

UOOU: Uncontextualized Uncommon Objects for Measuring Knowledge Horizons of Vision Language Models

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Abstract

Smaller-scale Vision-Language Models (VLMs) often claim to perform on par with larger models in general-domain visual grounding and question-answering benchmarks while offering advantages in computational efficiency and storage. However, their ability to handle rare objects, which fall into the long tail of data distributions, is less understood. To rigorously evaluate this aspect, we introduce the "Uncontextualized Uncommon Objects" (UOOU) benchmark. This benchmark focuses on systematically testing VLMs with both large and small parameter counts on rare and specialized objects. Our comprehensive analysis reveals that while smaller VLMs maintain competitive performance on common datasets, they significantly underperform on tasks involving uncommon objects. We also propose an advanced, scalable pipeline for data collection and cleaning, ensuring the UOOU benchmark provides high-quality, challenging instances. These findings highlight the need to consider long-tail distributions when assessing the true capabilities of VLMs.

1 Introduction

The advent of Vision-Language Models (VLMs) has marked a revolutionary leap in the integration of natural language processing and computer vision, largely due to the capabilities of the self-attention mechanism and the Transformer architecture (Vaswani et al., 2023). These technologies allow VLMs to effectively process and fuse information from both text and images, leading to significant advancements in tasks that require multimodal understanding, such as visual question answering and image captioning (Radford et al., 2021; Li et al., 2023; Alayrac et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2023; Young et al., 2014).

VLMs, trained on large-scale datasets, typically boast high performance on general tasks involving

everyday objects and common scenarios (Li et al., 2024; Du et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2023). However, models of smaller scale, defined here as having fewer than 70 billion parameters, often claim to match the capabilities of their larger counterparts on general domain tasks (Lin et al., 2015; Agrawal et al., 2016; Yu et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2024; Goyal et al., 2017; Yu et al., 2023b) while offering advantages in computational efficiency and storage. Despite these claims, the No-Free-Lunch Theorem (Wolpert and Macready, 1997) suggests that these smaller models may compromise on their ability to handle less common or more complex scenarios that lie in the long tail of data distributions.

One natural and intuitive hypothesis is that they are sacrificing their fitness to the elements on the long tail of the distribution. Empirical observations of real-world data frequently align with Zipf's and Power Law (Piantadosi, 2014; Clauset et al., 2009), which indicates that while some objects and concepts are exceedingly common, a vast number of them are rare and fall into the long tail of the distribution. Understanding how well VLMs handle these rare and uncommon instances is crucial for assessing their true robustness and applicability across diverse and nuanced contexts.

Despite the importance of this evaluation, there is currently a lack of dedicated benchmarks that systematically test VLMs on objects and concepts that are significantly outside the everyday norm. To address this gap, we introduce the "Uncontextualized Uncommon Objects" (UOOU) benchmark. The object class distribution of UOOU is systematically out of common image sources such as ImageNet (Russakovsky et al., 2015), COCO (Lin et al., 2015), and Open Image Dataset (Kuznetsova et al., 2020). Our goal is to rigorously test and quantify the performance of both large-scale and small-scale VLMs on elements from the long tail of the distribution to showcase their knowledge gap.

The contribution of our work is three-fold. (1)

