

1: Edge wave - Wikipedia

Stopping On The Edge To Wave has 10 ratings and 1 review. Patricia said: James Baker Hall is a phenomenally skillful poet. This book not only has made me.

Samsung has refined its curved display beauty this year, but smartphone perfection remains elusive. Fingerprint scanner not working Sometimes, you may find that your S7 Edge suddenly stops recognizing your fingerprints and you have to input your PIN or password to gain access. Start with a simple reset by holding down the Power and Volume down buttons together until your S7 Edge turns off. You might find the fingerprint sensor is back to normal after this. Turn the S7 Edge off by holding the Power button and then tapping Power off. You can let go and you should see the Android icon and then the recovery screen. Use Volume down to highlight wipe cache partition and then Power to select it. Highlight yes and then Power again to select. Horizontal gray translucent lines A few people have reported a series of three or four gray translucent lines appearing horizontally on their S7 Edge screen. Unfortunately, this seems to be a hardware fault with the display. Swipe down from the top of the screen to open the notification shade and tap to tick the Auto box next to brightness, then drag it all the way to maximum. You could use an app like Twilight to apply a screen filter and see if you can reduce the effect. You must contact your carrier, retailer, or Samsung and get a repair or replacement handset. S7 Edge keeps freezing or restarting by itself A number of people have been frustrated by their S7 Edge freezing or restarting itself seemingly at random. You can check by booting into safe mode. Press and hold the Power button past the first Samsung Galaxy S7 Edge screen, until you see the Samsung logo, then let go of Power and press and hold the Volume down When your S7 Edge starts up, it should say safe mode in the bottom left. If the problem is gone, then you know an app is to blame. You can exit safe mode by pressing and holding the Power button and tapping Restart. You can let go when you see the Android icon and then the recovery screen should appear. You could also try turning the phone off and removing the SIM card, then turn it back on and test to see if the problem is gone. If that works, then call your carrier and ask for a new SIM card. Back up all your precious files and try a factory reset. Problems with screen, notifications, bloatware, and more Problem: Screen turning on randomly A few people are reporting a problem where the S7 Edge screen turns on seemingly at random. There are a few reasons that this might happen. It allows you to wave your hand above the S7 Edge to turn the screen on without touching it. You can check if a third-party app is responsible by booting into safe mode. Press and hold the Power button, then tap on Power off to turn the S7 Edge off. Hold down the Power and Volume down buttons together until the S7 Edge reboots. That should solve the problem temporarily, but it can come back again. The volume levels for Ringtone, Media, Notifications, and System are all separate. If you play games and notice the alerts stop during or after, then perhaps the Game Launcher or Game Tools features are to blame. They offer the option to block alerts during games. To test in safe mode, press and hold the Power button, then tap on Power off to turn the S7 Edge off. You can exit safe mode by simply restarting the phone. If the problem is gone in safe mode, then you know it was caused by an app you installed. Remove them one by one and test until you find it. Fast wireless charging is slow You should be able to use fast wireless charging on your S7 Edge to fully charge your phone in around two and a half hours. However, some people are finding that wireless charging is taking four hours or more. If you use a case on your S7 Edge, then start by removing it and test to see if it charges faster. Check that the wireless charging pad you are using supports fast wireless charging and use the original cable and charger that came with it. Also plug your phone directly into a wall outlet, not an extension cord. The easiest and quickest way to do this is via the app drawer. Tap Edit at the top right, and then select the apps you want to uninstall or disable. Overly sensitive touchscreen and buttons A lot of people are finding that the touchscreen and the touch navigation buttons below it are simply too sensitive. This results in accidentally launching apps or selecting things when handling the phone. Some people are also complaining about mistyping, because even hovering over a portion of the screen is enough to make a selection. Cases can have an impact on screen sensitivity. Some cases will alleviate the problem for handling, simply by providing a raised bezel and wider frame that you can touch without accidentally hitting the screen. Galaxy S7 Edge cases

