



## Glossary

<b>A</b>	<b>Air tank</b>	A storage tank, or reservoir, for compressed air.
<b>B</b>	<b>Balanced force</b>	An object under the influence of balanced forces is at rest or moves at a uniform velocity.
	<b>Bar</b>	A common metric unit used for pressure measurement 1 bar equals 14.50377 PSI or 100,000 Pascals.
<b>C</b>	<b>Circumference</b>	The distance around a circle.
	<b>Compressibility</b>	The characteristic of substances, such as gases, that can be compressed so that they occupy less space to fit into smaller containers.
	<b>Compressor</b>	A mechanism used to compress air; A compressor could be motorized or operated manually.
	<b>Cylinder</b>	A rigid barrel with closed ends containing a piston and a piston rod; When compressed air enters the cylinder, it expands against the piston, producing force and creating movement.
	<b>Cylinder Piston</b>	See Piston.
<b>E</b>	<b>Efficiency</b>	A measure of how much of the force that goes into a machine comes out as useful work. Friction often wastes a lot of energy reducing the efficiency of a machine.
	<b>Energy</b>	The capacity to do work.
<b>F</b>	<b>Fair Testing</b>	Measuring the performance of a machine by comparing its performance under different conditions.
	<b>Force</b>	A push or a pull in a particular direction that can be applied to an object; The force created by a pneumatic cylinder is the product of the air pressure times the area of the piston.
	<b>Friction</b>	The resistance met when one surface is sliding over another; For example, when an axle is turning in a hole or when you rub your hands together friction occurs.
<b>G</b>	<b>Grip</b>	Hold firmly; The grip between two surfaces depends on the amount of friction between them; Tires grip dry road surfaces better than wet road surfaces.

<b>K</b>	<b>Kinetic energy</b>	The energy of an object that is related to its speed or movement; The faster it is travelling, the more kinetic energy it has.
<b>L</b>	<b>Lever</b>	A bar that pivots about a fixed point when an effort is applied to it.
	<b>Lever, first-class</b>	A lever with the pivot between the effort and the load; A long effort arm and short load arm amplifies the force at the load arm. For instance prying the lid off a paint can. The Scissor Lift uses a first-class lever.
	<b>Lever, second-class</b>	A lever with the load between the effort and the pivot; This lever amplifies the force from the effort to make lifting the load easier; for instance a wheelbarrow.
	<b>Lever, third-class</b>	A lever with the effort between the load and the pivot; This lever amplifies the speed and distance the load moves compared to the effort. The thumb on the hand is a third-class lever.
	<b>Linkages</b>	A mechanical linkage carries movement and forces through a series of rods or beams connected by moving pivot points. The Scissor Lift contains many linkages.
<b>M</b>	<b>Machine</b>	A device that makes work easier to accomplish and/or faster to complete. It usually contains mechanisms.
	<b>Manometer</b>	A manometer is an instrument used to measure pressure. The LEGO® manometer gives you a pressure reading in both bar and PSI.
	<b>Mass</b>	Mass is the quantity of matter in an object. Mass is often confused with weight.
	<b>Mechanism</b>	A simple arrangement of components that transforms the size or direction of a force, and the speed of its output, such as a lever or two gears meshing.
<b>P</b>	<b>Piston</b>	A solid disk that moves inside a cylinder in response to changing pressure.
	<b>Piston rod</b>	A rod connected to a piston and extending outside a cylinder; When the piston moves inside the cylinder, the piston rod also moves.
	<b>Pivot</b>	The point around which something turns or rotates, such as the pivot of a lever; The pivot of a pair of scissors is the screw or rivet holding it together.
	<b>Pneumatic</b>	Related to the use of compressed air.
	<b>Pneumatic circuit</b>	The path of compressed air through a system of pneumatic components.
	<b>Potential energy</b>	Stored energy. Compressed air has potential energy that can be used to do work when it expands against a piston in a cylinder.

<b>Power</b>	The rate at which a machine does work (work divided by time).
<b>Pressure</b>	The amount of force exerted on a unit area. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is approximately 15 pounds per square inch (PSI). We are so used to this pressure we don't even notice it! The scientific unit for pressure is the pascal (Pa) and 1 Pa is 1 newton per square meter. A newton is quite a small force and a square meter is a large area so the force per unit area of 1Pa is tiny. In fact it takes almost 7000 Pa to exert 1 PSI and 100 000 Pa to exert atmospheric pressure.
<b>PSI</b>	Pounds forced per square inch. PSI is a common unit used for pressure measurement. 1 PSI equals 6894.76 Pascals.
<b>Pump</b>	A device that applies a force to a gas or liquid, such as air or water, to create pressure or movement.
<b>S</b>	
<b>Sequencing</b>	Setting up actions to happen in the right order and at the right time intervals.
<b>T</b>	
<b>Tube</b>	Flexible, hollow cylindrical material used to transport a gas or liquid, such as compressed air or water.
<b>V</b>	
<b>Valve</b>	A device that accepts compressed air and directs its flow through tubing to other compressed air components; A valve is controlled by a handle that can be moved into several positions.
<b>W</b>	
<b>Work</b>	The result of a force moving against a resistance; The act of compressing air is an example of doing work.