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**blend** (/bleɪnd/) is a word that has several meanings. It can refer to the process of combining two or more things, or to the result of that process. It can also refer to a mixture of two or more things, or to a person who is a mixture of two or more things. The word is derived from the Old Norse word *blenda*, which means "to mix" or "to confuse".

- To combine (varieties or grades of the same substance) to obtain a mixture of a particular character, quality, or consistency: blend coffees.
- To combine (different elements) into a single entity; a career that blends medicine and engineering. See Synonyms at mix.v.intr.1. To form a uniform mixture: "The smoke blended easily into the odor of the other fumes" (Norman Mailer).2. To be unobtrusive or harmonious by resembling the surroundings or behaving like others in a group. Often used with *in*: a female pheasant is brown and blends in with its nesting ground.3. To create a harmonious effect or result: picked a tie that blended with the jacket.n.1. a. The act of blending; the writer's unique blend of fantasy and physics.b. Something, such as an effect or a product, that is created by blending: "His face shows, as he stares at the fire, a blend of fastidiousness and intransigence" (John Fowles).2. Linguistics A word produced by combining parts of other words, as smog from smoke and fog.American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: The constitution of New York contains no declaration on this subject; but appears very clearly to have been framed with an eye to the danger of improperly blending the different departments,Just as in the mist-enveloped hollow near Borodino, so along the entire line outside and above it and especially in the woods and fields to the left, in the valleys and on the summits of the high ground, clouds of powder smoke seemed continually to spring up out of nothing, now singly, now several at a time, some translucent, others dense, which, swelling, growing, rolling, and blending, extended over the whole expanse.puff!" and two clouds arose pushing one another and blending together, and "boom, boom!" came the sounds confirming what the eye had seen. There was little of that sort of customary thing where the tenor and the soprano stand down by the footlights, warbling, with blended voices, and keep holding out their arms toward each other and drawing them back and spreading both hands over one first one breast and then the other with a shake and a pressure--nó it was every rictus for himself and no blending. Each sang his indictive narrative in turn, accompanied by the whole orchestra of sixty instruments, and when this had continued for some time, and one was hoping they might come to an understanding and modify the note, a great chorus composed entirely of maniacs would suddenly break forth, and then during two minutes, and sometimes three, I lived over again all that I suffered the time the orphan asylum burned down.Long maintaining an enchanted silence, Ahab stood apart, and every time the tetering ship loweringly pitched down her bowsprit, he turned to eye the bright sun's rays produced ahead; and when she profoundly settled by the stern, he turned behind, and saw the sun's rearward place, and how the same yellow rays were blending with his undeviating wake.BIG FOUR AGENDAFlour Blending Initiative is part of Kenya's "Big 4" Plan aimed at contributing towards food security, improve nutrition and increase employment opportunities in Kenya through flour blending based on under-utilised high value foods by 2022."This multi-sectoral approach has been designed through a consultative process that targets a high-impact approach aimed at integrating and securing arid and semi-arid lands (Asals) in contributing towards national food basket," Agriculture Cabinet Secretary Mwangi Kiunjiri said.Each flour sold will have 10 percent minimum content of the underutilised but high nutrient crops like sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes."Go Blended!: A Handbook for Blending Technology in Schools" is a practical implementation guide for educators interested in getting blended learning off the ground. Etymology Verb Middle English blenden, blinden "to mix, blend, intersperse, have dealings (with)," probably borrowed from an Old Norse predecessor of Old Icelandic blend (1st singular), blendr (3rd singular), present tense forms of blanda "to mix in, blend," going back to Germanic \*blanda- "to mix, mingle," probably originally "to make murky or obscure" (whence also Old English blandian, blondan, geblandan "to mix, blend;" Old Saxon gblandan "blended, mingled;" Middle Dutch blanden "to mix," Old High German blantan "to produce, bring about" [Middle High German blantan "to make turbid, mix, bring about"]; Gothic sik blandan "to associate with"), o-grade causative from a dialectal Indo-European base \*blendh- "become murky or cloudy, see poorly" whence also Old Church Slavic bledo, blesiti "to chatter, talk nonsense," blōzdo, blōditī "to wander," Polish blad "error," Lithuanian blendžias, blėstis "to become dark," blandius "impure, murky, dark." Note: The verb \*blendh- is among a group of roots that J. Pokorny (Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch) took as "extensions" (Erweiterungen) from zero-grade of \*bhel- "shine" (see bald entry 1). But, aside from semantic issues, this use of extensions is so unconstrained that any phonotactically appropriate verbal base beginning with \*bh- that might have the vaguest figurative connection to light or vision can be claimed as a derivative of \*bhel-. If such extensions explain so little, there is little reason to evoke them, and etyma such as \*blendh- stand on their own. See also blind entry 1, blende, blunder entry 1. Noun derivative of blend entry 1 First Known Use Verb 14th century, in the meaning defined at transitive sense 1 Noun 1883, in the meaning defined at sense 1 Time Traveler The first known use of blend was in the 14th century See more words from the same century Look up blending in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Blending may refer to: The process of mixing in process engineering Mixing paints to achieve a greater range of colors Blending (alcohol production), a technique to produce alcoholic beverages by mixing different brews Blending (linguistics), the process of forming a word from two or more letters that represent the sounds of a word Blending (music), a technique used in instrument playing Blending (vocal technique), a technique used in vocal warm up Blending curves, in mathematics Blending inheritance, a hypothetical model prior to the discovery of genetics Alpha blending, a transparency technique in computer image generation Conceptual blending, a general theory of