

International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation

Alphabetical Index A-E, - 20 may 2012

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A-display

4-3-090

Alternative terms: A-scan, A-scope, Range amplitude display (G.B.)

A display in which the targets appear as vertical deflections from a line representing a time base.

Target range is indicated by the horizontal distance of the deflection from one end of the time base.

The amplitude of the vertical deflection is a function of the signal intensity.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

A-N Radio range

4-4-400

A Radio Range providing four radial lines of position identified aurally as a continuous tone resulting from the interlocking of equal amplitude A and N International Morse Code letters.

The sense of deviation from these lines is indicated by deterioration of the steady tone into audible A or N code signals.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

A.C. tachometer

.5-4-145

A.C. tacho-generator

An a.c. generator which generates an a.c. output voltage whose amplitude and frequency are proportional to the speed. It may have either a permanent magnet or a d.c. field winding.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aberration

2-1-120

Undesired deviations from the formation of a perfect image according to the principles of geometrical optics.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Absorptance

2-1-205

Alternative term: Absorption Factor

The ratio of the absorbed luminous flux (F_a) to the incident flux (F_o).

Symbol: a

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Absorption

1-1-180

Transformation of radiant energy to a different form of energy by interaction with matter.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Abutment

7-2-045

A pier or wall designed to resist lateral thrust from a structure (usually an arch or bridge) and which also connects the structure to the ground.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Accelerator

7-3-285

An additive for cement or concrete which increases the rate of hardening.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Access hatch

8-4-120

An opening in a vessel or Lanby permitting personnel to enter the interior. It is closed by means of a watertight cover that can be easily opened.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Access ladder

8-4-155

A ladder forming part of the superstructure of a buoy, to enable personnel to reach the lantern, etc...for servicing purposes.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Access manhole

8-4-125(

An opening, for example in a buoy body, to permit personnel to enter the interior for occasional inspections or repairs. It is closed by means of a firmly-secured watertight cover.

Note:

On vessels and on Lanbys, a large access manhole is called a deck hatch.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Accident

An unintended event resulting either in fatality, injury, ship loss or damage, property loss or damage, or environmental damage.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Accredited Training Institute

An establishment approved by a competent authority for the purposes of training VTS Operators, VTS Supervisors and/or On-the-Job Training Instructors and is in possession of a valid Certificate of Accreditation.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Accredited training programme

A course of study comprising basic or advancement training at an Accredited Training Institute and “on-the-job” training carried out at the appropriate VTS Centre.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Accuracy

The degree of conformance between the estimated or measured parameter of a craft at a given time and its true parameter at that time. (Parameters in this context may be position co-ordinates, velocity, time, angle, etc.)

- Absolute accuracy (Geodetic or Geographic accuracy). The accuracy of a position estimate with respect to the geographic or geodetic co-ordinates of the Earth.
- Geodetic or Geographic accuracy. See absolute accuracy.
- Predictable accuracy. The accuracy of the estimated position solution with respect to the charted solution.
- Relative accuracy. The accuracy with which a user can determine position relative to that of another user of the same navigation system at the same time.
- Repeatable accuracy. The accuracy with which a user can return to a position whose co-ordinates have been measured at a previous time using uncorrelated measurements from the same navigation system.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Acetylene

6-3-360

A hydrocarbon fuel, C₂H₂, which is a colourless, highly flammable gas at ordinary temperatures and atmospheric pressure. It is principally used as an illuminant for signal lights, either with or without a mantle.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Acoustic impedance

3-1-120

(at a surface)

The complex quotient of the sound pressure and the volume velocity through the surface.

Note: This definition is valid only for sinusoidal vibrations in the steady state.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Acoustic noise

3-1-020

1. Any disagreeable or undesired sound.
2. A class of sounds, generally of a random nature, which do not exhibit clearly defined frequency components.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Actual range of a sound signal

3-1-245

The maximum distance, measured from the point of emission, at which it is possible to understand the information contained in the signal under the existing conditions of propagation and listening.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Actuator

5-4-300

A servo motor producing a limited output motion. The term is also used to apply to a complete self-contained servo mechanism producing a limited output motion.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Adaptation

2-1-325

1. The process taking place as the eye becomes accustomed to the luminance or the colour of the field of view.
2. The final state of the process. In particular, the terms Light Adaptation and Dark Adaptation are used, according as the luminance is of the order of at least several candelas per square metre or less than some hundredths of a candela per square metre.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Adcock antenna

4-2-370

An antenna consisting of a pair of horizontally spaced vertical elements connected, or coupled, differentially to a single output circuit and designed to minimise the response to the horizontally polarized electric component of the field, the response pattern having the shape of a figure of eight.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Adcock direction finder

4-2-070

A form of spaced antenna direction finder for bearing determination embodying one or more pairs of spaced vertical antennas, the members of each pair being differentially interconnected by transmission line.

Note: The object of the design is to minimise response of the system to the horizontally polarised component of the electric field.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Adder

5-4-065

A device in which the output is a representation of the sum of the two or more quantities represented by the inputs.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Additional Secondary Factors (ASF)

The effects on Loran signals of passing over land – can be used to correct errors in ranges and position caused by these landpath effects.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Additive

7-3-255

A substance added in small quantities to cement mortar or concrete to produce a desired alteration in its properties.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aerial mast

7-1-165

A slender fabricated tower, either self-supporting or guyed, used to support or to serve as a radio aerial.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Afterglow

4-3-275

Afterglow (of a C.R.T.)

Alternative term: Persistence (of a C.R.T.)

The decaying luminescence of the screen after the stimulus has been reduced or removed.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aggregate

7-3-165

Inert granular material, either processed from rock, occurring naturally, such as gravel or sand, or manufactured, such as furnace slag.

Aggregate is mixed with cement and water in suitable proportions to make concrete.

Note: 1 A distinction is made between coarse aggregate retained on a 5 mm test sieve and fine aggregate which is passed by such a sieve.

Note: 2 In French and German a distinction is also made between different aggregates according to whether they are of natural origin or produced by crushing, e.g. in French between pierre rouleé and pierre cassée and between sable de rivière and sable de concassage, and similarly in German between ungebrochenes Korn and gebrochenes Korn, between Grobkies and Schotter, between Kies and Splitt (all coarse aggregates), and between Sand and Brechsand (fine aggregates).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aid to navigation

1-1-005

Alternative term: Seamark (G.B.)

Visual, acoustical or radio device to assist the safe and easy movement of ships.

Note: The term "seamark" is most commonly used for a visual device.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Please note also the IALA Constitution which contains a different definition of this term.

Aid to Navigation (2)

Any device or system, external to a vessel, which is provided to help a mariner determine position and course, to warn of dangers or of obstructions, or to give advice about the location of a best or preferred route.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Aid to navigation station

1-1-020

Alternative term: Aid to navigation establishment

All buildings and apparatus belonging to an aid to navigation and its operation.

Note: An aid to navigation station including an important light is usually called in Britain and the U.S.A. a light-station, and in France a phare. There are also fog-signal stations and light- and fog-signal stations.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air-cooled engine

6-2-060

An engine cooled by air blowing across cooling fins formed externally to each cylinder block. The air flow may be enhanced by a fan.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air-depolarised cell

6-5-045

An electrochemical cell in which polarisation is inhibited by an adequate supply of air.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air-mass

6-3-035

The length of path through the earth's atmosphere traversed by the direct solar beam, expressed as a multiple of the path traversed to a point at sea-level with the sun directly overhead.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Airtight

7-6-535

Sealed to prevent the passage of air.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air chamber

3-2-205

Alternative term: Compression chamber

In an electromagnetic horn and certain types of electrodynamic emitters, a flat cavity having the diaphragm as one wall, and which opens into the throat of the horn.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air compressor

6-2-240

A machine that takes in air and delivers it at a higher pressure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air flow guide

3-2-100

No English term

A fixed device intended to guide the flow of compressed air from the ports of the rotor to the horn throat.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air termination

7-2-640

A conducting device mounted at or above the highest point of a building or structure, to provide protection by discharging atmospheric electrical charges.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air termination (of a lightning protection system)

6-8-130

A conducting device mounted at or above the highest point of a building or structure, to provide protection by discharging atmospheric electric charges.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Air turbine

6-3-270

A rotary machine powered by compressed air.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alarm system

6-8-205

A system of visual or audible devices to indicate that a fault has occurred on a machine or apparatus and that action must be taken to investigate and correct the fault.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alert limit (or threshold value)

The maximum allowable error in the measured position – during integrity monitoring – before an alarm is triggered.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Algorithm

5-3-330

A prescribed set of well defined rules or processes for the solution of a problem in a finite number of successive steps.

For example, a full statement of an arithmetic procedure for evaluating $\sin(x)$ to a stated precision.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

All-Round Light

2-5-210

Alternative term: Omnidirectional Light

A light which presents the same character over the whole horizon of interest to marine navigation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Allard's Law

2-1-265

A formula relating the illuminance produced on a normal surface at a given distance from a point source of light, the intensity of the light and the degree of transparency of the atmosphere (assumed uniform).

The law may be expressed as follows

(Equation)

where E is the resulting illuminance on this surface

I is the intensity of the incident light in the direction of measurement.

T is the atmospheric transmission factor (assumed uniform) for specified Unit: distance.

x is the distance of the surface from the light source, measured in the specified units of distance.

Note: Another form of Allard's Law is

(Equation)

where V = meteorological visibility (2-1-280 and 2-1-290, Note:).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Allied Services

Allied Services are services actively involved in the safe and efficient passage of the vessel through the VTS area.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Allowable stress

7-5-120

The maximum permitted stress in a member without exceeding its design parameters.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alloy

7-3-060

A mixture of two or more metals made to produce a material improving their respective qualities.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Along-track error

The component of the Vessel Technical Error in the direction of the intended track.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Alphanumeric

5-3-470

Alternative term: Alphameric

A character set that contains both letters and numerals and usually other characters.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alteration

Work, the object of which is to change or improve the function of a building or artefact or to modify its appearance.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Alternating-current machine

6-4-010

a.c. machine

An electric machine that converts an a.c. electric supply to mechanical energy, or vice-versa.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alternating-current motor

6-4-230

Alternative term: a.c. motor

An electric motor designed to be operated by alternating current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alternating Light

2-5-205

A rhythmic light showing light of alternating colours.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Alternator

6-4-190

Alternative ter: Alternating-current generator, a.c. generator

A generator for the production of alternating current and voltage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aluminium

7-3-035

A white ductile metal with a low specific gravity, mainly resistant to oxidation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ambient noise

3-1-215

The noise existing at the point of interest from all sources other than the specified sound signal.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ambiguity

4-1-145

Ambiguity (in radionavigation)

The condition obtaining when one set of co-ordinates derived from a navigation system defines more than one point, direction, line of position or surface of position.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ampere-hour efficiency

6-5-145

The ratio of the ampere-hour output supplied during discharge of a secondary cell or battery to the ampere-hour input required during charge, under specified conditions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Amplidyne

5-4-215

A rotary magnetic amplifier used as a power amplifier stage in electromechanical systems.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Amplitude

1-1-305

Amplitude (of a symmetrical periodic quantity)

The maximum magnitude of a symmetrical periodic quantity within one period of the oscillation.

Note: 1 In German the term "amplitude" applies to the maximum instantaneous value of a sinusoidal oscillatory quantity. In the case of a non-sinusoidal quantity the term Scheitelwert is used.

Note: 2 Not to be confused with "Amplitude (of an observed heavenly body)" (1-2-125).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Amplitude modulation (AM)

5-3-020

Modulation in which the amplitude of a carrier is the characteristic varied.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Amplitude of an observed heavenly body

1-2-125

Amplitude (of an observed heavenly body)

The angle subtended at the observer's zenith between two great circles of the celestial sphere perpendicular to the observer's horizon, one of which passes through the observed body and the other through the east and west points of the observer's horizon.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Analogue-digital convertor

5-4-125

A-to-D convertor

A device used for converting an analogue signal into a digital signal.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Analogue data

5-3-355

Data in the form of continuously variable physical quantities.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Analogue signal

5-3-360

A signal in which the physical quantity used for transmission varies in an unquantized way according to the value of a physical quantity of the same or different nature.

Reference: I.E.C. (extract)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchor

8-5-000

A heavy device of iron or steel used to secure a vessel or buoy at a desired location. It comprises a shank with, at one end, a shackle or ring to which the mooring line of the vessel or buoy is attached and, at the other end, flukes that can grip the sea bottom. A crosspiece called the stock may be fitted transversely to the shank, to cant the anchor when the mooring line is tensioned.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchorage

1-2-155

An area where ships can ride at anchor, sometimes designated by competent authorities.

Reference: I.H.B. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchorage Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-120

A mark (or buoy) which indicates an anchorage area or defines its limits.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchoring

8-5-035

The process of securing a vessel in position by means of an anchor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchor bar

7-6-480

Alternative term: Anchor bolt

Steel or other metal bar or bolt projecting from, and securely fixed in, a masonry or concrete structure enabling a superimposed structure or machinery to be fixed in place.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchor davit

8-3-080

Davit mounted above the anchor, for lifting and stowing.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchor ring

8-5-140

Ring at the upper end of the shank of an anchor, to which the anchor chain is shackled.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anchor shackle

8-5-150

A shackle at the lower end of a mooring chain, for attachment to an anchor or sinker.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anechoic room

3-1-260

A room whose boundaries absorb effectively all the sound incident thereon, thereby affording essentially free field conditions.

Reference: C.E.F.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle modulation

5-3-025

Modulation in which the phase angle is the characteristic varied.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of Divergence

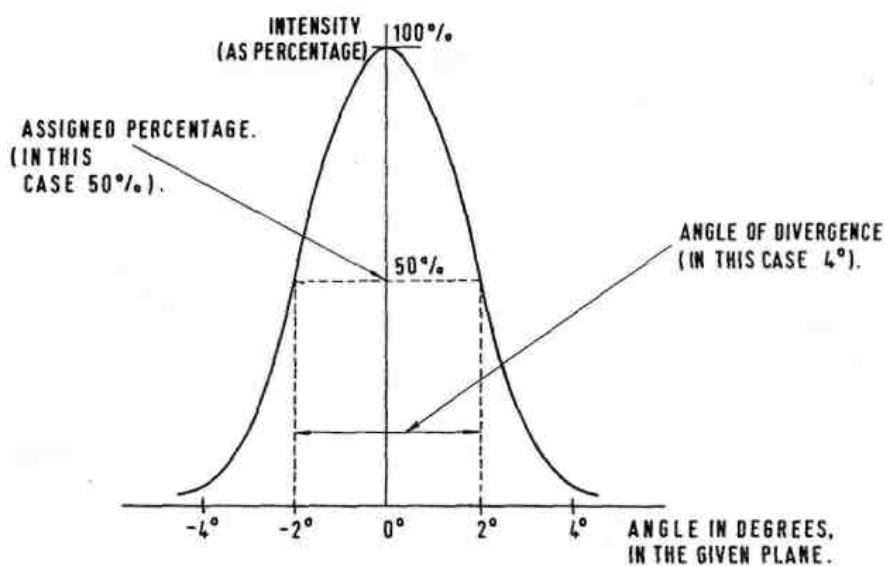
2-1-100

The angle formed by two rays of a luminous beam in a given plane, the intensity within the angle being at least equal to an assigned percentage of the maximum of the curve of intensity distribution in that plane.

Most often the plane is either vertical (vertical divergence) or horizontal (horizontal divergence).

The value of the assigned percentage has differed widely, the most common values being 10%, 15% or 50%.

For an optical apparatus which does not produce a converged beam (2-2-215) or a diverged beam (2-2-220), the angle of divergence is also defined approximately by radians or degrees, where f is the focal distance of an optical apparatus and d is the maximum dimension of a light source placed at its focus, measured in the same plane as the angle of divergence.



Note: The word Divergence is also used as an abbreviation for "angle of divergence".

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of incidence

1-1-205

Angle that is formed between the direction of incident energy and the incident normal.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of internal friction

7-4-225

Alternative term: Angle of shearing resistance

The limiting value of the angle between the reaction on a plane within a soil mass at which shearing may occur and the normal to that plane.

Note: The tangent of the angle of internal friction is the coefficient of friction for the soil.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of Polarization

4-1-830

The angle between the plane of polarization and the vertical plane containing the direction of propagation.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of reflection

1-1-210

The angle that the direction of reflected energy makes with the normal to the reflecting surface. This angle is only well defined in the case of specular reflection.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of refraction

1-1-215

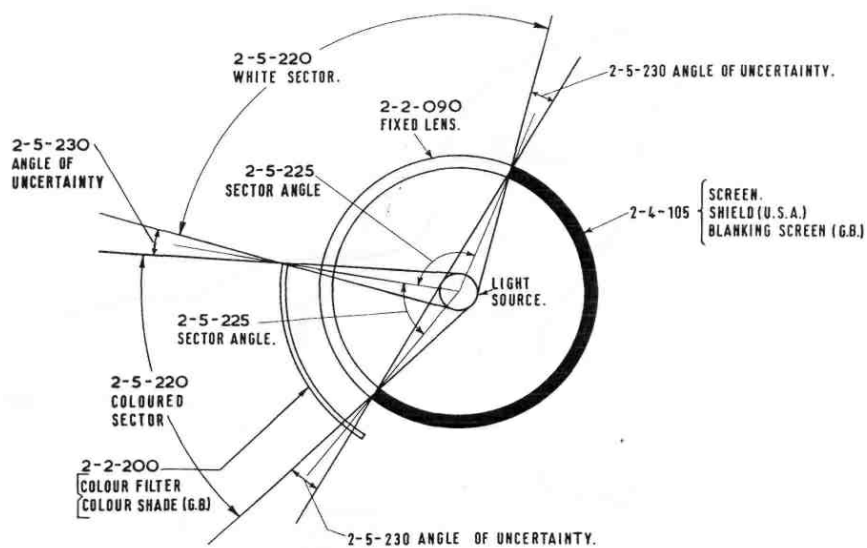
Angle between the direction of refracted energy and the normal to the refracting surface.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle of Uncertainty

2-5-230

The horizontal angle of the region of indefinite character near the boundaries of a sector of a sector light.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angle section

7-2-275

A rolled, extruded or folded metal section shaped like an " L " in cross-section.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angular deviation loss

3-1-140

The difference in level, expressed in decibels, of the emission or response on the principal axis of a sound source or receiver and the emission or response in a specified direction.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angular frequency

1-1-300

The product of the frequency of a sinusoidal quantity and the factor 2π .

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Angular resolution

4-3-250

Alternative term: Bearing resolution

The ability of a radar to distinguish between two targets solely by the measurement of angles. It is generally expressed in terms of the minimum angle by which targets must be spaced to be separately distinguishable.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anode

1-1-405

The electrode by which the current in a system enters, i.e. by which the electrons leave the medium.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anode efficiency of an R.F. stage

4-1-650

The ratio of the R.F. output power of the stage to the d.c. power input to the anode circuit.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anodising

7-3-410

An electrolytic process which forms a durable protective oxide film on magnesium or aluminium alloys.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antenna

4-1-230

That part of a radio system which is designed to radiate or receive electromagnetic waves.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antenna array

4-1-500

An ordered assembly of antenna elements so spaced and excited as to give the array specified directional radiation or receiving properties.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antenna effect

4-2-180

Alternative terms: Vertical (deprecated), Vertical effect (deprecated)

The impairment in the definition of the observed bearings, or the error therein, or both, due to the imperfection of electrical symmetry in a receiving system which is designed to be electrically symmetrical (e.g. a loop antenna direction finder).

Note: Antenna effect is usually limited to the vertical antenna effect in loop antennas.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antenna feed

4-1-575

That component of an antenna of mirror or lens type that irradiates, or receives energy from, the mirror or lens.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antenna matching unit

4-2-410

A unit in the form of an impedance transforming network, to enable the antenna impedance to be matched to the characteristic impedance of the transmission line.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antenna radiation resistance

4-1-265

For any given reference point on the antenna, the power radiated by the antenna divided by the mean square value of the current at the reference point.

Note: The reference point is usually the feed point or a current antinode. It should always be specified.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anti-clutter gain control

4-3-310

Alternative term: Swept gain, Gain time control (G.T.C.) (deprecated), Anti-clutter sea, Sensitivity time control (S.T.C.) (U.S.A.)

A device which automatically, and in a predetermined manner, increases the gain of a radar set from a low level to the maximum, within a certain period after each transmitter pulse, so that short range echoes which may be unwanted are amplified less than long range echoes.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anti-fouling paint

8-4-195

Paint used on vessels and buoys that has the property of reducing the rate of marine growth on the hull or body.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Anti-vibration mountings

6-2-130

Mountings fitted under the bedplate of a rotating machine to reduce the level of vibration transmitted to surrounding structures.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Antinode

1-1-285

Point of standing waves in which the amplitude of oscillation has a maximum.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aperiodic antenna

4-1-235

Non-resonant antenna

An antenna designed to operate over an extensive frequency range and having characteristics, in particular impedance and directivity, which vary only slightly over the range.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aperture

4-1-315

Aperture (of a directional antenna)

That portion of a plane surface near the antenna, perpendicular to the direction of maximum radiation, through which the major part of the radiation passes.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Appearance of Light

2-5-125

An exhibition of light for a given time between two darkneses.

Note 1: In Germany and some other countries, brief appearances of light are classified according to duration

- (a) Blitz - An appearance of light of duration not more than 1 second, the interval of darkness being relatively long in comparison with the appearance of light.
- (b) Blink - An appearance of light of duration at least 2 seconds, the interval of darkness being relatively long in comparison with the appearance of light.
- (c) Schein - An appearance of light between two darkneses, the duration of dark-ness being not longer than the duration of light.

Note 2: Blitz and Blink are flashes (2-5-130).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Approaches

1-2-165

The navigable waterways leading to a port or harbour or anchorage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Arc

2-3-390

The luminous column of gas in an arc discharge.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Archaeology

Scientific study and interpretation of the past, based on the uncovering, retrieval, recording and interpretation of information from physical evidence.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Arc (Discharge)

2-3-385

A luminous discharge of electricity across a gas, characterised by a large current and a low voltage gradient, often accompanied by partial volatilisation of the electrodes.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Arc Lamp

2-3-395

A lamp in which light is emitted by an arc discharge or its electrodes.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Armature

6-4-025

The part of a rotary electric machine in which an alternating voltage is generated and the load current is carried, or which, when a current is passed through the coils wound on it, provides motive power.

Note: In Great Britain, the term is used only if the part is on the rotor of the machine, and then it refers to the complete rotor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Armour (of a cable)

6-6-110

A covering, consisting of metal tapes or wires, used to provide mechanical protection to the cable.

Note: A cable with armour is called an armoured cable.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Arris

7-2-580

The external edge formed by two surfaces meeting.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Artificial antenna

4-1-670

Alternative term: Dummy antenna

A substantially non-radiating device used to simulate an antenna in respect of input impedance over some specified range of frequencies.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Asbestos

7-3-525

An incombustible mineral fibre.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ashlar

7-3-190

Alternative term: Dressed stone

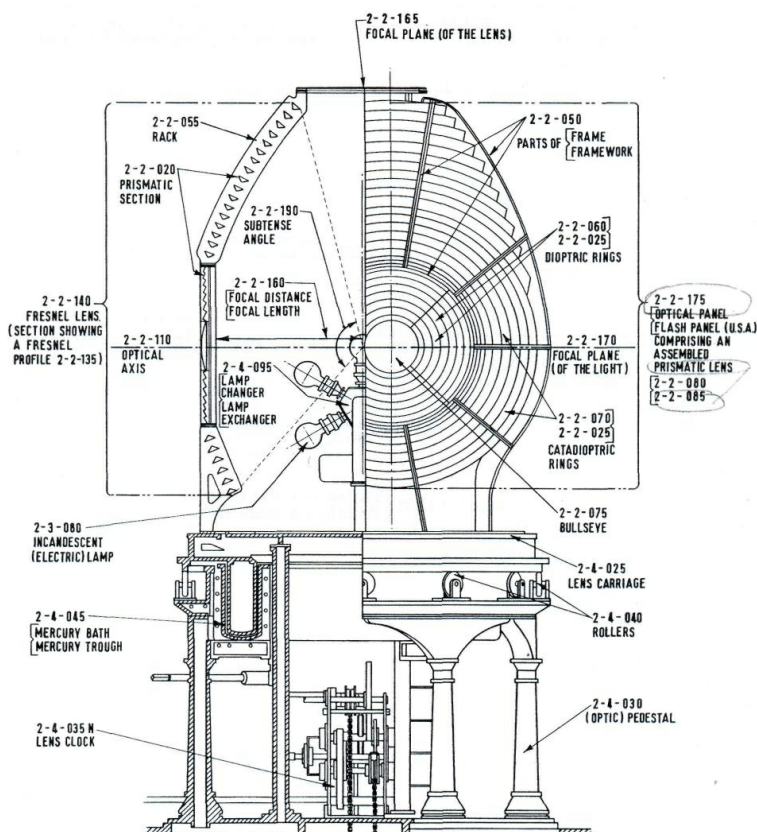
A square hewn stone.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Assembled Lens

2-2-080

A lens (in sense 2 of 2-2-010) in which the optical elements are assembled in a common supporting frame.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Assigned frequency

4-1-030

Channel frequency (deprecated)

Centre frequency (deprecated)

The centre of the frequency band assigned to a station.

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Assigned frequency band

4-1-055

The frequency band the centre of which coincides with the frequency assigned to the station and the width of which equals the necessary bandwidth plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Astragals

7-2-660

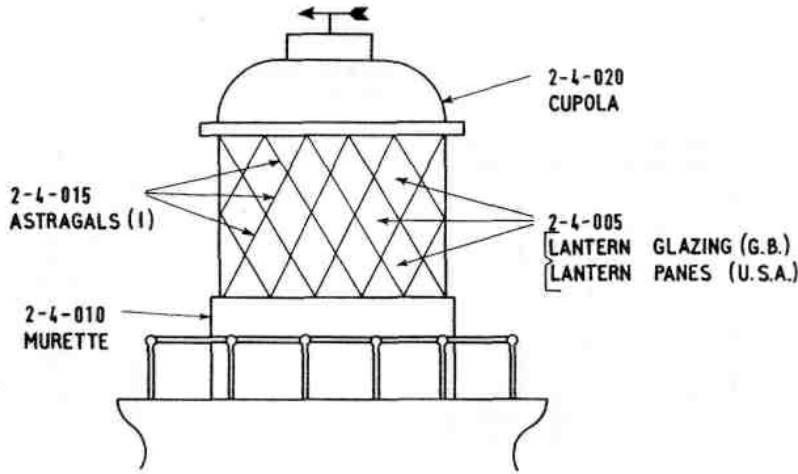
The bars which support the glazing of a lantern. They may also support the roof.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

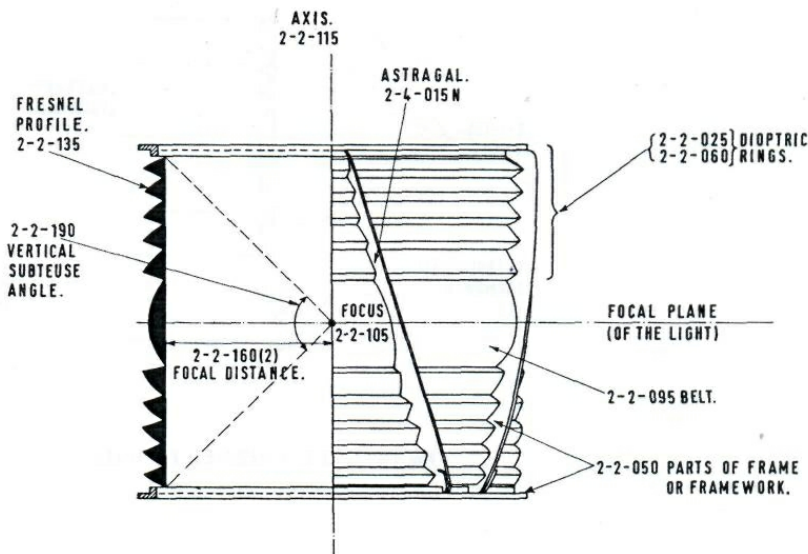
Astragals (2)

2-4-015

1. Bars used to support the glazing and the roof of a lantern.



2. In the U.S.A., loosely used for bars supporting the optical elements of a prismatic lens or of a fixed lens. (Fig. 16b)



Note 1: In Britain, the term is used in sense 2 only in respect of a fixed lens.