are a good idea for protection anyway, so it might be worth getting one. A screen protector can reduce the screen sensitivity and protect your screen from scratches. Problems with overheating, MicroSD cards, lag, and more Issue: Overheating There have been reports of overheating, with a number of new owners saying that their Galaxy S7 Edge is getting uncomfortably warm. If you notice the overheating primarily when charging, then you can do a couple of things to combat it. The first thing to try is a simple restart. Hold down the Power button and the Volume down button together for around ten seconds. The S7 Edge should reboot. Toggle it on for each app. This should prevent the apps from draining battery in the background, which also produces heat. Turn off the phone, then press and hold the Home, Volume up, and Power keys together. When you see the Samsung logo you can let go of Power, but wait until you see the Android logo to release the other two. You should get the Android System recovery menu. Use Volume down to highlight wipe cache partition and Power to select it. Your last resort is to factory reset the S7 Edge, but this will completely wipe your phone. Samsung chose not to support it, arguing that people want to be able to use their MicroSD cards to transfer files between their phones and other devices. Use it at your own risk. Story Continues Potential solution: To do this, type sm partition disk: But substitute your disk ID for disk: If you prefer, you can actually keep some of the MicroSD card for transferring files and convert some to internal storage by typing sm partition disk: But, once again, substitute disk: It can be swiped away, but it will return after every reboot, and for some people, it just keeps popping up, seemingly at random. This pop-up should only appear when the MicroSD card is mounted, which is why it happens after a reboot. If it pops up without you rebooting, then there may be a problem with your card or the slot. The first thing to try is to turn the S7 Edge off and remove the card. Now, take it out and replace it very carefully in position, then slide the tray closed very slowly. If the problem persists, then try using a different MicroSD card, just to make sure that the card is not at fault. Lag and stutter The Galaxy S7 Edge is a fast smartphone with cutting edge specs, so you may reasonably expect lightning fast performance, but there are reports of some lag and stutter. There are a few things you can try to combat lag. Try wiping the cache partition. When you see the Samsung logo, you can let go of Power, but wait until you see the Android logo to release the other two. You should get the Android System recovery menu and use Volume down to highlight wipe cache partition and Power to select it. All are set to 1x by default, but you can set them to 0. This might make the S7 Edge feel a bit snappier. Turn power saving off, if you have it on. You could also try turning Game Tools off to see if it makes a difference. Your last resort is to factory reset your S7 Edge, but this will completely wipe your phone. Be watchful for anything that causes lag after install. The Back button continues to work properly, but some people are finding that the Home and Recent apps buttons are just randomly unresponsive. A simple restart is fixing the problem for some, but it can return. You should see the S7 Edge reboot. It may be worth trying safe mode to confirm that a third-party app is causing the issue. Keep holding it until the phone restarts, and you should see safe mode in the bottom left corner. If the problem is gone, then a third-party app is the cause, and you can try uninstalling one-by-one or do a factory reset and reinstall selectively. You can just reboot to get out of safe mode. Remember that a factory reset will wipe your phone, so back up first. Problems with touch, voicemail, screen, and more Glitch: Phantom touches on screen Quite a few people have reported ghost or phantom touches on the S7 Edge screen. Hold down the Power button and tap Restart.

2: 18 annoying Galaxy S7 Edge problems and how to fix them

Hall (Her Name, etc.), both an avid and dreamy observer of his natural surroundings, writes in a direct, non-metaphorical, prose-like style.