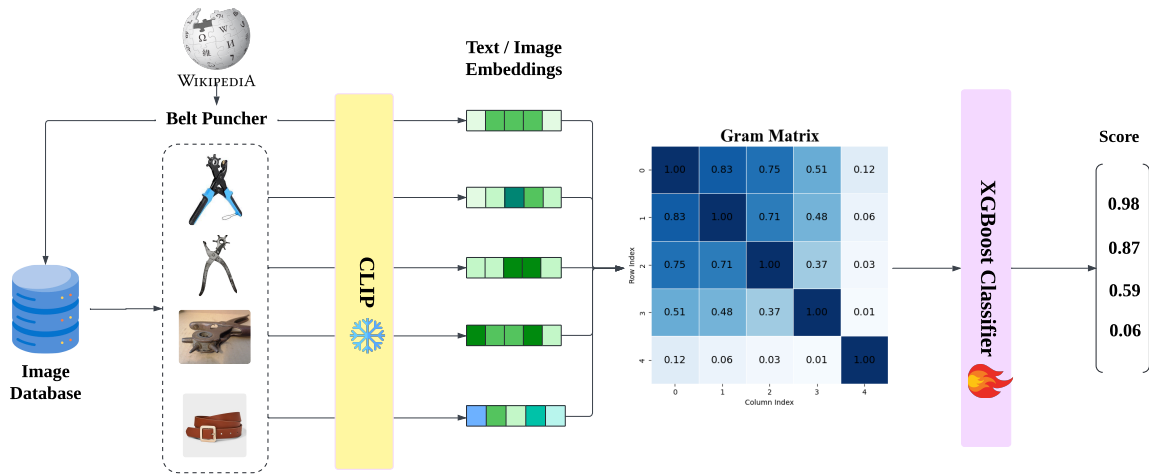


Figure 1: UOUO Data Curation Pipeline. Snowflake means frozen weights, and fire means tune-able weights.

082 We compile a million-scale dataset specifically designed to include uncommon and uncontextualized
 083 objects, which are rarely encountered in everyday
 084 contexts but are significant in specialized domains.
 085 (2) We evaluate the performance gap between large-
 086 scale and small-scale VLMs when dealing with
 087 these rare elements, showcasing the significant
 088 knowledge and performance gap between large-
 089 and small-scale model on the long-tail distributions.
 090 (3) We propose a systematic pipeline for automatic
 091 and scalable data collection and cleaning, ensuring
 092 high-quality and representative testing instances.
 093

094 2 Related Work

095 **Real-world VQA Benchmarks** Based on our
 096 survey, the typical real-world visual question
 097 answering datasets (excluding mathematics, celebrity,
 098 landmark, place, OCR and chart-reading) used in
 099 popular open-source VLMs such as LLaVa (Li
 100 et al., 2024), CogVLM (Wang et al., 2023) BLIP2
 101 (Li et al., 2023), Qwen VL (Bai et al., 2023) and
 102 MiniCPM-V (Yu et al., 2023a) includes the follow-
 103 ing: COCO (Lin et al., 2015), RefCOCO (Yu et al.,
 104 2016), NoCAPs (Agrawal et al., 2019), MMBench
 105 (Liu et al., 2024), VQA-v2 (Goyal et al., 2017),
 106 OK-VQA (Marino et al., 2019), MME (Fu et al.,
 107 2024), GQA (Hudson and Manning, 2019).

108 *Much to our surprise, it turns out that the im-
 109 age sources of GQA, RefCoCo, OK-VQA, MME
 110 Coarse-Grained Recognition, VQA-v2, and a sig-
 111 nificant proportion of MMBench are all direct
 112 random samples from COCO. Only NoCAPs fea-
 113 tures novel object classes (sourced from the 600-
 114 categories Open Image Dataset (Kuznetsova et al.,
 115 2020) outside COCO’s less-than-100 common
 116 classes. This showcases the significant limitation
 117 of categorical diversity of extant VQA datasets.*

118 The knowledge and performance gap between the
 119 small- and large- scale VLMs might be concealed
 120 in such low coverage and diversity.

121 **Existing Datasets with Uncommon Object La-
 122 bels** In extant datasets, Stanford Cars (Krause
 123 et al., 2013), CUB-bird (Wah et al., 2011), Deepfish
 124 (Saleh et al., 2020), ROCOv2 (Rückert et al., 2024),
 125 FGVC-Aircraft (Maji et al., 2013) also features rare
 126 object labels. Some non-academic mine & stone
 127 datasets, and chemical objects datasets can also be
 128 found on internet. However, the typical emphasis
 129 of these datasets is either *fine-grained subtype* or
 130 *subspecies* of common objects, or *domain-specific
 131 expert knowledge*. In realistic use cases such as
 132 autonomous car or embodied robotics, such knowl-
 133 edge might have limited generalizability.

134 3 Data Curation and Filtering

135 3.1 Domain Selection and Scraping

136 To construct the UOUO (Uncontextualized Uncom-
 137 mon Objects) benchmark, we began by selecting
 138 specific domains that are rich in specialized knowl-
 139 edge yet contain objects and tools that are rarely
 140 encountered by the general public. Our focus was
 141 on the industry sector, given its diversity and the
 142 presence of numerous specialized tools and equip-
 143 ment. These artificial tools are significantly out
 144 of the distribution of ImageNet, COCO, and Open
 145 Image Dataset.