Note 2: The German term *Verstrebungen* is also used for bars supporting the optical elements of a prismatic lens or of a fixed lens.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Asynchronous motor

6-4-245

An alternating-current motor in which the speed of rotation is not necessarily constant but may vary with the supply voltage and load.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Atmospheric Refraction

2-1-260

The bending of light rays as a consequence of their refraction at atmospheric layers of different density and therefore of different refractive index.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Atmospheric Transmission Factor

2-1-270

Atmospheric Transmission Factor (for Unit: distance) (G.B.)

Alternative term: Atmospheric Transmissivity (U.S.A.)

A quantity characterising the transparency of the atmosphere. It is the ratio of the luminous flux transmitted without change of direction by the atmosphere over Unit: distance to the luminous flux which would be transmitted along the same path in a vacuum. The Unit: of distance chosen is usually the kilometre or the nautical mile (sea-mile).

Symbol: T

Note 1: In Germany, according to the DIN standard, in place of the "atmospheric transmission factor" T, two terms are used, Transmissionsfaktor q, used when the Unit: of distance chosen is the kilometre, and Sichtwert s (not to be confused with s used as Symbol: for "diffusion factor" 2-1-230), used when the Unit: of distance chosen is the sea-mile.

Note 2: It is also possible to use other related factors, and practice in this respect has differed in various countries.

In Britain and U.S.A. the most important factor is the Atmospheric Extinction Coefficient s (not to be confused with s as used in Note 1: nor with s as used in 2-1-230). It is related to the "atmospheric transmission factor" T by the formula

$$T = e^{-Xs}$$

where e is the base of natural logarithms.

In France, geophysicists use the Optical Density (for a thickness of 1 kilometre).

In Germany, according to the DIN standard, the factor Schwachungskoeffizient z is used. This is similar to the atmospheric extinction coefficient, but is identical with it only if the Unit: of distance chosen is the kilometre. It is related to the "Transmissionsfaktor" q and to the "Sichtwert" s by the formulae

$$q = e^{-z}$$

$$= e^{-1.852s}$$

where e is the base of natural logarithms.

Note 3: It is suggested that the various quantities described above T, q, s, z, etc. should not be used so widely in future, and that the "meteorological visibility" V (2-1-280 and 2-1-290, Note:) should be used instead.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Atterberg limits

7-4-255

Consistency limits for soils, i.e. liquid limit, plastic limit, etc..

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Augmentation

Any technique of providing enhancement to GNSS in order to provide improved navigation performance to the user.

– Satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS). A system providing additional satellite signals in order to enhance the performance of the GNSS service. (e.g. Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS, US); European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS); Multi-transport Satellite Augmentation System (Japan); GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation system (GAGAN, India)

– Ground-based augmentation system (GBAS). A system providing additional signals from a ground-based station in order to enhance the performance of the GNSS service. (e.g. IALA DGNSs beacon system)

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Aural critical band

3-1-220

That frequency band of sound, being a portion of a continuous-spectrum noise covering a wide band, that contains sound power equal to that of a simple (pure) tone centred in the critical band and just audible in the presence of the wide-band noise.

Note: 1 By "just audible" is meant audible in a specified fraction of the trials.

Note: 2 The use of the aural critical band to estimate masking should be limited to masking by noises having continuous spectra without excessive slopes or irregularities and to cases where masking exceeds 15 dB.

Note: 3 In order to be just audible in a wide-band continuous noise, the level of a simple tone in decibels must exceed the spectrum level of the continuous noise (at the same frequency) by ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the critical bandwidth to unit bandwidth.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Aural masking

3-1-210

1. The process by which the threshold of audibility for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound.
2. The amount by which the threshold of audibility of a sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound. The unit customarily used is the decibel.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Auto-transformer

6-7-030

A transformer in which the primary and secondary circuits share part of a continuous winding.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Auto-transformer starting (of an a.c. motor)

6-4-305

The process of starting an alternating-current motor with the primary winding initially connected to an auto-transformer, and then reconnected directly to the supply for the normal running conditions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic control

5-2-020

A method of control in which operations are carried out by a self-acting system under predetermined conditions.

Reference: C.I.E.

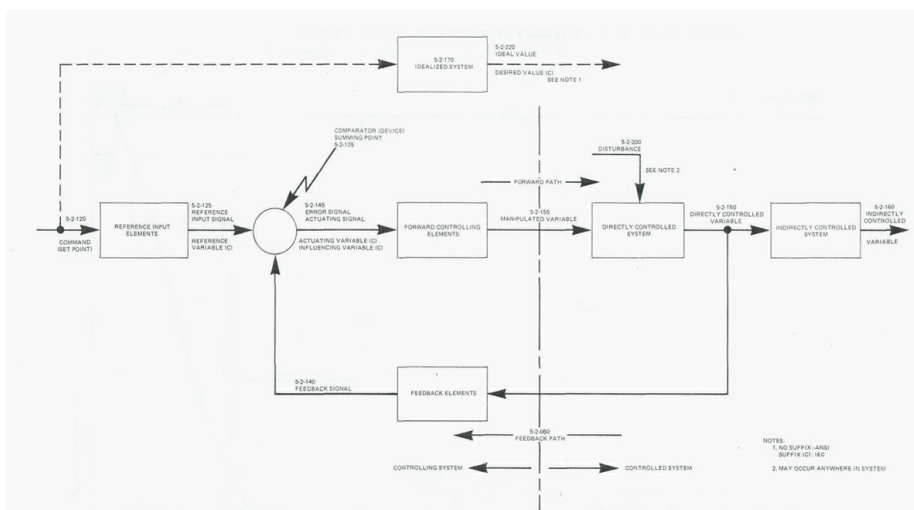
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic control system

5-2-45

An assembly of automatic controlling equipment together with the system it controls, i.e., the controlled system.

Reference: I.E.C.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic direction finder

4-2-075

A direction finder in which the bearing, with or without sense, is determined automatically.

Note: The automatic radio compass is an example of an automatic direction finder.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic frequency control

4-1-780

Acronym: A.F.C.

An arrangement whereby the frequency of an oscillator is automatically maintained within specified limits.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic gain control

4-1-775

Acronym: A.G.C.

Automatic volume control (deprecated)

Circuits incorporated in the receiver and actuated by the received signal, which cause the gain of the receiver to vary substantially inversely as the magnitude of the radio-frequency input so as to maintain the output level substantially constant for a given modulation factor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic Identification System (AIS)

A ship and shore-based data broadcast system, operating in the VHF maritime band.

Source: Nick Ward, IALA e-Nav committee vicechair, March 2009

Automatic Identification System (AIS) (2)

A broadcast transponder system, operating in the VHF maritime mobile band.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Automatic Identification System (AIS) (3)

A ship and shore-based data broadcast system, operating in the VHF maritime band.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Automatic light vessel

8-2-015

A light vessel that fulfills all its required functions without the need to carry a crew. The regular operation of the light and all other aids to navigation and essential equipment on the vessel is automatic. A radio link is provided to a shore station for the remote monitoring of important functions, and possibly also for some remote control.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic noise limiter

4-1-765

A device incorporated in a receiver to limit the effect of incoming impulsive noise.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic operation

5-2-035

A method of operation which implies the use of one or more automatic control systems.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic self-starting generator set

6-4-170

An emergency generator set that starts automatically as soon as the mains supply or the main generator set has failed.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automatic sequence control

5-2-105

A method of control in which successive operations are carried out in a sequence either predetermined or resulting from the correct execution of each successive operation.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Automation

5-2-040

The conversion to automatic operation.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Auxiliary contact

6-6-220

A contact included in an auxiliary circuit and mechanically operated by a switching device.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Availability

The percentage of time that an aid, or system of aids, is performing a required function under stated conditions. Non-availability can be caused by scheduled and/or unscheduled interruptions.

- Signal availability. The availability of a radio signal in a specified coverage area.
- System availability. The availability of a system to a user, including signal availability and the performance of the user's receiver.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Availability (qualitative)

5-1-025

The property of a device or system of being ready for use when required.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Availability (quantitative)

5-1-030

The probability that a system will be available for operation at an arbitrarily chosen instant in the future. It may be expressed as the ratio $MTBF/(MTBF + MTTR)$.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Average load

6-8-030

Alternative term: Demand

The mean value of the load delivered, or consumed, in a given interval of time.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Axial thrust

6-3-170

Alternative term: Rotor thrust

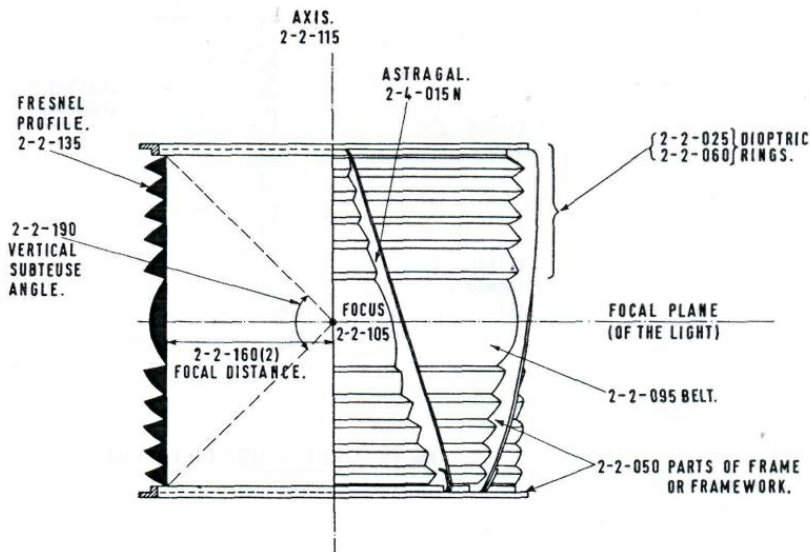
The axial force generated by the wind acting on the rotor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Axis (of a fixed lens)

2-2-115

The vertical line comprising the axes of revolution of the belt and rings composing the fixed lens. (Fig. 16b)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Azimuth-stabilised P.P.I.

4-3-140

A plan-position indicator in which the true north on the display remains fixed in spite of the movement of the ship.

Note: The term is extended to stabilisation with respect to magnetic north.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

B-display

4-3-095

Alternative terms: B-scan, B-scope, Range bearing display

A radar display in which an echo appears on the screen as a bright spot whose rectangular co-ordinates indicate the range and bearing of the object.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Backing

8-5-010

An arrangement in which a small anchor or sinker is put out ahead of the main anchor or sinker, to support the latter and to prevent it from loosening or dragging.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Backing anchor

8-5-015

A small anchor used to back the main anchor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Backlash

5-2-390

A relative movement between interacting mechanical parts resulting from looseness. Note:: In French "backlash" and "looseness" are the word "jeu."

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Backshore

7-4-015

Area along the shore line between high water level and the edge of the land.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Backwash

7-4-150

Waves reflected from obstacles, such as cliffs or breakwaters, and running seaward, combining with incoming waves to form a steep sea.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Backwash (GB)

7-4-145

Alternative term: Backrush (USA)

The seaward return of water following an uprush of waves onto a beach.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Back echo

4-3-235

The effect on the display produced by a back lobe of a radar antenna.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Back lobe

4-1-385

The lobe the axis of which makes an angle in the neighbourhood of 180 degrees with the forward direction of the axis of the main lobe of the array.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bad-bearing sector

4-2-225

A sector relative to a given direction-finding station or radio beacon station within which bearings are known to be liable to serious errors of unknown magnitude.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

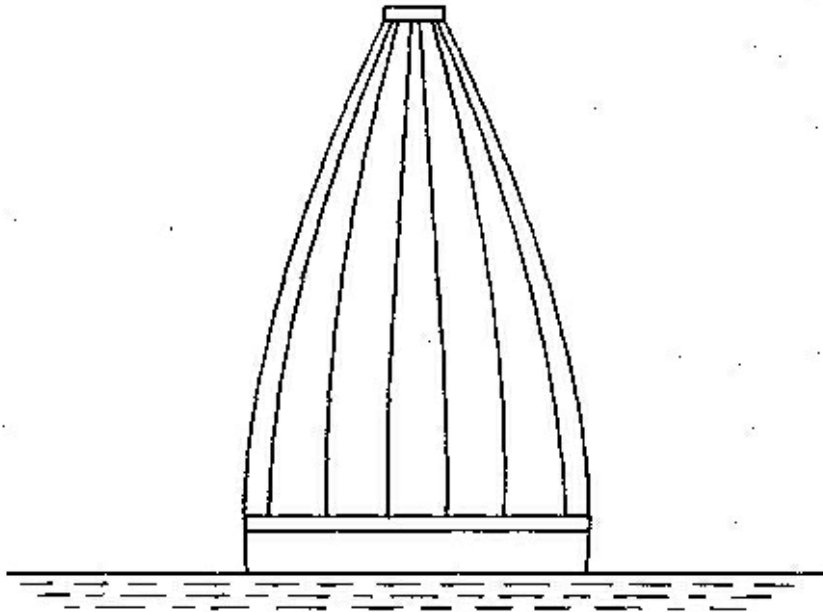
Bake buoy

2-6-220

No English Term

A buoy having a superstructure in the shape described by the German term "Bake" (2-6-035).

This term includes lighted buoys, whistle buoys and bell buoys.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ballast

2-3-330

Equipment used with discharge lamps for stabilizing the discharge.

Note 1: A ballast may be resistive, inductive or capacitive, or a combination of these.

Note 2: The ballast may also be used, either alone or in combination with a starter, to light the lamp. The starter may be incorporated in the ballast.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ballast (2)

7-3-210

Heavy substance used to provide stability to a ship or structure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ballast (3)

7-3-205

Unscreened gravel containing sand and stones.

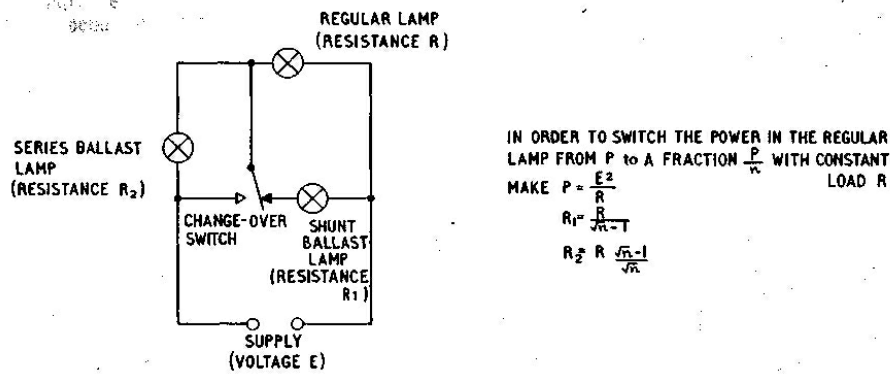
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ballast Lamp

2-3-265

Alternative term: Loading Lamp

A lamp switched in series or shunt with a regular lamp in order to reduce the current in the regular lamp and to give an intermittent character to the light from it. Usually, two ballast lamps are used, one being switched in series and the other one in shunt with the regular lamp. By this means a simmering current is maintained, or a nearly constant load is presented to the power source, or both.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Balustrade

7-2-475

A handrail together with its supports. Note: The supports are called balusters.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bandwidth characteristic

4-1-680

Bandwidth characteristic (of the whole or part of a radio transmitter)

The variation of the output power with respect to frequency, the transmitter having been adjusted for operation on a specified frequency, and the frequency variation normally being only a small percentage of the specified frequency.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Band pressure level

3-1-070

Band pressure level (for a specified frequency band)

The effective sound pressure level corresponding to the sound energy contained within the band.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Band sound power level

3-1-115

Band sound power level (of a source, in decibels)

Ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the mean value of the sound power produced by the source in the frequency band under consideration to the reference power (1 picowatt or 10⁻¹² watt).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bank (1)

1-2-220

A plateau or flat area usually of sand, gravel, mud etc. above or near the water level.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bank (2)

1-2-225

A border of a river, a canal or a lake.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bar

1-2-235

A shoal across the mouth of a river, harbour or shipping channel that may at times obstruct navigation.

Reference: I.H.B. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Barge

8-1-050

A cargo transporter vessel with open or closed hold, with or without self-propulsion. On lighthouse service, used to transport water, oil and other stores, or construction materials.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Barrel Buoy

2-6-245

A buoy having the shape of a barrel or cylinder floating horizontally, usually used for special purposes, including mooring.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bar (2)

7-2-135

A piece of solid material, usually metal, long in proportion to its width ; the cross section is usually round or square.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Baseband

5-3-155

The band of frequencies which is modulated onto or from the carrier in a wideband radio relay system and which is occupied by television, multichannel telephony, telegraphy, or similar signals and any pilot or other associated signals.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Base line

4-4-000

The line joining the two points between which electrical phase or time is compared in determining navigational co-ordinates. (For two ground stations this will be the line joining the two stations.)

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Base line extension

4-4-005

The extension of the base line beyond either station.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Batch

7-3-260

The quantity of concrete or other material mixed in one operation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Batten

7-3-370

A sawn timber of square or rectangular section, smaller than a scantling.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Battery

6-5-070

An assembly of electrochemical cells with a common output.

Note: 1 In French, the term batterie usually refers to an assembly of secondary cells.

Note: 2 In English, the term primary battery refers to an assembly of primary cells, and the terms secondary battery and storage battery refer to an assembly of secondary cells.

Note: 3 In English, the term "disposable battery" refers to a primary battery, and the term "rechargeable battery" refers to a secondary battery, but these terms are deprecated.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Battery charger

6-5-225

An apparatus designed to charge a secondary battery.

Note: It is usually a converter from alternating current to direct or unidirectional current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Battery connected to a power source

6-5-245

No English term

A battery connected to a power source so that at times of peak demand its output is added to that of the source, while at times of low demand the energy available from the source is sufficient to recharge the battery.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Battery lead

6-5-195

A cable that connects a terminal with an external circuit or load.

Note: In French, the term *cosse* refers to any device that enables a battery lead to be fixed to a terminal.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Battery rack

8-4-110

Alternative term: Battery pack (USA)

A frame for holding batteries inside a buoy pocket, etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Battery room

7-1-125

A room housing operational batteries.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Batter (of a wall)

7-5-240

The inclination of the face of a wall from the vertical.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Baud

5-3-395

The modulation rate expressed in bauds is the number of characters per second times the number of units per character interval.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Baulk

7-3-360

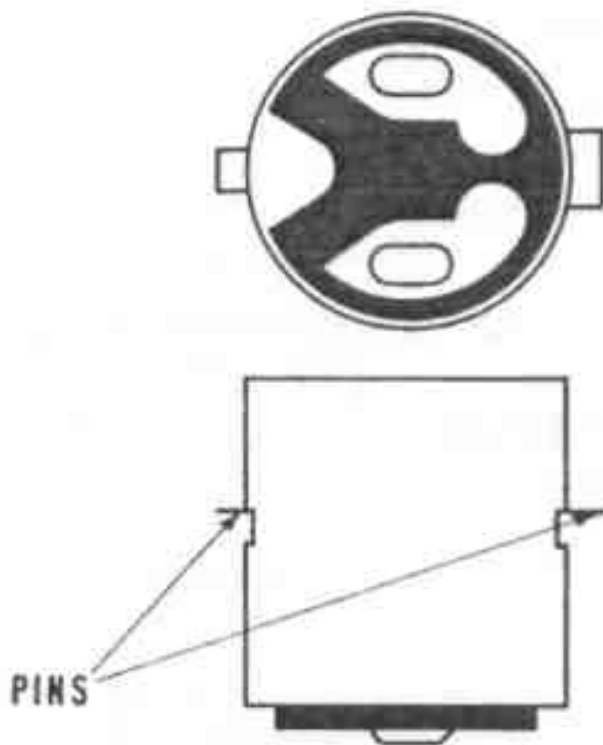
A heavy square sawn or hewn timber approximately square in section.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bayonet Cap

2-3-120

A cap (type B) with small pins on its shell which engage in slots in a lampholder.



Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beach

7-4-020

A sloping area along the shore line above low water covered with loose deposits - e.g. sand or pebbles.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beacon

7-1-005

A fixed artificial navigation mark that can be recognised by its shape, colour, pattern, topmark or light character, or a combination of these.

It may carry various additional aids to navigation.

Note: 1 This term is not commonly used when the navigation mark can be classified as a lighthouse.

Note: 2 The terms light, light beacon and lighted beacon refer to a beacon that carries a signal light.

Note: 3 The terms unlighted beacon and unlit beacon refer to a beacon that does not carry a signal light.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beam

7-2-140

Alternative term: Girder

A slender structural member, usually horizontal, spanning between supports and designed to resist bending.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beam width

4-1-400

The angular measure of the transverse section of a beam usually in the main lobe lying within directions corresponding to specified values of field strength relative to the maximum (e.g. half field strength beam width, half power beam width).

The beam width is usually measured in one or more specified planes containing the axis of the beam.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing

1-2-035

Alternative term: Azimuth

Angle measured between the plane of the meridian through the point of observation and the vertical plane passing through that point and an observed object. It is measured from true North in a clockwise sense from 0 to 360 degrees.

Note: 1 The term "azimuth" is generally used when the observed object is a heavenly body.

Note: 2 The term azimuth in French is used when the point of observation is a fixed point and the position of the observed object is to be determined.

The term relevement in French is used mainly when the point of observation is on a floating or moored vessel, and the position of this is being determined in relation to a fixed observed object.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearings

6-2-120

Supports provided to hold a rotating shaft on its designated axis of rotation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing (of a load)

7-2-425

Particular device or part of a structure designed to support another structure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing - Relative

1-2-949

(Relative) Bearing (of an object from a ship)

The angle, measured clockwise, between the ship's head and the line joining observer and object.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing calibration

4-2-205

Bearing calibration (in direction finding)

The determination of bearing corrections by observations on a radio beacon station of known visual bearing, observations being taken over 360 degrees swing of the ship.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing capacity

7-5-340

The maximum load that can be safely carried by a support or foundation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing circle

1-2-050

Alternative term: Bearing finder

An instrument that permits the determination of the angle of separation of two observed points at the observer.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing correction

4-2-235

The angle which one adds algebraically to the observed bearing to reduce or eliminate the error of the installation.

Note: The installation error is the algebraic total of the instrument error and the site error (4-2-270).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bearing surface

7-5-345

The surface to which the load of the structure is transferred, generally applied to the ground beneath a foundation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beat

1-1-350

Oscillation produced by superimposition of two oscillations of slightly different frequencies. The amplitude of this oscillation varies periodically with a frequency that is the difference of the frequencies of the two oscillations.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beat frequency oscillator

4-1-715

Acronym: B.F.O.

In superheterodyne reception, the adjustable oscillator which, when heterodyned with the output of the final intermediate frequency stage, serves to translate an A-1 signal to the audio frequency range.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beat oscillator

4-1-695

An oscillator which generates the local oscillations for beat reception. Its frequency is offset from the signal frequency by the frequency of the audio tone desired.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Beat reception

4-1-690

Heterodyne reception

Reception in which an audio frequency is derived by beating the signal frequency with that produced by a local oscillator, followed by detection.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bedplate

6-2-125

A plate or frame, usually of steel or cast iron, upon which an engine or other machine rests and to which it is attached.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bedplate (2)

7-2-115

A plate or frame, usually of steel or cast iron, upon which a machine sits.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bedrock

7-4-180

The hard rock surface underlying deposits of a looser material.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bed (of a machine)

7-2-120

The structure upon which a machine is supported.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bell

3-2-265

A fog signal apparatus comprising a hollow, usually cast, metal vessel which rings when excited by percussion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bellini-Tosi antenna

4-2-375

A form of directional receiving antenna consisting of two fixed independent crossed vertical loops at right angles to one another. The loops are coupled to a common output through the field coils of a radiogoniometer.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bellini-Tosi direction finder

4-2-080

A fixed antenna direction finder for bearing determination embodying orthogonal loop antennas coupled to a radiogoniometer.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bell buoy

3-2-270

A buoy fitted with one or more bells.

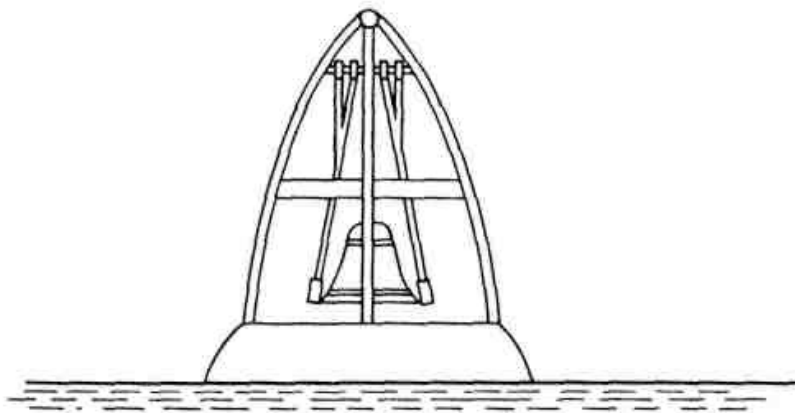
Note: In French, the term bouee a carillon is applied to a buoy bearing a group of bells.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bell Buoy (2)

2-6-180

A buoy fitted with one or more bells.



Note: In French, the term Bouee a Carillon is applied to a buoy bearing a group of bells.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bell striker

3-2-290

A device that automatically strikes a bell.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bell striker - Dwell time

3-2-300

Dwell time (of a bell striker) (U.S.A.)

The time during which the motivating mechanism is delivering power to accelerate the plunger.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bell striker - Plunger

3-2-295

Plunger (of a bell striker)

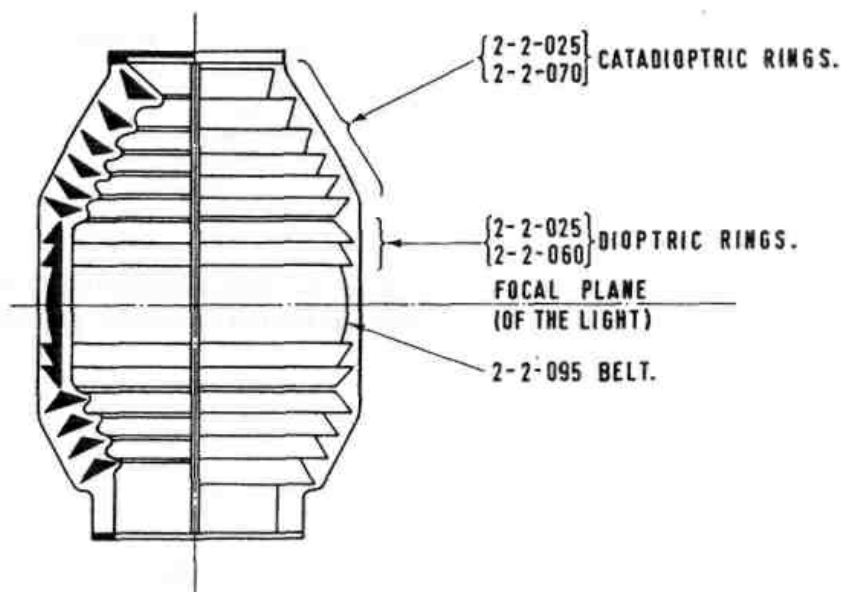
A cylindrical device having an alternating movement similar to a piston but sliding in an airtight enclosure.

