending or moving horizontally	hand rail
155	equipment used by the operator to reach the required height to perform slaughtering process	platform
156	switch; auxiliary part of the mechanical platform that regulates the speed and controls the vertical – horizontal movement of the platform	platform control
157	sideward or horizontal movement of the platform	side travel
158	Type of platform that has a fixed height for a specific application such as bleeding, dehiding, evisceration and splitting	stationary platform
159	linear displacement of the blade's teeth per unit time, expressed in millimeter per second	blade speed
160	particles of bone accumulated during cutting	bone dust
161	depth of cut by the splitting saw through the backbone, expressed in millimeter	cutting depth
162	speed of cutting through the backbone, expressed in seconds	cutting speed
163	the physical measurement of an object as described by its length, width, height and thickness	dimension
164	amount of energy delivered by the splitting saw relative to the total energy input, expressed in percent	percent splitting efficiency
165	number of hogs split per unit time, expressed in heads per hour	splitting rate
166	actual time of splitting a single hog, expressed in seconds	splitting time
167	vertebral column of an animal	backbone
168	safety cover for cutting mechanism	blade guard
169	holding mechanism for hand saw that tightens and keeps the blade in a vertical position	blade holders
170	small sharp points along the cutting side of the saw	blade teeth
171	blade of a saw with a small, sharp metal teeth along the cutting edge	cutting blade

Slaughter		
ID	Questions	Answers
172	mechanism that delivers rotating motion from the motor to the cutting blade	drive shaft
173	part of the machine that provides friction against the hand, reducing the gripping force needed to achieve a reliable grip	gripping handle
174	spaces between each segment of the blade to provide cooling and slurry removal	gullets
175	part of the saw used for suspending the entire machine, such that the hanger mounting bracket is located at the center of gravity of the machine	hanger mounting bracket
176	body of the splitting saw	main frame
177	circular saw; machine with rotating circular blade used for cutting material	rotary saw
178	tool with a metal blade designed to cut the backbone of hog carcass	splitting saw
179	spacing between the blade teeth, expressed in teeth per inch	tooth pitch
180	linear displacement of the rotating blade at a given time, expressed in meter per second	linear speed
181	total time spent to rotate the restraint from its upright position to inverted position	rotating time
182	angle measured from the restraint's initial upright position to inverted position	rotating angle
183	part of the head gate which positions the head of the animal to facilitate stunning	chin lift
184	part of the stunning box which opens to release the animal after stunning	discharge gate
185	part of the stunning box which secures the head in restraining the animal	head gate
186	part of the stunning box which pushes the animal forward towards the head gate	tail pusher
187	Type of stunning box that resembles a small cage with open top and has a side gate for removal of stunned animal	upright type
188	Type of stunning box that has adjustable side walls and back rest that supports the body of the animal during flipping	rotating type

Materials	
Questions	Answers
This bonding class is appropriate for veneer plywood intended for use in normal interior climates.	class 1 dry conditions
This bonding class is appropriate for veneer plywood intended for protected external applications (e.g. behind cladding or under roof coverings), but capable of resisting weather exposure for short periods (e.g. when exposed during construction).	class 2 humid conditions
This bonding class is designed for veneer plywood intended for exposure to weather over sustained periods.	class 3 exterior conditions
This provides high strength and stiffness while offering enhanced dimensional stability and ease of machining. A semi-crystalline material, acetal also has a low coefficient of friction and good wear properties-especially in wet environments.	acetals
one of the most versatile and widely used thermoplastic materials. Its physical properties and reasonable price combine to make it a popular choice for numerous applications.	polyamide
Engineering plastic which can replace steel, brass, bronze, aluminum, wood, and rubber, while reducing noise, using less lubrication, and increasing gear life.	polyamide
an amorphous thermoplastic with excellent dimensional stability and good strength and stiffness over a wide range of service temperatures. It is often used for structural applications when transparency and impact strength are essential	polycarbonate
suits a wide variety of electrical applications as well, because of its low moisture absorption, good insulation and excellent flammability rating.	polycarbonate