cognition Gas blending, the filling of diving cylinders with non-air breathing gases such as nitrox, trimix and heliox Tea blending, the process of blending different teas to produce a final product The Blending (novel series), a fantasy series by Sharon Green Travel blending, a technique, developed in Australia, for encouraging people to make more efficient and environmentally sound transportation choices Blending in hairstyling, a technique used to transition between different hair lengths smoothly. Blend (disambiguation) This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Blending.If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article. Retrieved from " Juicing vs. BlendingNutrientsFiberAntioxidantsDigestionSugarTakeawayShare on PinterestThe juice and smoothie industry has taken the United States by storm. According to market research, juice and smoothie bars bring in a total of \$2 billion annually. But whether you're forking over a healthy amount of cash in a trendy juice bar or making your fruity beverages at home, it's important to understand the health benefits and implications of what you're drinking.Fruits and vegetables are good for you — no one would argue with that. The 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans suggest that we eat 2 cups of fruit and 2 1/2 cups of vegetables every day. When consumed at these levels, fresh produce may reduce the risk of heart disease, stroke, and cancer, while also helping to manage your weight. But according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Americans just aren't getting enough of either. That's part of the draw of juicing and blending: Both make it easier to get more fruits and vegetables into your diet.The difference between juicing and blending is what's left out of the process. With juicing, you're essentially removing all fibrous materials, leaving only the liquid of the fruits and vegetables. With blending, you get it all — the pulp and fiber that bulks up the produce. This is where we begin to separate the benefits of the two options.more concentrated amounts of vitamins and nutrientseasier absorption of nutrientsome juices contain more sugar than sodalack of fiber, which is essential for healthy digestion, controlling blood sugar, and lowering risk of heart diseaseblended fruits and vegetables retain all their fiber for healthy digestionthe fibrous parts of fruits and vegetables fill you up and also contain antioxidantsWhen you juice your fruits and vegetables, you may get more concentrated, more easily-absorbed nutrients. This is because the bulk of the vitamins and minerals found within a fruit are typically in the juice — not the pulp and fibrous material that you'd also get in a smoothie. But that isn't the whole story. Soluble fiber, like that found in apples, carrots, peas, green beans, and citrus fruits, dissolves in water and slows down digestion, which helps manage your blood sugar levels. Insoluble fiber, which is in vegetables like cauliflower, potatoes, and dark leafy vegetables, adds bulk to your stool and stimulates your intestines into action. Fiber isn't the only thing present in fruit and vegetable pulp. A 2012 study compared the presence of phytochemicals — antioxidant compounds with potential anti-cancer properties — in grapefruit juice versus blended grapefruits. The researchers found that the blended fruit had a higher concentration of the beneficial compound because that compound is primarily found in the fibrous membranes of the fruit. Advocates of juicing suggest that eating fruits and vegetables without the fiber gives your body a break from the hard work of digestion. They also suggest it enhances the absorption of nutrients.One analysis confirmed that beta-carotene, a beneficial carotenoid, obtained from juiced produce rather than whole food forms, resulted in higher blood levels of beta-carotene. Many studies find that higher levels of plasma or blood levels of beta-carotene predict lower cancer risk. The researchers stated that soluble fiber reduces beta-carotene absorption by 30 to 50 percent. However, they also pointed out that blending is beneficial, too. While the fiber remains present in blending, the cell walls of the foods are broken down. This allows for improved absorption of beta-carotene. In some diseases and malabsorptive conditions, low-fiber and low-residue diets are recommended. In these cases, juicing would be appropriate. While research is limited, there's anecdotal evidence from people who have completed juice fasts and cleanses, and reported a variety of health benefits. That said, fiber is often under-consumed, causing harmful health effects. Therefore, consuming blended foods more often than juiced foods may provide the benefits of both whole foods and juiced foods.Sugar consumption is a major downside of both juicing and blending, says dietitian Kimberly Gomer, MS, RD, LDN. Gomer says both juices and smoothies can raise blood sugar — but the effects are more rapid and dramatic with juice. With blended fruits and veggies, there are only so many you can drink before you start to feel full. The pulp, skin, and fiber helps increase the volume of the drink, which fills you up and limits your total calorie consumption. But with juice, you can consume the same amount of fruits and vegetables and still not feel satisfied. Some commercial fresh juices contain as much, or even more, sugar than sodas. Research published in 2014 found that an average, fruit juices contain 45.5 grams of fructose per liter, not far off from the average of 50 grams per liter in sodas. Minute Maid apple juice was found to contain 66 grams of fructose per liter, higher than both Coca-Cola and Dr. Pepper! Although smoothies may have less, sugar should be a concern regardless. Juicing has a variety of benefits, including greater concentration of nutrients per ounce, increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, and enhanced absorption of nutrients. It may also help people who have difficulty eating their vegetables to stomach the taste. On the other hand, with juicing you're missing out on important fiber. You could also be missing out on other important compounds present in the pulp and membranes of the produce. With blending, you're getting everything the fruit and vegetables have to offer, but the pulpy texture may be unappealing to some. In both cases, there is a caveat to all of the benefits: sugar. Because of sugar, Gomer urges caution, particularly if weight loss is your goal. Some experts believe you could minimize the rise in blood sugar from liquid calories by adding sources of fiber, protein, or fat, such as avocado, chia seeds, protein powders, or unsweetened Greek yogurt. But others disagree. "We do not recommend any liquid calories," says Gomer. "For weight loss, always eat the fruits and veggies — don't drink them. If weight loss isn't an issue, then the smoothie would win the prize over the juicing." Healthline has strict sourcing guidelines and relies on peer-reviewed studies, academic research institutions, and medical journals and associations. We only use quality, credible sources to ensure content accuracy and integrity. You can learn more about how we ensure our content is accurate and current by reading our editorial policy.Gomer, K. (2015,December). Personal interview.Greason, N.