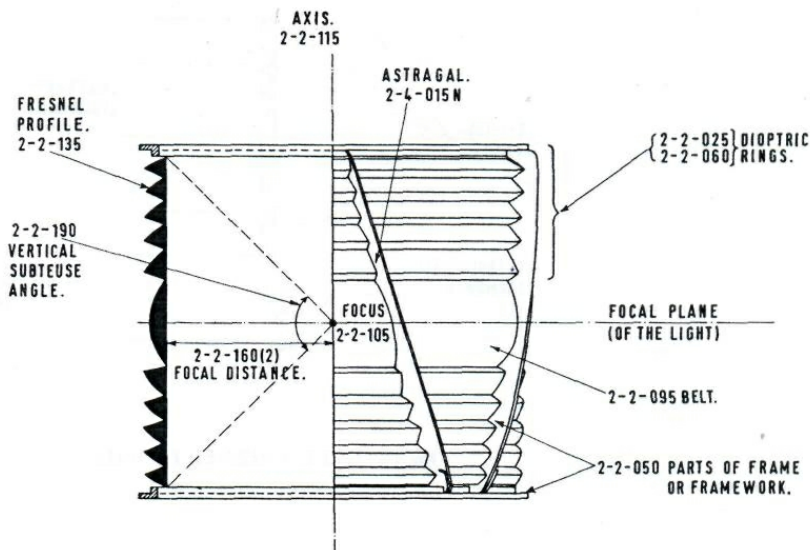
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Belt (of a fixed lens)

2-2-095

The optically central portion of a fixed lens, consisting of a refracting element of annular shape and lenticular cross-section.





Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bending

7-5-220

A deflection of a structural member subjected to applied forces perpendicular to the member.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bending moment

7-5-250

A component of a moment at a section of a structural member, in the plane of that section and resulting from all external forces to one side of that section.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bezold-Briicke Phenomenon

2-1-350

Change in the hue of the (perceived) colour with change in luminance level within the range of photopic vision.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Biconical antenna

4-1-490

An antenna formed by two conical conductors, having a common axis and vertex, and excited at the vertex.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bifurcation

1-2-145

The point at which a channel divides into two when viewed from a vessel approaching from the open sea or in the same direction as the main stream of flood tide or in the direction established by the appropriate authority.

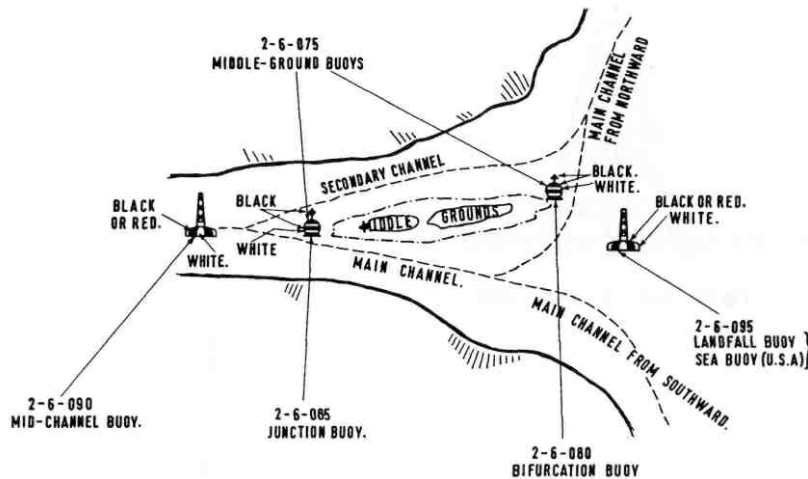
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bifurcation Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-080

A mark (or buoy) which, when viewed from a vessel approaching from the open sea or in the same direction as the main stream of flood tide, or in the direction established by the appropriate authority, indicates the place at which a channel divides into two.

The relative importance of the two channels is usually indicated by the use of a mark (or buoy) having a definite character (shape, colour, light character, shape of topmark, etc.).



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Binary

5-3-365

A characteristic or property involving a selection, choice, or condition in which there are two possibilities.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Binary code

5-3-400

A code which transforms message representations into binary digits.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Binary coded decimal (notation)

5-3-425

Acronym: BCD

A decimal notation in which the individual decimal digits are each represented by a code of binary digits.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Binary counter

5-4-285

Alternative term: Binary divider

A frequency divider generally used to give one output pulse for each successive pair of input pulses.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Binary digit

5-3-390

One of the two digits in the representation of data in binary notation, i.e. 0 or 1, A or Z, on or off, etc.

Note: The abbreviated form of binary digit is bit.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Binder

7-3-335

Cementitious, bituminous, or plastic material added to a granular material in order to produce cohesion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bitumen

7-3-530

A black hydrocarbon mixture which occurs naturally or can be manufactured by distilling crude oil. It is mainly used as a waterproofing agent, and in road construction.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blade (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-125

A component with an aerodynamic shape which converts wind energy into rotational shaft motion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blade pitch

6-3-130

1 - For a horizontal axis wind-power generator, the angular setting of a blade measured at the tip as the angle between the chord line and the plane of rotation.

2 - For a vertical-axis wind-power generator, the angular setting of a blade measured in the horizontal plane as the angle between the chord line and the line tangent to the arc swept by the blade.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blasting

7-6-310

The breaking of rock using explosives.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blinding

7-6-065

A layer of lean concrete usually 50 to 100 mm thick, used to seal a soil and provide a clean bed for the construction of a reinforced concrete structure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blinking

4-4-035

In pulse systems, a method of providing information by modifying the signal (at its source) so that the signal presentation on the display alternately appears and disappears or shifts along the time base, e.g. in Loran, a means for indicating that a transmitting station is not operating correctly.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blip

4-3-265

On a radar display, a deflection or spot of contrasting luminescence caused by the presence of a target.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blip scan ratio

4-3-270

The ratio of the number of paints from a target to the maximum possible number of paints for a given number of revolutions of the radar aerial.

Note: The maximum number of paints is usually equivalent to the number of revolutions of the aerial. This is generally taken as 10.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Block

8-3-170

Mounting for one or more pulleys between parallel faces, intended to change the direction of one or more lines. The mounting is fitted with an eye for attachment.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blocking diode

6-3-075

A diode connected in series with a module or panel to prevent damage by reverse current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Block diagram

5-2-355

A simplified form of drawing intended to show the basic functioning of a system; it represents by means of symbols or simplified illustrations an installation or part thereof together with the relationship between its components without necessarily representing all physical links.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Blondel-Rey Law

2-1-405

An empirical law relating the effective intensity (I_e) of a rhythmic light having a quasi-rectangular intensity-time distribution, to the intensity (I_o) which the same light would appear to exhibit if fixed, and to the duration (t) of the light flash. The relation was established by subjective observation for lights observed at the threshold of illuminance, in the form

(Equation)

where 'a' has an empirically determined value.

The law has also in practice been applied in conditions differing widely from those applicable to the determinations of Blondel and Rey. The value for 'a' then depends upon the colour and shape of the light impulse, the angle subtended by the light at the observer and the luminance of the background against which the light must be seen. Thus the values of 'a' may vary within a wide range. For various countries, values of 'a' ranging between 0.1 and 0.3 second have been used.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Body

8-4-070

Alternative term: Float flotation chamber

The principal part of a buoy, forming a watertight chamber that provides buoyancy.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bolt

7-2-340

Cylindrical bar with square or hexagonal head, threaded at one end to receive a nut.

The threaded section does not continue as far as the head. A bolt is a commonly used fixing for joining metal parts.

Note: 1 The French term boulon is also used for the combination of a nut and bolt.

Note: 2 The term set screw and the French term vis calante are used when the threaded part continues as far as the head.

Note: 3 The term stud applies to a set screw without a head.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bond (of brickwork, etc.)

7-6-135

The pattern to which bricks or stones are laid.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bond (reinforced concrete)

7-5-375

The adhesion between concrete and its reinforcement.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Booster transformer

6-7-040

A transformer the secondary winding of which adds its voltage to that provided by another source.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Boost charge

6-5-240

A charge at high rate for a short time.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bored piling

7-6-170

The sinking of piles into the ground by boring, and lining the borehole with a steel or concrete casing as boring proceeds.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Borehole log

7-4-305

A record of the different types of soils and strata through which a borehole passes, usually shown as a diagrammatic presentation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bosun's chair

7-6-380

A lightly built seat suspended from a cable with tackle attached to permit access to the exterior faces of structures for painting or other maintenance work.

Note: A similar system can be employed for the transfer of personnel or material between a vessel and an otherwise inaccessible lighthouse.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bower anchor

8-5-005

One of the anchors carried on either bow of a vessel as the main riding anchors. Note : They are called the port bower and the starboard bower respectively.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bow roller

8-3-140

A large roller incorporated into the stem head to facilitate the handling of chain or lines over the bow.

Note :

A ramp may be used instead of a roller, in which case the term bow ramp is used.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Box pile

7-6-185

A steel pile, assembled from sheet piles to form a hollow box in cross section.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Brace

7-2-155

Alternative term: Stay (rigid)

A member of a frame or similar structure, usually arranged diagonally between other members to produce rigidity.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Braided conductor

6-6-135

A conductor consisting of plaited wire and commonly used to provide a connection to earth.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Braiding (of a cable)

6-6-130

A plaited protective covering, which may be of metal, cotton or other materials.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Brass

7-3-065

An alloy of copper and zinc, commonly used for corrosion-resistant fixings and plumbing fittings.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Breadboard model

5-1-130

An assembly in rough form to prove the feasibility of a circuit, device, system or principle.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Breaking (of waves)

7-4-120

The destruction of the normal form of a wave. This can occur for example when it meets a solid object in its path, or arrives in shallow water.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Breakwater

1-2-250

Construction or natural formation serving to break violent waves and to protect an area of water.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Breakwater (2)

7-1-075

A construction made to provide an area of calm water for shipping or for the protection of a coast or harbour against the effects of wave action.

Note: The term mole is also used for a breakwater of solid construction. It may be possible to drive along the top of a mole, and also to berth vessels alongside.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Brick

7-3-115

A block of moulded clay of a suitable kind burnt in a kiln to provide a building material strong in compression.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bridge pier

7-2-080

Vertical support for a bridge.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bridle

8-3-195

Two lengths of chain connected by a central ring and used for lifting wide loads.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bridle (chain)

8-5-080

Chain taken from two or more mooring eyes of a buoy and brought together at a central link (e.g. a catface) connecting them to the main mooring chain through a swivel.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bright display

4-3-100

A radar display capable of being used under relatively high ambient light levels.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bringing into service

1-1-045

Alternative terms: Bringing into operation, Commissioning

Official starting of an aid to navigation and its reception into the authorized list (e.g. list of lights).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Broad-band antenna

4-1-240

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Broadside array

4-1-510

A linear array of elements whose centres lie on a straight line and whose principal direction of radiation or reception is perpendicular to this line.

A broadside array is often comprised of a number of parallel identical dipoles or monopoles which are coplanar and equally spaced, the principal direction of radiation being perpendicular to the plane containing the dipoles.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bronze

7-3-070

An alloy of copper and tin.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Brush

6-4-040

A conducting element that provides electrical connection through sliding contact with another conducting element moving relative to it.

Note: The term carbon (brush) is commonly used if the brush is made of carbon.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bucket dredger

7-6-300

Floating dredger which uses a moveable boom supporting an endless chain of buckets.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buckling (of a plate or web)

7-5-200

Distortion of the web or plate caused by excessive compressive force across the plate.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buckling (of a strut or column)

7-5-195

Horizontal deflection of a column or strut caused by an eccentric or excessive compressive vertical load.

Note: In French the phenomenon is called flambage and the resultant is called flambement.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buffer

5-4-010

(Storage) Buffer

A storage device used to compensate for a difference in rate of flow of data or time of occurrence of events when transferring data from one device to another.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buffer stage

5-4-015

Alternative term: Buffer amplifier

An active device interposed between two circuits to prevent the output circuit from influencing the input.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Building contractor

7-5-380

Alternative term: Civil engineering contractor

A person or company that undertakes building or civil engineering works.

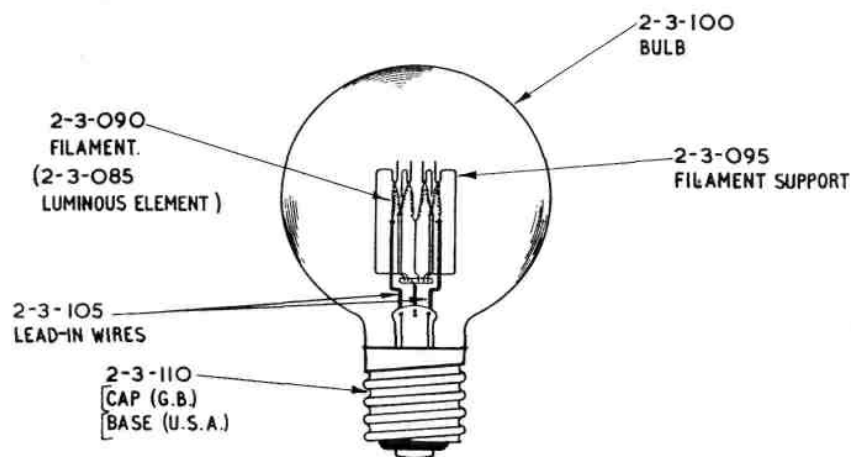
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bulb

2-3-100

A transparent or translucent gas-tight envelope enclosing the luminous element of a lamp.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bulldozer

7-6-325

A caterpillar tractor with a wide blade at the front for moving or redistributing material by pushing.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bullivant nipper

8-3-155

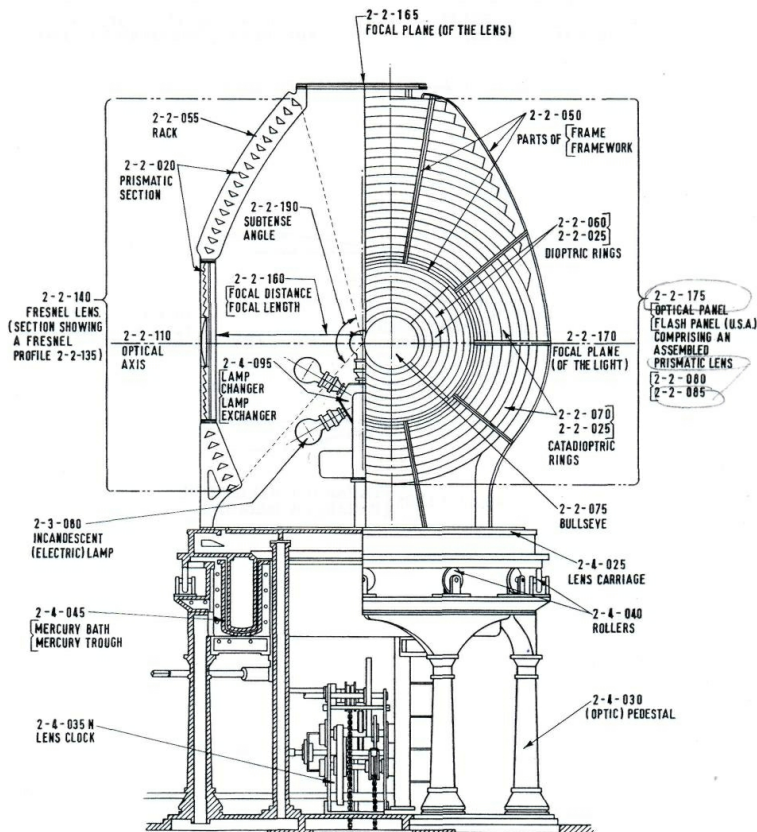
A patent fitting secured to the deck through which heavy towing or mooring lines may be passed and clamped.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bullseye

2-2-075

A circular lens (in sense 1 of 2-2-010), or part thereof, usually plano-convex or double convex in section, the optical axis (2-2-110) of which coincides with the optical axis of the prismatic lens of which it forms a part.

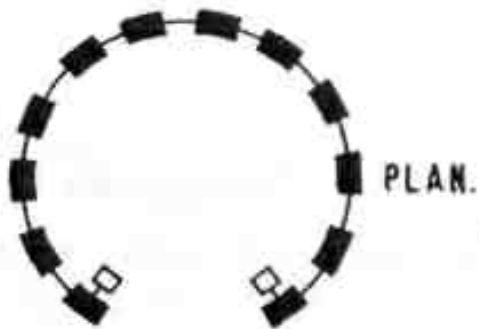
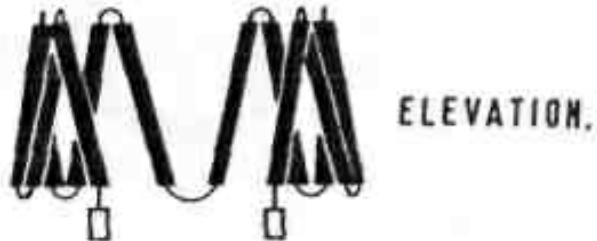


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Bunch Filament (G.B.)

2-3-220

A filament (usually of multi-vee formation) in the form of a segment of a hollow truncated cone or hollow cylinder, generated around the axis of the lamp and embracing an arc of a circle greater than 180 degrees but not fully closed.



Note: For the French and German terms applicable, see 2-3-210 and 2-3-215.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy

8-4-005

A floating, and moored, artificial navigation mark. It can be recognized by means of its shape, colour, pattern, topmark or light character, or a combination of these. It may carry various additional aids to navigation.

Note 1 :

The terms light buoy and lighted buoy refer to a buoy that is fitted with a signal light.

Note 2 :

The term high focal plane (HFP) buoy may be used for a light buoy on which the signal light is fitted particularly high above the waterline.

Note 3 :

The terms unlighted buoy and blind buoy refer to a buoy that is not fitted with a signal light.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoyage and beaconage

1-1-010

Alternative term: Sea-marking (G.B.)

Ensemble of beacons, buoys, seamarks and small lights to assist the safe and easy movement of ships.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoyant beacon

8-4-065

A floating mark secured to a sinker, either directly through a joint or by a cable that is held in tension by the buoyancy of the mark. The buoyancy chamber is normally below the surface of the sea.

Note 1:

The terms resilient beacon and elastic beacon have been used with this meaning, but their continued use is not recommended.

Note 2:

When the connection to the sinker is by a universal joint and the aid carries a light, the term articulated light is sometimes used. This usage is deprecated.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy (2)

7-1-095

A floating and moored object intended as an aid to navigation or to be used for mooring vessels. It may carry additional aids to navigation.

Note: 1 The terms light buoy and lighted buoy refer to a buoy that is fitted with a signal light.

Note: 2 The terms unlighted buoy and blind buoy refer to a buoy that has no signal light.

Note: 3 A buoy used for mooring a vessel is called a mooring buoy. The French term is coffre d'amarrage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy (3)

2-6-060

A floating object of defined size, shape and colour, usually made of metal or plastic, which is anchored at a given position and serves as an aid to navigation. It may carry a light or an acoustical or other device.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy lantern

8-4-085

The glazed enclosure near the top of a buoy, usually of cylindrical shape, that surrounds and protects the optical apparatus.

Note:

The term is sometimes used loosely for the buoy light

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy light

8-4-080

The assembly on a buoy comprising the light source, the optical apparatus and the glazed protective enclosure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy pocket

8-4-100

A compartment of the body of a buoy, used for storage of energy, usually cylindrical and fitted with a water tight cover.

Note:

The most common types of buoy pocket are the gas cylinder pocket and the battery pocket.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy station

8-5-045

Buoy mooring

The assigned position at which a buoy is to be secured.

Note:

When in position, a buoy may be said to be on station.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy store

7-1-100

A site at which buoys are stored.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy vent

8-4-115

A conduit connected to the battery pocket in a buoy, open to the atmosphere, but usually self-sealing against ingress of water. The vent allows release of gas from the cells of the battery. It may also allow ingress of air.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy working gangway (GB)

8-3-145

Alternative term: Buoy port (USA)

Opening in the ship's bulwarks through which buoy chain is led and the buoys and sinkers are embarked. The steelwork in the area is reinforced and a ramp or roller is fitted.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buoy yard

8-4-000

Alternative term: Depot

Site at which buoys are serviced and stored when not on station. It usually includes both open yards and covered buildings provided with equipment for lifting, transporting and maintaining buoys.

Note 1:

The term "depot" usually means a complex containing offices, workshops and other facilities in addition to those of a buoy yard.

Note 2: The French term depot de bouees means a small buoy yard with no buoy tender attached.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Burn-in

5-1-105

The operation of an item prior to its ultimate application, intended to stabilize its failure rate.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Burner

2-3-020

1. An apparatus in which a gas or vapour burns to produce a flame used directly or with a mantle as a source of light.

2. That part of the apparatus where the flame is produced. (Figs. 20 and 21)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Busbar

6-6-165

A conductor, usually in the form of a solid metal bar, used in a cubicle or in a building to distribute heavy currents round a system, such that supplies and loads can be connected at convenient positions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Butane

6-3-350

A hydrocarbon fuel, C₄H₁₀, which is a gas at ordinary temperatures and atmospheric pressure. It has a boiling point of 1 degree C at atmospheric pressure and may therefore not be used in colder climates as a gaseous fuel.

Note: Butane is commercially available under various names.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Buttress

7-2-065

A concrete or masonry pier built perpendicular to a wall to increase its resistance to horizontal forces.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cable

1-2-095

The tenth part of a nautical mile (185.2 m = 607.6 feet).

Reference: I.H.B.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cable (2)

7-2-270

A group of metal wires twisted together to form a wire rope.

Note: The term also refers to any line or chain used to anchor or moor a vessel.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cable holder (GB)

8-3-130

Alternative terms: Cable lifter (GB), Wildcat (USA)

A narrow drum deeply grooved circumferentially and shaped into snugs or sprockets to accommodate the links of a chain. One flange is extended to form a brake drum. The cable lifter is usually fitted with a clutch.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cable reliever

8-3-135

A shaped steel tongue mounted adjacent to the periphery of the cable lifter, to prevent jamming of the links.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cable terminal box

6-6-145

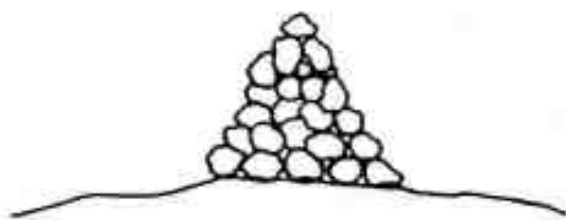
A box into which cables are led so that connections can be made to other conductors. It is usually made in such a way as to provide protective insulation and also protection from air and moisture.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cairn

2-6-055

Stones piled into a characteristic shape and used as a daymark.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Caisson

7-6-245

A box shaped or cylindrical structure used to keep water or soft ground from entering an excavation while excavating down to a bearing stratum for foundations.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Calibration marks

4-3-350

Reference marks produced on a display for the purpose of calibration of range or bearing or both.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Calorific value (of a fuel)

6-3-385

The number of heat energy units obtained by the complete combustion of unit mass of the fuel.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Camshaft

6-2-145

A shaft carrying cams, or on which cams are integrally formed, typically used to operate the valves of an internal combustion engine.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Canal

1-2-185

A narrow stretch of waterway created artificially to serve navigation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Candela

2-1-040

The SI unit of luminous intensity.

It is the luminous intensity, in the perpendicular direction, of a surface of $1/600.000$ square metre of a black body at the temperature of freezing platinum, under a pressure of 101 325 newtons per square metre.

Definition adopted by the 13th General Conference on Weights and Measures (1967).

Symbol: cd 1 cd = 1 lumen per steradian (lm/sr)

Reference: C.I.E.

Note: Candle, English Candle, Decimal Candle, Hefner Candel, Carcel-other units of luminous intensity now superseded by the candela. It is recommended that these terms should not in future be used. For reference, these units (other than the carcel) are approximately the same as the candela (within +/- 20%).

A carcel is approximately 10 candelas.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Candela per Square Metre

2-1-050

The SI Unit: of luminance.

Symbol: cd/m²

Note: This unit is sometimes called Nit. Symbol: nt

Other metric units stilb (sb), apostilb (asb), lambert (L)

Non-metric Unit: footlambert (fL)

1 cd/m² = 10⁻⁴ stilb = p apostilb = p.10⁻⁴ lambert = footlambert

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cannibalization

5-1-135

A maintenance modification or repair method in which the required parts are removed from a similar system or assembly for installation in another.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Canopy

7-2-110

A small cantilevered construction over an entrance or along the side of a wall.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cantilever

7-2-210

A member, usually horizontal, fixed at one end and unsupported at the other.

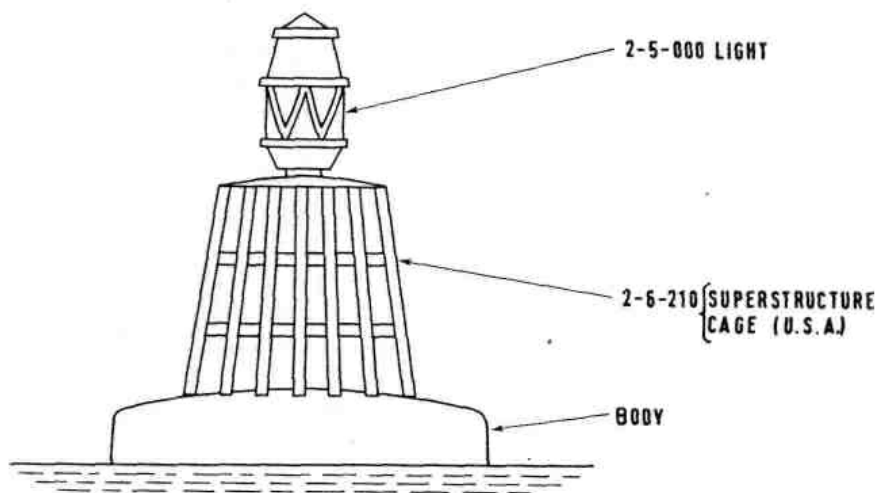
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Can Buoy

2-6-225

Alternative term: Cylindrical Buoy

A buoy of which the upper part of the body (above the waterline), or the larger part of the superstructure, has the shape of a cylinder or nearly so.



Note: The German term Stumpftonne also includes buoys of truncated cone shape.

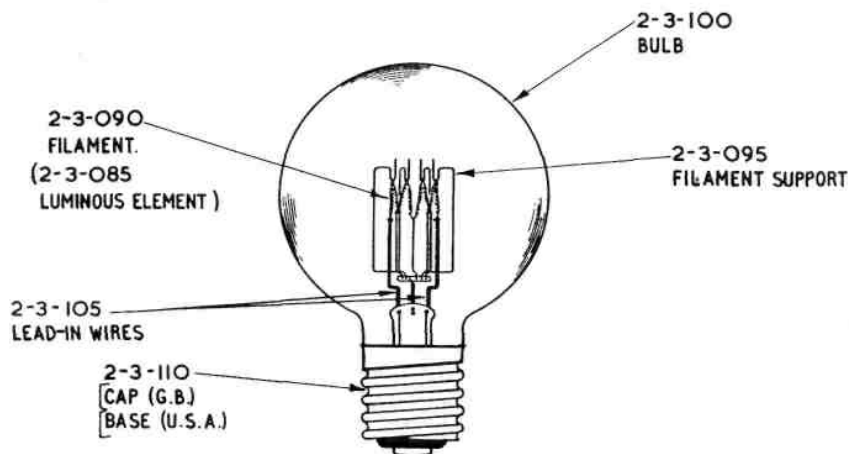
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cap(G.B.)

2-3-110

Alternative term: Base (U.S.A.)

That part of a lamp which holds it in a lampholder and usually provides connection to the electric supply.