Water, waves, and ripples You are sitting on a dock on the bank of a small lake just before sunset. The light hits the water at a flat angle, so you can see the slightest disturbance of the surface. The water is flat. Then you feel the slightest breeze on you cheek, and it continues for some time. Never the less, the water is flat. After a while the wind freshens, and finally you see ripples on the water. As the breeze turns into a blow, the waves become higher and the distance between the waves becomes longer. First, look closely at the surface of the water before the wind comes up. It appears flat, but a very close inspection reveals a complex collection of very small waves moving at different speeds in different directions. How small the waves are depends on the environment, but there are always some disturbing forces, animals, sound, leaves falling in the water, anything. There will be a few waves moving in the direction of the wind. The wind will transfer the most energy to these waves, and they will grow in size and finally move almost as fast as the wind. Gradually these waves will dominate the surface profile of the water, as seen in the diagram to the right. You can think of this process as evolution and selection. Wait, what do we hope to learn? I hope your interest in waves has been wetted, but we need to be a little realistic about what we plan to discuss in this tiny essay. There are so many things about waves that are interesting. For example, there are hundreds of papers just on the process described above, the interaction of wind with water. There are also many layers to understanding waves, but most of them require familiarity with advanced mathematical concepts. Here our goal must thus be modest: This may seem a little too modest a goal. However, I will try to convince you that, while not the Holy Grail, it is still worth some effort. As in many quests, we will learn some unexpected things in our search. Four types of forces add to make waves 1. We described above the one we are interested in, the force due to wind interacting with the water surface. This can be complicated, but all we say about it here is that for the wind to put energy into the waves they must be moving slightly slower than the wind. If the waves are moving faster they will instead loose energy to the air. The first restoring force is obvious: Some portions of the blue water on the left are above, and some are below the resting level of the water. Gravity forces the higher water down and the lower up, as indicated by the green arrows. How gravity can force water up will be discussed later. If that is all that was going on, the surface of the water will just go up and down to generate waves like the other two red curves in the above diagram. Such waves do exist and they are called "standing waves". Great, but we want waves that move to the right with the wind. How gravity can force water up from the trough of the wave to the resting level will be described later. However, at an air-water surface each water molecule can only bond to water below it. The overall effect is a force to minimize the total surface area. Mathematically this is equivalent to a force proportional to the second derivative of the surface. It is as if the water surface was a thin sheet of stretched rubber. If the left and right edges of the surface in this diagram were fixed, surface tension the red arrows would tend to flatten the surface the green arrow. Inertial and mass conservation forces: The force required per change in velocity acceleration is proportional to the mass. A simple example of a change in direction is an object moving in a circle, as on the left diagram. The velocity is constantly changing toward the center so a force toward the center is required. Of course this is just the situation when the earth revolves around the sun; the force is the force of gravity between the earth and sun. It also turns out to be the situation when a water wave moves to the left see below. By conservation forces I mean pressures that maintain balanced flows. Balanced flows ensure the amount of water flowing into a region equals the amount flowing out; water is neither created or destroyed. This principle is also called conservation of mass. Imagine that the water is divided into many imaginary squares we assume there is no flow in the plane of the diagram so we can do the book keeping. On the left there are horizontal H and vertical V flows. In the horizontal direction the flow in on the right, H1, is less than the flow out on the left, H2. The resulting loss of water must be balanced by an increase from vertical flows V1 and V2. The water in the crests is connected to the water in the troughs. As internal currents in water flow past each other, and as the water flows over the bottom and sides of the lake

or river, ocean, bay, or whatever energy is lost due to molecular friction. The loss of energy is proportional to the viscosity of the water. If the wind should stop suddenly, the waves will gradually decrease in size and the lake will become calm again. This is reassuring, but we will not pursue this process any further here. Putting it all together In the diagram on the right we have a wave moving to the right blue wave moving to the red wave. An obvious way for this to occur would be for all the water to just move to the right, transforming the blue to the red curve. Actually, in the boat you are going up and down and left to right. This is because the water at each point moves in a circle; the small red arrows show the velocity of the water at each part of the wave cycle. One take home lesson here is that calculation of the velocities is a little complex, and requires some maths. Using these forces the velocities of water in a wave traveling at constant speed to the right can be found. Below I give you a bonus because I said all we would learn is the relationship between the velocity of the wave and its length , the movement of water at various parts of the wave. Now, what I promised, speed versus wave length as an approximation good for deep water: The wave length is the response of the water to the wind. I have used a log-log plot only because I want to show a wide range of velocity values. The straight black line is the response if the surface tension were zero, while the red line is the response for clean water. Look closely at the equation and its curve and behold! First, for clean water there is a minimum velocity for water waves; the bend in the red curve. Thus, as suggested in the very first paragraph of this essay, winds with velocities less than 0. You can also see this from the equation, since for small L the second term becomes large while for large L the first term is large; there is no L where v becomes zero. Since the first term is due to gravity, and the second depends on surface tension, another way to state this is: This is a specific example of a very important principle: Secondly, for any wind that can make waves, there will be two wavelengths. The ripples rely on surface tension of the water, while the large wave uses gravity as the restoring force. I have used the phrase "clean water" several times when mentioning surface tension waves. That is because the value for the surface tension of water is very dependent on the surface being water, not oil or protein or soap or anything else. It takes a very small amount of any material which floats, oil for example, to produce a film one molecule thick on the surface. The surface of the ocean is never well hardly ever water, there are to many living and dead organisms in the ocean, thus too high a concentration of oils, proteins, etc.