146 We used Wikipedia as a starting point, tar-
 147 geting the page dedicated to manufacturing
 148 (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manufacturing>). For
 149 each sub-sector identified within this domain, we
 150 employed GPT-4-Turbo (OpenAI et al., 2024) to
 151 generate a list of the top 50 objects or tools per-
 152 tinent to experts in the field but obscure to the

general populace. This list was generated through prompt-based querying, asking the model to identify objects that are crucial within the industry but not commonly known.

Once we had our list of uncommon objects, we performed a Google Image Search for each object name. For each query, we collected the top 50 image results. This approach allowed us to gather a diverse set of images representing each object under different conditions and contexts. For detailed dataset statistics of UOUO, we refer readers to Appendix A.

Manual Annotation The image instances collected from Google Image Search can be noisy, with perhaps one fifth irrelevant instances for each queried uncommon category. To ensure the quality and relevance of the dataset, we implemented a rigorous annotation and cleaning process, combining manual and automated techniques. Our team manually reviewed the collected images for each object category to identify and remove outliers and noisy data. Categories with consistent visual representation across examples were retained, while those filled with ambiguous or irrelevant images were discarded. This initial curation aimed to maintain high fidelity to the object’s intended representation.

Automatic Data Cleaning We utilized the CLIP model to further enhance the dataset. CLIP (Contrastive Language–Image Pre-training) provides embeddings for both images and text, enabling us to compute similarities within and across categories. For each image, we extracted its CLIP image embedding E_i^c and the text embedding T_c of its corresponding category name (Radford et al., 2021; Sun et al., 2023). We calculated the cosine similarity between all pairs of image embeddings within each category to construct a GRAM matrix G , where $G_{i,j} = \text{Cosine}(E_i^c, E_j^c)$. Additionally, we computed the image-text similarity for each image as $\text{Cosine}(E_i^c, T_c)$. Furthermore, we add basic statistical metrics, such as the percentile of the average-similarity with respect to other category members of a given instance, the mean and variance of the average-similarity of the category.

Using these computed features, we applied an XGBoost classifier to label each image instance. This classifier was trained to distinguish between high-quality and low-quality instances based on their similarity scores.

We optimized our XGBoost classifier (Chen and Guestrin, 2016) through 5-fold cross-validation and

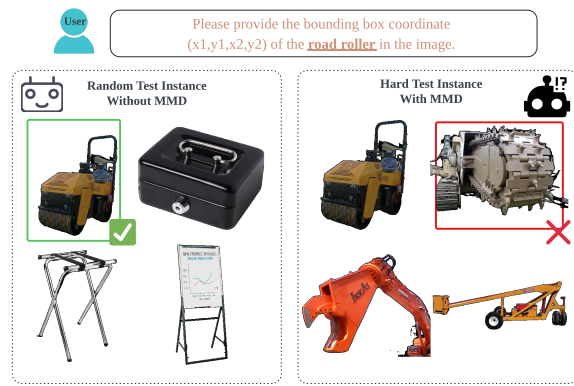


Figure 2: With MMD, we can retrieve harder negative examples and construct higher-quality test instances.

grid search to identify the best hyper-parameters. The classifier achieved an accuracy of 0.8754 on cross-validation, closely aligning with human judgment, and exhibited Macro-Average Precision, Recall, and F1-Score of 0.8631, 0.8353, and 0.8460, respectively.

4 Test Instances Generation

Background Removal and Decontextualization

Connectionist neural networks (including VLMs) are notoriously known for their tendency of overfitting to spurious correlations present in the training data. For instance, in our collected data, bulldozers are often seen in construction scenes laden with materials such as sand, concrete, and bricks. This high co-occurrence can lead models to rely on these contextual cues rather than truly understanding and recognizing the bulldozer itself. To mitigate this issue and ensure that models focus on the objects rather than their typical environments, we implement a robust background removal process to decontextualize all candidate objects in our dataset. To achieve effective background removal, we utilize a state-of-the-art, off-the-shelf background removal model (BRIA-AI, 2024).

