
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

To facilitate a better understanding of our business, the following glossary provides explanations of some of the technical terms and abbreviations commonly found in our industry. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry or common meanings, as the case may be, or usage of these terms:

“build-to-print”	a type of contract manufacturing that refers to the process of building products to client work instructions. This is commonly used to manufacture components or pieces of equipment
“CAD-CAM software”	CAD is a software used for computer-aided design and CAM is a software used for computer-aided manufacturing. The CAD-CAM software is used for translating computer-aided design to manufacturing workpieces with computer-aided manufacturing on CNC machines
“contract manufacturers”	third-party manufacturers which manufacture products, in whole or in parts based on the specifications provided by their customers. The products produced by the contract manufacturers are then sold under the brand name of their customers
“coordinate measuring machine”	a coordinate measuring machine is a measuring device that measures the geometry of objects by establishing discrete points on a physical surface using a contact probe
“CNC”	the abbreviation for “computer numerical controls”, where the functions and motions of a machine tool are controlled by means of a prepared programme containing alphanumeric data. CNC can control the motions of a workpiece or tool, the input parameters such as feed, depth of cut, feed and the functions, such as turning the spindle on/off or coolant on/off
“CNC machine”	automated machines operated by computers executing pre-programmed sequences of controlled commands
“CNC machining centre”	mechanical engineering manufacturing equipment operable under CNC automation by making use of several axes and a variety of tools and operations. They are capable of performing multiple machining operations in the same set up with a variety of tools
“components”	machined parts, weldments and sub-assemblies
“ISO 9001:2015”	an internationally recognised standard for quality management systems

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“milling”	the process of spinning a cutting tool against a stationary workpiece using primarily square or rectangular bar stock to produce components
“OEM”	original equipment manufacturers
“orbital welding”	automated welding of secured tubes or pipes with the electrode rotating (or orbiting) around the tube
“precision engineering”	the machining process that removes material and creates machined components with a narrow range of tolerance. Types of precision machining include turning, milling, grinding, drilling, etc.
“precision welding”	the process in which welds are applied to a workpiece in a very precise and controlled fashion. Dimensional tolerances are tight for both the position of the weld line as well as the depth of the weld. Precision welding is typically used for small parts, parts with tight dimensional tolerances, or parts requiring a barely visible line weld
“semiconductor(s)”	a substance that has specific electrical properties that enable it to serve as a foundation for computers and other electronic devices
“SSQA”	a certification for quality management system used in the semiconductor industry by leading semiconductor original equipment manufacturers when selecting suppliers
“sub-assembly”	a simple assembly of cable, wire, and other small parts, which be joined to other sub-assembly processes and components to form a complete product
“surface treatment”	an additional process applied to the surface of material for the purpose of adding functions such as rust and wear resistance or improving the decorative properties to enhance its appearance
“TIG welding”	Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) welding produces the weld with a non-consumable tungsten electrode. In the TIG welding process, an arc is formed between a pointed tungsten electrode and the workpiece in an inert atmosphere of argon or helium
“TIG welding machines”	arc welding machines that use a non-consumable tungsten electrode to produce high-quality welds
“turning”	the process in which a work piece is rotated against a cutting tool. The turning process is commonly used for machining components