3: How to avoid slit-in coil slitting problems - The Fabricator

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All Problems that can arise during metal slitting include poor edge quality, edge burr, edge wave, camber, crossbow, knife marks, and slit width that is out of specification. Some slitting problems can be attributed to poor metal quality; however, it is much more common for the problems to be caused by other variables and factors during the slitting process. Good coil slitting tooling and practices result in good edge quality. Many problems can arise during metal slitting. These include poor edge quality, edge burr, edge wave, camber, crossbow, knife marks, and slit width that is out of specification. When slitting problems arise, the edge is the first place to inspect. How can you recognize a good edge? Look at the edge! On most common slit thicknesses, a 30x microscope is ideal for this purpose. Normally there is a nick shiny and a break dull area on the edge. If the line is straight between the nick and the break and the fracture is clean, it is a good edge see Figure 1. If the line is uneven or the break is rough, it is a bad edge. Slitting encompasses many variables, and most of them can be controlled. To achieve a good slitting result, each variable that can be controlled must be controlled. Figure 1 If the line is straight between the nick shiny of an edge and the break dull area and the fracture is clean, it is a good edge. If the line is uneven or the break is rough, it is a bad edge, caused by improperly set cutting knives. Slitting has been thought of as an art, but it is increasingly becoming recognized as a science. Because of advances in equipment, tooling, and software, it is now possible to control the variables and to improve the slitting process to achieve results never before possible. Controllable Variables Knife Clearance. Horizontal knife clearance is the most significant of these variables see Figure 2. In the "old days," the clearance was almost always set to 10 percent of the metal thickness. For example, a 0. There are a few metal thicknesses and types on which the 10 percent rule happens to work; however, 10 percent is rarely the correct clearance. The thinner the metal, the harder it is to achieve the correct clearance. Conversely, on thicker metal, the old rules are even less applicable. The newer types of slit metals were designed for specific purposes and have vastly different mechanical properties than the older, low-tech metals. This is true whether you are slitting steel, aluminum, copper, brass, a composite, or any newly engineered metal. Each metal has an optimal clearance, and even the same metal from a different source or thickness might and usually does require a different clearance. Excessive vertical knife clearance, or overlap, may be the culprit in a multitude of strip defects, including edge wave, crossbow, camber, and deep knife marks. It also can damage tooling, such as the knife and stripper rings, and can even wear out the slitter. Figure 2 Horizontal knife clearance is the most significant coil slitting variable you can adjust to improve slit edge quality. How do you know which clearance is correct? The answer is simple! The one that gives you the best result. That may sound trite, but slitting and shearing, for that matter is a very complicated process. There are no published formulas or equations that work in every case or even in most cases. Therefore, it is essential to look at the results, and then adjust as necessary. Tooling is a big part of the equation. It will either contribute to a good setup or cause a bad one. When the tooling is manufactured and cared for properly, not only can it create good edges, but also keep knives sharper longer. Operators become very skilled at "fixing" the setup to get it to run. However, if the setup did not need "fixing," they would be a lot further ahead. So much time is wasted fixing setups. It is always better and far less costly to do it right the first time. If you want good edges, have the right tooling, keep it in good shape, and use it correctly. When spacers are damaged nicks and dings, they will not seat properly. This will cause inaccurate horizontal clearances. In addition, the knives might wobble, causing clearance variations, which will result in an edge that is either of poor quality or of uneven quality. This, in turn, causes poor-quality coil strip edges. Tooling that is not manufactured to the correct tolerances for the application will act the same as damaged tooling. Shimless tooling means no shims are required, so if shims must be used, something is wrong. Shimless tooling has been available for more than 20 years, so some of it may need to be replaced. In addition, lightweight spacers can help reduce operator fatigue and errors see Figure 4. Quality tooling ensures good setups, controlled edges, and long knife life. If you encounter slitting