Testing Instances Generation

To assess the performance of Vision-Language Models on our UOUO benchmark, we generated challenging test instances designed to probe the models’ capabilities beyond common knowledge. Specifically, we employ the CLIP embeddings combined with the Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) with a Gaussian RBF kernel (Dziugaite et al., 2015) to identify and retrieve hard negative examples.

Let x and y be the sets of CLIP embeddings for two different object categories, each of shape (n, d) , where n is the number of embeddings and d

Model	mIoU-mmd	mIoU-rand	acc-mmd	acc-rand
llava-v1.5-7b	0.1755	0.4117	0.4160	0.6954
llava-v1.5-13b	0.2334	0.4711	0.4351	0.7300
llava-v1.6-vicuna-7b	0.2779	0.4783	0.4924	0.7511
llava-v1.6-vicuna-13b	0.2761	0.4945	0.5220	0.7773
llava-v1.6-34b	0.3774	0.5504	0.5745	0.8324
cogvlm-llama3-chat-19b	0.4905	0.6935	0.4278	0.6024
gemini-1.5-pro	0.2654	0.2682	0.6326	0.7986
gpt-4-turbo	0.3396	0.3774	0.6650	0.8970
gpt-4o	0.3286	0.3472	0.6779	0.8814

Table 1: Mosaic Grounding Performance Metrics

is the embedding dimension.

The Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) between sets of embeddings \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} is calculated as follows:

$$\text{MMD}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) + k(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}) - 2 \cdot k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

where the Gaussian Radial Basis Function (RBF) kernel value $k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})$ is defined as:

$$k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|\mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{b}_j\|^2\right)$$

For our calculations, we set $\sigma = 10$.

We use the Mosaic Image Augmentation Technique (Ge et al., 2021) to generate testing data in a scalable way. Each testing data point is created from **four** images, each background-removed. The four images contain objects of different categories but share some similar visual properties such as structures, colors, or textures. The selection of these images is determined by the Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) distance between the categories they belong to. The closer the MMD distance, the more similar in features they might appear. We create an 800x800 canvas large enough to accommodate all four images. Then, each of the four images is augmented and positioned on the canvas’s top-left, top-right, bottom-left, or bottom-right. The ground-truth bounding box for the object grounding is generated from the segmentation mask of background removal and normalized to be dimension-insensitive, accounting for potential differences in the VLM’s rescaling process. Figure 2 showcases an exemplar test instance.

5 Experiment

Procedures. Following the aforementioned test instance generation, we test both open source VLMs that are trained to perform grounding, including: llava-v1.5-7b, llava-v1.5-13b (Liu et al., 2023), llava-v1.6-vicuna-7b, llava-v1.6-vicuna-13b, llava-v1.6-34b (Li et al., 2024), cogvlm-v1.5-vicuna-7b (Wang et al., 2023), and propriety VLMs

including: gemini-1.5-pro (Team et al., 2024), gpt-4-turbo, gpt-4o (OpenAI et al., 2024).

We test VLMs’ performance on both randomly generated test instances and the MMD-augmented hard instances. We employ two metrics to quantify the performance: *mIoU* - Mean IoU (Intersection over Union), a standard metric for object segmentation; and *Accuracy*, which we prompt the VLM to output one positions from "top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right", and directly evaluate whether the answer matches the ground truth.

Observations and Analysis. We present all experimental results in Table 1. (a) Comparing horizontally across columns, we observe significant performance drops of smaller-scale models in both *mIoU* and *Accuracy* with the application of MMD-based hard instance generation. Notably, the performance drops of many of them are around 30%. This provides solid support for our initial hypothesis that smaller-scale models have some, but insufficient fitness to the long-tail distribution objects. Furthermore, the drastic performance change showcases MMD’s effectiveness in generating hard instances and non-robustness of existing grounding models. (b) Comparing vertically within columns, the central tendency is that larger scale models (except Genimi which might not be trained to perform grounding) perform much better than small-scale models in accuracy. This reveals the concealed gap of knowledge horizon of small- and large- scale models, which is usually unobservable in benchmarks consist of common objects. (c) The observation that GPT-4 series can still handle the task remarkably well (near 90% and 70% on random and MMD settings, respectively) showcases the task’s solvability, revealing the soundness of our automatically constructed test instances.