(2015, February). ASU undergrad studies the science of juicing andsmoothie bars in the US: market research report. (n.d.)/www.ibisworld.com/industry/juice-smoothie-bars.htmlMayo ClinicStaff. (n.d.). Dietary Fiber: Essential for a healthy diet/www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/fiber/art-20043983Montalto, M.(2015, March). Juicing vs. blending: What's the difference? Retrieved from L. &Thompson, F. (2015, July). Adults meeting fruit and vegetable intake recommendations. Morbidity and mortality weekly report/www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6426a1.htmNelson, J. (2014,January). Is juicing healthier than eating whole fruits or vegetables? Retrievedfrom/www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/expert-answers/juicing/faq-20058020Uckoo, R.,Jayaprakasha, G., Balasubramanian, B., & Patil, B. (2012, September).Grapefruit phytochemicals composition is modulated by household processingtechniques. Journal of Food Science, 77(9), 1750-3841/www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22957912Walker, R. W.,Dumke, K. A., & Goran, M. I. (2014). Fructose content in popular beveragesmade with and without high-fructose corn syrup. Nutrition, 30(7-8),928-935/www.nutritionjournal.com/article/S0989-9007%2814%2900192-0/fulltext "Mixing is the process of thoroughly combining different materials to produce a homogeneous product." The mixture is generally a combination of dissimilar materials, e.g. coal ash and cement are blended in a specified ratio to produce Pozzocrete cement. In other cases, a chemically homogenous material may be mixed to produce a uniform lot of a desired weight/volume with consistent particle size distribution, color, texture, and other required attributes, e.g. metal powders produced in 1 ton batch size are blended to a homogenous lot size of 4 tons (or pre-specified quantity). The terms "mixing" and "blending" are often used interchangeably, but technically they are slightly different. Blending is a process of combining materials, but blending is a relatively gentle process compared to mixing. In terms of the phase of material, blending is the process of solid-solid mixing or mixing of bulk solids with small quantity of liquid. The terminology mixing is more closely associated with liquid-liquid, gas-liquid, and viscous materials. For the scope of this article and those to follow, we will use the terms "mixing" and "blending" interchangeably.Mixing and Blending are the most demanding unit operations in the chemical process industries. Industries such as pharmaceutical and foods also rely heavily on mixing and blending technology. Some common examples are as follows:Chemical Process Industry: Mixing and blending of specialty chemicals, explosives, fertilizers, dry powdered detergents, glass or ceramics, and rubber compounds.Pharmaceutical Industry: Blending of active ingredients of a drug with excipients like starch, cellulose, or lactose.Food industry: Preparation of cake mix, spices, and flavorsImportance of Mixing TechnologyMixing is a critical process because the quality of the final product and its attributes are derived by the quality of the mix. Improper mixing results in a non-homogenous product that lacks consistency with respect to desired attributes like chemical composition, color, texture, flavor, reactivity, and particle size.The wide variety and ever increasing complexity of mixing processes encountered in industrial applications requires careful selection, design, and scale up to ensure effective and efficient mixing. Improved mixing efficiency leads to shorter batch cycle times and operational costs. Today's competitive production lines necessitate robust equipment that are capable of fast blend, lower power consumption, equipment flexibility, ease of cleaning, and a gamut of customized features. In addition to blending components, many modern mixers are designed to combine different process steps in a single equipment, e.g. coating, granulation, heat transfer, drying, etc.A mixer is no longer a generic production tool, but a critical and decisive business tool. This is because profitability and competitive advantage are dependent upon subtle improvements in Product Quality through gains in mixing performance and efficiency. A recently published handbook on industrial mixing estimates the cost of poor mixing to be as high as US \$ 100 million/yr/Types of Mixing EquipmentMixing equipments are classified based on the type of materials being mixed. The three main classifications of mixing equipment are:1. Blenders: Mixers for Solid-Solid BlendingConsidering the myriad of industrial operations requiring blending of bulk solids, there is a wide range of blender technologies available. Depending on the principle, mechanism of mixing, blenders are classified as follows: Tumbler Blenders : Double Cone Blender, V-Blenders, Octagonal Blender- Convective Blender- Ribbon Blender- Paddle Blender- Vertical Screw Blender- Fluidization Blenders / Mixers: Plow Mixer, Double Paddle Mixer (Forberg Mixer)2. Agitators: Mixers for Liquid-Liquid, Liquid Gas MixingA variety of process functions like blending miscible liquids, contacting or dispersing immiscible liquids, dispersing a gas in a liquid, heat transfer in agitated liquid, suspension of solids in liquids, etc. are carried out in agitated vessels by rotating impellers. The impellers are classified into two types, axial and radial, depending on the angle that the impeller (also known as agitator) blade makes with the plane of impeller rotation. Axial Flow Impellers: The impeller blade makes an angle less than 90° with the plane of impeller rotation. As a result the locus of flow occurs along the axis of the impeller (parallel to the impeller shaft).e.g. Marine Propeller, Pitched Blade Turbine- Radial Flow Impellers: The impeller blade in radial flow impellers is parallel to the axis of the impeller. As a result, the radial-flow impeller discharges flow along the impeller radius in distinct patterns.e.g. Flat Blade Turbine, Paddle, Anchor3. Heavy Duty Mixers: Mixers for Viscous, Pasty MaterialsFor high-viscosity materials, the mixing regime changes from one in which turbulence dominates (as in liquid agitators) to one in which viscous drag forces dominate. Moreover, some