Note: The cap (base) of a lamp and its corresponding holder (socket) are generally identified by one or more letters followed by a number which indicates approximately the principal dimension (generally the diameter) of the cap in millimetres.

For more information, see I.E.C. Recommendations Publication No.61 "Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety".

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Capacitor motor

6-4-295

A split-phase motor in which a capacitor is connected in series with the auxiliary primary winding.

Note: The term capacitor-start motor refers to a capacitor motor in which the auxiliary primary winding is energised only during the starting operation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Capacity (of a cell or battery)

6-5-125

The quantity of electricity that may be removed from a cell or battery at a given rate of discharge under specified conditions of voltage and temperature.

It is usually measured in ampere-hours.

Note: The term rating (of a battery) refers to the ampere-hour capacity as specified under given conditions of discharge.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Capstan

8-3-110

A barrel mounted on a vertical shaft and used for heaving on ropes or chain cables. It may be power driven or operated by hand. The base of the barrel may be fitted with a clutched cable lifter for raising and lowering the anchor or handling buoy and light vessel cable.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Carbon Arc Lamp

2-3-400

A low current density arc lamp with carbon electrodes not containing any other material.

Note: In Germany, the term Kohlebogenlampe covers all arc lamps with carbon electrodes of any composition.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Carbon dioxide

6-3-365

A gas, CO₂, that can be readily compressed for storage at high pressure. It is sometimes used to provide the power to operate a fog signal bell.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Carburettor

6-2-135

A device that mixes air with fuel in the correct proportions for use as a combustible fluid that can be ignited in a cylinder.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cardinal system of marking

1-1-040

Cardinal system of marking (or buoyage)

An agreed system of visual aids to navigation used to indicate the relative position of an obstruction (e.g. shoal, wreck) on the compass scale (cardinal points).

Note: The relative position of the obstruction on the compass scale is indicated by aids to navigation of defined shape, colour or light characteristic.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cardioid reception

4-2-145

Alternative term: Heart-shape reception

Reception in which the polar diagram of the magnitude of the received voltage plotted against bearing is cardioidal in form.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Carrier (wave)

5-3-015

1. The wave which is intended to be modulated.
2. In a modulated wave, the carrier frequency spectral component.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Carrier power

4-1-095

Carrier power (of a radio transmitter)

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation. This definition does not apply to pulse modulated emissions.

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Carrier power (2)

5-3-235

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a radio transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation.

Reference: C.C.I.R. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cast in-situ piling

7-6-175

The casting of a concrete pile within a borehole, usually cased, in the ground.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cast iron

7-3-005

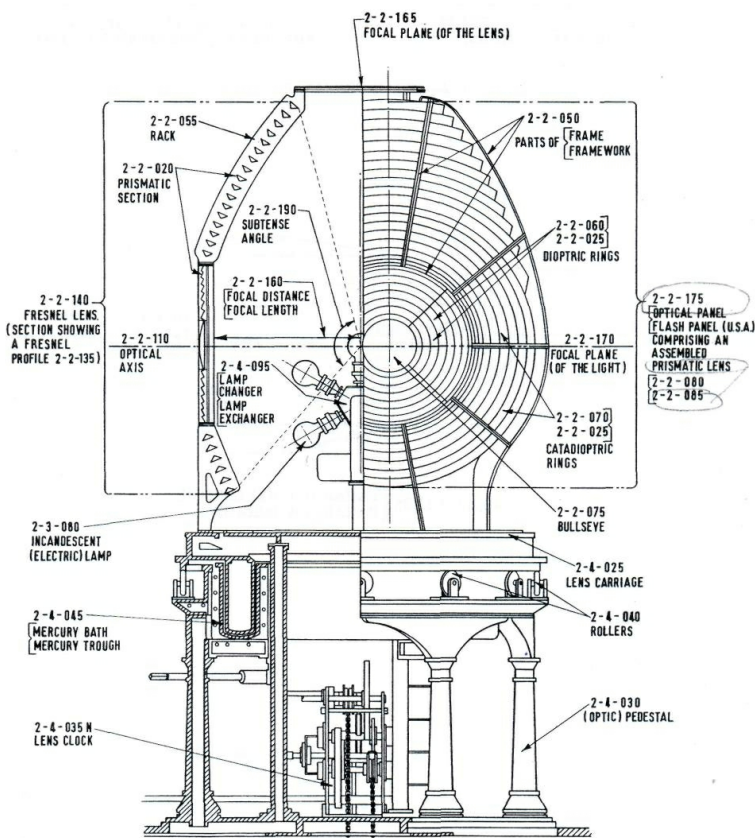
A mixture of iron and carbon with a relatively high carbon content and a low melting point, produced directly from a blast furnace.

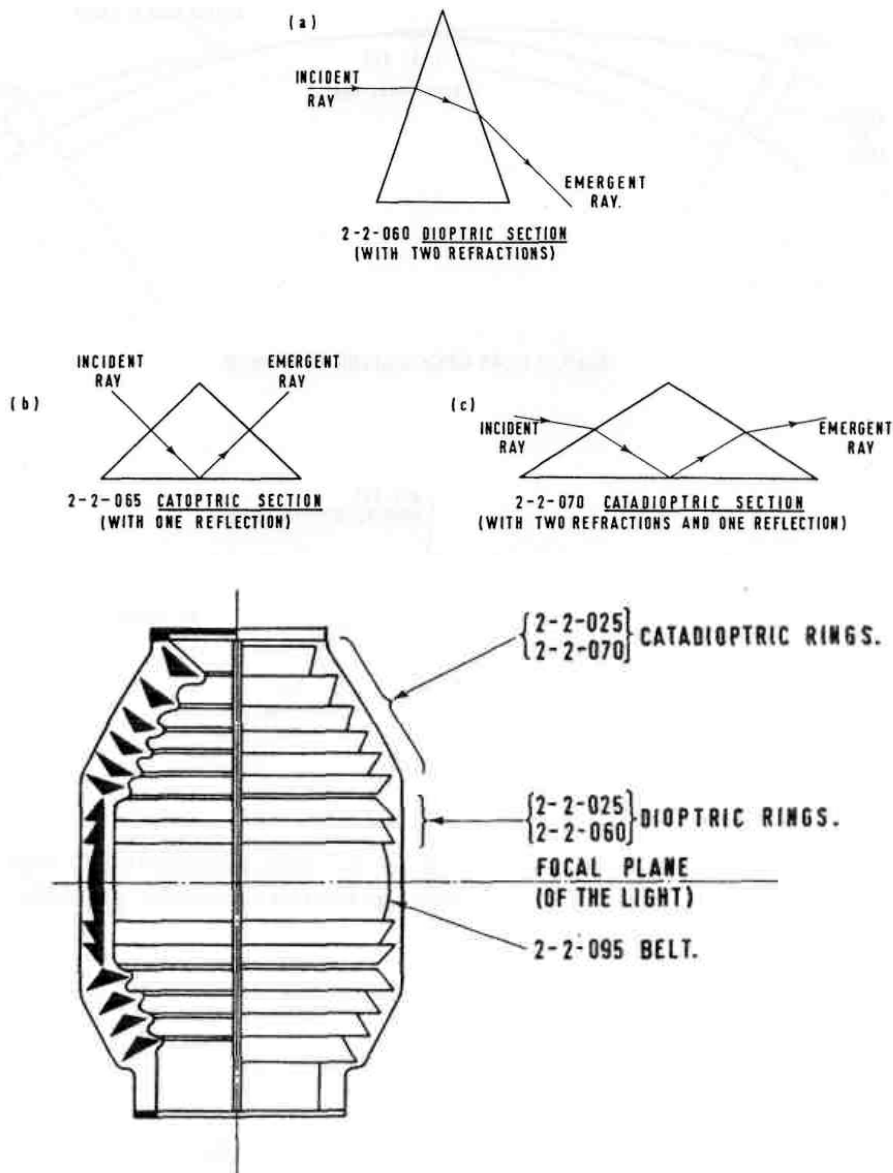
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Catadioptric

2-2-070

The property of those optical elements which alter the direction of a light ray from its original direction by both refraction and reflection. (Figs. 10, 11c and 16a)





Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cathode

1-1-410

The electrode by which the current in a system leaves, i.e. by which the electrons enter the medium.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cathode ray direction finder

4-2-085

Cathode ray direction finder (C.R.D.F.)

A direction finder, often automatic, in which the bearing is displayed on the screen of a cathode ray tube.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cathode ray tube display

4-3-085

The presentation of received signals on the screen of a cathode ray tube.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cathodic protection

8-4-190

Protection of submerged metal parts by the preferential corrosion of specially located pieces of relatively electropositive metal forming a sacrificial anode.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cathodic protection (2)

7-6-515

Electrical protection of underground or submerged structures from corrosion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Catoptric

2-2-065

The property of those optical elements which alter the direction of a light ray from its original direction by reflection only. (Figs, 11b and 13)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Catwalk

7-2-500

A high level gangway providing access for light pedestrian use to otherwise inaccessible areas.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Celestial horizon

1-2-105

Alternative term: Rational horizon

The great circle on the celestial sphere, every point of which is 90 degrees from the observer's zenith. This circle encloses the horizontal plane through the observer and divides the celestial sphere into two hemispheres.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cement

7-3-215

Compounds of calcium, principally limestone, prepared for use as a binder, when mixed with aggregates and water to form concrete.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Centre of buoyancy (of a buoy)

8-4-170

The centre of gravity of the water displaced by the buoy. The total buoyancy thrust may be considered as an upward force through this point.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Centre of gravity (of a buoy)

8-4-165

The point about which the net moment of all the gravitational forces acting on the buoy is zero for all positions of the buoy. The total weight of the buoy may be considered as a downward force through this point.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ceramic tile

7-3-155

Pottery tile used for wall or floor coverings.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cetane number (for diesel fuel)

6-2-230

A number indicating the capacity of a diesel fuel to self-ignite without undue delay after injection.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chain locker

8-3-125

A compartment below the windlass, in which the anchor cables are stowed.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chain sling

8-3-220

Any sling made of chain, but more specifically a short length of chain having an elongated pear-shaped link or hook at each end, intended for the lifting of heavy loads.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chain stopper

8-3-150

Controller (USA)

A device for securing or stopping off chain. It may be of steel, wire, plastics or fibre cordage or of patent design.

Note :

Examples are :

- cable stopper : a heavy steel fitting with locking bar, (1) to relieve strain on the windlass when riding at anchor, or (2) on buoy tenders in the area of the buoy working gangway, to stop off the buoy chain when it is disconnected from the buoy.
- gate stopper : a cable stopper with a hinge plate in place of the locking bar.
- slip stopper : a fibre rope used to secure an object, arranged for quick release.
- rope stopper or rotten stop : a light lashing intended to part under strain. To check speed and violence of chain running off deck, it is usual to lash the chain at many points with a corresponding number of rope stoppers.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Channel

1-2-135

Part of an (otherwise shallow) water having sufficient depth for shipping and designated or customarily used for shipping. The borders of the channel may be defined by natural or artificial banks or by aids to navigation.

Reference: I.H.B. (supplemented)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Channel Light

2-5-060

A light either on a fixed support or on a buoy, marking the limit of a navigable channel.

Note: In French, the term Feu de Rive is commonly used for a channel light on a fixed support.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Character

5-3-445

An elementary mark or event that is used to represent data. A character is often in the form of a graphic spatial arrangement of connected or adjacent strokes.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Characteristic

1-1-090

Distinctive feature permitting the identification of an aid to navigation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Characteristic frequency

4-1-035

A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given emission.

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Character (of a navigation light)

2-5-100

Alternative term: Characteristic (of a navigation light)

The distinctive colour or periodic rhythm (or both) of a navigation light, enabling it to be identified.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Character recognition

5-3-450

The identification of graphic, phonic or other characters by automatic means.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Charge

3-2-250

A quantity of explosive material intended to be detonated simultaneously.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Charge (2)

6-5-130

1 The process by which a secondary cell or battery is supplied with electric energy for conversion into chemical energy.

2 The quantity of electricity that is supplied to a secondary cell or battery while currents is being delivered to it, in the direction opposite to that during discharge, for conversion from electric energy into chemical energy. It is usually measured in ampere-hours.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chart comparison unit

4-3-145

An optical device to enable a radar P.P.I. picture to appear superimposed on a navigational chart.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chart datum

1-3-000

Alternative term: Zero

The plane of reference to which the depths of water marked on charts are referred.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chart error

Position errors in the chart caused by inaccuracies in surveying and by errors in the reference geodetic system.

- Circular error probable (CEP). The radius of a circle, centred on the measured position, inside which the true position lies with 50% confidence.
- Confidence interval. The numerical range within which an unknown is estimated to be with a given confidence.
- Confidence level. The percentage of confidence that a given statement is correct, or the percentage of confidence that a stated interval (numerical range) includes an unknown.
- Confidence limits. The extremes of a confidence interval.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Chayka

Low frequency radionavigation system, similar to LORAN-C, operated by the Government of the Russian Federation

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Cheese antenna

4-1-565

An antenna consisting of a mirror in the shape of part of a parabolic cylinder bounded by two parallel plates normal to the cylinder axis, and of an antenna feed placed on or near the focal line.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chemically-depolarised cell

6-5-050

An electrochemical cell in which polarisation is inhibited by the addition of chemicals.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chequers (G.B.)

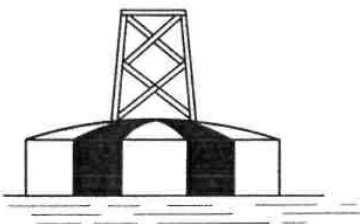
2-6-260

An arrangement of different colours, usually black and white or red and white, arranged in alternate squares in the pattern of a chess-board.

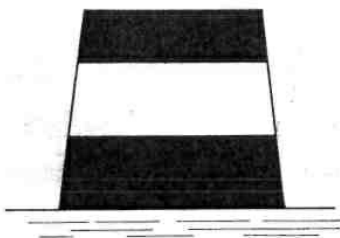
This arrangement is used in some countries as an additional distinguishing character for buoys. (Fig.67a)



(a) 2-6-260 CHEQUERS (G.B.)



(b) 2-6-265 STRIPES.



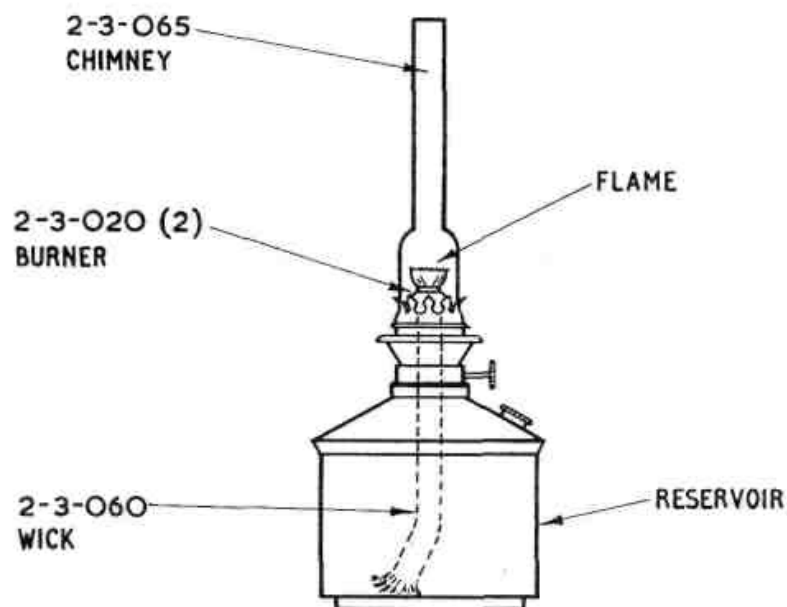
(c) 2-6-265N STRIPES
BANDS (G.B.)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chimney

2-3-065

A glass envelope surrounding the flame of an oil lamp, and having special shape, in order to improve the luminous efficacy and to avoid flickering of the flame.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chipboard

7-3-380

Alternative term: Particle board

Board formed from fine chips of waste wood compressed and bonded together with a synthetic resin.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chock

8-3-185

Alternative term: Cradle

A shaped block used to steady and secure an object.

Note :

In Great-Britain, the term buoy chock refers to a chock shaped to fit a buoy body.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chopper

5-4-110

A device for interrupting or sampling a voltage or current at periodic intervals.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chopping

4-3-510

Chopping (in a transponder)

Alternative term: Chopped response (in a transponder)

In a transponder, the rapid and regular on-off switching of the transponder for recognition purposes.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chord line

6-3-135

A straight line connecting the leading and trailing edges of a blade.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chromaticity

2-1-485

The colour quality of a colour stimulus definable by its chromaticity co-ordinates, or by its dominant (or complementary) wavelength and its purity taken together.

Reference: C.I.E.

Note: For definitions relating to Purity see Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chromaticity Co-ordinates

2-1-480

The ratio of each of the three tristimulus values to their sum.

Symbol: (Reference: C.I.E. 1931) x , y , z .

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

Note: See the Note: to 2-1-475. For a field of vision of about 10 degrees the symbols are x_{10} , y_{10} , z_{10}

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Chute

7-6-145

A steeply inclined channel used for transferring water or loose materials from one level to a lower level.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Circle of uncertainty

1-2-085

A circle having as its centre a position and as its radius the maximum probable error that is found in determining the position.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Circuit breaker

6-6-240

A switch in which the open-circuit state is produced automatically under given conditions.

Note: 1 The device may also be used for manual operation under normal conditions.

Note: 2 If the open-circuit state is produced sufficiently quickly to prevent the short-circuit current from attaining its full value, the term high-speed circuit breaker is applied.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Circularly polarized wave

4-1-865

A wave which can be resolved into two plane polarized waves which are perpendicular to each other and propagate in the same direction. The amplitudes of the waves are equal and in time-phase quadrature. The tip of the component of the electric field vector in the plane normal to the direction of propagation describes a circle.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clamp

7-2-390

Alternative term: Cramp

A tool or fixing for holding members in place temporarily, by friction.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clapotis

7-4-060

A motion of the sea surface produced by the combination of incident and reflected waves.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clapper

3-2-275

Alternative term: Tongue

A heavy pendulum suspended inside a bell which sets the bell in vibration by striking it.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Classification of bearings

4-2-215

An arbitrary system for the grouping of bearings according to their accuracy. The bearings are grouped into one or other of the four following classes

Class A bearings in which there is a probability of less than 1 in 20 that the bearing error would exceed +/-2 degrees

Class B bearings in which there is a probability of less than 1 in 20 that the bearing error would exceed +/-5 degrees

Class C bearings in which there is a probability of less than 1 in 20 that the bearing error would exceed +/-10 degrees

Class D bearings in which the error would exceed +/-10 degrees

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Classification of emissions

4-1-610

Emissions are classified and symbolised according to the following characteristics

1. Type of modulation of main carrier
2. Type of transmission
3. Supplementary characteristics

Symbol

1. Types of modulation of main carrier

a. Amplitude A

b. Frequency (or Phase) F

c. Pulse P

2. Types of transmission

a. Absence of any modulation intended to carry information 0

b. Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency 1

c. Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated

emission (special case an unkeyed modulated emission) 2

d. Telephony (including sound broadcasting) 3

e. Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier) 4

f. - line missing -

g. Four-frequency duplex telegraphy 6

h. Multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy 7

i. Cases not covered by the above 9

3. Supplementary characteristics

a. Double sideband (None)

b. Single sideband

-reduced carrier A

-full carrier H

-suppressed carrier J

c. Two independent sidebands B

d. Vestigial sideband C

e. Pulse

-amplitude modulated D

-width (or duration) modulated E

-phase (or position) modulated F

-code modulated G

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clay

7-4-185

A natural deposit consisting of the finest products of rock weathering formed into a cohesive mass, mainly formed from micaceous and kaolin type minerals.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Climbing form

7-6-115

Alternative term: Climbing shutter

Vertical shuttering to a construction which is self-supporting from the previous part of the construction, and is raised as construction proceeds.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clock

5-4-060

A device that generates periodic signals used for synchronization.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clock coder (G.B.)

4-2-450

Alternative term: Timer Coder (U.S.A.)

The central control mechanism, either electrical, electronic or mechanical, by means of which the transmission schedule of the radio beacon is determined, and the characteristic code of the station is generated.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Closed Loop

5-2-080

Alternative term: Feedback loop

A group of circuits including at least one forward path and one feedback path which make up a closed loop in a block diagram.

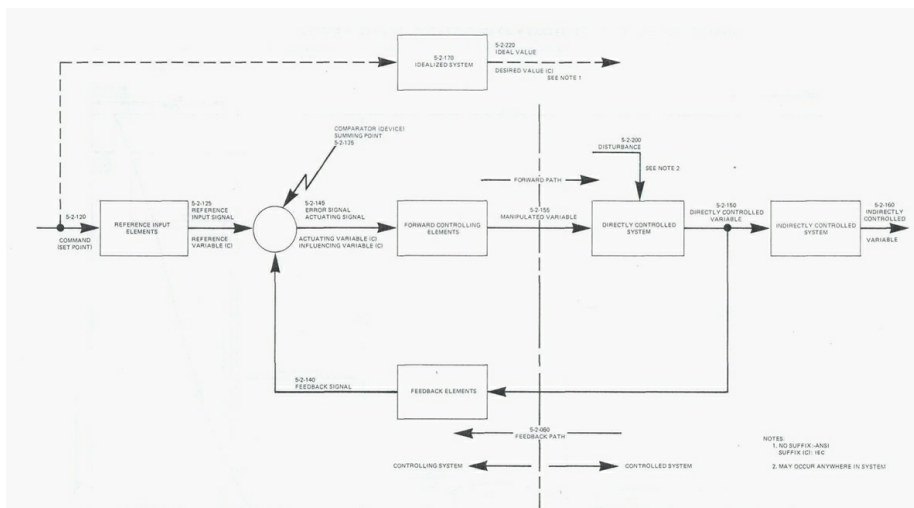


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Closed loop control system

5-2-075

A control system in which the objective is that the controlled quantity attain a desired performance and be then measured and compared with a standard representing that performance.

Note:: Any deviation from the standard is fed back into the control system in such a sense that it will reduce the deviation of the controlled quantity from the standard.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Closed position (of a switch)

6-6-205

That position in which the contacts touch each other.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clutch

6-2-180

A device by which a driven shaft may be engaged with or disengaged from a driving shaft either while at rest or in relative motion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Clutter

4-3-285

Confused unwanted echoes on a radar display.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coast

7-4-000

That part of the land adjacent to the sea.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coastal Mark

2-6-020

Coastal Aid

A mark placed on the coast to assist coastal navigation. Particularly used with reference to marks placed on a long straight coastline devoid of many natural landmarks.

Note: In French, a lighted coastal mark is called Feu de Jalonnement (2-5-055).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coastal protection

7-1-070

Any manmade works designed to prevent or reduce erosion or flooding of a coastal area.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coastal refraction

4-2-285

Change of direction of propagation of a radio wave on crossing a coast line at oblique incidence.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coastal tender (USA)

8-1-010

A vessel designed for servicing aids to navigation in protected waters. The construction of the vessel makes it suitable for light ice breaking.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coasting

1-2-005

The navigation of coastal shipping.

Note: In France the navigation of coastal shipping within a limited area is called bornage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coast guard station

1-1-030

Coast guard station (U.S.A.)

Building(s) on the coast for housing personnel and equipment for saving life at sea. Also called life-saving station.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coating

7-3-480

Any protective covering applied to a surface.

Note: The term protective coating refers to a coating applied to give protection from the effects of weather, etc...

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coat (of paint)

7-3-475

Alternative term: Layer (of paint)

A single film application of paint.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coder

1-1-425

A device for producing a periodical repeated character.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Code wheel

1-1-430

A disc (forming part of a coder) on which a character is defined. This is transmitted by mechanical or other means to another apparatus (e.g. a light, radio emitter or sound signal).

Note: When the character is transmitted mechanically by action of a toothed or recessed disc on a lever, the term cam (properly applicable to the teeth) is sometimes used loosely for the code wheel.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coefficient of (Reflex) Luminous Intensity

2-1-160

Quotient of the luminous intensity reflected in the direction considered, divided by the illuminance at the retro-reflector for given angles of entrance, observation and rotation.

Note: In the photometry of retro-reflectors, this coefficient is designated by the abbreviation C.I.L. It is usually expressed in millicandelas per lux (mcd/lx).

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coefficient of permeability

7-5-155

The rate of diffusion of a liquid under pressure through a soil per unit area of the soil surface.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coefficient of thermal expansion

7-5-160

The proportional linear expansion of a material for a temperature increase of one Kelvin.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cofferdam

7-6-240

A temporary dam built to exclude water sufficiently to permit construction work within an area normally submerged.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cohesion

7-4-220

The mutual attraction that exists in some soils (eg clays) between fine particles, tending to hold them together without the application of external forces.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coiled-Coil Lamp

2-3-185

An incandescent lamp with a helical filament itself wound into a larger helix.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coincidence factor

6-8-085

The ratio of the peak load due to the simultaneous operation of two or more devices in a given interval of time to the sum of the individual loads of the devices in the same interval of time.

Note: The coincidence factor is the reciprocal of the diversity factor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Collapse load

7-5-095

The load that, applied to a structure or structural member, will initiate collapse.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Collector ring

6-4-035

A conducting ring that provides continuous electrical connection between the stationary and rotary parts of a machine by means of sliding contact through a brush.

Note: The term slip ring is also used with this meaning.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Colorimetry

2-1-465

The measurement of colours, made possible by the properties of the eye and based on a set of conventions.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Colour (G.B.)

2-1-435

Alternative term: Color (U.S.A.)

1. Perceived colour Aspect of visual perception by which an observer may distinguish differences between two fields of view of the same size, shape and structure, such as may be caused by differences in the spectral composition of the radiation concerned in the observation.

2. Psychophysical colour Characteristic of a visible radiation by which an observer may distinguish differences between two fields of view of the same size, shape and structure, such as may be caused by differences in the spectral composition of the radiation concerned in the observation.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

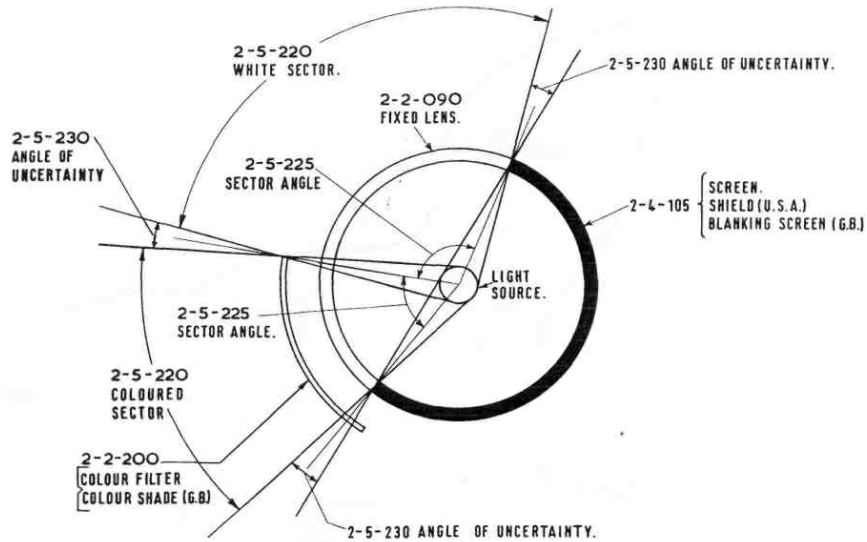
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Colour Filter

2-2-200

Alternative term: (Colour) Shade (G.B.)

A selective filter, usually of glass or plastic, producing a change of colour in the transmitted light.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Colour Stimulus

2-1-415

Radiation, physically defined, entering the eye and producing a sensation of colour.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Colour Temperature

2-1-500

The temperature of the full radiator which emits radiation of the same chromaticity as the radiation considered.