6 Conclusion

In our work, we introduced the UOUO benchmark to assess VLMs on objects out of everyday distributions. Our findings show that while smaller VLMs perform well on tasks of common objects, they struggle significantly with uncommon objects, unlike larger models which handle these challenges much better. This highlights the need to consider long-tail distributions in evaluations. The systematic data curation, filtering, and hard test instance generation pipeline for UOUO construction has high extensibility, paving the road of future research of long-tail distribution objects.

321 Limitations

322 One limitation of our work is the reliance on au-
323 tomated data collection and cleaning processes,
324 though efficient, may introduce biases or fail to
325 capture nuanced representations compared to fully
326 manual curation. The UOUO benchmark also cur-
327 rently emphasizes static images, potentially over-
328 looking the dynamic and context-dependent nature
329 of object recognition in real-world scenarios. Fu-
330 ture extensions should explore a wider range of
331 uncommon objects across various fields and con-
332 sider the inclusion of video or sequential data to
333 better reflect real-world applications. Addressing
334 these limitations will enhance the comprehensiveness
335 and applicability of the UOUO benchmark.

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824 A Appendix

825 Important statistics of UOUO are listed as follows:

- 826 • **Number of categories:**
 - 827 – Filtered data directory: 25,864
 - 828 – Original data directory: 27,926
 - 829 – Percentage of categories kept: 92.6%

- 830 • **Total number of images:**
 - 831 – Filtered dataset: 678,535
 - 832 – Original dataset: 956,167
 - 833 – Percentage of images kept: 71.0%

- 834 • **Images per category stats:**
 - 835 – **Filtered dataset:**
 - 836 * Average: 26.235
 - 837 * Minimum: 5
 - 838 * Maximum: 48
 - 839 – **Original dataset:**
 - 840 * Average: 26.235
 - 841 * Minimum: 5
 - 842 * Maximum: 48