materials exhibit Non-Newtonian behavior. A non-Newtonian fluid is a fluid whose flow properties are not described by a single constant value of viscosity. Therefore mixing of such material requires special heavy duty mixers. These include: Double Arm Mixers: Planetary Mixers: Dual and Triple Shaft MixersThe operation of the mixing equipment may be batch or continuous depending upon the required production capacity, product quality, pre and post mixing equipment, type of mixer, etc.Mixing EquipmentFurther DiscussionThe purpose of the present article was to introduce the reader the basics of the mixing technology. This article is the first among the complete series of articles that shall focus on "Mixing Technology". The articles to follow shall discuss in detail the following topics: Design and Construction of Mixers: Selection of Mixers for Different Applications- Case Studies of Improvements in Mixing through innovations in Mixer DesignThe articles shall focus on the practical aspects and applications of the mixing technology as relevant in today's competitive environment.This post is part of the series: Mixing TechnologyThis articles in this series shall focus on Industrial Mixing Technology and shall discuss the following: -Design and Construction of Mixers -Selection of Mixers for Different Applications -Case Studies of Improvements in Mixing through innovations in Mixer Design Princeton's WordNet0 / 0 votesblend, blendingnounthe act of blending components together thoroughlyshading, blendingnouna gradation involving small or imperceptible differences between gradesChatGPT0 / 0 votesblendBlending is the process of merging different elements or aspects together, in order to create a harmonious or unified whole. This term can be applied in various fields such as art, music, linguistics, and culinary, among others, signifying the combination of distinct components, maintaining some of their original characteristics, but ultimately resulting in a new and unique composition.Webster Dictionary0 / 0 votesBlendingof BlendBlendnounthe act of minglingBlendingnounthe method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet, and shade into each other insensiblyMatched CategoriesUsage in printed sourcesFrom: How to pronounce blending?How to say blending in sign language?NumerologyChaldean NumerologyThe numerical value of blending in Chaldean Numerology is: 1Pythagorean NumerologyThe numerical value of blending in Pythagorean Numerology is: 4Karl Grindal: think people are blending a lot of different values here related to human rights, privacy, censorship — and it's at risk of getting bundled into a security argument.Robert Herjavec:I think it's really hard when you're an immigrant entrepreneur, you never feel like you're blending in.Herman Melville:Where does the violet tint end and the orange tint begin? Distinctly we see the difference of the colors, but where exactly does the one first blending enter into the other. So with sanity and insanity.Keyana Tahmasebi:I wanted to play with this idea of invisibility and blending in.Christopher Rolfe:The demands of modern engines and modern hardware mean that the complexity of our formulations is increasing. We have to experiment with various different materials and determine the best blending methods so they can be replicated globally, once the formulation has been sent over from the laboratory, we would then take that formulation and work out how to blend it. The blending methods here get replicated globally, so the understanding of the hardware and the engines that takes place in the laboratory, is then transferred into real-world applications in the blend shop here. blending#10000#17714#100000 References - Select - 简体中文 (Chinese - Simplified) 繁體中文 (Chinese - Traditional) Español (Spanish) Esperanto (Esperanto) 日本語 (Japanese) Português (Portuguese) Deutsch (German) العربية (Arabic) Français (French) Русский (Russian) ಕನ್ನಡ (Kannada) 한국어 (Korean) עברית (Hebrew) Gaeilge (Irish) Українська (Ukrainian) اردو (Urdu) Magyar (Hungarian) हिन्दी (Hindi) Indonesia (Indonesian) Italiano (Italian) తెలుగు (Telugu) ไทย (Thai) Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese) Čeština (Czech) Polski (Polish) Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) Românăse (Romanian) Nederlands (Dutch) Ελληνικά (Greek) Λατινium (Latin) Svenska (Swedish) Dansk (Danish) Suomi (Finnish) فارسی (Persian) יידיש (Yiddish) հայերեն (Armenian) Norsk (Norwegian) English (English) Blending in grammar involves the combination of two or more v create an entirely new term. While understanding blends may seem perplexing, this article endeavors to demystify the concept. We will delve into a comprehensive exploration, providing a clear definition, showcasing practical applications, and enriching the understanding through illustrative examples.Blending in grammar is a creative linguistic process whereby new words are formed by combining parts of two or more existing words. This fusion typically involves taking segments of words, such as syllables or morphemes, and merging them to create a novel term that encapsulates the essence of its parent words.Examples of blending include:Brunch (Breakfast + Lunch): This term seamlessly combines elements of breakfast and lunch to describe a mid-morning meal.Smog (Smoke + Fog): Coined to represent a form of air pollution, smog results from the merging of smoke and fog.Informercial (Information + Commercial): This word blends information and commercial, describing a television program that presents information in a format resembling a commercial.Guesstimate (Guess + Estimate): Combining the concepts of guessing and estimating, this term is used when providing an approximate calculation.Motel (Motor + Hotel): A blend of motor and hotel, referring to a roadside hotel designed for travelers with automobiles.Through blending, English continually enriches its lexicon. This reflects the adaptability and creativity of language users.Blends can be categorized morphotactically into two primary types: total blends and partial blends.Type of BlendExplanationExampleTotal BlendsEach word is reduced to a fragment or splinter."breakfast" + "lunch" → "brunch"Partial BlendsInvolves concatenating one entire word with a splinter from another."dumb" + "confound" → "dumbfound"In total blends, each contributing word is reduced to a mere fragment or splinter.This type of blend commonly involves the beginning of one word with the end of another.Example:"breakfast" + "lunch" → "brunch"teleprinter + exchange → "telex"Less commonly, total blends involve the combination of the beginnings or ends of both words.Example: Red Bull" + "margarita" → "bullgarity"In Partial blends, one entire word is concatenated with a fragment from another.Examples include an entire word followed by a