Materials	
Questions	Answers
It is an inexpensive alternative to metals, ceramics, and wood because it is self-lubricating; long-wearing; and shatter-, abrasion-, and corrosion-resistant.	polyethylene umhwpe
noted for its light weight, being less dense than water; it is a polymer of propylene. It resists moisture, oils, and solvents	polypropylene
It is more popularly known as Teflon, and is based on chain of carbon atoms, the same as all polymers.	polytetrafluoroethylene
a thermoplastic that is a polymer of vinyl chloride. This plastic has found extensive use as an electrical insulator for wires and cables.	polyvinyl chloride
It can be machined or cemented and, with standard equipment, will fabricate like wood, metal, or other plastics. It weighs half as much as comparable glass and yet has good shatter resistance and durability.	acrylic
Pin used as locking device for other fasteners. Used with a slotted nut on bolt, screws, or studs, it provides a convenient, low-cost locknut assembly.	split
Pin used for light-duty service in the attachment of wheels, levers and similar components to shafts	taper
Pin holding laminated sections together with surfaces either drawn up tight or separated in some fixed relationship.	parallel or dowel
Pin for fastening machine parts where accuracy of alignment is a primary consideration.	parallel or dowel
Pin for locking components on shafts.	parallel or dowel
Pin used in connecting mating yoke, or fork, and eye members in knuckle-joint assemblies	clevis
This bearing is often referred to as the deep groove or conrad bearing	single row radial
Bearing which is available in many variations such as single, double shields, and seals.	single row radial
This type of bearing is normally used for radial; and thrust loads (maximum two-thirds of radial).	single row radial
bearings which have a geometry that is similar to that of a deep-groove bearing except for a filling slot	maximum capacity bearing
This bearing provides for heavy radial and light thrust loads without increasing the outside diameter of the bearing. It is about 60 to 80 percent wider than a comparable single-row bearing. Because of the filling slot, thrust loads may be light.	double row
This bearing may be used for primarily radial loads where self-alignment ($\pm 4^\circ$) is required. The self-aligning feature should not be abused, as excessive misalignment or thrust load (10 percent of radial) causes early failure.	internal self-aligning double-row
These bearings are designed to support combined radial and thrust loads or heavy thrust loads depending on the contact-angle magnitude	angular contact bearing
This type of bearing is used for linear motions on hardened shafts (Rockwell C 58 to 64). Some types can be used for linear and rotary motions	ball bushings
This type of ball or roller bearing has split inner, outer ring, and cage, which are assembled by screws. This feature is expensive but useful where it is difficult to install or remove a solid bearing.	split type ball bearing
Bearings which may be used for low-speed applications where other bearings carry the radial load. These bearings are made with shields, as well as the open type.	ball thrust bearing
These bearings utilize cylinders with approximate length/diameter ratio ranging from 1:1 to 1:3 as rolling elements.	cylindrical roller
Bearings which are normally used for heavy radial loads and especially useful for free axial movement of the shaft. They also have the highest speed limits for roller bearings.	cylindrical roller

Materials	
Questions	Answers
These bearings have rollers whose length is at least 4 times their diameter. They are the most useful where space is a factor and are available with or without inner race, it must be hardened or ground.	needle bearing
Type of needle bearing which is used for high loads, oscillating, or slow speeds.	full-complement type
Type of needle bearing which should be used for rotational motion. They cannot support thrust loads.	cage type
These bearings are used for heavy radial and thrust loads. They are designed so that all elements in the rolling surface and the raceways intersect at a common point on the axis: thus true rolling is obtained.	tapered roller
These bearings are excellent for heavy radial loads and moderate thrust.	spherical roller
These bearings are made of a series of short rollers to minimize the skidding, which causes twisting of the rollers. They may be used for moderate speeds and loads.	straight-roller thrust bearing
It eliminates the skidding that takes place with straight rollers but causes a thrust load between the ends of the rollers and the shoulder on the race. Thus speeds are limited because the roller end and race flange are in sliding contact.	tapered-roller thrust bearing
Washer used to produce a predetermined pressure on adjacent members where sliding action is desired, or to serve as spring take-up devices in an assembly.	spring lock washer
Washer used with screws to add spring take-up to screw elongation.	conical spring washer
Toothed lock washer used when projection of teeth beyond the head or nut is objectionable.	internal toothed
Toothed lock washer used when security of assembly is critical.	external toothed
Toothed lock washer used under countersunk screw heads.	countersunk external toothed
Tooth locked washer used against soft materials and thin steel sheet	internal external toothed
Washer which provides bearing surface for a nut or screw head, covers large clearance holes, and distribute fastener loads over large area, particularly on soft materials such as aluminum or wood.	plain washer
Washer used with screws and nuts not only to effectively add spring take-up to the screw elongation but to increase the frictional resistance under the screw head or nut face.	toothed lock washer