Unit: kelvin (K)

Note: The corresponding relative spectral distribution curves need not be similar provided that the radiations give rise to identical colour sensations.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Column

7-2-225

Alternative term: Stanchion pillar

A vertical load-bearing member designed to resist compression and buckling.

Note: 1 A column is made of concrete or masonry.

Note: 2 A stanchion is made of iron or steel.

Note: 3 A pillar is made of stone or cast iron, and is usually of circular cross section.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Command

5-2-120

An input variable established by means external to and independent of the automatic control system which is intended to determine the value of the controlled variable.

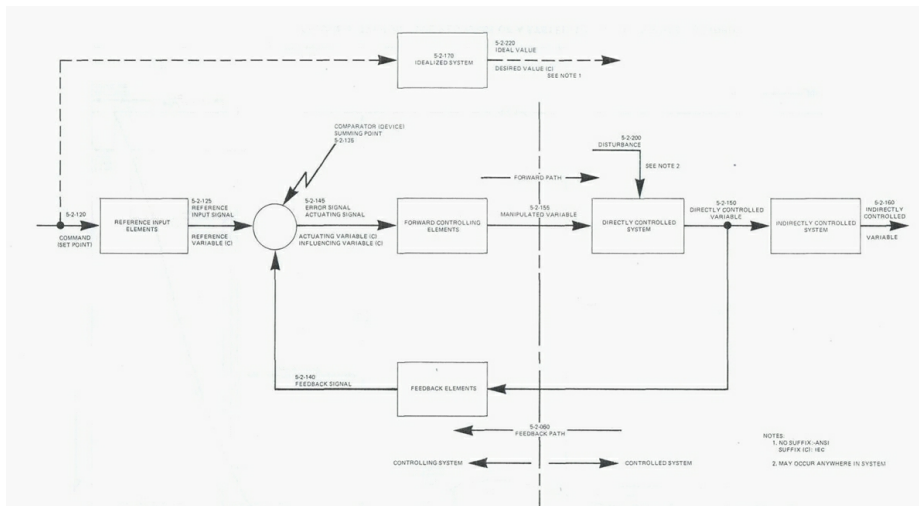


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Note:: The French word "commande" is generally used to mean control.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Commutated-capacitor tachometer

5-4-150

A rotary switch which alternately charges a fixed capacitor from a constant d.c. voltage source and discharges it through a fixed resistor. The average current through the resistor is proportional to the speed of rotation of the switch.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Commutator

6-4-030

An assembly of conducting elements that are fixed around a shaft as a ring, and are insulated from one another, such that a brush can make electrical contact with each element in turn as the shaft rotates. It provides a means of regularly reversing the polarity of a current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compaction

7-4-210

Artificial increase in the dry density of a granular soil by mechanical means, expelling air from the voids.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Companding

5-3-310

The combination of a compression process and an expansion process carried out successively on the same signal at two different points of a transmission path.

Note: Companding is often used for noise reduction in which case the compression is the part applied before the noise.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Comparing element

5-2-260

Comparator (U.S.A.)

An element which compares two input signals and transmits an output signal resulting from the difference between them.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compensated loop direction finder

4-2-095

A loop antenna direction finder for bearing determination, incorporating a second antenna system designed to reduce the effect of polarization and radiation error.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compensation

4-2-185

The process of effecting the maximum possible reduction in antenna effect.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compensation (2)

5-2-270

Modifying or supplementary action (also, the effect of such action) intended to improve performances with respect to some specified characteristics.

Note:: Usually the addition of some form of damping, which involves the addition of an oscillation damper, to change the apparent characteristics of the load.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Competence

The ability to perform defined tasks or duties effectively

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Competent Authority

The authority made responsible, in whole or in part, by the Government for the safety, including environmental safety, and efficiency of vessel traffic and the protection of the environment in the area.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Complementary Wavelength

2-1-460

Complementary Wavelength (of a colour stimulus)

Wavelength of the monochromatic light stimulus that, when combined in suitable proportions with the colour stimulus considered, yields a match with the specified achromatic light stimulus.

Symbol: λ_c

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Complex sound

3-1-010

Any sound which is not pure.

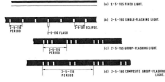
Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Composite Group-Flashing Light

2-5-160

Group-flashing light in which the flashes are combined in successive groups of different numbers of flashes. (Fig. 40d)



Reference: N.L. (modified)

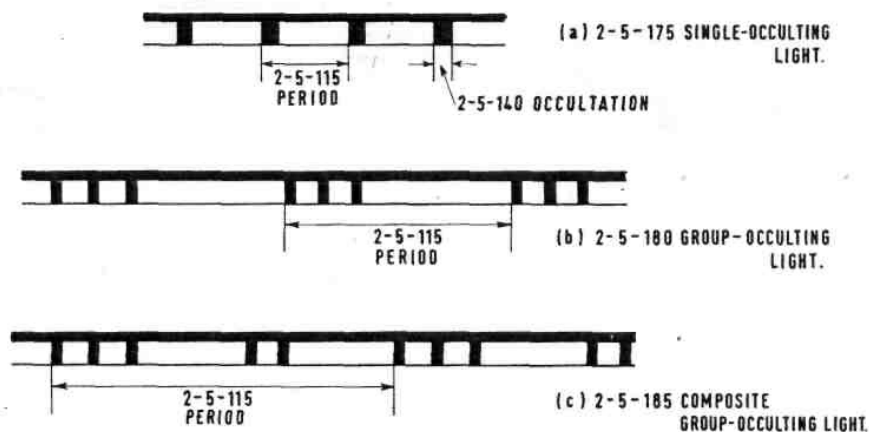
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Composite Group-Occulting Light

2-5-185

Group-occulting light in which the occultations are combined in successive groups of different numbers of occultations. (Fig. 42c)

Reference: N.L. (modified)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compound-wound machine

6-4-055

A direct-current machine in which there are two field windings, one connected across the whole or part of the circuit that carries the main current and the other connected in series with the circuit that carries the main current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compressed-air diaphragm horn

3-2-150

Compressed-air (diaphragm) horn

A fog signalling apparatus comprising a resonant horn excited at its throat by impulsive emissions of compressed air regulated by an elastic diaphragm.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compressed air

6-2-235

Air at a pressure above atmospheric pressure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compression

5-3-300

The automatic reduction, according to a specified law, of the variation of the mean level of a signal, the mean being over a period of time which is specified in each case.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compression (2)

7-5-035

A force applied to a member along its longitudinal axis which tends to shorten that member.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compression ratio

6-2-210

The ratio (greater than unity) of the volumes of the spaces within a cylinder enclosed by the extreme positions of the piston.

Note: 1 The closed extreme position of the piston is called top dead centre.

Note: 2 A higher compression ratio produces a larger power output for a given fuel consumption.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Compressor unloading system

6-2-255

An automatic system, associated with a compressor, that takes the compressor off load when the discharge pressure has reached a given level ; and that similarly restarts the compressing action when the pressure in the system has dropped to a certain level. The compressor runs continuously.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Computer

5-4-000

A device capable of solving problems by accepting data, performing programmed operations on the data, and supplying the results of these operations.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Computer Programme (G.B.)

5-3-580

(Computer) Programme (G.B.)

A set of instructions in the proper form to cause a computer to perform any desired computation

Note: When the computation is a repetitive task, e.g., sine(x), it is called a routine.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Concrete

7-3-225

A mixture of cement, aggregate, sand and water which hardens to a solid material with a high crushing strength.

The proportions of cement, aggregate, sand and water may be adjusted to impart specific properties to the concrete.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Concrete block

7-6-080

A hollow or solid walling component manufactured from ordinary or lightweight concrete.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Concrete mixer

7-6-010

A machine with a rotating drum in which cement, aggregates and water are placed to be mixed to form concrete.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Conditions of contract

7-5-395

Those conditions, including agreement on rates of payment and time for completion, detailed by the client under which the contract for undertaking certain works is to be performed, forming a legally binding document.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Conductor

6-6-080

The part of a power line that carries the current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cones

2-1-380

Special retinal receptor elements which are presumed to be primarily concerned with perception of light and colour stimuli, when the eye is adapted to light (see "photopic vision", 2-1-330).

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Confidence interval

5-1-140

The numerical range within which an unknown is estimated to be within a given probability.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Confidence level

5-1-145

The probability that a given statement is correct or the probability that a stated confidence interval (numerical range) includes an unknown.

Note:: When this probability is expressed as a percentage, it is called confidence factor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Confidence limits

5-1-150

The extremes of a confidence interval.

Note: In reliability the upper limit is 100% and therefore only the lower limit of confidence is usually stated. For example a stated 90% reliability with confidence level 60% means there is a 60% probability that the actual reliability is at least 90%.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Confusion region

4-3-245

The region surrounding an object within which the radar echo from that object cannot be resolved from other echoes.

Reference: B.S.

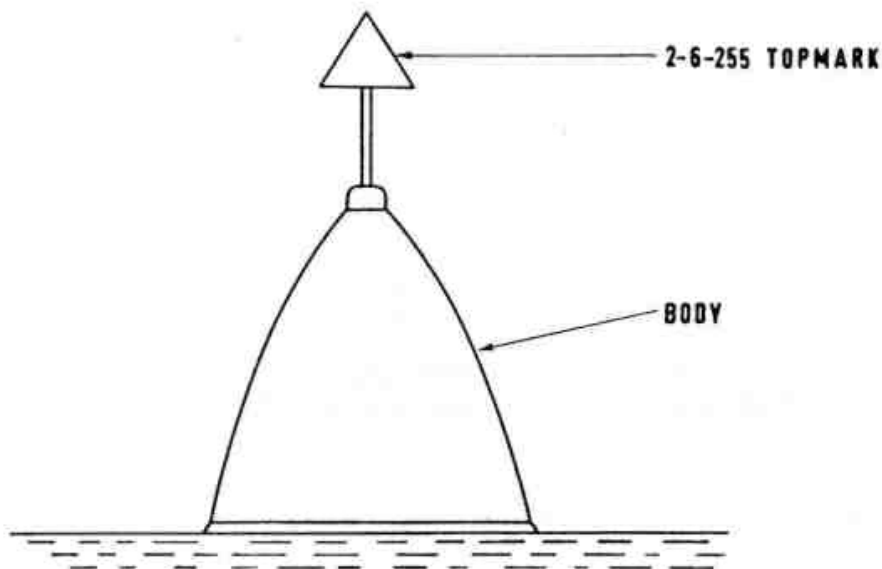
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Conical Buoy (G.B.)

2-6-230

Nun Buoy (U.S.A.)

A buoy of which the upper part of the body (above the waterline), or the larger part of the superstructure, has approximately the shape of a cone with vertex upwards.



Note: In France, a conical buoy of which the lower part of the body (mainly below the waterline) is of spherical shape is also known as a Bouee Sphero-Conique.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Connecting rod

6-2-105

In a reciprocating engine, the rod connecting the piston to the crank.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Conservation

Action to secure the survival or preservation of buildings, cultural artefacts, natural resources, energy or anything of acknowledged value to the future.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Conservation Area

Area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Consol

4-4-335

A continuous wave, medium frequency (300 kHz region) long range directional radio beacon producing a number of radial equi-signal zones which shift in azimuth at a fixed rate and are separated by zones of dot and dash signals.

The bearing of a mobile station with respect to the beacon is determined by a count of the dot and dash signals within each respective zone.

The ambiguity can be resolved by the use of a D.F. receiver.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Consolidation

7-4-205

The compression of a soil under steady pressure resulting in an increase in the strength of the soil due to the expulsion of water from the voids.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Constant-current transformer

6-7-035

A transformer designed to maintain the current in the secondary circuit within narrowly defined limits, whatever may be the variations of the impedance of the secondary circuit or the variations of the voltage applied to the primary circuit.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Constant-failure-rate period

5-1-070

That possible period during which failures occur at an approximately uniform rate.

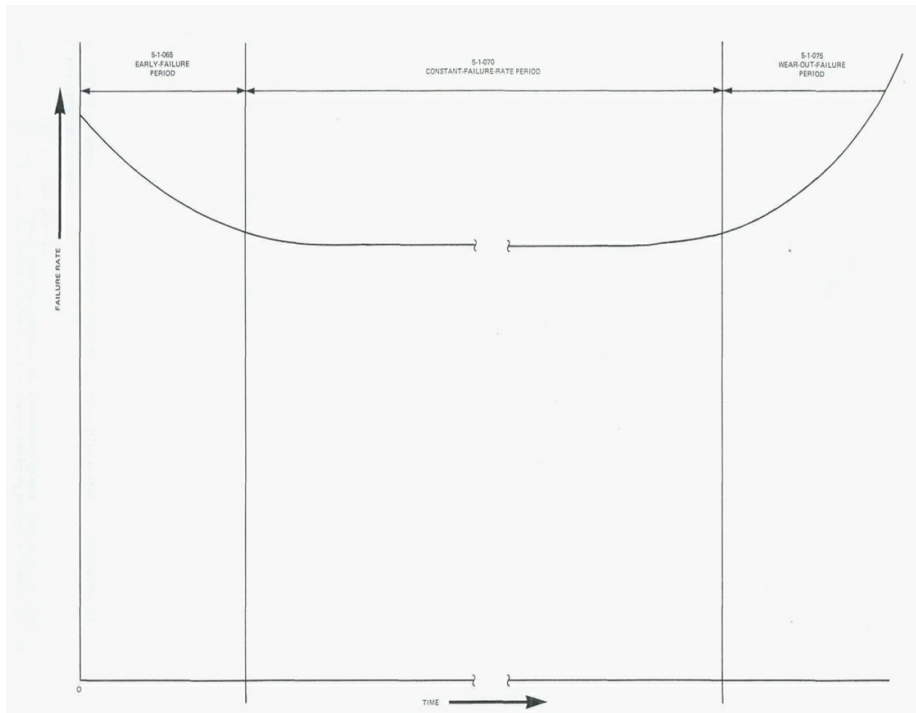


Figure 1 - Failure rate / time pattern.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Contactor

6-6-255

A switching device operated otherwise than by hand, in which the moving parts have only one position of rest.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Contacts (of a switch)

6-6-200

Two or more conducting elements, designed to establish an electrical path when they touch.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Continuity

The probability that, assuming a fault-free receiver, a user will be able to determine position with specified accuracy and is able to monitor the integrity of the determined position over the (short) time interval applicable for a particular operation within a limited part of the coverage area.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Continuous-wave radar

4-3-025

Alternative term: C.W. radar

A type of radar which uses continuous wave transmission.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Continuous beam

7-5-210

A beam that is structurally continuous over three or more supports.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Continuous duty

6-4-105

Duty at a substantially constant load for an indefinitely long time.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Contract documents

7-5-390

Those documents consisting of the specification, bills of quantities, drawings, conditions of contract and agreement which form a legal contract between a contractor and the client for undertaking building or civil engineering works.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Contrast

2-1-295

(Luminance) Contrast (of an object against its background)

1. Subjective assessment of the difference in luminance of an object and its background.
2. The quotient of the difference between the luminance of an object and the luminance of its background by the luminance of the background.

Symbol: C

$$C = \frac{L_2 - L_1}{L_1}$$

where L1 is the luminance of the background

L2 is the luminance of the object seen against the background.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Contrast Threshold

2-1-300

(Luminance) Contrast Threshold

The minimum contrast at the eye of a given observer at which an object can be detected.

Note: The contrast threshold is a property of the eye of the individual observer. For most normal observers under ordinary daylight conditions there is good agreement between values for different individuals.

The average value has been taken to be 0.02 in most studies of visibility, and this value is correct for laboratory observation under daylight conditions.

For practical observation in the field, a value of 0.05 is more appropriate and has been adopted internationally.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control

5-2-000

The method and means of governing the performance of any machine, apparatus, process, or assembly of machines and apparatus.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control accuracy

5-2-235

The accuracy with which the final value of the directly controlled variable attains the ideal value.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control action

5-2-285

Of a control element or a controlling system, the nature of the change of the output effected by the input.

Note:: The output may be a signal or the value of a manipulated variable. The input may be the control-loop feedback signal when the command is constant, an actuating signal, or the output of another control element. One use of control action is to effect compensation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control cubicle

6-8-150

A cabinet in which is mounted an assembly of control gear.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control desk

1-1-395

Alternative term: Control console

A unit on which command or control devices or both are arranged, e.g. for lights, radio emitters or sound signals.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control gear

6-8-145

A general term covering switching devices and their combination with associated control, measuring, protective and regulating equipment, together with their enclosures, supporting structures and interconnections, for the control of equipment consuming electric energy.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control panel

6-8-155

Alternative term: Control board

A board on which is mounted an assembly of control gear.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Control range

5-2-325

The interval between the specified limits of the controlled variable under normal operating conditions.

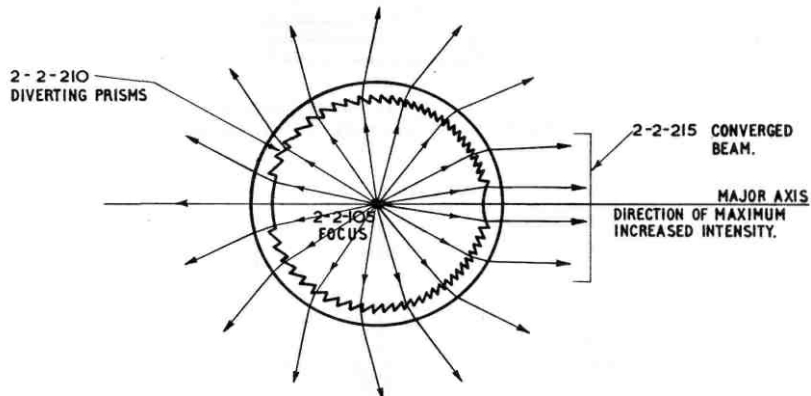
Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Converged Beam

2-2-215

A form of fan beam (2-1-090) in which the angle of divergence is decreased by diverting a part of the light laterally to increase the intensity in a desired direction.



Note: The Directional Drum Lens is used in the United States and is an example of an optic which produces a converged beam.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Conversion

Alteration, the object of which is a change of use of a building or artefact, from one use or type to another.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Conversion of electric energy

6-7-000

Change of input electric energy of one kind into output electric energy of another kind (e.g. change of voltage, frequency, waveform or number of phases ; change of alternating current into direct current or vice versa).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Converter

6-7-010

A device for the conversion of electric energy.

Note: The device may convert alternating current into alternating current, direct current into direct current, direct current into alternating current, alternating current into direct current, or alternating current into unidirectional current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cophasing

3-2-215

The process of ensuring that emitter units sound in phase.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coping

7-2-400

A weather protection to the top of a wall, usually of brick, stone or concrete, etc..

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Copper

7-3-040

A red malleable metal of low resistivity, used in building works for pipework and roof coverings, and as a conductor in electric cables.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corbel

7-2-405

Brick, stone or concrete projecting from a wall face to provide support for a beam or truss.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Core (of a cable)

6-6-115

A conductor, either solid or stranded, together with its own insulation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Core drilling

7-4-320

Drilling into soil, rock, or concrete using a hollow cylindrical cutter to permit the removal of core samples for test purposes.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Core sample

7-4-315

Sample of the core removed from a borehole.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cork

7-3-390

The bark of the cork oak.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cork board

7-3-395

Granulated cork which has been formed into slabs by compressing and possibly also baking.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corner antenna

4-1-555

Corner reflector antenna (deprecated)

A directional antenna consisting of an element or an array of elements situated within the angle formed by two plane reflecting surfaces.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corner reflector

4-3-530

Alternative term: Trihedral reflector

A reflector, consisting of three flat conducting surfaces intersecting mutually at right angles, which reflects the greater part of the incident waves parallel to their direction of incidence.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cornice

7-2-410

A moulding at the junction of an inside wall and a ceiling, or at the top of an outside wall.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corrected bearing

4-2-240

The bearing obtained when the bearing correction has been applied to the observed bearing.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Correcting range

5-2-330

The interval between the extreme values of the correcting variable.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Correction

The numerical value of a correction is the best estimate that can be made of the difference between the true and the measured value of a parameter. The sign is such that a correction that is to be added to an observed reading is taken as positive.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Correction curve

4-2-250

Correction curve (of a direction finder)

A curve applicable to a particular direction finder and which shows the correction required to the observed bearings, as a function of that bearing and the frequency to eliminate the systematic installation errors.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corrective action

5-2-245

The change in the correcting variable which is produced by the controlling equipment with a view to reducing the deviation resulting from a change in one or more actuating variables.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corrective maintenance

5-1-055

After the failure of an item, the actions performed to restore it to a specified condition.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Correlated Colour Temperature

2-1-505

The colour temperature corresponding to that point on the line representing full radiators of different colour temperature which is nearest to the point representing the chromaticity of the illuminant, considered on an agreed uniform-chromaticity-scale diagram.

Unit: kelvin (K)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: For further information on the agreed uniform-chromaticity-scale diagram, see Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corrosion

7-3-400

The degradation of metal by electro-chemical action, usually oxidation.

Note: For some metals initial surface oxidation may be beneficial in preventing further oxidation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Corrugated sheet

7-3-160

A cladding material for buildings of steel, plastic, aluminium or asbestos-cement, which has a corrugated profile for rigidity.

Note: Corrugated iron is specifically a steel sheet which has been galvanised for corrosion resistance.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cost estimate

7-5-415

Anticipated price for work.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Counter

5-4-070

A device, capable of changing from one to the next of a sequence of distinguishable states upon receipt of an input signal.

Note: One specific type is a circuit that produces one output pulse each time it receives some predetermined number of input pulses.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (extract)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Counterpoise

4-2-420

A conductor or group of conductors placed above the ground, used in association with an antenna system instead of, or supplementary to, an earth system.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Course

7-3-125

A single horizontal layer of bricks, stones, etc.. within a wall, including the mortar laid with them.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Coverage

The surface area or space volume in which radio-navigation signals are adequate to permit the user to determine position to a specified level of performance.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Cover (of reinforcement)

7-6-120

The thickness of concrete between a reinforcing bar and the nearest face of a concrete structure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Craft autonomous integrity monitoring (CAIM)

A technique whereby a variety of navigation sensor information available on the craft is autonomously processed to monitor the integrity of the navigation signals. (See also receiver autonomous integrity monitoring.)

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Crane

7-6-350

A power-operated lifting device with a jib which is capable of rotating in the horizontal plane and usually also in the vertical plane, and may be mounted on a moveable chassis.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crank

6-2-100

Part of a rotary shaft that is displaced from the shaft axis, used to convert rotary motion into reciprocating motion or vice versa.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crankcase

6-2-115

A casing that encloses the crankshaft and connecting rods in some types of reciprocating engines or air-compressors, It is usually filled with lubricating oil.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crankshaft

6-2-110

The main shaft of an engine which carries one or more cranks to which the connecting rods are attached.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Creep

7-6-050

The gradual increase in deformation of concrete or other material under a constant sustained stress.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cross-band transponder

4-3-440

A transponder whose response is at a different frequency from that of the interrogating signal.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cross-track error

The component of the Vessel Technical Error perpendicular to the intended track.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Crossbar switch

5-4-270

A switch having a plurality of vertical paths, a plurality of horizontal paths, and an electromagnetically operated means of interconnecting any one of the vertical paths with any one of the horizontal paths.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crossbeam

7-2-185

A horizontal beam intended for the construction or bracing of a structure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crosstalk

5-3-460

The unwanted transfer of energy transferred from one circuit, called the "disturbing" circuit, to another circuit, called the "disturbed" circuit.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cross modulation

4-1-815

Cross modulation (in a receiver)

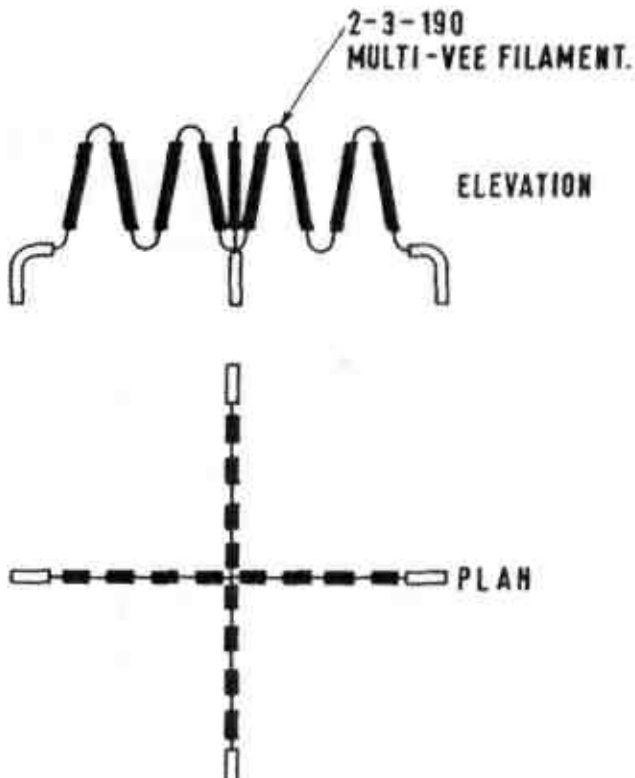
The modulation of a wanted signal by an unwanted signal on a different coexistent carrier frequency, arising from the interaction of the radio-frequency signals in non-linear circuits of the receiver preceding the detector.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cruciform Filament

2-3-205

A filament composed of two grid filaments at the same light-centre-length, intersecting symmetrically at right angles along the axis of the lamp.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crushing test

7-5-355

A standard test to determine the compressive resistance of a material, often continued to destruction of the sample.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Crystal-oscillator drive

4-1-625

Crystal drive

An oscillator, the frequency of which is determined by the vibrations of a crystal having piezo-electric properties.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cube test

7-5-360

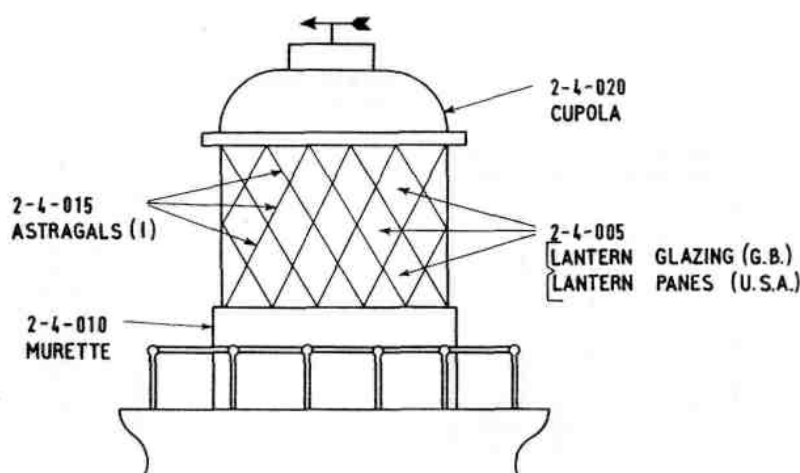
A test of samples of site concrete cast into test cubes, cured under standard conditions, and crushed to determine compressive strength.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cupola

2-4-020

The roof of the lantern of a lighthouse.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Curing

7-6-035

The process of keeping concrete damp for a period after it has been poured in order to improve the final strength of the concrete.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Current

7-4-070

Alternative term: Stream

General flow of water in a particular direction.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Current-voltage characteristic

6-3-040

The output current of a photovoltaic device as a function of output voltage at a particular temperature and irradiance.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Current (sensitive) relay

5-4-170

A relay the operation of which depends on the magnitude of the current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Curtain wall

7-2-090

A non-load-bearing wall constructed continuously around the structural frame of a building to enclose the building.