splinter:"dumb" + "confound" → "dumbfound""fan" + "magazine" → "fanzine"Alternatively, a splinter may be followed by an entire word.Examples:"Brad" + "Angelina" → "Brangelina""adorable" + "dork" → "adorkable"Blends can be classified into two main types: attributive and coordinate blends.Also known as syntactic or telescope blends.Emphasize a hierarchical relationship, with one word as the core concept (head) and the other as a modifier (attributive).Examples: "portable light" (portable light), "snobject" (snobbery-satisfying object).Also called associative or portmanteau blends.Involve words of equal status, serving as co-heads without a clear hierarchy.Examples: "brunch" (breakfast + lunch), "Oxbridge" (Oxford + Cambridge).A blend, in morphology, is a word formed from parts of two or more words. In this sense blending is a process, among other processes, of creating new words.Examples:BlendOrigin WordsMeaningBrunchBreakfast + LunchA meal that combines elements of breakfast and lunchBreathalyzerBreath + AnalyzerDevice for measuring alcohol content in breathCamcorderCamera + RecorderPortable video camera and recorderEmotionEmote + IconDigital symbol representing an emotionMotor Car + HotelRoadside hotel designed for travelers with automobilesGloishGlobal + EnglishSimplified form of English for international communicationSitcomSituation + ComedyTelevision show characterized by comedic situationsSmogSmoke + FogAir pollution resulting from the mixture of smoke and fogSporkSpoon + ForkEating utensil combining features of a spoon and a forkWorkaholicWork + AlcoholicPerson excessively dedicated to workMockumentaryMock + DocumentaryFictional film or television show in the form of a documentaryWebinarWeb + SeminarSeminar conducted over the internetBrunchBreakfast + LunchA late morning or midday meal combining elements of breakfast and lunchGlamorous + CampingLuxurious camping, often in stylish accommodationsBlogsphereBlog + AtmosphereCollective community of blogs on the internetSmogSmoke + FogAir pollution characterized by a mixture of smoke and fogFrappuccinoFrappe + CappuccinoBlended coffee beverage combining frappe and cappuccinoInformercialInformation + CommercialTelevision program presenting information in a commercial styleGinormousGiant + EnormousExtremely large or giganticSpanglishSpanish + EnglishA mix of Spanish and English languagesVlogVideo + BlogVideo content presented in a blog formatMotownMotor + TownNickname for Detroit, Michigan, known for its automobile industryGlitzGlamour + RitzExtravagant or showy attractivenessJeggingsJeans + LeggingsTight-fitting leggings designed to resemble jeansChocoholicChocolate + AlcoholicA person who is addicted to chocolateCosplayCostume + PlayDressing up as a character from a movie, book, or video gamePodcastiPod + BroadcastDigital audio or video file available for streaming or downloadingBravelyBrave + CleverA term used to describe someone who is both brave and cleverHungryHungry + AngryIrritable or short-tempered due to hungerGlandemicGlamorous + PandemicA trend or lifestyle associated with glamorous activities during a pandemicThere are various reasons why blending in grammar is useful:Efficiency:Blending words streamlines language, allowing for the concise expression of complex ideas without the need for lengthy phrases.Convenience:Blends create shorter, catchier terms that are easy to remember and use, contributing to more efficient communication.Innovation:Blending fosters linguistic creativity, enabling the formation of novel words to describe emerging concepts or trends.Expressiveness:Blends provide a means to convey nuanced meanings by combining elements from different words, enriching the depth of expression.In conclusion, the grammatical process of blending offers a cost-effective means of articulating ideas by seamlessly melding words, resulting in the creation of entirely new and expressive linguistic constructs. This method not only enhances efficiency but also fosters creativity in the conveyance of thoughts and concepts.Related materialsContractionClippingBlendingAbbreviations

Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Financial, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia.Related to blending: blending inheritance (bléndjv, blend-ed or blent (blént), blend-ing, blends v.tr.1. To combine or mix (different substances) so that the constituent parts are indistinguishable from one another: blended the flour, milk, and eggs; blend gasoline with ethanol.2. To combine (varieties or grades of the same substance) to obtain a mixture of a particular character, quality, or consistency: blend coffees.3. To combine (different elements) into a single entity; a career that blends medicine and engineering. See Synonyms at mix.v.intr.1. To form a uniform mixture: "The smoke blended easily into the odor of the other fumes" (Norman Mailer).2. To be unobtrusive or harmonious by resembling the surroundings or behaving like others in a group. Often used with *in*: a female pheasant is brown and blends in with its nesting ground.3. To create a harmonious effect or result: picked a tie that blended with the jacket.n.1. a. The act of blending; the writer's unique blend of fantasy and physics.b. Something, such as an effect or a product, that is created by blending: "His face shows, as he stares at the fire, a blend of fastidiousness and intransigence" (John Fowles).2. Linguistics A word produced by combining parts of other words, as smog from smoke and fog.American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: The constitution of New York contains no declaration on this subject; but appears very clearly to have been framed with an eye to the danger of improperly blending the different departments,Just as in the mist-enveloped hollow near Borodino, so along the entire line outside and above it and especially in the woods and fields to the left, in the valleys and on the summits of the high ground, clouds of powder smoke seemed continually to spring up out of nothing, now singly, now several at a time, some translucent, others dense, which, swelling, growing, rolling, and blending, extended over the whole expanse.puff!" and two clouds arose pushing one another and blending together, and "boom, boom!" came the sounds confirming what the eye had seen. There was little of that sort of customary thing where the tenor and the soprano stand down by the footlights, warbling, with blended voices, and keep holding out their arms toward each other and drawing them back and spreading both hands over one first one breast and then the other with a shake and a pressure--nó it was every rictus for himself and no blending. Each sang his indictive narrative in turn, accompanied by the whole orchestra of sixty instruments, and when this had continued for some time, and one was