

Software license

## Software license information for model CTR3000

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Multi-functional precision thermometer model CTR3000



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Prior to starting any work, read the operating instructions!  
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## 1. General information

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org  
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the library (or a portion or derivative of it, under section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place

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satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

- 5 A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the library, but is designed to work with the library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a “work that uses the library”. Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this license.

However, linking a “work that uses the library” with the library creates an executable that is a derivative of the library (because it contains portions of the library), rather than a “work that uses the library”. The executable is therefore covered by this license. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a “work that uses the library” uses material from a header file that is part of the library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the library will still fall under section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the library itself.

6. As an exception to the sections above, you may also combine or link a “work that uses the library” with the library to produce a work containing portions of the library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer’s own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the library is used in it and that the library and its use are covered by this license. You must supply a copy of this license. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this license. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the library, with the complete machine-readable “work that uses the

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library”, as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user’s computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
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- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the “work that uses the library” must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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### 2.4.3 GPL v3

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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