International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation

Alphabetical Index F-O, - 20 may 2012

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Fabric

Physical material of which a building or artefact is made.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Facing wall

7-2-095

A load-bearing or non-load-bearing wall constructed continuously around the structural frame of a building to enclose the building to provide a good appearance.

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

Factor of safety

7-5-165

The ratio of the highest load which a structure can carry without failure to its design load.

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

Fading

4-1-330

The variation of field strength caused by changes in the transmission medium with time.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Failure

5-1-000

The termination of the ability of an item to perform its required function.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Failure rate

5-1-010

The number of failures of an item per unit time. When the failure rate is constant, it is the reciprocal of the mean time between failures.

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

Fail safe

5-1-005

In a remotely or automatically controlled system, that characteristic which, if any component or subsystem fails, ensures that the system will continue to provide the required service but without the remote or automatic control.

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

Fair-faced concrete

7-6-075

Cast concrete with a neat, smooth finish, from which the shuttering has been removed.

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

Falsework

7-6-100

Alternative term: Shuttering

Temporary support provided for formwork.

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

Fascine

7-6-280

A bundle of brushwood tied into a cylindrical shape, used as a protective facing to river banks or coastal regions, or to float a road over waterlogged soil.

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

Fast ice

7-4-100

An ice sheet formed by the sea freezing in coastal waters and remaining attached to the coast.

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

Fathom

1-2-100

A unit of length equal to six feet (1.8288 m), approximately one hundredth of a cable.

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

Fatigue

7-5-440

The reduction of the resistance of a member to failure by repeated stress changes.

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

Fatigue limit

7-5-445

The maximum design stress for a material below which failure will not occur, after a specific number of stated stress changes.

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

Fault

5-1-015

That condition of an element of a system which may result in a failure of either the system or part of it.

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

Feathering

6-3-180

Changing the blade pitch angle of each blade of a rotor to a zero or near zero lift condition.

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

Feedback

5-2-055

In an electrical, mechanical, or acoustic transmission system the addition of some fraction of the output signal to the input signal.

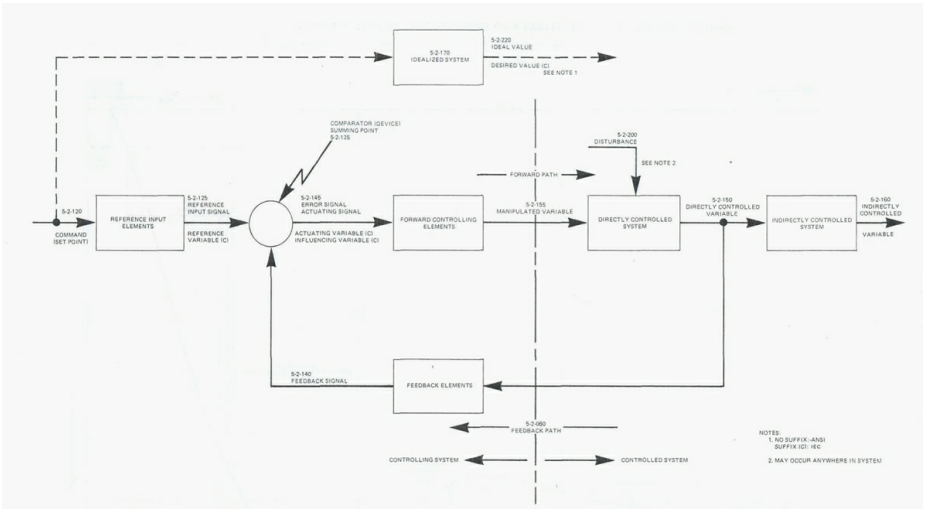
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Feedback path

5-2-060

In a feedback control loop, the transmission path from the loop output signal to the loop feedback signal.

Reference: I.R.E.



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

Feedback signal

5-2-140

Alternative term: Return signal

In a closed loop, the signal resulting from an input signal and transmitted by the loop and intended to be algebraically added to the input signal.

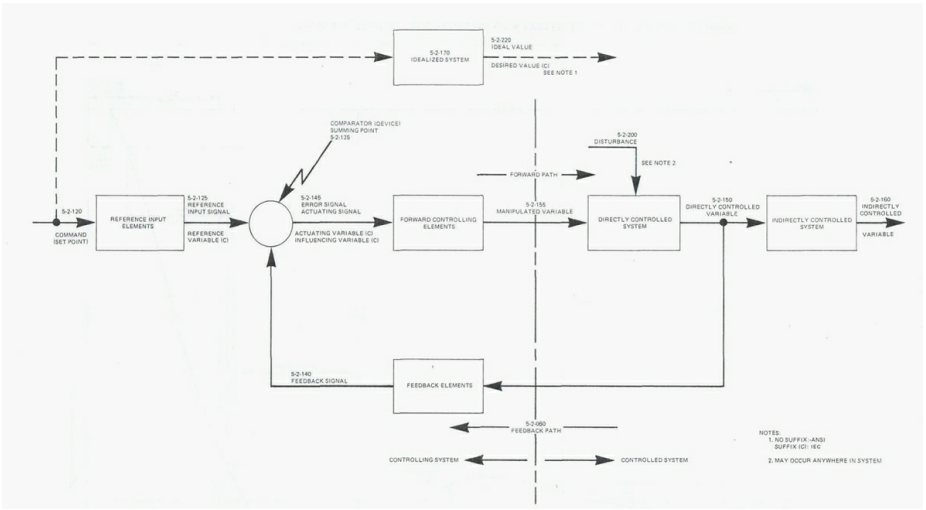


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Feeder

4-1-525

That part of a radio system by means of which radio-frequency energy is carried from the transmitter to its antenna.

Examples Single wire, balanced multiwire, coaxial cable, coaxial line, waveguide etc.

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

Fender

7-2-260

A shock absorbing device used to protect a structure or vessel from the effects of impact.

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

Fenders

8-4-145

Alternative term: Fendering

Shock-absorbing devices surrounding a floating body to limit the effects of impact.

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

Fender pile

7-6-190

An upright pile, usually free standing, used to protect berths from vessel impact, often provided with an additional shock absorbing system.

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

Ferrite rod antenna

4-2-380

A loop antenna with an elongated ferrite core, normally used as a receiving antenna.

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

Ferro-cement

7-3-235

Concrete using fine aggregates and reinforced with a fine wire mesh used for producing a thin strong shell.

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

Fetch

7-4-075

The uninterrupted distance over water in which a wave may build up due to the effect of wind from a given direction.

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

Field alignment error

4-2-295

A form of site error caused by the direction finder antenna system not being mounted on the fore and aft line of the ship or caused by asymmetry in the structure of the vessel.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Field coils

4-2-165

Field coils (in an inductive radiogoniometer)

The fixed coils (usually at right angles) which are connected to the antenna system.

Reference: B.S.