hoping they might come to an understanding and modify the note, a great chorus composed entirely of maniacs would suddenly break forth, and then during two minutes, and sometimes three, I lived over again all that I suffered the time the orphan asylum burned down.Long maintaining an enchanted silence, Ahab stood apart, and every time the tetering ship loweringly pitched down her bowsprit, he turned to eye the bright sun's rays produced ahead; and when she profoundly settled by the stern, he turned behind, and saw the sun's rearward place, and how the same yellow rays were blending with his undeviating wake.BIG FOUR AGENDAFlour Blending Initiative is part of Kenya's "Big 4" Plan aimed at contributing towards food security, improve nutrition and increase employment opportunities in Kenya through flour blending based on under-utilised high value foods by 2022."This multi-sectoral approach has been designed through a consultative process that targets a high-impact approach aimed at integrating and securing arid and semi-arid lands (Asals) in contributing towards national food basket," Agriculture Cabinet Secretary Mwangi Kiunjiri said.Each flour sold will have 10 percent minimum content of the underutilised but high nutrient crops like sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes."Go Blended!: A Handbook for Blending Technology in Schools" is a practical implementation guide for educators interested in getting blended learning off the ground. Etymology Verb Middle English blenden, blinden "to mix, blend, intersperse, have dealings (with)," probably borrowed from an Old Norse predecessor of Old Icelandic blend (1st singular), blendr (3rd singular), present tense forms of blanda "to mix in, blend," going back to Germanic \*blanda- "to mix, mingle," probably originally "to make murky or obscure" (whence also Old English blandian, blondan, geblandan "to mix, blend;" Old Saxon gblandan "blended, mingled;" Middle Dutch blanden "to mix," Old High German blantan "to produce, bring about" [Middle High German blantan "to make turbid, mix, bring about"]; Gothic sik blandan "to associate with"), o-grade causative from a dialectal Indo-European base \*blendh- "become murky or cloudy, see poorly" whence also Old Church Slavic bledo, blesiti "to chatter, talk nonsense," blōzdo, blōditī "to wander," Polish blad "error," Lithuanian blendžias, blėstis "to become dark," blandius "impure, murky, dark." Note: The verb \*blendh- is among a group of roots that J. Pokorny (Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch) took as "extensions" (Erweiterungen) from zero-grade of \*bhel- "shine" (see bald entry 1). But, aside from semantic issues, this use of extensions is so unconstrained that any phonotactically appropriate verbal base beginning with \*bh- that might have the vaguest figurative connection to light or vision can be claimed as a derivative of \*bhel-. If such extensions explain so little, there is little reason to evoke them, and etyma such as \*blendh- stand on their own. See also blind entry 1, blende, blunder entry 1. Noun derivative of blend entry 1 First Known Use Verb 14th century, in the meaning defined at transitive sense 1 Noun 1883, in the meaning defined at sense 1 Time Traveler The first known use of blend was in the 14th century See more words from the same century Look up blending in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Blending may refer to: The process of mixing in process engineering Mixing paints to achieve a greater range of colors Blending (alcohol production), a technique to produce alcoholic beverages by mixing different brews Blending (linguistics), the process of forming a word from two or more letters that represent the sounds of a word Blending (music), a technique used in instrument playing Blending (vocal technique), a technique used in vocal warm up Blending curves, in mathematics Blending inheritance, a hypothetical model prior to the discovery of genetics Alpha blending, a transparency technique in computer image generation Conceptual blending, a general theory of cognition Gas blending, the filling of diving cylinders with non-air breathing gases such as nitrox, trimix and heliox Tea blending, the process of blending different teas to produce a final product The Blending (novel series), a fantasy series by Sharon Green Travel blending, a technique, developed in Australia, for encouraging people to make more efficient and environmentally sound transportation choices Blending in hairstyling, a technique used to transition between different hair lengths smoothly. Blend (disambiguation) This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Blending.If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article. Retrieved from " Juicing vs. BlendingNutrientsFiberAntioxidantsDigestionSugarTakeawayShare on PinterestThe juice and smoothie industry has taken the United States by storm. According to market research, juice and smoothie bars bring in a total of \$2 billion annually. But whether you're forking over a healthy amount of cash in a trendy juice bar or making your fruity beverages at home, it's important to understand the health benefits and implications of what you're drinking.Fruits and vegetables are good for you — no one would argue with that. The 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans suggest that we eat 2 cups of fruit and 2 1/2 cups of vegetables every day. When consumed at these levels, fresh produce may reduce the risk of heart disease, stroke, and cancer, while also helping to manage your weight. But according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Americans just aren't getting enough of either. That's part of the draw of juicing and blending: Both make it easier to get more fruits and vegetables into your diet.The difference between juicing and blending is what's left out of the process. With juicing, you're essentially removing all fibrous materials, leaving only the liquid of the fruits and vegetables. With blending, you get it all — the pulp and fiber that bulks up the produce. This is where we begin to separate the benefits of the two options.more concentrated amounts of vitamins and nutrientseasier absorption of nutrientsome juices contain more sugar than sodalack of fiber, which is essential for healthy digestion, controlling blood sugar, and lowering risk of heart diseasblended fruits and vegetables retain all their fiber for healthy digestionthe fibrous parts of fruits and vegetables fill you up and also contain antioxidantsWhen you juice your fruits and vegetables, you may get more concentrated, more easily-absorbed nutrients. This is because the bulk of the vitamins and minerals found within a fruit are typically in the juice — not the pulp and fibrous material that you'd also get in a smoothie. But that