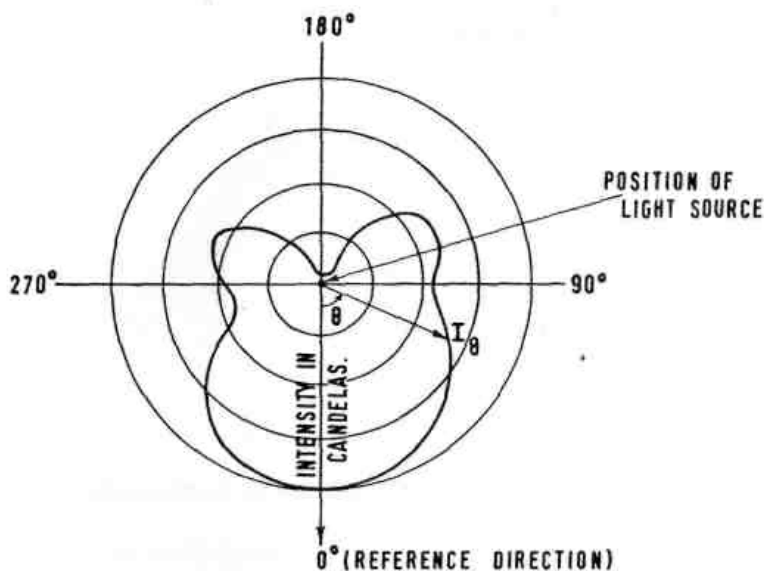
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Curve of Luminous Intensity Distribution

2-1-105

Curve of Luminous Intensity Distribution (of a light source)

A curve which represents the luminous intensity in a plane passing through the source, as a function of the angle measured from some given direction.



Note 1:

- a. When the curve is polar, the pole is at the point representing the position of the light source.
- b. When the plane is a meridian plane and the reference direction of angles is vertical, the angles are measured from the downward vertical.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note 2: The term Candlepower Curve is sometimes used in place of "curve of luminous intensity distribution".

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cut-in wind speed (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-220

The wind speed at which the generator starts to produce usable power.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cut-off screen

2-4-130

No English Term

An opaque screen covering part of a lantern, or placed outside the lantern, so as to provide a sharp cut-off to a beam in a sector light and to reduce the angle of uncertainty.

Note: This is a particular form of "cut screen".

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cut-off wall

7-6-215

A construction below ground level used to prevent water seepage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cut-out wind speed (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-225

The maximum wind speed at which the generator is designed to produce usable power.

Note: At a higher speed, the operation of the system is discontinued to prevent damage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cut screen

2-4-135

No English Term

An opaque screen located at the optic and intended to reduce the luminous intensity of the beam, and also, in the case of revolving optics, to reduce the angle of uncertainty

Note: In the second case, this is a form of "cut screen".

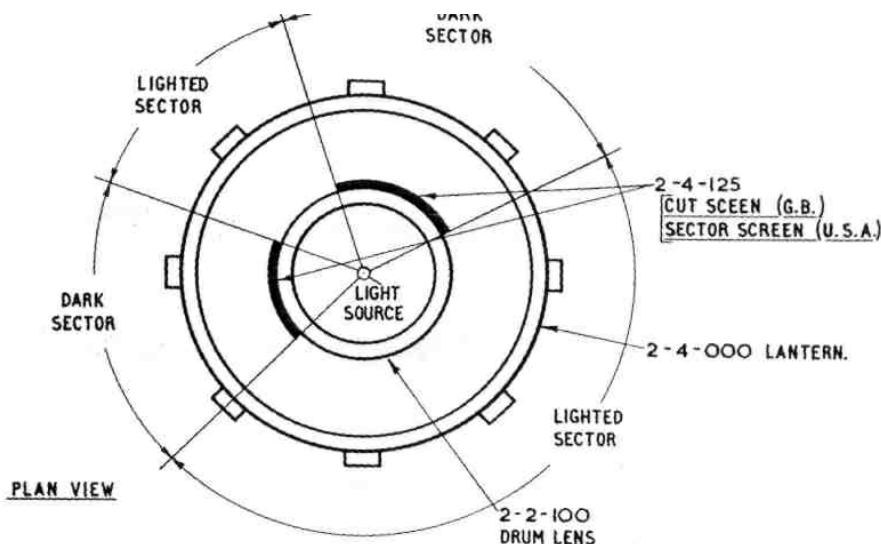
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cut Screen (G.B.)

2-4-125

Alternative term: Sector Screen (U.S.A.)

An opaque screen so placed as to provide a sharp cut-off to a beam in a sector light, and to reduce the angle of uncertainty (2-5-230).



Note: In French the term Cache is used when the device is located at the optic; and the term Ecran is used when the device is located at any other position, e.g. at the lantern or outside it.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cycle

1-1-295

The complete range of states or values through which a phenomenon or periodic function passes before repeating itself identically.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cycle (2)

6-5-165

One complete charge and discharge of a cell or battery.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cycle life

6-5-170

The number of cycles obtainable from a cell or battery under specified conditions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cylinder (of a reciprocating engine)

6-2-070

A cavity or enclosure of cylindrical shape within which a piston of circular cross-section moves and in which a gas or vapour is expanded or ignited to provide motive power to the piston.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cylinder block

6-2-075

The engine casting that comprises or contains the cylinders. It may be fitted with heat-radiating devices or pipes through which coolant can flow.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cylinder head

6-2-080

The casting that closes the top of the cylinder block.

Note: In a four-stroke engine, the cylinder head carries the inlet and outlet valves.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cylinder liner

6-2-085

A thin replaceable lining to a cylinder.

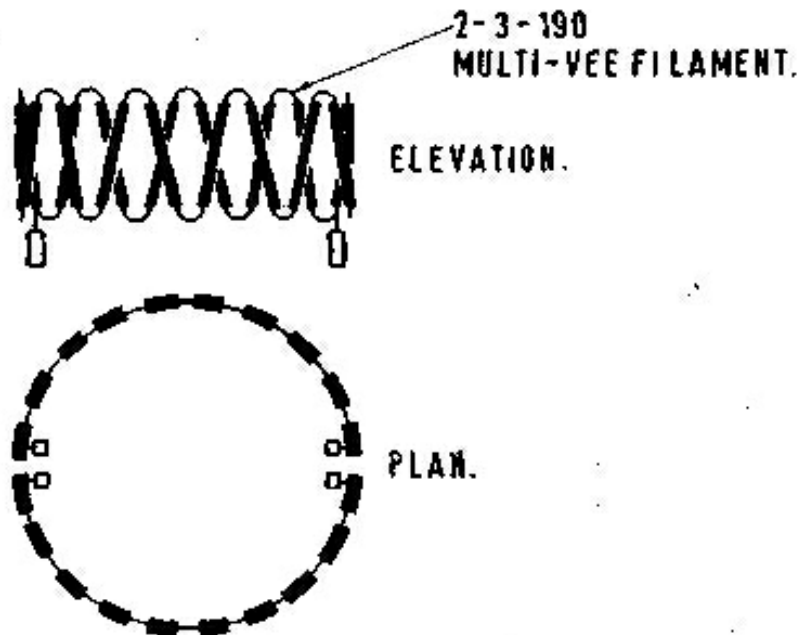
Note: The term wet liner refers to a cylinder liner in a water-cooled cylinder.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cylindrical Filament

2-3-210

A filament (usually of multi-vee formation) in the form of a hollow circular cylinder generated around the axis of the lamp.



Note: The filament may be fully closed in plan, or may embrace an arc of less than 360 degrees.

The English term "Cylindrical filament" is usually limited to the case of a closed cylinder.

Otherwise, the English term used is "Bunch filament" (2-3-220).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Cylindrical wave

1-1-270

Wave, of which the wave surfaces are cylindrical, either wholly or in part.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

D.C. tachometer

5-4-140

D.C. tacho-generator

A d.c. generator with permanent magnet or d.c. field winding which generates a d.c. output voltage proportional to the speed.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Damp-proof course

7-2-435

Acronym: dpc

The course in a wall into which a horizontal impervious material is inserted to prevent damp rising above ground level.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Damp-proof membrane

7-2-440

Acronym: dpm

Impervious membrane of bituminous, plastic, or other material placed across the foundation slab of a building, or vertically on the face of a wall, to prevent damp penetration from the external ground. The membrane is connected to the damp-proof course.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Damping

7-5-430

Frictional reduction of amplitude of an oscillating or vibrating system.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Danger

1-2-195

Any obstacle, construction or condition jeopardizing safety of shipping.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dan buoy

8-4-045

Alternative term: Dahn buoy

A buoy which is fixed at the upper end of the buoy mooring chain to prevent its loss during the time the buoy is out of position. It is not an aid to navigation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dashpot

5-4-305

A device consisting of two elements, normally a piston and a cylinder, the relative motion of which is opposed by fluidic friction and which is used for damping or to provide forces proportional to the rate of movement of the piston.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Data

5-3-335

Any representations such as characters or analogue quantities to which meaning might be assigned.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Data processing

5-3-345

Alternative term: Information processing

An operation or combination of operations on data.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Data reduction

5-3-350

The transformation of raw data into a more useful form.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Davit

8-3-070

Device projecting over the side of a vessel, for lifting boats and sometimes the anchor, etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Daylight control

6-8-230

A device operated by daylight, that automatically controls a light source, lighting it at or about sunset and extinguishing it at or about sunrise.

Note: If the light source is an electric lamp the device is called a sun switch.

If the light source is a gas flame or a gas mantle, the device is called a sun valve or light valve.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Daylight Control

2-4-160

Alternative term: Sun Relay, Sun Switch

A device, operated by daylight, that automatically lights and extinguishes an electric light, usually lighting it at or about sunset and extinguishing it at or about sunrise.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Daylight Signal Light

2-6-155

A signal light exhibited by day and also, usually with reduced intensity, by night.

This reduction of intensity is made in order to avoid glare.

Daylight signals indicate, for example, whether the entrance to a lock is free or not.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Daymark

2-6-030

Alternative term: (Unlighted) Beacon (G.B.) Daybeacon (U.S.A.)

An unlighted navigation mark.

Note: In the U.S.A. the word "Daymark" is also used for the daytime character of an aid to navigation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Daytime Character

2-6-025

The daytime identifying visual characteristics of any aid to navigation, e.g. shape, colour etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

De-emphasis

5-3-295

Recovering of the original form of a signal which has been transmitted with pre-emphasis.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dead load

7-5-075

The total load of a structure, including any permanent loads supported by it.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dead time

4-3-280

Dead time (in radar)

That period of time between the end of the range scan and the transmission of the following pulse.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dead time (2)

5-2-255

The time interval between a change in the input variable and the initiation of the corresponding change in the output variable.

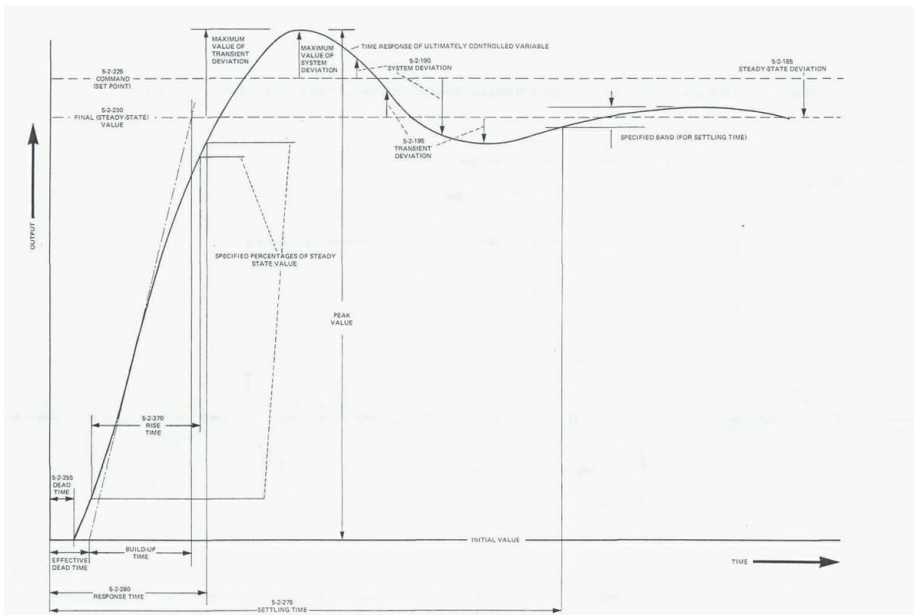


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dead zone

5-2-250

Alternative term: Dead band

The range of values within which an input variable can be varied without initiating any noticeable change in the output variable. A dead zone may not be intentional. It may, for example, result from backlash or hysteresis.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Debug

5-3-465

To detect, locate, and correct either mistakes in a routine or malfunction from a computer.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Debugging

5-1-110

The operation of an equipment or complex item prior to use, to detect and replace parts that are defective or expected to fail and to correct errors in fabrication or assembly.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decay time (of a pulse)

5-3-280

The interval between the instants at which the instantaneous value of a pulse or of its envelope (if a carrier frequency pulse is concerned) reaches specified upper and lower limits, namely 90% and 10% of the peak value unless otherwise stated.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Bowl

4-4-135

(Decca) Bowl

Case carrying the decimeters in a complete Decca navigator installation.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Comparison frequency

4-4-140

Comparison frequency (in Decca)

The common frequency to which the incoming signals are converted in order that their phase relationships may be compared.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Drift

4-4-155

Drift (in Decca)

A slow change of reading on the Decometer due to random changes of phase produced in the Decca receiving equipment, which change can be corrected by a method of referencing.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Fundamental frequency

4-4-145

Fundamental frequency (in Decca)

The frequency from which the other frequencies in a chain are derived by harmonic multiplication.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Lambda

4-4-225

The word "Lambda" is an abbreviation for Low Ambiguity Decca and refers to a phase comparison radio position-fixing system used for hydrographic purposes. A position fix is obtained by measuring the distance from the ship to two shore stations.

The CW master transmitter and the receiver are carried on the ship and the two slave stations are sited on land.

The service has a range of about 400 miles and employs carrier frequencies in the region of 150 kHz. It is only possible for the ship equipped with the master station to use the service.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Lane fraction pointer

4-4-205

Lane fraction pointer (in Decca)

The smaller pointer on a Decometer, giving a reading of the lane fraction on the inner scale of the meter.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Lane identification

4-4-190

Lane identification (in Decca)

The automatic system, incorporated in the Decca navigator system, to identify the particular lane in a pattern in which the craft is situated.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Lane identification meter

4-4-195

Lane identification meter (in Decca)

The phase-meter used to display automatically lane-identification information.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Lane pointer

4-4-200

Lane pointer (in Decca)

The larger pointer on a Decometer, giving a reading of the lane number on the outer scale of the meter.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Lane slip

4-4-185

Lane slip (in Decca)

A fault due to temporary loss of signal, etc., whereby the Decometer, while reading correctly on its fraction pointer, reads incorrectly on its lane pointer.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Line

4-4-175 (Decca) Line

The line of position on a Decca chart which joins all the points corresponding to those positions on the earth where the phase relationship between the comparison frequencies derived from the master and one slave station is constant.

These correspond with a single reading on the appropriate Decometer.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Locking constant

4-4-240

Locking constant (in Decca)

The overall phase shift resulting from two causes, the close proximity of the receiver to the master transmitter and, at the slave station, a possible fixed displacement from the nominal zero phase difference condition that is assumed to exist between the received master signal and the out-going slave transmission.

The value of the locking constant for each pattern is found at the start of a survey by observations at exact known distances from the slaves and is thereafter subtracted from all observed Decometer readings.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Navigator

A low-frequency hyperbolic radionavigation system based on phase comparison techniques (no longer in operation)

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Decca navigator system

4-4-130

A distributed arrangement of fixed, phase locked, continuous wave transmitters operating on harmonically related frequencies and special receiving and display equipment carried on a mobile craft whereby the latter can determine its position.

The system depends for its operation on phase comparison of the signals from the transmitters brought to a common comparison frequency within the receiver.

The master station also initiates timed switching of transmissions when required for the purpose of lane resolution.

The operating frequencies are in the region of 100 kHz.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Night errors

4-4-170

Night errors (in Decca)

Errors in Decometer readings due to reflected waves from the ionosphere arriving with a different phase from that of the groundwaves from the transmitter.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Referencing

4-4-220

Referencing (in Decca)

The method incorporated in Decca navigator receivers of checking and adjusting so that unwanted phase shifts within the receiver are removed.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Sector pointer

4-4-210

Sector pointer (in Decca)

The open pointer on the lane identification meter, which indicates which of the vernier pointers is to be read during lane identification.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Variable errors

4-4-165

Variable errors (in Decca)

Errors which, being random, cannot be corrected, such as errors due to night effect, variations of earth conductivity etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Vernier pointer

4-4-215

Vernier pointer (in Decca)

The pointer, on the lane identification meter, which indicates in turn the correct lane number for comparison with the appropriate Decometer.

The vernier pointer is in the form of a six-pointed star and the reading is taken from the arm contained in the sector pointer.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decca Zone

4-4-180

Zone (in Decca)

A group of a specified number of adjacent lanes (4-4-040).

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Deck crane

8-3-085

A self-contained lifting device fitted on the working deck as an alternative to the main derrick.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decoder

5-4-085

A matrix that selects one or more output channels according to the combination of input signals present.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Decometer

4-4-150

A phase-meter used for the display of Decca position-line information within a pattern.

The readings of a decometer and the lane identification meter together determine the line of position on which the craft lies.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Deflection

7-5-225

The elastic movement of parts of a structure due to applied loadings, usually referring to the vertical downward displacement at the centre of a loaded beam.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Deflection curve

7-5-230

The curve showing the deflected shape of the neutral axis of a deflected beam.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Deformation

7-5-235

Movement of a loaded structure including deflection and plastic (non-recoverable) movement.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Demodulation - AM

5-3-215

No English term (original dictionary edition)

The process of reproducing the modulating signal from an amplitude modulated oscillation.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Demodulation - FM

5-3-220

No English term(original dictionary edition)

The process of obtaining the modulating signal from a frequency or phase modulated wave.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Depolished Glass

2-2-250

Glass, the surface of which has been depolished by mechanical (sand-blasting) or chemical (acid-etching) treatment.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Depot

7-1-105

A site at which buoys are repaired, serviced, maintained and stored when not on station. It also includes offices, workshops and other facilities.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Depot motor launch

8-1-035

A launch used for transporting personnel and stores between a depot and vessels at harbour moorings. Also used as a general depot workboat.

Note :

Also sometimes called a tender.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Depth of discharge

6-5-160

The capacity removed from a battery during a discharge in relation to the initially available capacity. It may be expressed as a percentage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Derating

5-1-170

The intentional reduction of stress/strength ratio in the application of an item, usually for the purpose of prolonging its service life.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Derivative action

5-2-290

Control action for which the output is proportional to the rate of change of the input.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Derrick

8-3-035

Alternative term: (Cargo) boom

A spar projecting from a mast, gantry, tripod or other supporting structure, and fitted with topping lift, slewing guys and lifting tackle.

Note :

In Germany, the term Schwergutbaum is used for derricks of more than 10 tons load.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Derrick (2)

7-6-345

A lifting device consisting of a central mast from which a jib is suspended.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Derrick hoist

8-3-055

Alternative terms(s) : Cargo purchase, main purchase (USA)

The main arrangement of blocks and ropes for hoisting and lowering weights, such as buoys, sinkers, etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Design

Abstract concept of a building or artefact. It can exist in the mind or on paper and if realised, it can be represented in the building or artefact itself.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Designation

Historic importance recognised at International, National or Local level by statutory authority.

(This definition was noted at the IALA Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Lighthouse Preservation in Gothenburg 2005)

Designation of emissions

4-1-605

The emissions of radio-frequency energy from a radio transmitter are designated according to their classification and their necessary bandwidth.

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Design load

7-5-085

The loading or other force for which a structure has been designed, taking into account the worst possible combination of loads.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Design wave

7-4-155

The characteristics of a single wave assumed to represent the critical case in the design of a marine structure.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Detecting element

5-2-175

Alternative term: Primary detecting element

The first element in the feedback path that produces a signal which is a function of the value of the directly controlled variable.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Detection

4-1-790

The process of extracting information from an electromagnetic wave.

Note: 1 Often a non-linear conducting device is used.

Note: 2 The use of the term for the action of a mixer is deprecated.

Note: 3 Where there was no original modulating signal the use of the term Demodulation as an alternative for "detection" is deprecated.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Detection (2)

5-3-200

The process of extracting information from an electromagnetic wave.

Note: 1 Often an asymmetrical conducting device is used.

Note: 2 The use of the term for the action of a frequency changer is deprecated.

Note: 3 Where there was no original modulating signal the use of the term "demodulation" as an alternative for "detection" is deprecated.

Note: 4 In other languages there are more specific terms. There is no general French equivalent. The term "detection" is used when the electromagnetic wave is an amplitude modulated oscillation. The term "discrimination" is used when the electromagnetic wave is a frequency or phase modulated oscillation.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Detector

4-1-795

That part of a receiver in which the information content is extracted from the modulated signal.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Detector (U.S.A.)

4-1-800

1. A device to effect the process of detection.

2. A mixer in a superheterodyne receiver.

Note: In definition 2, the device is often referred to as a First detector and the device is not used for detection as defined above.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Deviation

5-2-180 Deviation

Any departure from a desired or expected value such as the set point or the steady-state value, etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Deviation ratio

5-3-185

In a frequency modulation system, the ratio of maximum frequency deviation to the maximum modulating frequency of the system under specified conditions.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diameter (of a chain)

8-5-100

Nominal diameter of the bar from which the links of a chain are made.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diamond pane

7-2-665

Glazing pane for a lantern, diamond shaped in elevation usually with a curve in plan to fit a cylindrical lantern.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diaphone

3-2-115

A fog signal operating on the principle of periodic release of compressed air controlled by the reciprocating motion of a piston operated by compressed air.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diaphone - Cylinder

3-2-135

Cylinder (of a diaphone)

The fixed part of the modulator in which one part of the double piston slides; the modulation of the air is obtained by action of the slots on the two parts of the modulator moving in and out of coincidence.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diaphone - Driver

3-2-130

Driver (of a diaphone) (G.B.)

The device which imparts to the moving part of the modulator its reciprocating motion by the action of compressed air.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diaphone - Piston

3-2-125

Piston (of a diaphone)

That part of the diaphone in reciprocating motion and comprising both the moving part of the driver and the modulator.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diaphragm

3-2-155

Diaphragm (in a compressed-air diaphragm horn)

A flexible disc supported at its periphery which constitutes the moving part of the valve which admits compressed air to the throat of the horn.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diaphragm wall

7-6-220

An underground retaining wall built prior to general excavation within a site, by pouring concrete into a trench under bentonite.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dielectric lens

4-1-595

A lens made of dielectric material and used for refraction of radio-frequency energy.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dielectric reflector

4-3-535

A device composed of dielectric material which returns the greater part of the incident waves parallel to the direction of incidence.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diesel engine

6-2-015

Alternative term: Compression-ignition engine

An internal combustion engine in which air admitted into the cylinder is sufficiently high in temperature after compression to ignite the fuel subsequently injected into the combustion chamber.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diesel generator set

6-4-160

A generator set for which the prime mover is a diesel engine.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diesel oil

6-3-330

Alternative term: gas oil

A liquid fuel used in compression-ignition engines.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Difference in Time Of Arrival (DTOA)

Time difference between the arrival of two signals from a radio-navigation system.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Differential Omega

4-4-260

An Omega system by which the errors in information due to variations in propagation characteristics over the different paths from the stations to the vessel are determined by a fixed monitor, which then communicates this information to vessels in its immediate area (in the order of a 100 mile radius).

The errors due to propagation anomalies are thus accounted for.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Differential relay

5-4-190

A relay having two windings so connected that when these windings are energized simultaneously their magnetic effects neutralize each other.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Differential system

An augmentation system whereby radio-navigation signals are monitored at a known position and the corrections so determined are transmitted to users in the coverage area.

DGPS: Differential Global Positioning System

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Differentiator

4-3-320

Alternative term: Anti-clutter rain, Fast time constant (F.T.C.) (U.S.A.), Short time constant (S.T.C.) (G.B.)

A type of coupling circuit, with high pass frequency characteristics, used in radar receivers to permit discrimination against received pulses of duration longer than the transmitted pulse.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffraction

1-1-170

Deviation of the direction of propagation of a radiation, determined by the wave nature of radiation, and occurring when the radiation passes the edge of an obstacle.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffraction (2)

4-1-870

Deviation of the direction of propagation of a radiation, determined by the wave nature of radiation and occurring when the radiation passes the edge of an obstruction.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffraction region

4-1-950

The region beyond the radio horizon.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffuser

2-1-220

A device used to alter the spatial distribution of a luminous flux and depending essentially on the phenomenon of diffusion.

Note: If all the radiation reflected or transmitted by the diffuser is diffused, it is said to be Completely Diffusing.

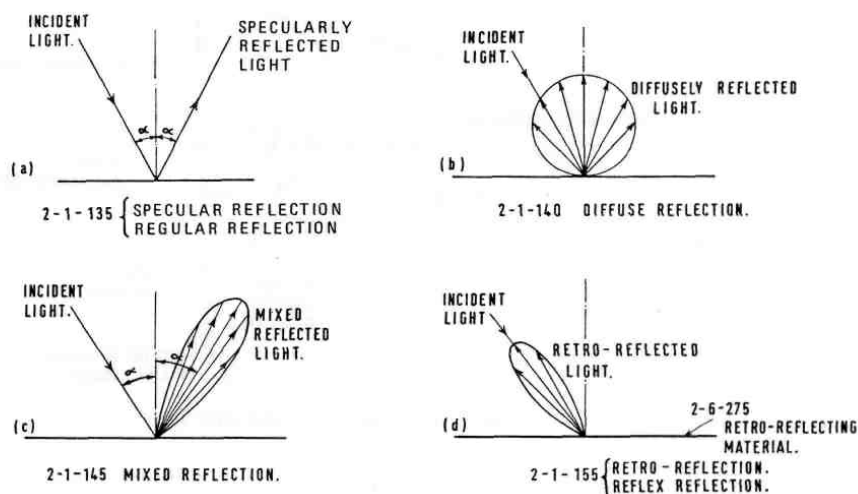
Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffuse Reflection

2-1-140

Diffusion by reflection in which, on the macroscopic scale, there is no specular reflection.



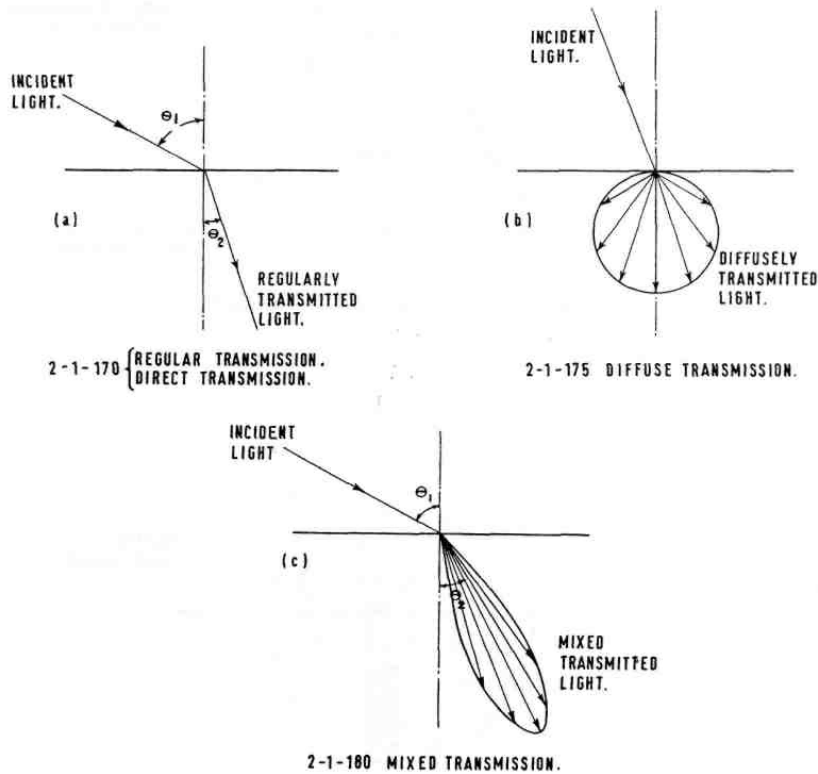
Reference: C.I.E. (modified) (Fig. 7b)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffuse Transmission

2-1-175

Transmission in which the light is scattered in many directions and, on the macroscopic scale, independently of the laws of refraction. (Fig. 8b)



Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffusion

1-1-195

Change of the spatial distribution of a beam of radiation when it is deviated in many directions by a surface or by a medium.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diffusion Factor

2-1-230

Diffusion Factor (of a diffusing surface, by reflection or by transmission)

The ratio of the mean of the values of luminance measured at 20 and 70 degrees to the luminance measured at 5 degrees from the normal, when the surface considered is illuminated normally.