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

Field pole

6-4-065

A structure of magnetic material that provides the excitation in an electric machine either as a permanent magnet or by means of an excitation winding carried on it.

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

Figure of eight reception

4-2-140

Reception in which the polar diagram of the magnitude of the received voltage plotted against a bearing is a figure of eight.

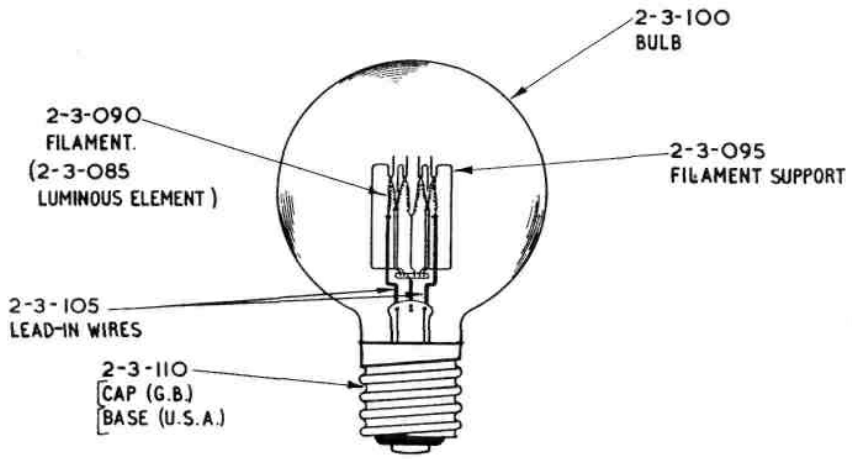
Reference: B.S.

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

Filament

2-3-090

A threadlike conductor, usually of tungsten (or of carbon), which is heated to incandescence by the passage of an electric current.



Reference: C.I.E.

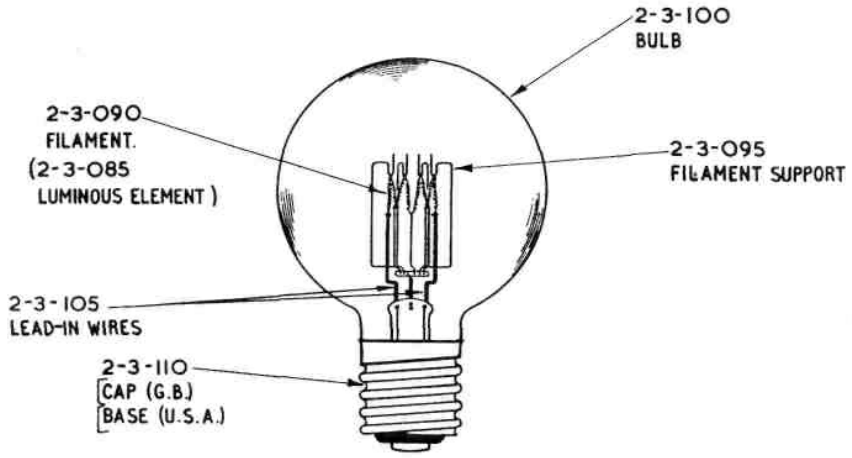
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Filament Support

2-3-095

(Filament) Support

A metal wire used to support a filament 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)

Filling plug

6-5-205

A part at the top of a secondary cell that can be removed to permit replacement of lost electrolyte.

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

Fill factor (FF)

6-3-060

The ratio of maximum power to the product of open-circuit voltage and short-circuit current.

FF = Pmax / (Voc*Isc)

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

Filter

2-2-195

A device which is used to modify, by transmission, the radiant or luminous flux, or the spectral distribution, or both, of the radiation passing through it.

Note: A distinction is made between Selective Filters and Non-Selective Filters according as they do or do not alter the relative spectral distribution of the radiation.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Final controlled variable

5-2-165

Alternative term: Ultimately controlled variable (U.S.A.)

For a controlled system, a variable, the control of which is the ultimate purpose of the system.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Final value

5-2-230

The value of the controlled variable actually achieved in the steady state and with the control system in equilibrium.

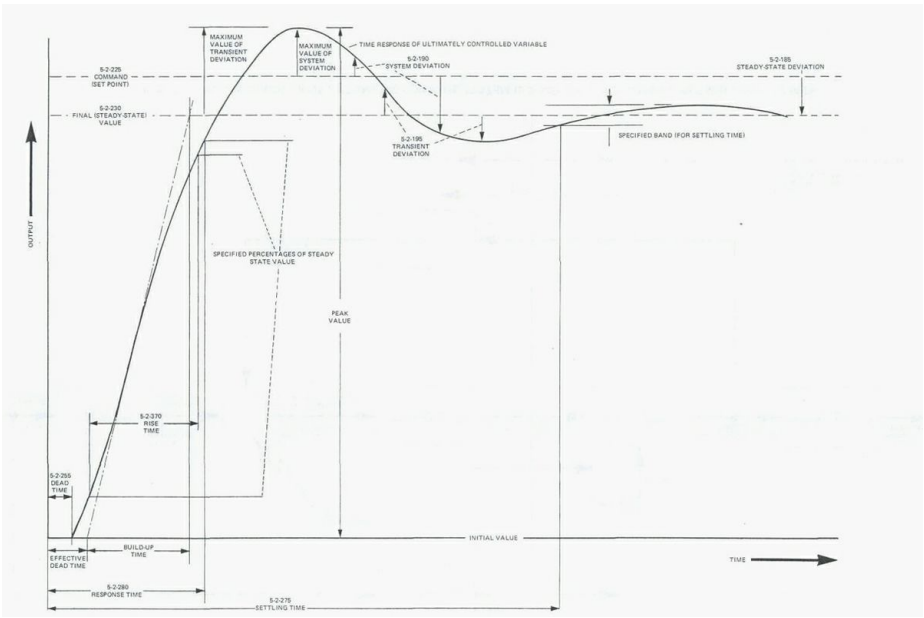


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Fishplate

7-2-325

Alternative term: Splice plate

Rectangular plates for joining stanchions or timbers end to end.

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

Fissure

7-5-460

A cleft or crack occurring due to the splitting or parting of a substance.

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

Fix

A position determined by processing information from a number of navigation observations.

Fix rate. The number of fixes per unit time.

Fix interval (seconds). The maximum time in seconds between fixes.

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

Fixed-pitch blade

6-3-150

A blade for which no variation of blade pitch is possible.