- 843 • **Average percentage of images kept in each**
 844 **category: 76.0%**

845 Randomly sampled 100 categories:

V·T·E		Major industries	[hide]
		Natural sector	[hide]
Biotic	Agriculture	Arable farming (Cereals · Legumes · Vegetables · Fiber crops · Oilseeds · Sugar · Tobacco) · Permanent crops (Apples et al. · Berries · Citrus · Stone fruits · Tropical fruit · Viticulture · Cocoa · Coffee · Tea · Nuts · Olives · Medicinal plants · Spices) · Horticulture (Flowers · Seeds) · Animal husbandry (Beef cattle · Dairy farming · Fur farming · Horses · Other livestock · Pig · Wool · Poultry · Beekeeping · Cochineal · Shellac · Silk) · Hunting (Fur trapping)	
	Forestry	Silviculture (Bamboo) · Logging (Firewood) · Rattan · Tree tapping (Frankincense · Gum arabic · Gutta-percha · Maple syrup · Mastic · Natural rubber · Palm sugar, syrup, & wine · Pine resin) · Wild mushrooms (Fungiculture · Truffles)	
	Aquatic	Fishing (Anchovies · Herring · Sardines · Cod · Haddock · Pollock · Mackerel · Shark · Swordfish · Tuna · Crabs · Lobsters · Sea urchins · Squid · Whaling) · Aquaculture (Carp · Catfish · Tilapia · Abalone · Mussels · Oysters · Pearls · Microalgae · Seaweed) · Both (Clams · Sea cucumbers · Scallops · Salmon · Shrimp)	
Geological	Fossil fuels (Coal · Peat · Natural gas · Oil shale · Petroleum · Tar sands) · Mining of ores (Aluminum · Copper · Iron · Gold · Silver · Palladium · Platinum · Lithium · Rare-earth metals · Uranium) · Other minerals (Gemstones · Phosphorus · Potash · Salt · Sulfur) · Quarrying (Gravel · Sand · Chalk · Clay · Gypsum · Limestone · Dimension stone · Granite · Marble)		
		Industrial sector	[hide]
Manufacturing	Light industry	Food (Animal feed · Baking · Canning · Dairy products · Flour · Meat · Prepared · Preserved · Sweets · Vegetable oils) · Beverages (Beer · Bottled water · Liquor · Soft drinks · Wine) · Textiles (Carding · Dyeing · Prints · Spinning · Weaving · Carpets · Lace · Linens · Rope) · Clothing (Accessories · Dressmaking · Furs · Hatmaking · Sewing · Shoemaking · Tailoring) · Printing (Bookbinding · Embossing · Engraving · Secure · Typesetting) · Media reproduction (Cassette tapes · Phonographs · Optical discs) · Metal fabrication (Boilermaking · Builders' & household hardware · Cutlery · Gunsmithing · Locksmithing · Machining · Other smithing · Powder metallurgy · Prefabrication · Surface finishing) · Other fabrication (3D printing · Blow molding · Drawing · Extrusion · Glassblowing · Injection moulding · Pottery · Sintering · Stonemasonry · Woodworking) · Furniture · Other goods (Baggage · Bicycles · Jewellery · Medical supplies · Musical instruments · Office supplies · Outdoors & sports equipment · Personal protective equipment · Toys)	
	Electrical & optical	Electronics (Components · Circuit boards · Semiconductors) · Computers (Computer systems · Parts & peripherals · Blank storage media) · Communications equipment (Mobile phones · Network infrastructure) · Consumer electronics (Televisions · Video game consoles) · Instrumentation (Clocks & watches · GPS devices · Scientific instruments) · Medical imaging systems · Optical instruments (Cameras · Gun · spotting scopes · Laser construction · Lens grinding · Microscopes · Telescopes) · Electrical equipment (Batteries · Electrical & fiber optic cables · Electric lighting · Electric motors · Home appliances · Transformers)	
	Chemicals	Coal & oil refining (Bitumen · Coke · Diesel fuel · Fuel oil · Gasoline · Jet fuel · Kerosene · Mineral oil · Paraffin wax · Petrochemicals · Petroleum jelly · Propane · Synthetic oil · Tar) · Commodity chemicals (Fertilizers · Industrial gases · Pigments · Pure elements) · Specialty chemicals (Adhesives · Agrochemicals · Aroma compounds · Cleaning products · Cosmetics · Explosives · Fireworks · Paints & inks · Perfumes · Soap · Toiletries) · Fine chemicals · Pharmaceuticals (Antibiotics · Blood products · Chemical & hormonal contraceptives · Generic drugs · Illegal drugs · Supplements · Vaccines)	
	Materials	Leather (Liming & deliming · Tanning · Currying & oiling) · Wood (Drying · Sawmilling · Engineered · Lumber · Composite) · Paper (Sizing · Cardboard · Pulp · Tissue) · Rubber (Tires · Vulcanized rubber) · Plastics (Commodity · Engineered · Specialty · Pellets · Synthetic fibers · Thermoplastics & thermosets) · Glass (Borosilicate · Fused quartz · Soda-lime · Float glass · Glass fiber · Glass wool & fiberglass · Safety glass) · Ceramics (Brick · Earthenware · Porcelain · Refractory · Tile) · Cement (Mortar · Plaster · Ready-mix concrete) · Other mineral (Abrasives · Carbon fibers & advanced materials · Mineral wool · Synthetic gems) · Metal refining (iron · Aluminum · Copper) · Alloys (Steel) · Formed metal (Rolled · Forged) · Cast metal	
	Heavy industry	Machinery (Conveyors · Heavy · Hydraulic · Machine tools · Power & wind turbines) · Automobiles · Other heavy vehicles (Aerospace & space · Rail vehicles · Ships & offshore platforms) · Weapons	
Utilities	Power (Electric · Gas distribution · Renewable) · Water (Sewage) · Waste management (Collection · Dumping · Hazardous · Recycling) · Remediation · Telecom networks (Cable TV · Internet · Mobile · Satellite · Telephone)		
Construction	Buildings (Commercial · Industrial · Residential) · Civil engineering (Bridges · Railways · Roads · Tunnels · Canals · Dams · Dredging · Harbors) · Specialty trades (Cabinetry · Demolition · Electrical wiring · Elevators · HVAC · Painting and decorating · Plumbing · Site preparation)		
		Service sector	[hide]
Sales	Retail (Car dealership · Consumer goods · General store · Grocery store · Department store · Mail order · Online shopping · Specialty store) · Wholesale (Auction · Brokerage · Distribution)		
Transport & Storage	Cargo (Air cargo · Intermodal · Mail · Moving company · Rail · Trucking) · Passenger transport (Airlines · Car rentals · Passenger rail · Ridesharing · Taxis) · Warehousing (Self storage)		
Hospitality	Foodservice (Drink service · Cafés · Catering · Fast food · Food delivery · Restaurants · Teahouses) · Hotels		
Asset management	Financial services (Banking · Credit · Financial advice · Holding company · Money transfer · Payment cards · Risk management · Securities) · Insurance (Health · Life · Pension funding · Property · Reinsurance) · Real estate (Brokerage · Property management)		
Professional	Accounting (Assurance · Audit · Bookkeeping · Tax advice) · Architecture & engineering (Inspection · Surveying · Physical, product, & system testing) · Design (Fashion · Interior · Product) · Legal services · Management (Consulting · Public relations) · Marketing (Advertising)		
Healthcare	Medicine (Dentist offices · Hospitals · Nursing) · Residential care · Veterinary medicine		
Entertainment & leisure	Gambling (Online) · Sport · Venues (Arcades · Amusement parks · Fairgrounds · Nightclubs)		
Other	Administrative (Customer service · Leasing · Renting · Staffing · Private investigation & security) · Maintenance (Janitors · Landscaping) · Repairs · Personal services (Beauty · Dry cleaning · Funeral · Maid service · Pet care · Sex) · Poverty · Travel (Business travel · Cruise lines · Tourism)		
		Information sector	[hide]
Publishing & Mass media	Written (Books · Periodicals · Software) · Audio-visual (Film · Music · Video games) · Broadcasting (News · Radio · Television) · Internet (Hosting · Social networks · Streaming · Websites)		
Education	Primary · Secondary · Tertiary (Vocational school · University) · Testing · Tutoring		
Other	Creative · Language · Research and development (Basic research)		