isn't the whole story. Soluble fiber, like that found in apples, carrots, peas, green beans, and citrus fruits, dissolves in water and slows down digestion, which helps manage your blood sugar levels. Insoluble fiber, which is in vegetables like cauliflower, potatoes, and dark leafy vegetables, adds bulk to your stool and stimulates your intestines into action. Fiber isn't the only thing present in fruit and vegetable pulp. A 2012 study compared the presence of phytochemicals — antioxidant compounds with potential anti-cancer properties — in grapefruit juice versus blended grapefruits. The researchers found that the blended fruit had a higher concentration of the beneficial compound because that compound is primarily found in the fibrous membranes of the fruit. Advocates of juicing suggest that eating fruits and vegetables without the fiber gives your body a break from the hard work of digestion. They also suggest it enhances the absorption of nutrients.One analysis confirmed that beta-carotene, a beneficial carotenoid, obtained from juiced produce rather than whole food forms, resulted in higher blood levels of beta-carotene. Many studies find that higher levels of plasma or blood levels of beta-carotene predict lower cancer risk. The researchers stated that soluble fiber reduces beta-carotene absorption by 30 to 50 percent. However, they also pointed out that blending is beneficial, too. While the fiber remains present in blending, the cell walls of the foods are broken down. This allows for improved absorption of beta-carotene. In some diseases and malabsorptive conditions, low-fiber and low-residue diets are recommended. In these cases, juicing would be appropriate. While research is limited, there's anecdotal evidence from people who have completed juice fasts and cleanses, and reported a variety of health benefits. That said, fiber is often under-consumed, causing harmful health effects. Therefore, consuming blended foods more often than juiced foods may provide the benefits of both whole foods and juiced foods.Sugar consumption is a major downside of both juicing and blending, says dietitian Kimberly Gomer, MS, RD, LDN. Gomer says both juices and smoothies can raise blood sugar — but the effects are more rapid and dramatic with juice. With blended fruits and veggies, there are only so many you can drink before you start to feel full. The pulp, skin, and fiber helps increase the volume of the drink, which fills you up and limits your total calorie consumption. But with juice, you can consume the same amount of fruits and vegetables and still not feel satisfied. Some commercial fresh juices contain as much, or even more, sugar than sodas. Research published in 2014 found that an average, fruit juices contain 45.5 grams of fructose per liter, not far off from the average of 50 grams per liter in sodas. Minute Maid apple juice was found to contain 66 grams of fructose per liter, higher than both Coca-Cola and Dr. Pepper! Although smoothies may have less, sugar should be a concern regardless. Juicing has a variety of benefits, including greater concentration of nutrients per ounce, increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, and enhanced absorption of nutrients. It may also help people who have difficulty eating their vegetables to stomach the taste. On the other hand, with juicing you're missing out on important fiber. You could also be missing out on other important compounds present in the pulp and membranes of the produce. With blending, you're getting everything the fruit and vegetables have to offer, but the pulpy texture may be unappealing to some. In both cases, there is a caveat to all of the benefits: sugar. Because of sugar, Gomer urges caution, particularly if weight loss is your goal. Some experts believe you could minimize the rise in blood sugar from liquid calories by adding sources of fiber, protein, or fat, such as avocado, chia seeds, protein powders, or unsweetened Greek yogurt. But others disagree. "We do not recommend any liquid calories," says Gomer. "For weight loss, always eat the fruits and veggies — don't drink them. If weight loss isn't an issue, then the smoothie would win the prize over the juicing." Healthline has strict sourcing guidelines and relies on peer-reviewed studies, academic research institutions, and medical journals and associations. We only use quality, credible sources to ensure content accuracy and integrity. You can learn more about how we ensure our content is accurate and current by reading our editorial policy.Gomer, K. (2015,December). Personal interview.Greason, N.(2015, February). ASU undergrad studies the science of juicing andsmoothie bars in the US: market research report. 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3841/www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22957912Walker, R. W.,Dumke, K. A., & Goran, M. I. (2014). Fructose content in popular beveragesmade with and without high-fructose corn syrup. Nutrition, 30(7-8),928-935/www.nutritionjournal.com/article/S0989-9007%2814%2900192-0/fulltext "Mixing is the process of thoroughly combining different materials to produce a homogeneous product." The mixture is generally a combination of dissimilar materials, e.g. coal ash and cement are blended in a specified ratio to produce Pozzocrete cement. In other cases, a chemically homogenous material may be mixed to produce a uniform lot of a desired weight/volume with consistent particle size distribution, color, texture, and other required attributes, e.g. metal powders produced in 1 ton batch size are blended to a homogenous lot size of 4 tons (or pre-specified quantity). The terms "mixing" and "blending" are often used interchangeably, but technically they are slightly different. Blending is a process of combining materials, but blending is a relatively gentle process compared to mixing. In terms of the phase of material, blending is the process of solid-solid mixing or mixing of bulk solids with small quantity of liquid. The terminology mixing is more closely associated with liquid-liquid, gas-liquid, and viscous materials. For the scope of this article and those to follow, we will use the terms "mixing" and "blending" interchangeably.Mixing and Blending are the most demanding unit operations in the chemical process industries. Industries such as pharmaceutical and foods also rely heavily on mixing and blending technology. Some common examples are as follows:Chemical Process Industry: Mixing and blending of specialty chemicals, explosives, fertilizers, dry powdered detergents, glass or ceramics, and rubber compounds.Pharmaceutical Industry: Blending of active ingredients of a drug with excipients like starch, cellulose, or lactose.Food industry: Preparation of cake mix, spices, and flavorsImportance of Mixing