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

Fixed antenna direction finder

4-2-100

Alternative term: Fixed direction finder

A direction finder whose action does not require the rotation of the antenna system.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

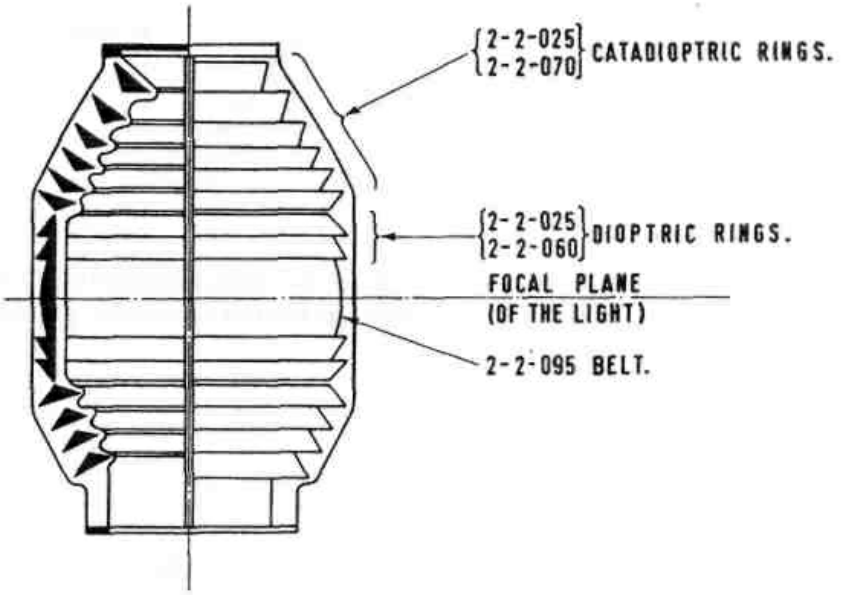
Fixed Lens

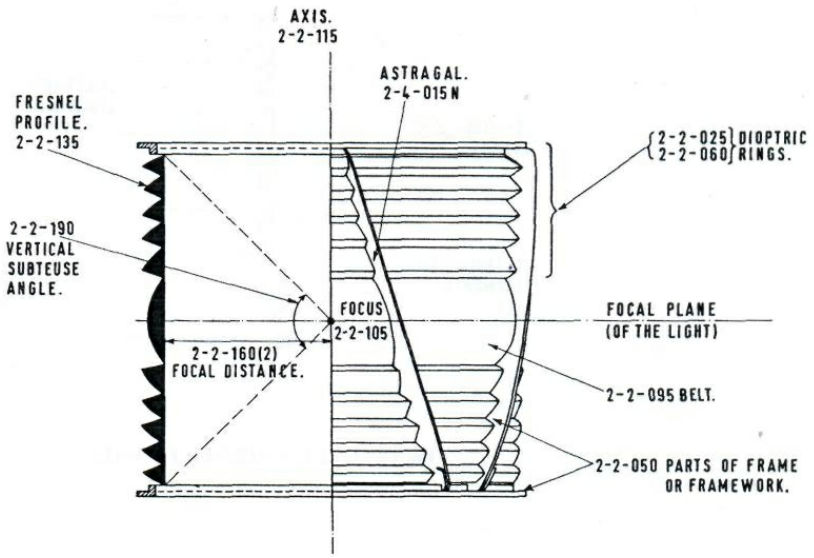
2-2-090

A lens (in sense 2 of 2-2-010) made up of a belt of lenticular section and a series of rings of prismatic section above and below it.

The axes of revolution of the belt and rings form the same vertical straight line.

The rings are contiguous or nearly so.





Note 1: A fixed lens need not extend through 360 degrees, but may be limited to a sector.

Note 2: The light issuing from a fixed lens is in the form of a fan beam (2-1-090).

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

Fixed Light

2-5-105

A light which appears continuous and steady and of constant colour to an observer whose position remains unchanged in relation to it. (Fig. 40a)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: In Britain and U.S.A., the term "Fixed light" is also loosely used for a light sup-ported on a fixed structure, as distinct from a light on a floating support.

(Compare "Fixed mark", 2-6-005).

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

Fixed Mark

2-6-005

A navigation mark fixed in position.

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

Fixing

7-5-370

Alternative term: Anchorage

A device for transmitting tensile force to the ground, foundations, or a structure.

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

Fixing moment

7-5-255

Alternative term: Cantilever moment

The bending moment at the support of a beam or cantilever due to the applied load.

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

Fixity

7-5-185

The effective joining of structural members to each other to prevent relative motion or rotation.

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

Flagpole

7-1-160

Alternative terms: Flagstaff, Flagmast

A pole from which a flag may be flown.

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

Flame-protected enclosure (or machine)

6-8-270

Alternative term: Flameproof enclosure (or machine)

An enclosure (or machine) designed to withstand an internal explosion of a given flammable gas and to prevent an internal flame from passing outside to ignite a given flammable gas in the surrounding atmosphere.

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

Flame Arc Lamp

2-3-410

High current density arc lamp with carbon electrodes containing other substances which, volatilizing in the flame, contribute to the radiation so that the spectral distribution is altered or the luminous efficacy improved.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Flange (of a girder)

7-2-295

The transverse plates of a girder, connected together by the web.

Note: The German term Gurt is used for timber beams of I-section, and in statics. The term Flansch is used for I-section steel beams.

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

Flange (of a tube or pipe)

7-2-320

A disc fitted to the end of a tube or pipe to permit its connection to another tube or pipe.

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

Flap valves

6-3-285

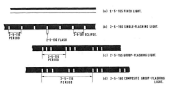
Simple non-return valves, usually without springs, to ensure that a fluid passes in one direction only.

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

Flash

2-5-130

A relatively brief appearance of a light, in comparison with the longest interval of darkness in the same character. (Fig. 40b)



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

Flashed Glass

2-2-255

Glass composed of at least two different layers, generally one of transparent glass and one of opal, opalescent or coloured glass.

Reference: C.I.E.

Note: In lighthouse practice, the use of flashed glass is confined to coloured glass.

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

Flasher

2-4-100

A device which, in a rhythmic light, interrupts the supply of energy (in the form of fuel or electric current) to a light source, according to the character of the light.

Note: A flasher is a form of coder.

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

Flashing (Optical) Apparatus

2-2-180

An optical apparatus which produces an intermittent light.

Note 1: An intermittent light may be produced by several methods, e.g.

- a. by an optical system producing pencil beams which revolve about a vertical axis.
- b. by alternately lighting and extinguishing the luminous source. (2-4-100)
- c. by intermittently placing an opaque screen in the path of the light. (2-4-110, 2-4-115, 2-4-120)

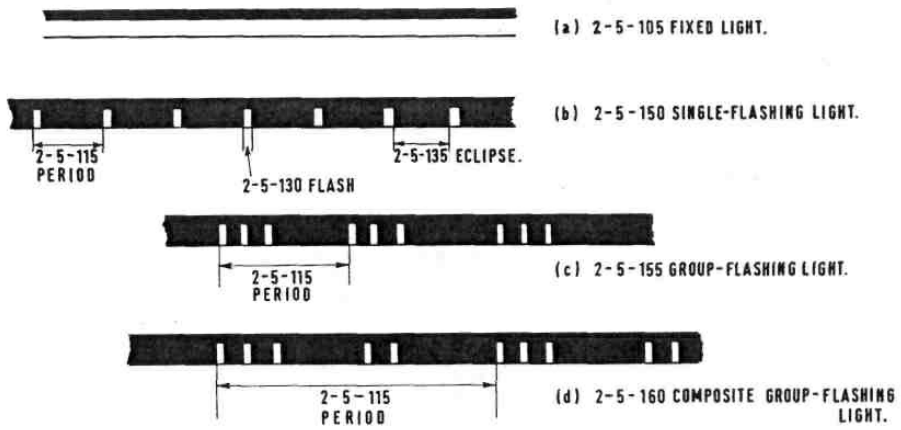
Note 2: A "flashing (optical) apparatus" may produce any intermittent light character. The French term Appareil a Eclats is, however, restricted to apparatus producing a flashing light character. (2-5-145)

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

Flashing Light

2-5-145

1. A light in which the total duration of light in each period is clearly shorter than the total duration of darkness and in which the flashes of light are all of equal duration.