Figure 3: Wikipedia Industry List

2D pantograph	AC Recharge Kit	Adhesive scale	Aluminum dross processing machine
Artificial insemination gun	Ballistic clipboard	Ballot Box (for collecting anonymous feedback)	Banjo rim lathe
Bingo balls	Broodstock tanks	Broom	Burnishing Stone
Cable Retention Sleeve	Carding Machine	Cattle Curtain	Cell Model
Climbing rope	Coal centrifuge	Coffee roaster	Cold Storage Backpack
Compressor (hardware)	Cooling Incubator	Copy Stand	Culture trays
Dehooking tool	Deposit Slip Printer	Disc golf basket welder	Disc repair kit
Display Turntables	Distillation column	Electronic rate board	Evaporating Dish
Extrusion laminator	Fiber disc	Fishing rod holders	Flange spreader
Flower press	Foundation crack ruler	Fume Extraction Hood	Goniophotometer
Graduated cylinders	Granule Filler	Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Spectrometer	Irrigation pipelayer
Lacquer polishing brush	Leachate Collection Pipe	Live Feed Incubator	Longlines and ropes
Martingale	Metal scribe	Mobile manufacturing unit (MMU)	Mushroom grow tent
Music on hold player	Network Firewall Hardware	Offshore aquaculture cage	Ore skip
Oscillating shaker	Oxygen concentrators	Packing Gauge	Pellets coating system
Pellicle Formation Tool	Pillory	Pin beater	Pointer stick
Portable battery booster	Pressure vessels	Print Quality Inspection Scope	Pulling post
Purging compound dispenser	Queue stanchion	Quick release hook	Roll Coating Paint Line
Rope pump	Rotary drum bauxite washer	Rotary impeller feeder	Sand filter
Scale Breaker	Schlenk flask	Security drone	Security token device
Shear Line	Shock Absorber	Sign language interpreter gloves	Slab Tongs
Slush ice machines	Soap scum remover	Spin Welder	Spoke cutting machine
Spot meter	Springform pan	Tabbing shears for composite test specimens	Texture sprayer
Tower Climbing Harness	Violin varnish brush	Vixen Plate	Wall Hooks for Art
Waste basket	Water jet cutter for stone	Whalebone Scraper	Wire Mesh Cable Trays

Table 2: List of 100 Randomly Sampled Categories