TechnologyMixing is a critical process because the quality of the final product and its attributes are derived by the quality of the mix. Improper mixing results in a non-homogenous product that lacks consistency with respect to desired attributes like chemical composition, color, texture, flavor, reactivity, and particle size.The wide variety and ever increasing complexity of mixing processes encountered in industrial applications requires careful selection, design, and scale up to ensure effective and efficient mixing. Improved mixing efficiency leads to shorter batch cycle times and operational costs. Today's competitive production lines necessitate robust equipment that are capable of fast blend, lower power consumption, equipment flexibility, ease of cleaning, and a gamut of customized features. In addition to blending components, many modern mixers are designed to combine different process steps in a single equipment, e.g. coating, granulation, heat transfer, drying, etc.A mixer is no longer a generic production tool, but a critical and decisive business tool. This is because profitability and competitive advantage are dependent upon subtle improvements in Product Quality through gains in mixing performance and efficiency. A recently published handbook on industrial mixing estimates the cost of poor mixing to be as high as US \$ 100 million/yr/Types of Mixing EquipmentMixing equipments are classified based on the type of materials being mixed. The three main classifications of mixing equipment are:1. Blenders: Mixers for Solid-Solid BlendingConsidering the myriad of industrial operations requiring blending of bulk solids, there is a wide range of blender technologies available. Depending on the principle, mechanism of mixing, blenders are classified as follows: Tumbler Blenders : Double Cone Blender, V-Blenders, Octagonal Blender- Convective Blender- Ribbon Blender- Paddle Blender- Vertical Screw Blender- Fluidization Blenders / Mixers: Plow Mixer, Double Paddle Mixer (Forberg Mixer)2. Agitators: Mixers for Liquid-Liquid, Liquid Gas MixingA variety of process functions like blending miscible liquids, contacting or dispersing immiscible liquids, dispersing a gas in a liquid, heat transfer in agitated liquid, suspension of solids in liquids, etc. are carried out in agitated vessels by rotating impellers. The impellers are classified into two types, axial and radial, depending on the angle that the impeller (also known as agitator) blade makes with the plane of impeller rotation. Axial Flow Impellers: The impeller blade makes an angle less than 90° with the plane of impeller rotation. As a result the locus of flow occurs along the axis of the impeller (parallel to the impeller shaft).e.g. Marine Propeller, Pitched Blade Turbine- Radial Flow Impellers: The impeller blade in radial flow impellers is parallel to the axis of the impeller. As a result, the radial-flow impeller discharges flow along the impeller radius in distinct patterns.e.g. Flat Blade Turbine, Paddle, Anchor3. Heavy Duty Mixers: Mixers for Viscous, Pasty MaterialsFor high-viscosity materials, the mixing regime changes from one in which turbulence dominates (as in liquid agitators) to one in which viscous drag forces dominate. Moreover, some materials exhibit Non-Newtonian behavior. A non-Newtonian fluid is a fluid whose flow properties are not described by a single constant value of viscosity. Therefore mixing of such material requires special heavy duty mixers. These include: Double Arm Mixers: Planetary Mixers: Dual and Triple Shaft MixersThe operation of the mixing equipment may be batch or continuous depending upon the required production capacity, product quality, pre and post mixing equipment, type of mixer, etc.Mixing EquipmentFurther DiscussionThe purpose of the present article was to introduce the reader the basics of the mixing technology. This article is the first among the complete series of articles that shall focus on "Mixing Technology". The articles to follow shall discuss in detail the following topics: Design and Construction of Mixers: Selection of Mixers for Different Applications- Case Studies of Improvements in Mixing through innovations in Mixer DesignThe articles shall focus on the practical aspects and applications of the mixing technology as relevant in today's competitive environment.This post is part of the series: Mixing TechnologyThis articles in this series shall focus on Industrial Mixing Technology and shall discuss the following: -Design and Construction of Mixers -Selection of Mixers for Different Applications -Case Studies of Improvements in Mixing through innovations in Mixer Design Princeton's WordNet0 / 0 votesblend, blendingnounthe act of blending components together thoroughlyshading, blendingnouna gradation involving small or imperceptible differences between gradesChatGPT0 / 0 votesblendBlending is the process of merging different elements or aspects together, in order to create a harmonious or unified whole. This term can be applied in various fields such as art, music, linguistics, and culinary, among others, signifying the combination of distinct components, maintaining some of their original characteristics, but ultimately resulting in a new and unique composition.Webster Dictionary0 / 0 votesBlendingof BlendBlendnounthe act of minglingBlendingnounthe method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet, and shade into each other insensiblyMatched CategoriesUsage in printed sourcesFrom: How to pronounce blending?How to say blending in sign language?NumerologyChaldean NumerologyThe numerical value of blending in Chaldean Numerology is: 1Pythagorean NumerologyThe numerical value of blending in Pythagorean Numerology is: 4Karl Grindal: think people are blending a lot of different values here related to human rights, privacy, censorship — and it's at risk of getting bundled into a security argument.Robert Herjavec:I think it's really hard when you're an immigrant entrepreneur, you never feel like you're blending in.Herman Melville:Where does the violet tint end and the orange tint begin? Distinctly we see the difference of the colors, but where exactly does the one first blending enter into the other. So with sanity and insanity.Keyana Tahmasebi:I wanted to play with this idea of invisibility and blending in.Christopher Rolfe:The demands of modern engines and modern hardware mean that the complexity of our formulations is increasing. We have to experiment with various different materials and determine the best blending methods so they can be replicated globally, once the formulation has been sent over from the laboratory, we would then take that formulation and work out how to blend it. The blending methods here get replicated globally, so the understanding of the hardware and the engines that