Reference: N.L.

2. Commonly used for a single-flashing light.

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

Flash Tube

2-3-435

Alternative term: Electronic-Flash Lamp

A discharge lamp, operated with electronic equipment, giving a high light output for a very brief period, capable of repetition.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: In lighthouse service, this type of lamp has been used for example for quick-flashing lights and in fog-detection apparatus.

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

Flats

1-2-245

A region near the coast in which the seabed is covered or uncovered according to the state of the tide.

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

Flat top antenna

4-1-470

An L antenna or T antenna in which all the horizontal elements are in the same horizontal plane.

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

Flicker Photometer

2-1-555

A visual photometer in which the eye sees an undivided field illuminated alternately by two sources to be compared, the frequency of alternation being conveniently chosen so that it is above the fusion frequency for colours but below the fusion frequency for luminosities.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Floating crane

7-6-375

A crane mounted on a pontoon.

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

Floating Mark

2-6-010

A navigation mark carried on a floating body such as a lightship or buoy.

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

Float charge

6-5-235

A charge at constant voltage that is intended to maintain a battery in an approximately constant state of charge while it is supplying a load system.

Note: A battery used in this way is called in French batterie flottante.

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

Floor (of a room)

7-2-070

Horizontal loadbearing area within a room or building.

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

Fluorescence

2-3-300

Photoluminescence which persists for an extremely short time after excitation.

Note: This time is generally less than about 10-8 second.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

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

Fluorescent Lamp

2-3-340

Alternative term: Fluorescent Tube

A discharge lamp in which most of the light is emitted by a layer of fluorescent material excited by the ultraviolet radiation from the discharge.

Note: The terms Tube Fluorescent in French, and, in German, Leuchtstoffsroehre and Fluoreszenzroehre are also used, particularly in the case of cold cathode fluorescent lamps.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Fluorescent Mercury Discharge Lamp

2-3-380

A high pressure mercury lamp in which the light is produced partly by the mercury vapour and partly by a layer of fluorescent material excited by the ultra-violet radiation of the discharge .

Reference: C.I.E.

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

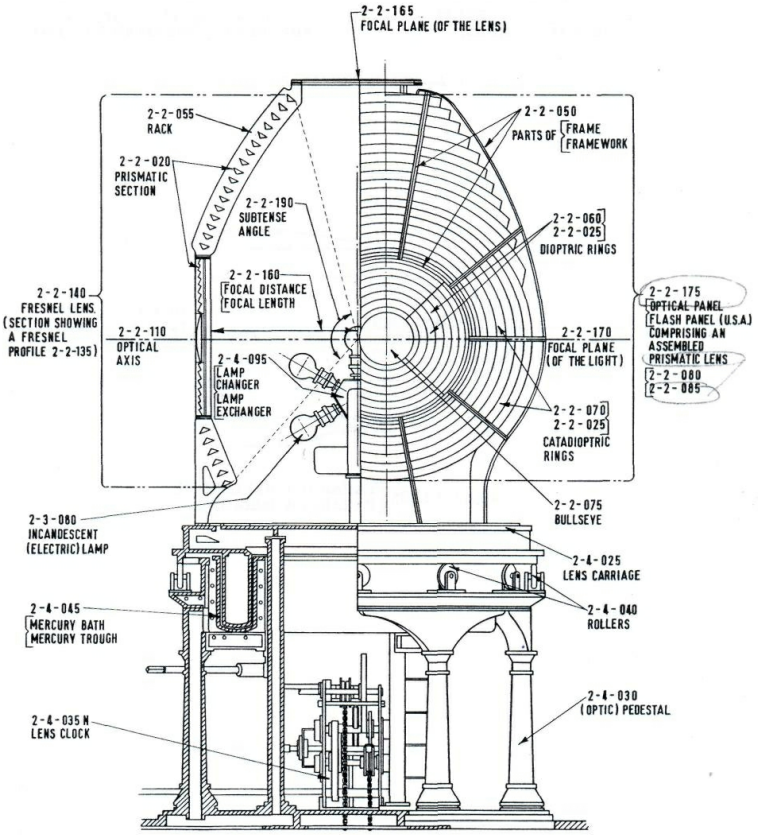
Focal Distance

2-2-160

Alternative term: Focal Length

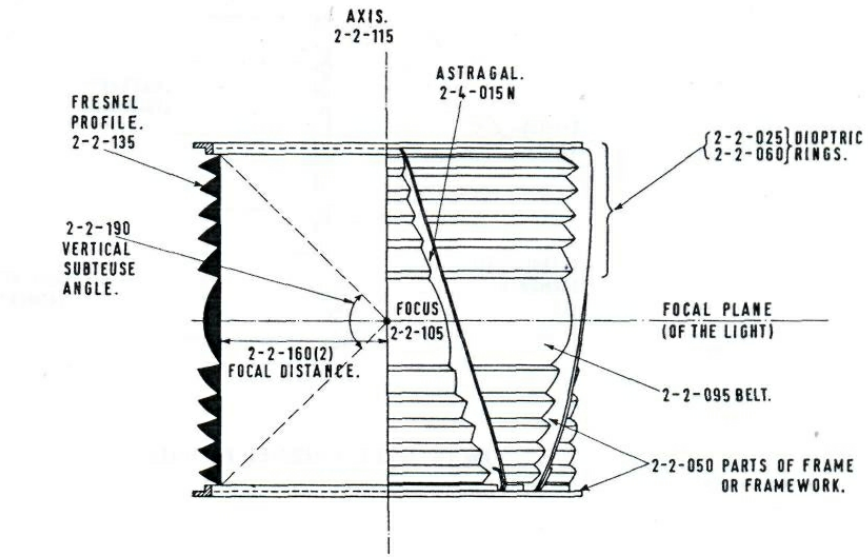
1. (Of a lens, other than a fixed lens, or of a focusing reflector).

The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens or reflector between the focus and (in practice) the point where the optical axis intersects the nearer surface of the lens or reflector.



2. (Of a fixed lens).