problems, and you suspect your tooling is the cause, check it for damage or have it inspected by a reputable manufacturer. Still, the best tooling will not be a panacea. If the machine has not been maintained, the bearings are loose, or the shoulders are damaged, you still will get poor results. Training and inspection by an expert can help. Burr is an edge defect that can arise during slitting. The primary cause of burr is a horizontal knife clearance that is too tight or too loose. An incorrect clearance automatically causes a poor-quality edge. In fact, one of the characteristics of a poor-quality edge is burr. If horizontal clearance is too loose, the metal gets stretched around the knife and tears. Figure 4 Lightweight spacers such as these are designed to be easier than solid metal spacers to lift and handle during setup. If horizontal clearance is too tight, a lot more force is required to cut the material. The only way you can apply more force is to lower the knives, and this produces burr. In addition, a dull knife automatically creates burrs. The material wraps around the dull corner of the knife and tears. Therefore, it is important to use the right knife for your slitting needs. A knife that dulls too quickly will cause burring. On the other hand, if the knife chips because it is too brittle, you will need to redo the setup and you will lose time. It is preferable to use the most wear-resistant knife possible so that the edge remains sharp for the longest period of time. The less control you have on the setup and machine, the tougher the knife has to be. A vertical knife clearance that is set too deep too much overlap also causes burr. Although edge wave can be caused by stresses in the metal, most edge wave is "slit-in. Other contributing factors are poor stripper ring practice. If the stripper ring ODs are too small, you will tend to lower the knives to overcome slippage. If the rings are too big, the metal will become stretched at the edges. If they are out of parallel, this also will contribute to edge wave. Knife marks on the strip almost always are caused by poor stripper ring practices. In the old days the stripper rings were all the same size and hardness. Even today some operators wrap tape around knives so the noncutting edge will not mark the strip. If you do this, please stop! It is dangerous to wrap tape on the knives; it also contributes to poor edge condition, burrs, and edge wave. Proper stripper ring practices include utilizing male and female rings in different sizes, colors, and hardnesses. Size and hardness are not absolute constants and may vary from machine to machine. The size should vary from one metal and thickness to another. Camber can result from stresses in the master coil. If the camber is always in one direction, a good way to check if the camber is caused by material defects is to slit the master coil upside down. If the camber is in the opposite direction, the camber has been caused by stresses in the master coil. If not, the camber is not from the virgin metal; it has been slit in. Slit-in camber happens when narrow strips are slit and the horizontal clearance is different from one edge to the other. The edges of a slit-in cambered strip are different from side to side. For example, one edge might be good but the other too tight. Like camber, crossbow might be caused by a defect in the master coil or from the slitting process. Usually crossbow is caused by too much overlap vertical clearance or by stripper rings that are the wrong size. If the male rings are too big or the female rings are too small, crossbow may result. Slit width can be controlled. Some variables that cause slit width to be out of specification are improper knife clearance, incorrect or worn tooling, a machine that is not maintained, and poor stripper ring practices.

4: Samsung Galaxy S7 Edge review: this is the smartphone to beat | Technology | The Guardian

*Stopping on the Edge to Wave (Wesleyan Poetry Series) [James Baker Hall] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Light is the principal element in this book. Light is on the edge, it is both the agent of perception and the last thing perceived.*

5: Stopping On The Edge To Wave by James Baker Hall

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6: Troubleshooting | Wave IP Knowledge Base

STOPPING ON THE EDGE TO WAVE pdf

So, here is the guide to disable Microsoft Edge and restrict it from opening websites automatically. Solution 1: How to Disable Edge Using File Rename. A solution which worked for many users was renaming the core file of Microsoft Edge. Whenever Edge needs to run, it needs to access its installation files to launch instructions to launch accordingly.

7: Shockwave Flash not working in ANY browser in Windows 10 - Microsoft Community

Changing The Extension On The Edge IP Series Phone Doesn't Work Vertical Updates Fails to Check for Updates Cannot Login to Global Administrator And Get Java Warning bar.

8: Water, waves, ripples

I experienced the same problems (sound issues) with Edge and Internet Explorer as well. However there is a fix for youtube that I am using right now until MS find a real one. For Edge, go to settings/F12 Developer Tools/ Emulation User Agent string and choose Internet Explorer 9 or

9: Microsoft Edge Sound Problem - Microsoft Community

Right click on the Edge icon and select Unpin From Taskbar, if you wish. Now to make Internet Explorer the default browser: Click on the Start Button, Settings, System, Default Apps, scroll down the Choose Default Apps list and Click on Web Browser - Edge, and choose Internet Explorer from the pop-up menu.

Blank vehicle condition report The great serpent in eastern North America George E. Lankford Amphibious aircraft checklist filetype Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders INS and Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices Origins of rhymes, songs and sayings 36 Texas Instruments TI-99/4A programs for home, school, office Isleworth (Archive Photographs) Engine company fireground operations Pupil of the Jesuits (1890-1909) Project report on working capital management of icici bank I Like Being in Parish Ministry The bonfire of the vanities Of repair manual for 2004 subaru outback Lesson 17: strange feelings and emotions Annual report of amul 2016 17 Dramatization in the grammar grades Electrical power system by cl wadhwa ebook Moses, powered by God. Fundamentals of Interior Lighting, Volume I Appendix B: estimation of sample size requirements for randomized controlled clinical trials Dance of the little swans piano 7 styles of learning Statistical data analysis explained Handbook on plasma instabilities The little prince study guide Milk Producers Prompt Payment Act of 1984 Bank officers handbook of commercial banking law Football All Pro Super Stars South Asia in Us Foreign Policy The ethical journalist gene foreman 2nd edition Introducing and implementing change Self-assessment of current knowledge in infertility and gynecologic endocrinology Seeker (Watchers Quest Trilogy) The Papers of John Marshall: Vol. VII Overcoming Pathological Gambling Wellesley College The garden in the wilderness Too Smart Jones and the stolen bicycles Nick vujicic books filetype