Symbol: s

Note 1: The diffusion factor is intended to give an indication of the spatial distribution of the diffused flux. It is equal to 1 for every uniform diffuser, whatever the value of the diffuse reflectance.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

Note 2: The full text of the Reference: C.I.E. definition explains the limitations within which this form of definition can be applied.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Digit

5-3-375

A character used to represent one of the non-negative integers smaller than the base, e.g., in decimal notation, one of the characters 0 to 9.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Digital-analogue convertor

5-4-120

D-to-A convertor

A device used for converting a digital signal into an analogue signal.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Digital computer

5-4-005

A computer that operates on discrete data by performing arithmetic and logic processes on these data.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Digital data

5-3-380

Data in the form of digits.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Digitize

5-3-385

To express data in digital form.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dihedral reflector

4-3-540

Alternative term: Right angle reflector

A reflector consisting of two flat surfaces intersecting mutually at right angles. Incident waves entering the aperture so formed with a direction of incidence perpendicular to the edge, are returned parallel to their direction of incidence.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dike

1-2-260

Construction along the coast or banks of a river or lake, for protection against flooding.

Note: 1 In Britain a dike on the sea is called a sea-wall.

Note: 2 In France, the word digue is sometimes used in place of the word "jetee" when the construction protects an area of water within a harbour.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dike (2)

7-1-030

Alternative term: Dyke levee (USA)

An embankment along a coast, river or lake, to provide low lying land with protection against flooding.

Note: 1 The term sea-wall refers to a dike on the sea coast.

Note: 2 A " dike " can also be a ditch or natural or artificial drainage channel.

Note: 3 The French term digue is also very often used for a mole, when this protects an area of water within a harbour.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dilution of precision (DOP)

The factor by which the accuracy of a GNSS, or other radio-navigation system position and time co-ordinates are degraded by geometrical considerations of the constellation of GNSS satellites used by the receiver.

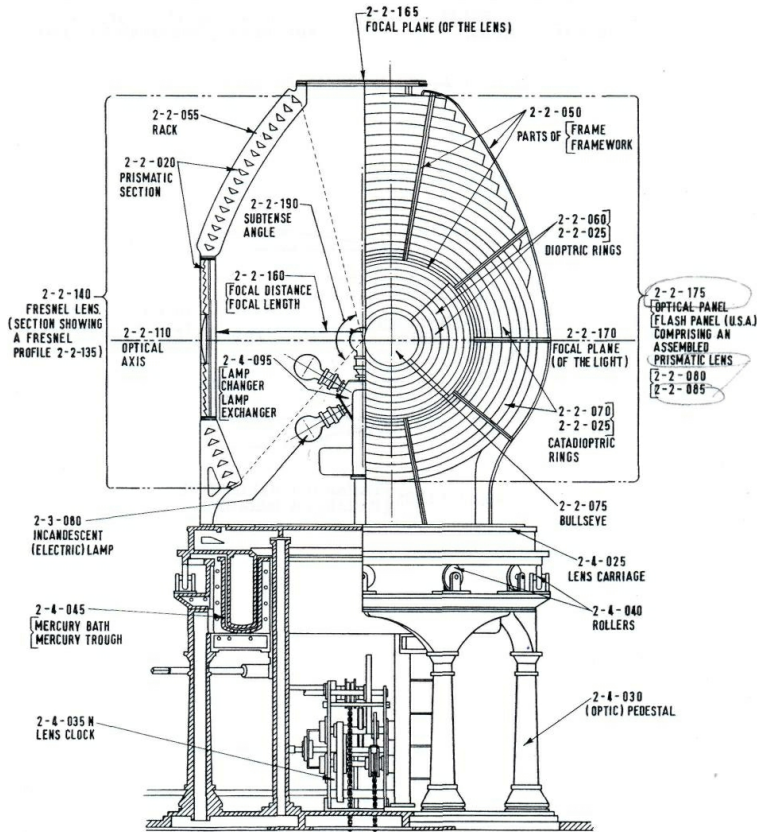
- Geometric dilution of precision (GDOP). The factor for the combined 3D-position and time accuracy.
- Position dilution of precision (PDOP). The factor for the 3D-position accuracy.
- Horizontal dilution of precision (HDOP). The factor for the horizontal position accuracy.
- Vertical dilution of precision (VDOP). The factor for the vertical accuracy.
- Time dilution of precision (TDOP). The factor for the time accuracy.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

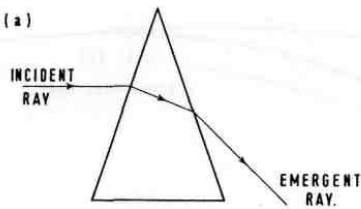
Dioptric

2-2-060

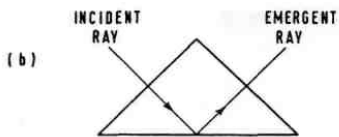
The property of those optical elements which alter the direction of a light ray from its original direction by refraction only. (Figs. 10, 11a and 16)



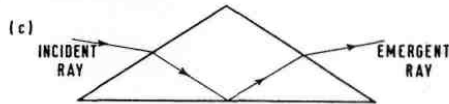
(a)



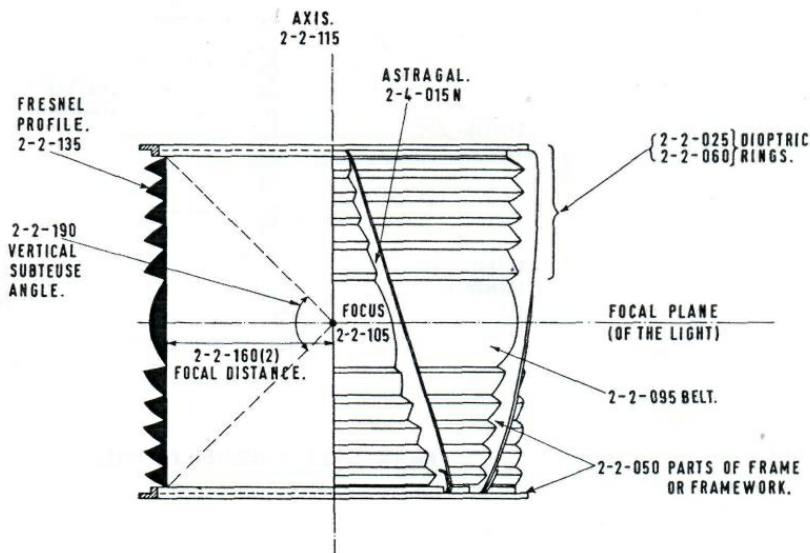
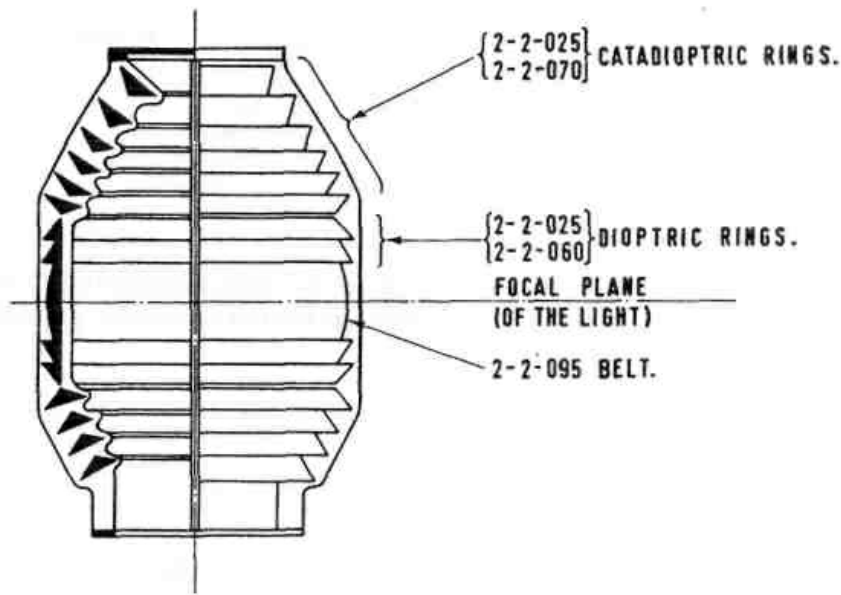
2-2-060 DIOPTRIC SECTION (WITH TWO REFRACTIONS)



2-2-065 CATOPTRIC SECTION (WITH ONE REFLECTION)



2-2-070 CATADIOPTRIC SECTION (WITH TWO REFRACTIONS AND ONE REFLECTION)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dip

1-2-115

Dip (of the horizon)

Alternative term: Depression

The vertical angle between the horizontal through the eye of an observer and the line of sight to the visible horizon.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dipole

4-1-415

An open antenna excited in such a way that the standing wave of current is symmetrical about the mid point of the antenna.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direct-current generator

6-4-180

Alternative term: d.c. generator, Dynamo

A generator for the production of direct current and voltage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direct-current machine

6-4-005

d.c. machine

An electric machine that converts a d.c. electric supply to mechanical energy, or vice-versa.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direct-current motor

6-4-225

Alternative term: d.c. motor

An electric motor designed to be operated by direct current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Directional antenna

4-1-350

An antenna designed with a pattern which favours some directions more than others.

Antennas having one or two major lobes are sometimes referred to as unidirectional or bidirectional antennas respectively. The lobes of bidirectional antennas are usually oppositely directed.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Directional gain

3-1 -150

Directional gain (of a sound source, in decibels)

Alternative term: Directivity index (of a sound source, in decibels)

Ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the directivity factor.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Directional pattern

3-1-130

Directional pattern (for a sound source or receiver and for a specified frequency band)

A description, generally presented graphically, of a characteristic value of the emission of the source or of the response of the receiver as a function of the direction in a specified plane through a specified point (if possible the acoustic centre).

Note: 1 This definition includes the weighted sound level indicated by a sound level meter.

Note: 2 In the case of the sound source the term Directional radiation pattern is used. In the case of the sound receiver, the term Directional response pattern is used.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direction finder

4-2-065

A complete receiving equipment, with antenna and associated circuits, used for direction finding.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direction finding - radio

4-2-060

(Radio) Direction finding

Radiodetermination using the reception of radio waves for the purpose of determining the direction of a station or object.

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direction finding network

4-2-125

Direction finding group

A number of direction finders separated from each other by distances sufficiently great to allow the position of a transmitter to be determined from simultaneous observations at each of the direction finders.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direction finding site

4-2-130

Acronym: D.F. site

The environment, within some specified boundary, of a direction finder.

Note: The boundary is often taken as a circle with a radius expressed in wavelengths.

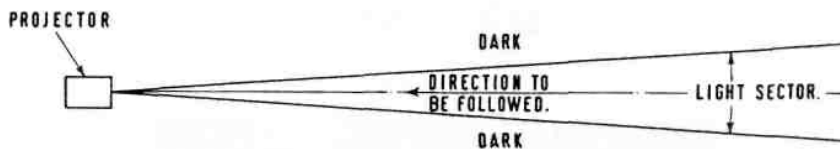
Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direction Light

2-5-235

A light illuminating a sector of very narrow angle and intended to mark a direction to be followed. (Fig.46a)



Note: See also 2-5-240.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

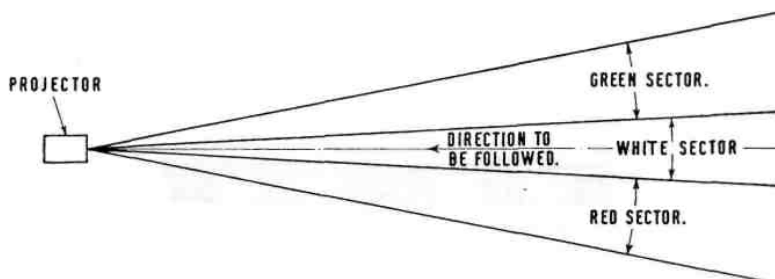
Direction Light (2)

2-5-240

Alternative term: Single Station Range Light (U.S.A.)

A direction light (2-5-235) bounded by other sectors of different character which define its margins with small angles of uncertainty.

Most commonly the bounding sectors are of different colours (red and green). (Fig.46b)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Directivity

4-1-355

1. That property of an antenna by virtue of which it radiates or receives more strongly in some directions than in others.

Reference: B.S.

2. This term is also used in the U.S.A. for Power gain (4-1-365).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Directivity factor

3-1-145

Directivity factor (of a sound source)

The ratio of the square of the radiated free field sound pressure at a fixed point on the principal axis to the mean square pressure averaged over the surface of a sphere passing through the fixed point and concentric with the source.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Directly controlled variable

5-2-150

In a control loop, that variable the value of which is sensed to originate a feedback signal.

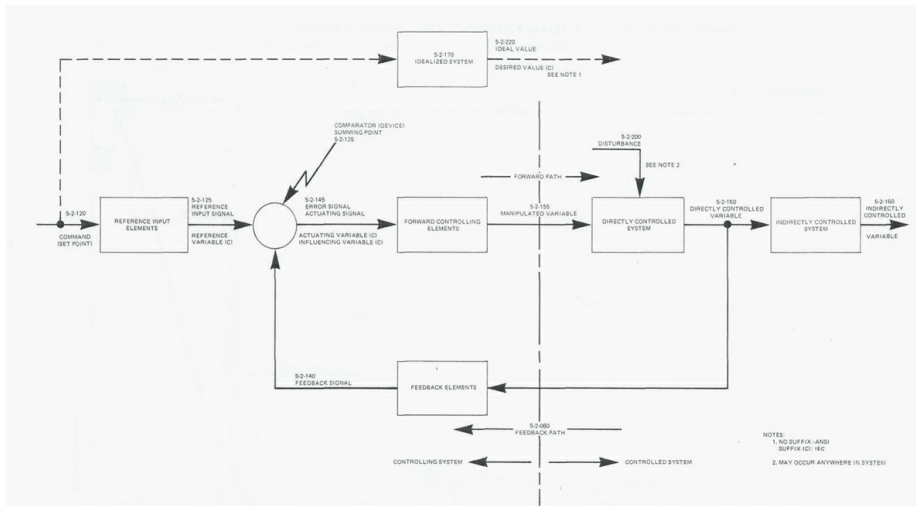


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direct coupling

6-4-155

A mechanical coupling, which may be flexible or rigid, between the aligned shafts of two machines, with no intermediate shaft.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direct on-line starting (of a motor) (G.B.)

6-4-275

Alternative term: Across-the-line starting (of a motor) (U.S.A.)

The process of starting a motor at its rated voltage by connecting it directly to the supply.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Direct wave

4-1-970

A wave which travels by the shortest path between two stations. The path may be curved as a result of refraction.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Disability Glare

2-1-425

Glare which impairs the vision of objects without necessarily causing discomfort.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Discharge

6-5-120

1 The process by which a cell or battery delivers current to an external circuit. A discharge may be continuous or intermittent.

2 The quantity of electricity that is removed from a cell or battery while current is delivered to an external circuit.

It is usually measured in ampere-hours.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Discharge Lamp

2-3-310

A lamp in which the light is produced by an electric discharge through a gas, a metal vapour, or a mixture of several gases or vapours.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Discomfort Glare

2-1-430

Glare which causes discomfort without necessarily impairing the vision of objects.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Disconnecter

6-6-245

Alternative term: Isolator

A mechanical switching device that provides, in the open position, an isolating distance between the contacts in accordance with specified requirements. It is also capable of carrying currents under normal circuit conditions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Discontinuation

1-1-055

Official removal or switching-off of an aid to navigation and its deletion from the authorized list (e.g. list of lights).

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dispersion

1-1-200

1. Phenomenon of the change in velocity of propagation of radiation as a function of its frequency, which causes a separation of the monochromatic components of a polychromatic radiation.

2. Property of an optical device, or medium, giving rise to this phenomenon.

3. Quantity characterising this property.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Display

4-3-080

1. The visual presentation of the received signals.
2. Equipment for the visual presentation of the received signals in a radar set.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Display (2)

5-3-475

A visual presentation of data.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Display factor

4-3-565

The display factor is that factor which is introduced into the calculation of ranges of radar reflectors, to allow for the fact that the signal must exceed the noise level by a certain minimum value before the signal is visible on the P.P.I.

The factor includes such variables as brightness setting of the cathode ray tube, the receiver gain level, intensity of ambient lighting and the adaptation of the operator to ambient lighting conditions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distance finding station

4-2-055

A station emitting simultaneous radio beacon and sound signals for distance finding purposes.

Reference: A.L.R.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distance resolution

4-3-255

Alternative term: Range resolution

The ability of a radar to differentiate targets solely by distance measurement. Distance resolution is generally expressed as the minimum radial distance by which targets must be spaced to be separately distinguishable.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distance root mean square (dRMS)

The root mean square of the radial distances from the true position to the observed positions obtained from a number of trials.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Distant site error

4-2-290

Alternative term: Inter-site error

An error of bearing, other than source error, due to scattering or lateral deviation by irregularities in, or obstacles on, the earth's surface outside the site of the direction finder.

Note: In ground-wave transmission such an error may be called Ground-path error or

Heterogeneous ground-path error.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distortion

1-1-365

Deformation of a wave form in the course of transmission.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distribution box

6-6-155

A device, protected or enclosed, used for making one or more branch connections.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distribution cubicle

6-6-160

An enclosure housing busbars, fuses and switches, etc., to enable a main supply to be connected to a number of individual circuits to feed machines, apparatus, heating and lighting, etc.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distribution network

6-6-010

A system of conductors to supply electric energy to various loads.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distribution of electric energy

6-6-005

The supply of electric energy to various loads within a station or establishment.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distribution Temperature

2-1-495

The temperature of the full radiator for which the ordinates of the spectral distribution curve of its radiance are proportional, or approximately so, in the visible region, to those of the distribution curve of the radiation considered.

Unit: kelvin (K)

Note: Both radiations will necessarily have the same, or nearly the same, chromaticity.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Distributor

6-2-170

Rotary device, driven from the camshaft of an internal combustion engine, that interrupts the direct current in the primary winding of the induction coil and transmits high voltages in correct sequence to the spark plugs.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Disturbance

5-2-200

An undesired variable applied to a system which tends to affect adversely the value of a controlled variable.

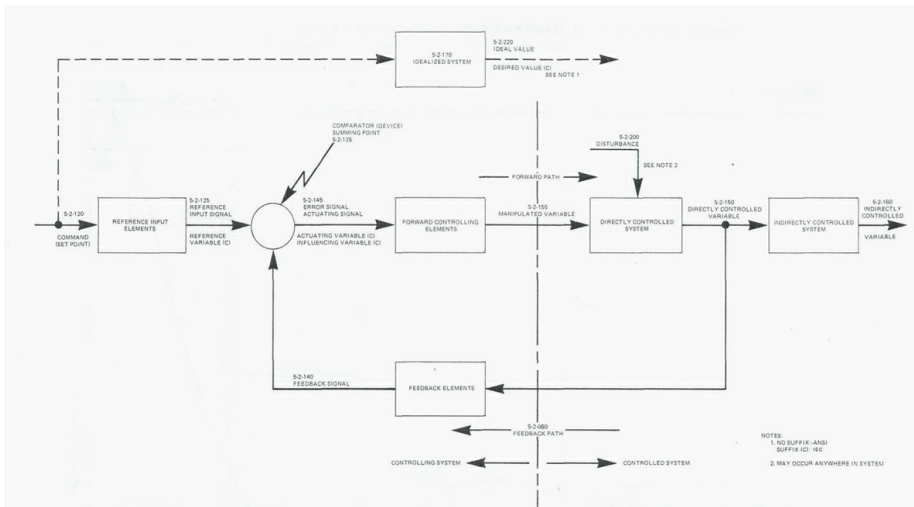


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dither

5-2-345

The added oscillation of small amplitude introduced to overcome the effects of friction or hysteresis.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diver

7-6-260

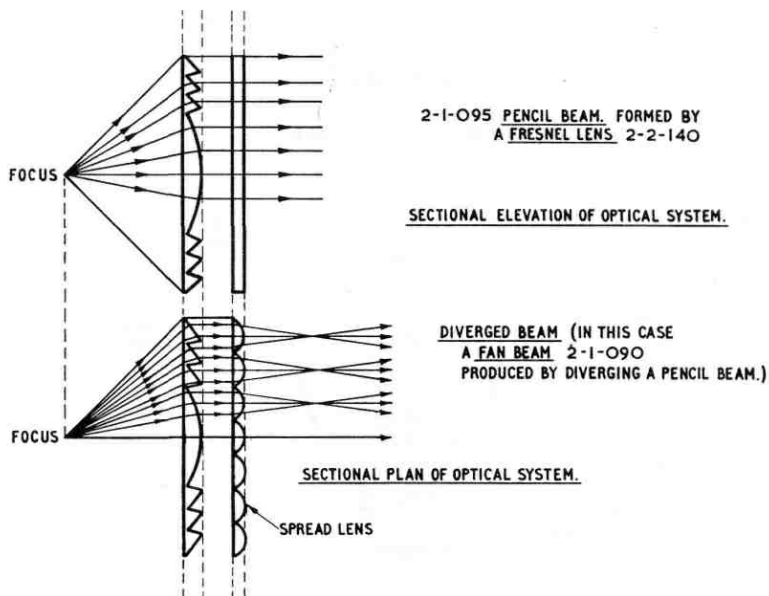
An underwater worker equipped with an air supply appropriate to the work in progress.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diverged Beam

2-2-220

A form of fan beam (2-1-090) produced by diverging a pencil beam (2-1-095) in a plane containing the axis of the beam (usually either horizontally or vertically) so that the angle of divergence of the diverged beam is greater than that of the original beam.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diversity factor

6-8-080

The ratio of the sum of the loads of two or more devices simultaneously operated in a given interval of time to the peak load due to their operation in the same interval of time.

Note: The diversity factor is the reciprocal of the coincidence factor.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diversity reception

4-1-725

A method of reception in which a single output signal is derived from a combination of, or selection from, a plurality of transmission channels or paths.

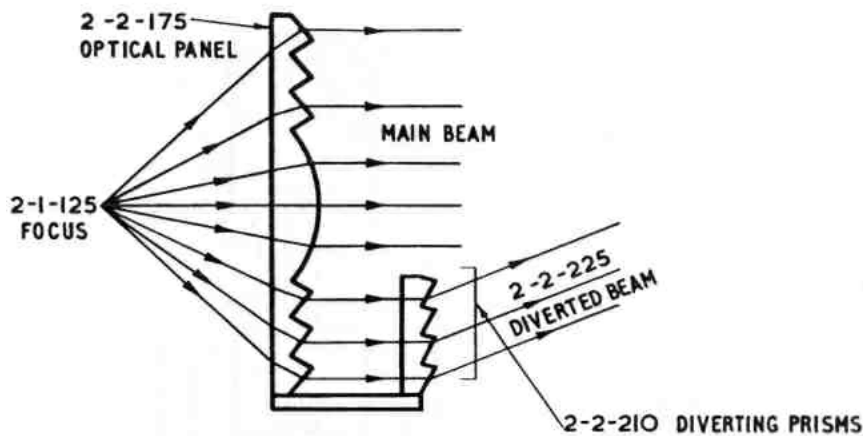
Note: The methods of reception employed may include space diversity, polarization diversity, or frequency (channel) diversity.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diverted Beam

2-2-225

A beam the axis of which is changed from its original direction without changing the beam divergence.



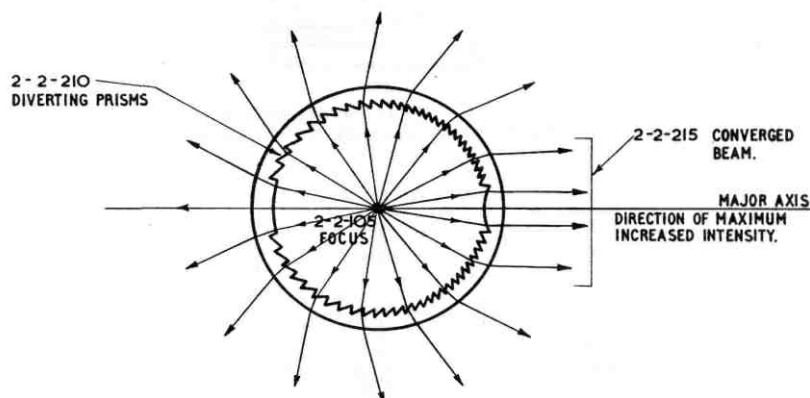
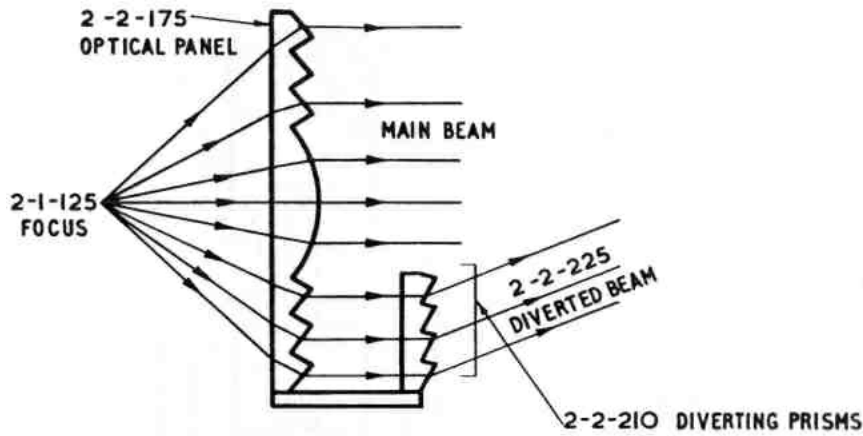
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diverting Prism

2-2-210

A transparent optical element of prismatic section, having plane or curved faces, placed in the path of light from an optic, to produce a converged, diverged or diverted beam.

(Figs. 17 and 18)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Diving bell

7-6-265

A bell shaped steel chamber which can be lowered to the sea or river bed to give access for construction works.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Docking Signals

2-6-150

Alternative term: Traffic Control Signals

Visual signals placed in a harbour or waterway to indicate to shipping the movements authorised or prohibited at the time at which they are shown.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dog

7-2-385

Alternative term: Dog spike

A U-shaped device of steel spiked at both ends, and used to join heavy timbers.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dog step

7-2-530

Shaped metal bar or casting, the ends of which are fixed into masonry or concrete to form a combined step and handhold.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dolphin

7-1-090

A construction driven into a river - or sea-bed, used either to absorb berthing forces of a vessel, or to provide a mooring point.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dolphins

1-2-290

A group of posts fixed in the ground serving for berthing of ships and usually for the protection of other ships or constructions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dominant Wavelength

2-1-445

Dominant Wavelength (of a colour stimulus, not purple)

The wavelength of the monochromatic light stimulus that, when combined in suitable proportions with the specified achromatic light stimulus, yields a match with the colour stimulus considered.

Symbol: λ_d

Note 1: When the dominant wavelength cannot be given (this applies to purples) its place is taken by the complementary wavelength.

Reference: C.I.E.