The distance, measured along a straight line through the focus and normal to the axis (2-2-115), between the focus and (in practice) the point where the line intersects the inner surface of the lens. (Fig. 16b)

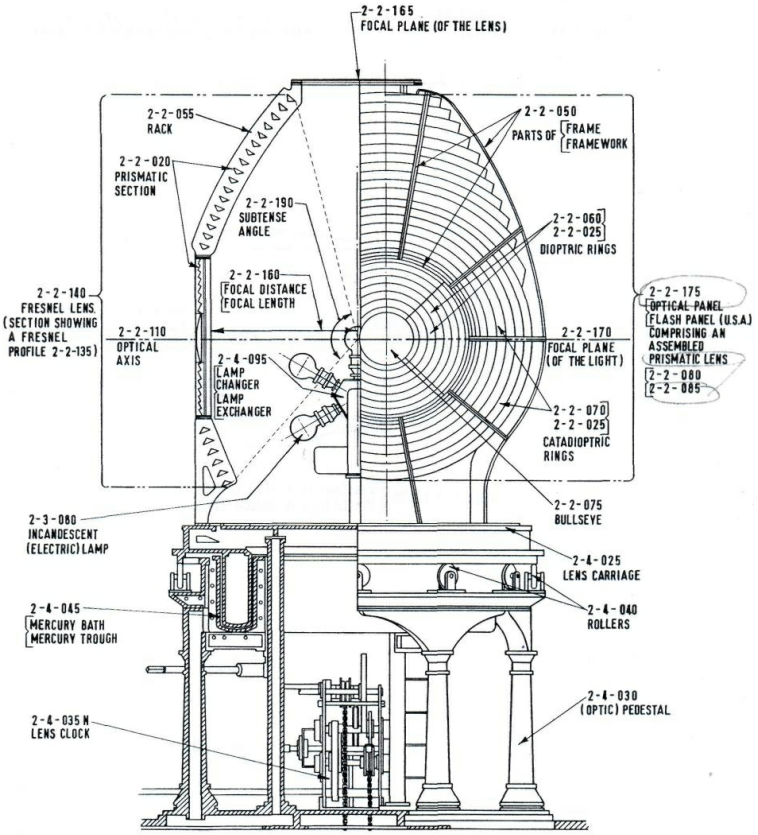


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Focal Plane (of a lens or focusing reflector)

2-2-165

The plane normal to the optical axis of the lens or reflector and containing the focus.

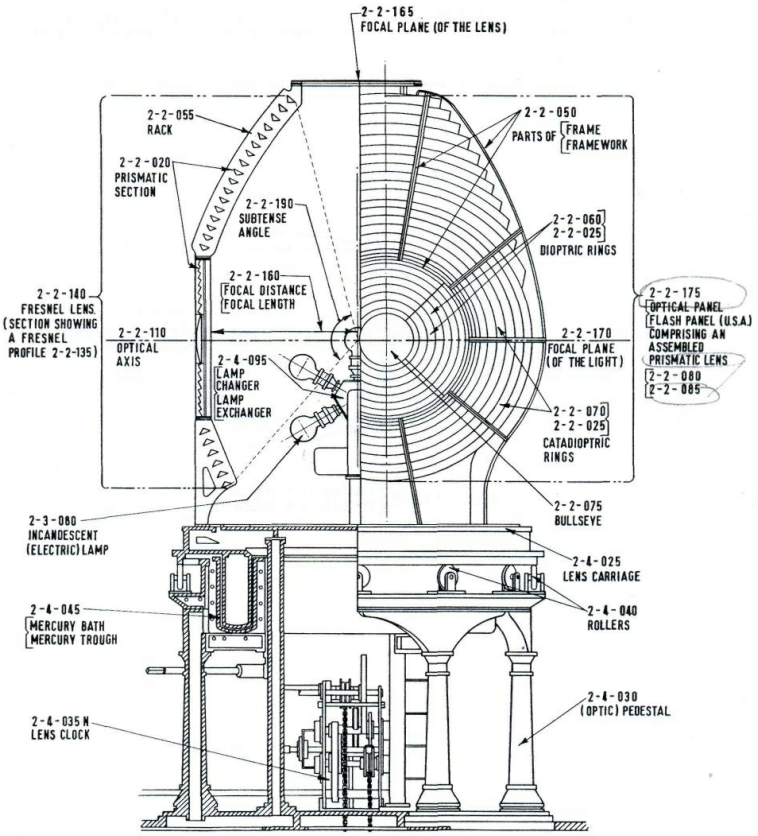


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Focal Plane (of a light)

2-2-170

The horizontal plane through the focus of the optical apparatus of the light.



Note: In lighthouse practice in some countries the term "focal plane" is used with the above meaning, although this is quite a different meaning from that of 2-2-165.

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

Focusing

2-2-155

1. The operation of placing a point object at the focus of an optical apparatus.

2. The operation of placing a light source about or near the focus of an optical apparatus in such a way as to produce a desired light distribution.

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

Focusing Device

2-4-050

Alternative term: Focuser (G.B.)

An optical device used for focusing (2-2-155), for example, a short telescope with cross-wire, fixed to the frame of the optic.

Note: In France and Germany, the type of focusing device mainly used projects, by means of lenses and prisms, an image of the luminous element of the light source on a screen fitted with a cross-wire and usually also with concentric rings.

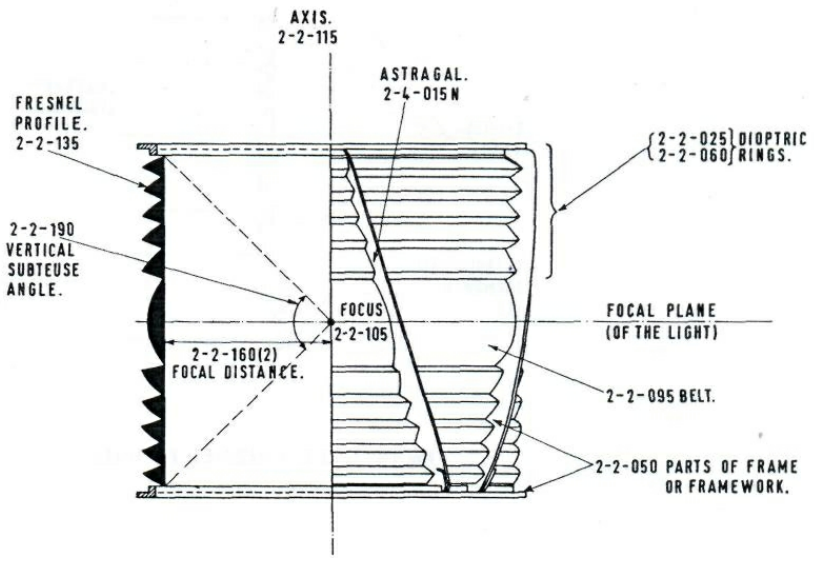
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

