German English Technical And Engineering Dictionary

In the last few decades civil engineering has undergone substantial technological change which has, naturally, been reflected in the terminology employed in the industry. Efforts are now being made in many countries to bring about a systematization and unification of technical terminology in general, and that of civil engineering in particular. The publication of a multilingual dictionary of civil engineering terms has been necessitated by the expansion of international cooperation and information exchange in this field, as well as by the lack of suitable updated bilingual dictionaries. This Dictionary contains some 14.000 English terms together with their German, French, Dutch and Russian equivalents, which are used in the main branches of civil engineering and relate to the basic principles of structural design and calculations (the elasticity theory, strength of materials, soil mechanics and other allied technical disciplines); to buildings and installations, structures and their parts, building materials and prefabrications, civil engineering technology and practice, building and road construction machines, construction site equipment, housing equipment and fittings (including modern systems of air conditioning); as well as to hydrotechnical and irrigation constructions. The Dictionary also includes a limited number of basic technical expressions and terms relating to allied disciplines such as architecture and town planning, as well as airfield, railway and underground construction. The Dictionary does not list trade names of building materials, parts and machines or the names of chemical compounds. Nor does it give adverbial, adjective or verbal terms.

The current, thoroughly revised and updated edition of this approved title, evaluates information sources in the field of technology. It provides the reader not only with information of primary and secondary sources, but also analyses the details of information from all the important technical fields, including environmental technology, biotechnology, aviation and defence, nanotechnology, industrial design, material science, security and health care in the workplace, as well as aspects of the fields of chemistry, electro technology and mechanical engineering. The sources of information presented also contain publications available in printed and electronic form, such as books, journals, electronic magazines, technical reports, dissertations, scientific reports, articles from conferences, meetings and symposiums, patents and patent information, technical standards, products, electronic full text services, abstract and indexing services, bibliographies, reviews, internet sources, reference works and publications of professional associations. Information Sources in Engineering is aimed at librarians and information scientists in technical fields as well as non-professional information specialists, who have to provide information about technical issues. Furthermore, this title is of great value to students and people with technical professions.

Scientific and technical contacts between nations· have necessitated the publication of various language textbooks, manuals and reference books. Particularly important among them are multilingual scientifio and technical dictionaries. This English-German-French-Dutch-Russian Dictionary of Scientifio and Technical Terms contains some 9000 entries. The main fea ture of the Dictionary is that it includes first and foremost general scientific terms needed by an engineer working in any branch of science and technology. Besides, the Dictionary includes the basic terms used in physics, mathemat ics, the fundamentals of electrical engineering and chemistry, and also the most essential terms pertaining to manufacturing processes. machine design, testing methods, etc. The Compilers were confronted with a difficult task, as nowadays science and technology are developing rapidly and the minimum scientific and tech nical vocabulary required by a specialist is increasing accordingly. The Compilers have taken special pains to include the entire basic mod ern technical vocabulary, omitting superfluous words and phrases. They have tried to solve this problem by selecting mainly those scientific and tech nical terms which constitute the basic of a specialised vocabulary. There fore, the Dictionary includes the vocabulary pertaining to general study courses in mathematics, physics and chemistry, and also in electrical engi neering. electronics and machine design, given in technical colleges irrespect ive of their specification. This lends the Dictionary an «all-purpose» char acter, making it equally useful to scientists and engineers of different countries, who have graduated from colleges with different curricula.

This book presents a comprehensive and unifying theory to promote the under standing of technical systems. Such a theory is useful as a foundation for a ratio nal approach to the engineering design process, as a background to engineering education, and other applications. The term "technical system" is used to represent all types of man-made artifacts, including technical products and processes. The technical system is therefore the subject (in the grammatical sense of the word) of the collection of activities which are performed by engineers within the processes of engineering design, including generating, retrieving, processing and transmitting of information about products. It is also the subject of various tasks in the production process, including work preparation and production planning, and in many economic considerations, company-internal and societal. In this way, the Theory of Technical Systems is a contribution to science, as in terpreted in the wider, Germanic sense of a "co-ordinated and codified body of knowledge". It brings together the various viewpoints of engineers, scientists, economists, ergonomists, managers, users, sociologists, etc., and shows where and how they influence the forms of engineering products. It also explains the influ ences that a product exerts on its environment. This Theory of Technical Systems should thus interest design engineers, and en gineers involved in production, management, sales, etc. In an interdisciplinary ap plication of value analysis, the Theory of Technical Systems should provide answers to many questions raised in this field.

Excerpt from German-English Glossary for Civil Engineering In order to re ect present usage in German practice the words were compiled from several representative modern German works in each of the subdivisions of civil engineering and from current

technical periodicals. The English meanings are those which would be employed in American practice. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works."

This e-book (on CD-rom) and the accompanying handbook attack many of the most crucial difficulties encountered by both native and non-native English speakers when translating scientific and engineering material from German.The e-book is like a miniature encyclopaedia dealing with the fundamental conceptual basis of science, engineering and mathematics, with particular regard to "terminology." It provides didactically organised dictionaries, thesauri and a wide range of microglossaries highlighting "polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, context, collocation, usage" as well as grammatical, lexical and semantic considerations essential to accurate translation. It also supplies a wide variety of "reference material" and "illustrations" useful to self-taught professional technical translators, translator trainers at universities, and especially to student translators.All the main branches of industrial technology are examined, such as "mechanical, electrical, electronic, chemical, nuclear engineering, " and fundamental terminologies are provided for a broad range of important subfields: "automotive engineering, plastics, computer systems, construction technology, aircraft, machine tools."The handbook provides a useful introduction to the e-book, enabling readers proficient in two languages to acquire the basic skills necessary for technical translation by familiarity with fundamental engineering conceptions themselves.