Note 2: For the definitions of Achromatic and Specified Achromatic Light Stimulus, see Reference: C.I.E. In particular, for surface colours, the light source serving as illuminant is taken as achromatic.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Door frame

7-2-555

Alternative term: Window frame

The surround to a door or window opening, fixed to the wall, from which, the door or window is hung.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Door leaf

7-2-560

The moving part of a door.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dot element

4-2-395

The duration of the code unit which comprises the dot in a morse code transmission.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Double sideband transmission (DSB)

5-3-095

That method of operation in which both bands of frequency, produced by the process of modulation, are transmitted equally.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Double topping lift

8-3-045

A double installation which takes the weight of a derrick and its load. It also eliminates the need for slewing guys.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Douglas Lamp (G.B.)

2-3-070

Alternative term: Douglas Burner (G.B.)

A form of oil lamp burning paraffin as fuel. A parabolic metal reflector with focus at the centre of the flame is provided as an integral part of the lamp.

The paraffin storage tank is housed behind the reflector.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dovetail

7-2-395

A joint used in masonry or joinery for connecting two members together, one member having fan shaped tenons projecting from it which fit into a similar shaped rebate in the other member.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dowel

7-2-365

Alternative terms: Trenail, Treenail

A cylindrical metal or wood rod or pin used for connections in stonework or timber.

Note: 1 " Trenail " and the French term cheville apply specifically to a hardwood pin.

Note: 2 The French term goujon is used only when the pin is of metal.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Down lead

4-2-425

In a top loaded wire antenna, the connection between the top loading and the antenna matching unit.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Down time

5-1-125

The period during which a system or device is not operating due to internal failures, scheduled shutdown, or servicing.

Reference: I.E.E.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drain

7-2-615

A pipe or channel for carrying away surface water, groundwater, or sewage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drainpipe

7-2-610

Alternative term: Downpipe

A pipe leading water from the gutter of a roof to a drainage system at, or below, ground level.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dredging

7-6-290

Excavation below water level of a river or sea bed.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drift circle

8-5-070

Alternative term: Watch circle

Circle within which a vessel or buoy may ride at its mooring, under the influence of currents and tides.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drift circle radius

8-5-075

Alternative term: Watch circle radius

Radius of the drift circle (watch circle) of a vessel or buoy.

Note:

The term scope is applied to the length of mooring line of a vessel or buoy paid out (from tail chain to anchor or sinker). In shallow waters it may approximate to the drift circle radius.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drilling

7-6-405

The action of making a circular hole in any material or in the ground by using a pointed tool which is rotated.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drip

7-2-430

A groove provided beneath a cornice, coping, roof or sill, designed to prevent water flowing back to the building by encouraging the formation of drips.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drip-protected enclosure (or machine)

6-8-245

Alternative term: Drip-proof enclosure (or machine)

An enclosure (or machine) designed to prevent the ingress of liquids and solid particles falling on it vertically or nearly vertically.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Driven length (of a pile)

7-5-330

The total length of pile which has been driven into the ground.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Driving resistance (of a pile)

7-5-320

The frictional and other reactions acting on a pile being driven into the ground.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dropping

8-5-030

The process of putting an object, such as buoy, an anchor or a sinker, into the water.

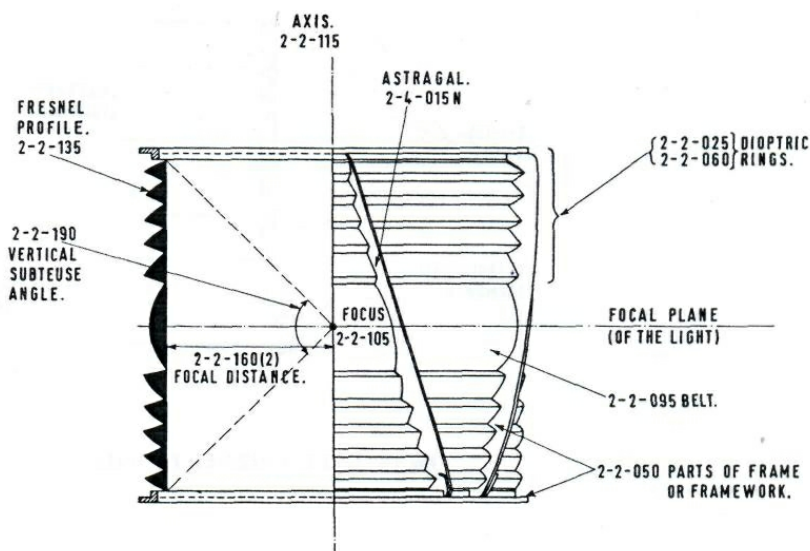
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Drum Lens

2-2-100

(Dioptric) Drum Lens

A fixed lens consisting of dioptric elements only. (Fig. 16b)



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dry cell

6-5-025

An electrochemical cell that does not contain any liquid.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dry Dock

1-2-300

(Dry) Dock

A structure providing support for a vessel and means for removing the water so that the bottom of the vessel can be exposed.

Note: 1 When the structure is floating it is usually called in English a floating dock and in German a Schwimmdock.

Note: 2 In French when the structure is fixed it is called a forme de radoub; when the structure is floating it is called a dock flottant.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Duckboards

7-2-510

Timber boarding used to provide a walkway.

Note: Such a walkway may be provided over an area subject to damp or flooding, for the convenience of pedestrians, or across soft ground to provide access. Duckboards may also be used to provide access across fragile roofing.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Duplex (2)

5-3-315

Permitting the transmission of signals in both directions simultaneously.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Duty (of a machine or apparatus)

6-4-095

duty cycle load cycle (deprecated)

1 - A sequence of operating conditions, to which a machine or apparatus is subjected.

2 - A statement or schedule of the loads on a machine or apparatus, including their durations and sequence in time.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Duty factor (of a machine or apparatus)

6-4-100

The ratio or percentage of the duration of working under load to the duration of the complete cycle of operations specified.

Note: The term "duty cycle" is sometimes used in Great Britain with this meaning, but this usage is deprecated.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dwarf wall

7-2-105

A low wall.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dye

7-3-465

A colouring material which is soluble and colours materials by penetration.

Note: A dye used for wood is called a stain.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Dynamic load

7-5-065

A load of which the magnitude, direction, or point of application varies. ,

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

E-Navigation

e-Navigation is the harmonised collection, integration, exchange, presentation and analysis of maritime information onboard and ashore by electronic means to enhance berth to berth navigation and related services, for safety and security at sea and protection of the marine environment

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Earthed neutral system

6-6-045

A system in which the neutral conductor is connected to earth, either solidly or through an impedance of low value.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Earthing conductor

6-8-105

A conductor that provides an electrical connection (equipotential bonding] between an apparatus or installation and the earth electrode.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Earthing switch

6-6-250

A mechanical switching device for earthing parts of a circuit, capable of withstanding for a specified time currents under abnormal conditions such as short-circuit, but not required to carry currents under normal circuit conditions.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Earthworks

7-6-255

Artificial modification of the ground.

Note: The material excavated is called spoil, the material used to build up is called fill.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Earth conductor

6-6-040

One of a set of conductors that is intended to be connected to earth.

Note: The set of conductors may commonly be in the form of a cable.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Earth electrode

6-8-100

A conductor or group of conductors in intimate contact with the earth, for the purpose of providing an electrical connection to the earth.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Earth system

4-1-520

Alternative term: Ground system (U.S.A.)

A conductor or system of conductors, often large compared with the dimensions of the antenna, laid on or in the ground and not normally insulated from it.

Reference: B.S.

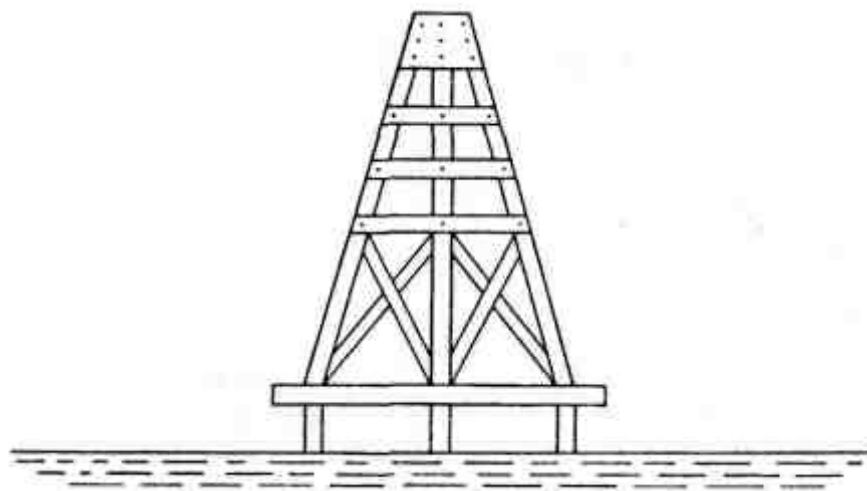
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Easily recognizable structure

2-6-035

No English Term

A solid structure, or a structure in the form of scaffolding, fixed in the ground and standing out sharply against the background, in order to be easily recognisable.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Echoing area

4-3-215

Alternative terms: Equivalent echoing area, Radar cross section, Target area

The area of a plane element, situated at the position of an object and normal to the direction of the radar transmitter, which would be traversed by a power such that, if this power were re-radiated equally in all directions, with suitable polarization, it would give an echo of the same power as that given by the object itself.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Echoing volume

4-3-220

The region in space within which the energy of a given pulse transmitted by a radar set is distributed at a given instant.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Echo box

4-3-170

Alternative term: Phantom target (U.S.A.)

A resonant cavity, with small damping, energised by part of the transmitted pulse power. The train of damped oscillations, immediately following the transmitted pulse, is fed into the radar receiver to provide an overall test of the radar set.

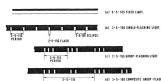
Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Eclipse

2-5-135

An interval of darkness between appearances of a light. (Fig. 40b)



Note: In Britain and in France this term is properly applied only to an interval of darkness between flashes of shorter duration.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Eddy

7-4-080

A localised rotational movement in a current of water.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective acoustic centre

3-1-125

Effective acoustic centre (of a sound source)

The point from which the spherical waves as observed at remote points appear to diverge.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective height (G.B.)

4-1 -255

Of a linear vertical antenna less than a quarter-wave-length long, the length of a hypothetical vertical radiator, with its lower end at ground level which gives rise to the same radiation field at the same distance in the horizontal plane as the antenna, and which carries a current which is uniform in phase at all points along its length and of uniform amplitude equal to that of the maximum current in the antenna.

Reference: N.T.G. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective height (U.S.A.)

4-1-250

Effective height (U.S.A.)

The height of the antenna centre of radiation above the effective ground level.

Note: For an antenna with symmetrical current distribution the centre of radiation is the centre of distribution.

For an antenna with asymmetrical current distribution the centre of radiation is the centre of current moments when viewed from directions near the direction of maximum radiation.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective Intensity

2-1 -400

Effective Intensity (of a rhythmic light)

Alternative term: Equivalent Fixed Intensity (of a rhythmic light)

The luminous intensity of a fictitious juxtaposed steady-burning point light source that would appear to exhibit a luminosity equal to that of the rhythmic point light source it describes. The apparent reduction in intensity of the rhythmic light is subjective and is due to the nature of the response of the eye of the observer.

Symbol: I_e

Unit: candela (cd)

Note 1: The quantity I_e so defined is a function not only of the intensity versus time variation of the rhythmic light, but also of the conditions of observation illuminance level at the eye, background luminance, angular size of light source, etc.

Note 2: The term "effective intensity" is generally restricted to conditions of observation near the limit of luminous range of the light (i.e., at or near the threshold for foveal vision).

Note 3: The use of the term Apparent Intensity with this meaning is deprecated.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective length

4-1-260

For a simple antenna, the quotient of the open circuit voltage delivered by the antenna, and the field strength, the antenna being oriented to give maximum response.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective radiated power

4-1-100

The power supplied to the antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction.

Reference: I.T.U.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective radius of the earth

4-1 -940

The radius of a hypothetical earth for which the distance to the radio horizon, assuming rectilinear propagation, is the same as that for the actual earth with an assumed uniform vertical gradient of a refractive index. (For the standard atmosphere, the effective radius is $4/3$ that of the actual earth.)

Reference: C.C.I.R.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Effective range

5-2-320

For a measuring unit, the interval between the extreme values of the measured quantity for which measurements can be made with the required accuracy,

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Efficiency of a sound source

3-1-155

(Power) Efficiency of a sound source

Ratio of the total sound power radiated by the source to the power input to the source.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Elasticity

7-5-175

The ability of a material to expand, contract or bend under applied forces, but to regain its initial shape when the forces are released.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrical centre

4-4-235

Electrical centre (of a ship)

The reference point on the vessel which is determined for each individual navigational system.

It is used to measure distance and is determined by calibration at a known range on a number of different headings.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrical distance

4-1-1035

A distance, expressed in terms of the duration of travel of an electro-magnetic wave in a given medium, between two points.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrical scanning

4-3-060

Scanning in which the required variations in beam direction are produced by variations in phase or amplitude (or both) of the currents in the elementary antennas.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electric detonator

3-2-255

A device designed to initiate the explosion of the charge when it is fed with an electric current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electric field

4-1-285

A state of the medium in which stationary electrified bodies are subject to forces by virtue of their electrification.

Reference: I.R.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electric field strength

4-1-290

Electric field intensity (deprecated)

The magnitude of the electric field vector. The term usually refers to the root-mean-square value of the field.

Note: This term is sometimes called Electric field intensity but such use of the word intensity is deprecated in favour of Field strength since intensity connotes power in optics and radiation.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electric generator

6-4-145

(electric) generator

A machine that converts mechanical energy into electric energy.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electric installation

6-8-005

1 - An assemblage of electric apparatus and all the associated electric equipment and connections, at a given location for co-ordinated purposes.

2 - The process of making such an assemblage.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electric motor

6-4-220

A machine that converts electric energy into mechanical energy.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrochemical cell

6-5-000

Alternative term: Electric cell

A device that converts chemical energy into electric energy or vice versa. It consists essentially of two different electrodes in an electrolyte. The flow of current is created by the migration of ions in the electrolyte when the electrodes are connected through an external circuit.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrode

1-1-400

A conducting element used for conveying current to a medium.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrode (2)

6-5-010

A conducting part that is contained in an electrochemical cell to create a potential difference with the electrolyte and provide the electrical connection between the electrolyte and an external circuit.

Note: 1 The two different electrodes in a cell provide the e.m.f. of the cell across them.

Note: 2 The terms anode and cathode refer respectively to the positive and negative electrodes.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrode (3)

7-6-520

An electrical termination, anodic or cathodic, in a cathodic protection system.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrodynamic emitter - Diaphragm assembly

3-2-200

Diaphragm assembly (in an electrodynamic emitter)

An integral assembly comprising the diaphragm, moving coil, coil former, diaphragm suspension and attachments for mounting the assembly in the emitter.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrodynamic emitter - Diaphragm suspension

3-2-185

Diaphragm suspension (in an electrodynamic emitter)

A support for the diaphragm which by virtue of its compliance permits a limited vibratory motion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrodynamic emitter - Driver

3-2-195

Driver (in an electrodynamic emitter) (U.S.A.)

An assembly comprising the active part of the electrodynamic emitter unit to which the horn is attached.

Note: The terms "Moteur" and "Corps" in French, and "Antrieb" in German apply to any form of sound emitter.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrodynamic emitter - Moving coil

3-2-190

Moving coil (in an electrodynamic emitter)

The electrical conductor in the form of a coil which is caused to vibrate.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electroluminescence

2-3-290

Luminescence of certain substances, generally solid, under the action of an electric field.

Note: Formerly this term has been used chiefly for the luminescence of a gas under the action of an electric discharge.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electrolyte

6-5-005

The liquid or solid medium that is contained in an electrochemical cell in order to provide the migratory ions needed for the flow of current.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electromagnetic horn

3-2-220

Alternative terms: Electromagnetic horn (G.B.), (Electromagnetic air) Oscillator (U.S.A.)

A fog signal apparatus comprising a resonant diaphragm maintained in vibrating motion by electromagnetic action.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electromagnetic horn - Armature

3-2-230

Armature (in an electromagnetic horn)

That part of the magnetic circuit which is free to move under the action of the magnetic field and whose motion is imparted to the diaphragm.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electromagnetic horn - Coil

3-2-225

Coil (in an electromagnetic horn)

An electrical conductor wound on a former which is generally cylindrical in shape.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electromagnetic waves

4-1-820

The waves which occur in the natural process by which electric and magnetic effects are propagated. Electromagnetic waves are known as Hertzian waves, infra-red rays, light, ultra-violet rays, X-rays, etc., depending on their frequencies.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electronic position indicator

4-4-125

Electronic position indicator (E.P.I.)

A version of Loran in which the length of the base line is measured thus providing range information.

In practice the master station is placed on the survey vessel and two or more slave stations are temporarily set up ashore.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electronic switching device

6-6-225

A switching device designed to make or break currents by means of the controlled conductivity of an electronic circuit.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Electroplating

7-3-405

The deposition of a thin film of one metal on the surface of another material by electrolysis.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Elevated duct

4-1-1010

A tropospheric radio duct of which the lower boundary is above the surface of the earth.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Elliptically polarized wave

4-1-860

A wave which can be resolved into two plane polarized waves which are perpendicular to each other and propagate in the same direction. The amplitudes of the waves may be equal or un-equal and of arbitrary time-phase. The tip of the component of the electric field vector in the plane normal to the direction of propagation describes an ellipse.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

ELoran

A development of Loran-C using solid-state transmitters, with Time of Emission (TOE) control and a data channel providing corrections and integrity messages for GNSS and corrections for the Loran signals.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Embankment

7-6-250

A construction of earth or rock above the natural ground level built to carry a road, railway, etc., or to contain water.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Emergency apparatus

1-1-085

Apparatus brought into service in emergency when the normal service equipment and possibly also the stand-by equipment has failed. It often provides a greatly reduced service in comparison with the normal service equipment.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Emergency battery

6-5-085

A battery used to maintain the essential services on the failure of principal power supply at a station.

Note: The term can also be used for a battery that provides power to emergency apparatus that has been brought into service.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Emergency generator set

6-4-165

A generator set that is permanently available and intended to be brought easily into service when another supply has failed.

Note: 1 An emergency generator set that is brought into service when the regular supply has failed and that provides comparable service is called a standby generator set.

Note: 2 An emergency generator set that is brought into service when both regular supply and emergency supply have failed may provide a greatly reduced service.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Emergency Light

2-5-075

A light put into service in emergency when the permanent or stand-by light has failed.

It often provides a reduced service in comparison with the permanent light.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Emulsion paint

7-3-440

A dispersion of a liquid or fine solids in another liquid.

Note: The term is usually applied only to water based paints.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Encoder

5-4-080

A matrix in which only one input is excited at a time and each input produces a combination of outputs.

Reference: I.E.E.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

End-of-charge voltage

6-5-140

The voltage at which the charging process is normally terminated, measured under open-circuit conditions after an interval of several minutes from cessation of charge.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

End bearing pile

7-5-310

A pile which transmits its applied load to the ground, by bearing onto a hard stratum at its lower end.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

End fire array

4-1-505

A linear array of elements whose centres lie on a straight line and whose principal direction of radiation or reception is along this line. An end fire array is often composed of a number of parallel dipoles or monopoles which are coplanar and equally spaced.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

End point voltage (G.B.)

6-5-115

Alternative term: Cut-off voltage (U.S.A.)

The prescribed voltage at which the discharge is considered complete for a particular capacity rating and discharge rate.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Energy consumption

6-8-010

The total energy absorbed, including losses, by a device in a given time.

Note: The term power consumption refers to the power taken, including losses, by a device.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Engine room

7-1-120

A building or part of a building designed to house operational engines (alternator sets, motors, compressors, etc.).

Note: In German the term Maschinenhaus is used when a separate building is used for this purpose.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Ensemble of aids to marine navigation

1-1-015

Ensemble of aids to marine navigation. (No English term)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Enter a narrow channel

1-2-025

No English term

To enter a (narrow) channel.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Entonite

7-3-520

A clay material mixed with water to form a slurry, used to replace excavated material to support the sides of an excavation while work continues.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Entrance

1-2-170

The relatively narrow way into a confined area such as a channel, harbour or lake, sometimes involving passage between jetties or breakwaters.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Entrance floor

7-1-115

That level of a lighthouse at which entry to the structure is usually made.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Epoxy paint

7-3-445

Alternative term: Epoxy resin, Paint

Paint based on a synthetic resin, supplied in a two pack form, a hardener having to be mixed with the resin at the time of application to produce a set.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Equalising charge

6-5-185

A high charge that is intended to restore all the cells in a battery to an equal state of charge.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Equality of Loudness

3-1-185

No English term

Term describing equality of loudness of the auditory sensations produced by several sounds or noises of different character, under given conditions.

Reference: C.E.F.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Equi-Angular Lens

2-2-150

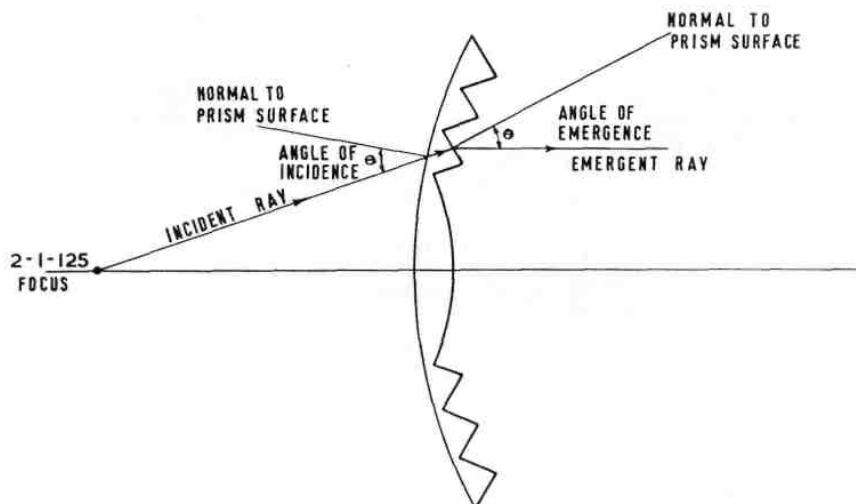
A prismatic lens obtained by the rotation of an equi-angular profile about the optical axis of the lens. In such a lens, the bullseye and rings usually present a continuous convex surface towards the source.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Equi-Angular Profile

2-2-145

A stepped profile such that a light ray emitted from the focus and passing through a portion of the profile exhibits equal angles of incidence and emergence. This produces minimum dispersion.



Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Equiphase zone

4-1-1040

The region in space within which there is no difference in phase between two radio signals.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Equipotential bonding

6-8-095

An electrical connection to ensure that various exposed or other parts of an apparatus or installation are at nearly equal potential.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Erosion

7-4-265

Destruction of rock, soil, or beach deposits by the action of wind, water and/or ice which may be enhanced by chemical action.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Error-correcting code

5-3-440

A code in which each data signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected, permitting the automatic correction, at the receiving terminal, of some or all of the errors.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Error-detecting code

5-3-435

A code in which each data signal conforms to specific rules of construction, so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Error curve

4-2-245

Error curve (of a direction finder)

A curve applicable to a particular direction finder and which shows the installation errors as a function of some specified variable.

Note: Use is commonly made of a family of such error curves as a function of true bearing with frequency as the parameter.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Error in bearing

4-2-230

The angular difference, expressed algebraically, between the observed bearing and the corresponding true bearing.

Note: This error is in general the sum of two terms, an installation error that can be corrected and an unknown random error.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Error signal

5-2-145

Alternative term: Actuating signal

The reference input signal minus the feedback signal.

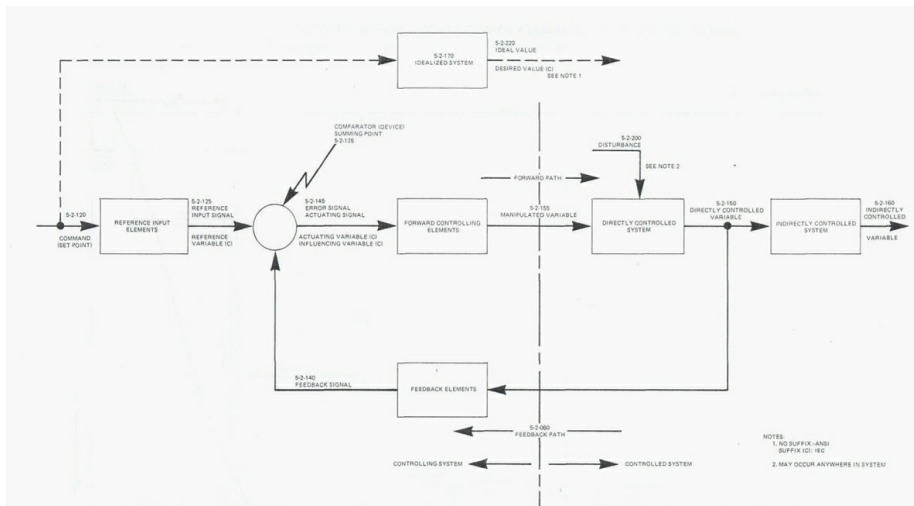


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Estuary

1-2-180

Inlet of the sea as it is formed by the mouth of one or more rivers and in which the tide usually flows.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Excavation

7-6-315

Removal of soil or rock from below the natural ground level.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Excavation cover

7-2-075

no English term

A construction covering the entire underlying surface of an excavation necessary to support loads and to resist uplift.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Excavator

7-6-320

A machine for digging earth or rocks.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Excess attenuation

3-1-240

The difference between the total reduction in sound pressure level during the propagation of a sound and that due to the spherical divergence loss.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Excitation (of an electric machine)

6-4-060

The production of a magnetic field that is used to generate induced current or to provide motive power. The field may be produced by a permanent magnet or by a powered electromagnet.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Excitation winding

6-4-070

A winding for the production of a magnetic field in an electric machine.

Note: The excitation winding that produces the main magnetic field is called the field winding.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Exclusion Zone

A geographical area, within which all other vessels should remain clear unless authorised. The size and shape of the area may vary depending on the risks involved.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Executive pulse

5-3-420

The last signal pulse which is used in a remote control system to execute a command and which is withheld until prescribed identifying signals have been received from a distant point.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Expand

4-3-355

In radar, to spread out all or part of the scale of a time-base.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Expanded-centre plan display

4-3-110

A P.P.I. display on which zero range corresponds to a ring round the centre of the display.

Reference: B.S.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Expansion

5-3-305

The automatic increase, according to a specified law, of the variation of the mean level of a signal, for example in order to restore the original form of a signal after it has been subjected to a compression.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Explosive fog signal

3-2-245

A signal provided by the sound of an explosion.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

External combustion engine

6-2-005

An engine in which the working medium serves the purpose of heat transfer only, and is enclosed within a sealed circuit. The heat is supplied by an external source using any convenient fuel. Steam engines and Stirling engines are external combustion engines.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Extra High Pressure Mercury (Vapour) Lamp

2-3-375

A mercury vapour lamp in which, during operation, the partial pressure of the vapour reaches a very high value, of the order of 106 newtons per square metre (10 atmospheres) or more.

Reference: C.I.E.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Extreme fibre

7-5-295

That longitudinal element of a member which is furthest from the neutral axis in a perpendicular direction.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Extruded section

7-2-285

Rods, tubes or sections of intricate shape formed by forcing metal or plastic through a die shaped to the required section.

The process may be undertaken hot or cold depending on the material.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Eye

8-3-210

Alternative terms: Lug, Bail (USA)

U-shaped piece of metal secured to an object.

Note :

Various types of eye are used, eg. lifting eye, mooring eye.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Eye bolt

7-2-375

A bolt with a steel loop forged at one end.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

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