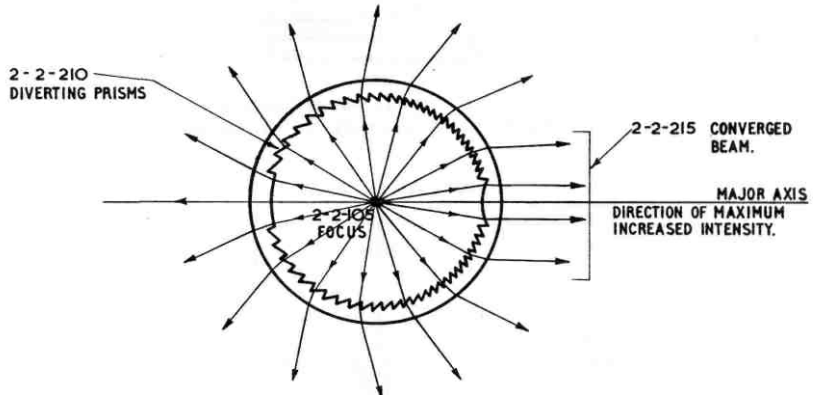
Focus (of a fixed lens)

2-2-105

The point of intersection of the axis of the lens (2-2-115) and the median horizontal plane through the belt. A ray of light emitted by a point source situated at this point is re-directed by an element of the lens into a direction normal to the axis of the lens. (Figs. 16b and 18)

Note: The term "focus" in its more general and correct sense is given in 2-1-125.





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

Fog

1-3-070

Alternative terms: Mist, Haze

States of the atmosphere in which the meteorological visibility is influenced owing to scattering (and in some cases to absorption or both) of light by a large number of minute water droplets or other particles suspended in the atmosphere. In the case of fog the meteorological visibility is usually more reduced than in the case of mist or haze.

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

Fog-bank detector

5-4-355

A device which detects the presence of a region of severely reduced visibility at a distance from the device and can be used to control aids to navigation when the nearer boundary of the region is within a prescribed distance from the detector and within a sector wherein navigation may be affected.

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

Fog detector

5-4-350

A device which detects changes in visibility (2-1-275) and can be used to control aids to navigation when the visibility falls below a defined threshold.

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

Fog signal

3-1 -030

(Sound) Fog signal

A sound signal intended to warn or guide ships in low visibility.

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

Fog signal emitter

3-2-015

Any device designed to emit an audible fog signal.

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

Fog signal port

3-2-110

Alternative terms: Port, Slot

In some types of compressed air fog signal apparatus e.g. siren or diaphone, an aperture, generally narrow and elongated, on both the fixed and moving parts of the modulator of the compressed air.

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

Fog signal stack

3-2-065

(Fog signal) Stack

An assembly of emitter units designed to give a desired radiation pattern in both the vertical and the horizontal planes.

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

Folded dipole

4-1-425

An antenna consisting of interconnected parallel dipoles separated by a small fraction of the wavelength of operation, connected together at their outer ends, and fed at the centre of one of the dipoles.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Folded unipole antenna

4-1-435

Folded monopole antenna

A unipole antenna formed by the upper half of a folded dipole, the lower, unfed, limb being connected to a conducting (earth) surface.

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

Footbridge

7-1-065

A bridge (usually narrow) over an obstacle, designed for pedestrian traffic only.

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

Footing

7-2-040

A load-bearing construction at the base of a wall or column, wider than the wall or column, designed to spread the load to the ground.

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

Force

7-5-000

The action on a body tending to accelerate, or to change the direction of, its motion,

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

Forced oscillation

1-1-335

An oscillation of which the frequency is determined by a generating system.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Forelock

8-5-125

A steel or iron wedge bent back at the ends, used to secure a shackle pin in position.

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

Foreshore

7-4-010

The area along the shore line between high water and low water levels.

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

Formwork

7-6-095

Alternantive term: Shuttering

Temporary boarding or sheeting used to contain concrete during pouring and setting, shaped internally to the same profile as required for the external face of the structure.

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

Forward action (general term)

5-2-265

A function which tends to carry out a control operation but which, when considered alone, cannot monitor the correct achievement of the command thus transmitted.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Foundation

7-2-030

A construction designed to transmit the loads of a building or structure to the ground.

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

Four-stroke engine

6-2-040

An internal combustion engine in which the working cycle is completed in four strokes of the piston (i.e. in two revolutions of the crankshaft).

Note: The four strokes correspond to

1. Induction of the working fluid

- air in diesel engines
- fuel or fuel-air mixture in petrol engines

2. Compression of the working fluid

3. Fuel injection and combustion in diesel engines

- fuel ignition and expansion of the ignited fluid in petrol engines, this stroke is the power stroke

4. Exhaustion of the waste gases

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

Four-wire repeater

5-4-250

A repeater for use in a four-wire or four-wire type circuit in which there are two amplifiers, one amplifying the signals in one channel and the other amplifying the signals in the other channel of the circuit.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Frame

7-2-010

A group of component parts of a structure joined together to provide strength and stability, and to support superimposed design loads.

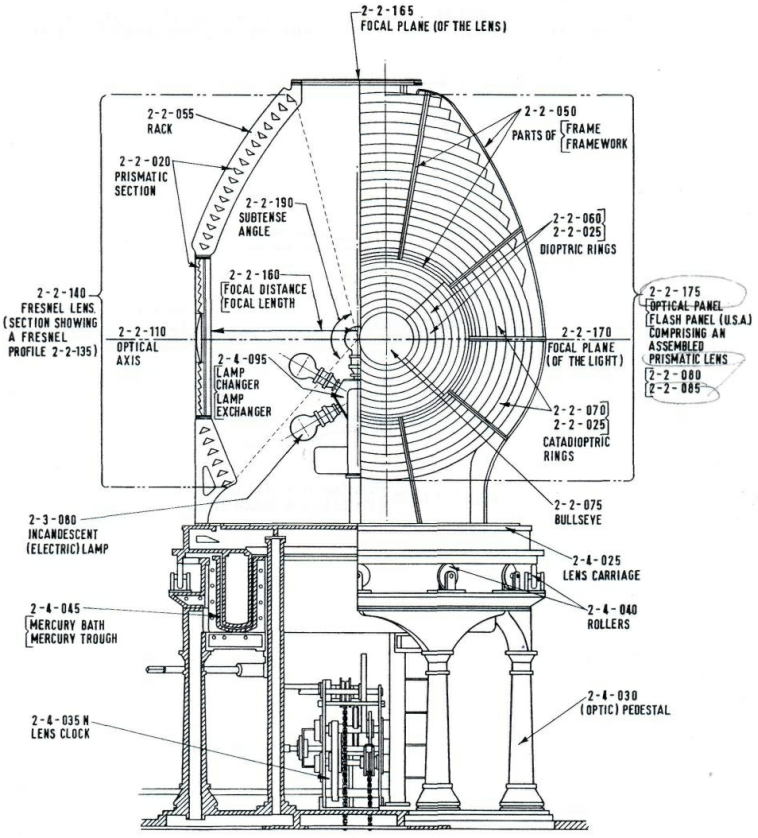
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