Excerpt from Technological Dictionary, English-German-French: Of the Terms Employed in the Manufactures; Architecture, Civil, Military and Naval; Civil Engineering Including Bridge-Building, Road and Railway Construction; Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering; Ship-Building and Navigation There appears, in a new revision, a work which, exactly half a century ago was offered as the first of this kind to the technical public, in order to facilitate or to afford the study of the technical literature of the three principal langxages, German, English, and French, the usual dictionaries having turned out to be entirely insufficient for it. The professional philologers were and are too much strangers to technics to be able to perceive, with sufficient security, the signification of technical terms and to translate them into other languages. Therefore, in revising the work before us, a little number of specialists expert in languages, representants of science as well as of practice, undertook at first to compile the words used in technics, then to arrange them according to the principal matters, and thus to distribute them among a greater number of collaborators, who, on the authority of the study of the sources, were to fix definitively the translation of every word into the other languages. At last, a Special redaction, who carefully observed the conformity of the work, reduced the compiled and sifted material to the form of a dictionary. At the same time it was acted upon the principle to add, besides the translation, a definition to every word, in order to prevent any doubt of its signification. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare

cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.
The aim of this dictionary is to give definitions of terms that are in use in manufacturing industries and in skilled trades in the field of chemical engineering, as well as the corresponding terms in French, German and Spanish.
It was often felt as a shortcoming that there was no dictionary of lubrication engineering English-German and German-English on the market, since many terms of tribology are not contained in standard or technical dictionaries. The field of lubrication engineering is multidisciplinary, it overlaps with many sciences such as chemistry, physics and mechanical engineering. Therefore, relevant terms from these sciences have been included as well as terms from the field of applied economics. This publication fills the gap and is inevitable for everyday's work!
with the principles accepted in textbooks on the subject. The key language is English. The English This Dictionary is designed for people who term is followed ·by its German, French, Dutch have just started studying mechanical engineering and Russian equivalents, and by an illustration. terms in a foreign language, particularly for those In most cases, this is a simplified drawing of the who have little or no knowledge of either the terms object or a diagram of the process. Sometimes, or their meaning. The latter category of readers other self-explanatory devices are used - mathe may find it useful, in addition to the translation matical signs, chemical formulas or examples of of the term, to have an explanation of its meaning the chemical composition of alloys. as well. In the Dictionary, such explanation is The terms are numbered. The numbers serve, provided by means of internationally accepted first, to relate the term to the drawing, and, second, symbols, formulas, charts, diagrams, plans and they facilitate the f'mding of the necessary trans drawings. In this way, illustrations serve as a lation of a term via the alphabetical index. Each universal intermediary between languages. As a number consists of two parts separated by a full rule, the illustration for a term consists of that stop, e. g. 12. 5.
The purpose of this Dictionary, published jointly by «Kluwer Technische Boeken, BV» (Deventer, The Netherlands) and «Russky yazyk Publishers» (Moscow, USSR) is to help the user read and translate Englisch, German, French, Dutch and Russian texts in electrical engineer ing. Up until now all such dictionaries were containing terms pertaining directly to electrical engineering plus the terminology used in its off-sheets which have evolved into separate disci plines, such as communications, electronics, automation etc. Foremost, however, this Diction ary represents the terminology of electrical engineering, while the branches are represented by their basic terms only. Given the relative small volume (about 8000 terms), the authors tried to reflect the most important terms in such areas as the cirquit theory, electric and magnetic measurements, ele ctric power generation, transmission and distribution, as well as the industrial and domestic consumption of electric power. The Dictionary also contains many terms relevant to high voltage technology, electrical machines and apparatus, electric drive, as well as to the elements and structures of aerial and cable transmission lines. In selecting English terms, the authors were trying to reflect both their British and Ameri can versions, although they did not attempt to present all terminological synonyms of this kind. In some cases the Dictionary provides the main spelling versions.
This Dictionary is designed for people who have just started studying mechanical engineering terms in a foreign language, particularly for those who have little or no knowledge of either the terms or their meaning. The latter category of readers may find it useful, in addition to the translation of the term, to have an explanation of its meaning as well. In the Dictionary, such explanation is provided by means of internationally accepted symbols, formulas, charts, diagrams, plans and drawings. In this way, illustrations serve as a universal intermediary between languages. As a rule, the illustration for a term consists of that graphic representation which is most frequently used in explaining the

term concerned in instructional and technical literature (conventional graphic representation of the term). Apart from being informative, the illustrations also help remember the terms themselves. In the Dictionary, therefore, illustrations are provided even for those terms whose meaning would be understood without the aid of graphic symbols. At the same time, the author had to leave out many terms - even important ones - which do not lend themselves to illustration. The terms are grouped according to subject. This makes it possible to study the terminology pertaining to the subjects which interest the user most. This should also help speed up the assimilation of the terms, since the student will be able to remember a group of terms pertaining to a common subject. When translating texts from one language into another, one is helped by the alphabetical indexes given at the end of the Dictionary.