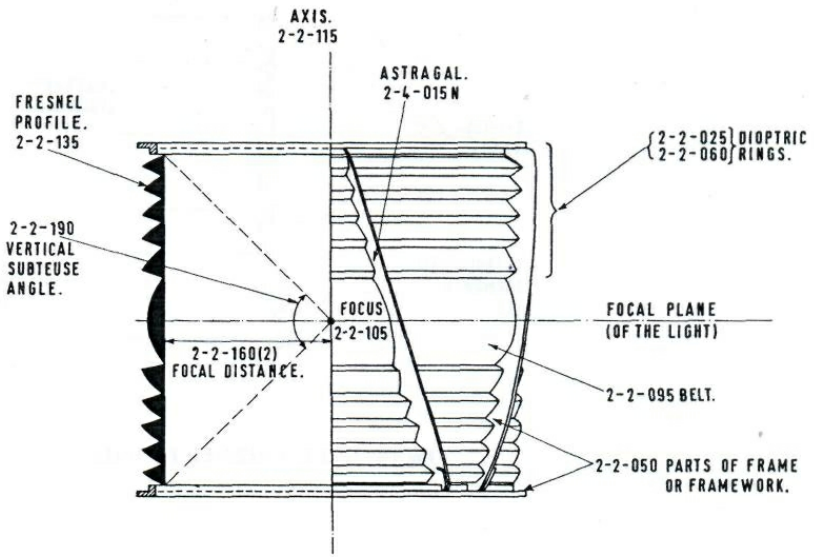
Frame (of an optic)

2-2-050

Alternative term: Framework (of an optic)

A rigid structure, usually of metal, in which the refracting and reflecting elements of an optic are mounted. (Figs. 10 and 16b)





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

Fraunhofer region

4-1-305

For a transmitting antenna system, the region which is sufficiently remote from the antenna system for the wavelets arriving from the various parts of the system to be considered to follow parallel paths.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Free oscillation

1-1-330

The oscillation of a system in the absence of any exterior force.

Reference: I.E.C.

Note: Free oscillations of a mechanical system are usually called natural vibrations of the system.

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

Free sound field

3-1-050

A sound field in which the effect of the boundary is negligible.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Frequency

1-1-235

Reciprocal of the period.

Symbol f, ?

Note: 1 When the independent variable is time, the unit of frequency is the hertz.

Unit hertz (Hz) lHz = l/s

Reference: C.I.E.

Note: 2 In Britain, France and U.S.A. cycles per second (cps or c/s) have been used for "hertz".

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

Frequency-modulated radar

4-3-030

Alternative term: F.M. radar

A form of radar in which the radiated wave is frequency modulated, and the frequency of an echo is compared with the frequency of the transmitted wave at the instant of reception, thus enabling range to be measured.

Reference: B.S.

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

Frequency channel

4-1-045

The assigned frequency band commonly referred to by number, letter, symbol or by some salient frequency within the band.

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

Frequency converter

6-7-055

A device that converts alternating current at one frequency into alternating current at another frequency.

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

Frequency deviation

5-3-180

In angle modulation, the peak amount by which the instantaneous frequency of a sine-wave carrier is caused to depart from the carrier frequency.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Frequency division multiplex (FDM)

5-3-105

A system in which the band of frequencies which may be transmitted on a common transmission path is divided into narrower bands, each used for a separate channel.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Frequency group

3-1-225

A frequency band, the bandwidth of which is the maximum bandwidth of a sound for which its threshold of audibility (in the presence of a uniform masking noise) and its equivalent loudness remain independent of the spectral distribution of sound intensity within the frequency group.

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

Frequency modulation (FM)

5-3-030

Angle modulation of a sine-wave carrier in which the instantaneous frequency of the modulated wave differs from the carrier frequency by an amount proportional to the instantaneous value of the modulating wave.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Frequency monitor

4-1-640

A device for indicating the degree of departure of a frequency from its assigned value.

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

Frequency swing

5-3-190

In angle modulation, the difference between the maximum value and minimum value of the instantaneous frequency of the modulated wave.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Frequency tolerance

4-1-050

The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency, or by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 106 or in hertz.

Reference: I.T.U. (modified)

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

Fresh concrete

7-3-230

Alternative term: Green concrete

Concrete which has completed an initial set but has not properly hardened.

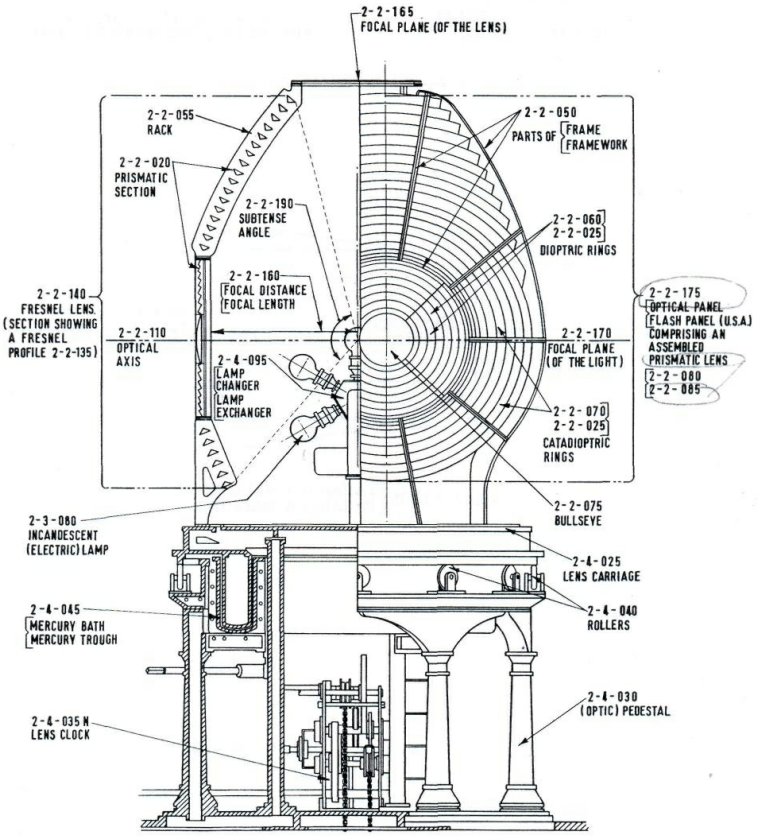
Note: The German word Frischbeton applies to a workable concrete before initial set.

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

Fresnel Lens

2-2-140

A prismatic lens obtained by the rotation of a Fresnel profile about the optical axis of the lens (Fresnel Panel), or about a vertical axis (Fresnel Drum Lens).



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

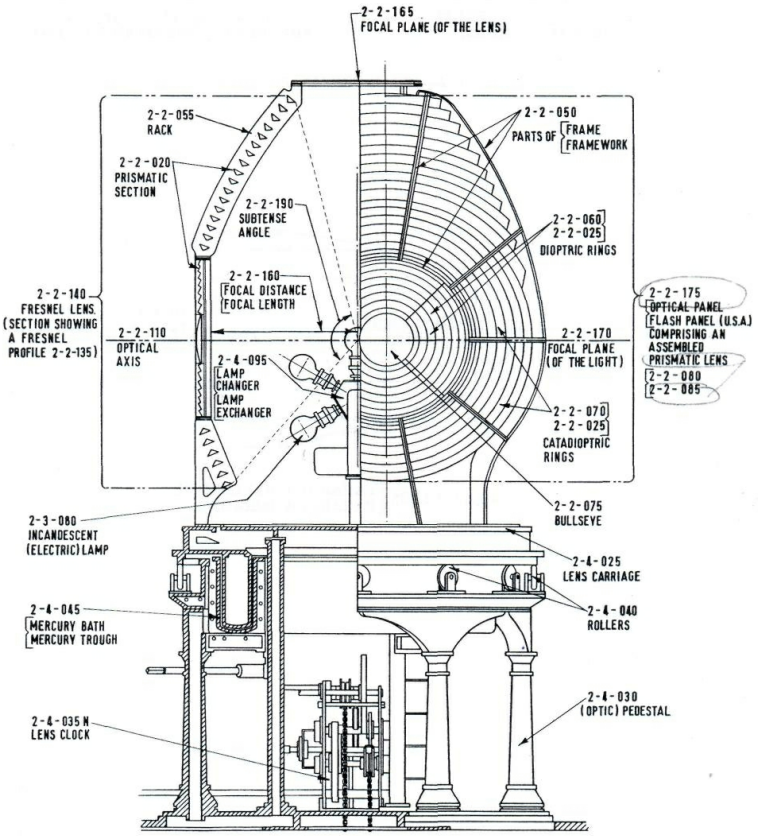
Fresnel Profile

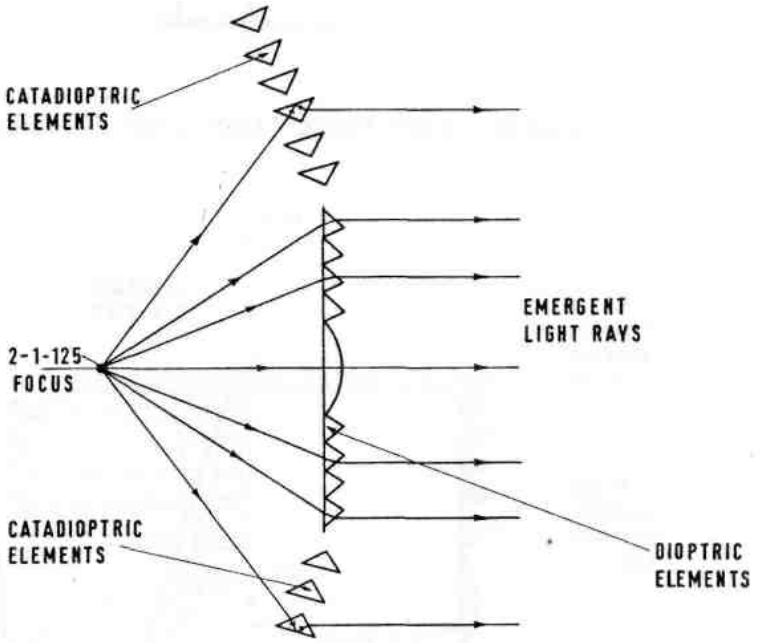
2-2-135

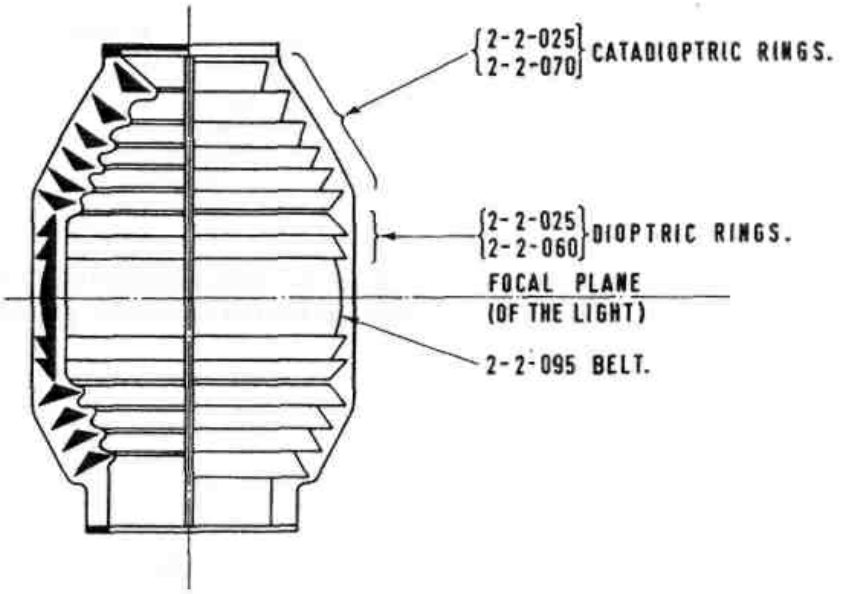
Fresnel Profile (of a lens or fixed lens)

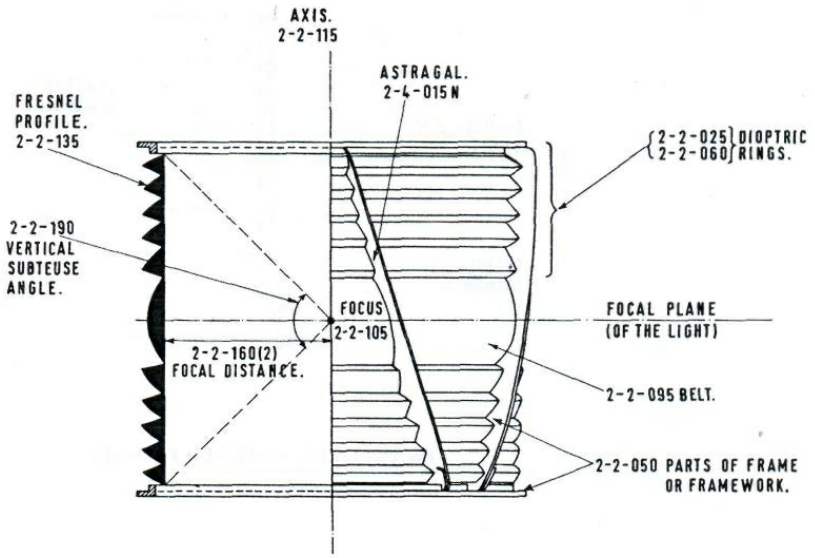
A stepped profile of both dioptric and catadioptric elements, the dioptric part of which presents one straight side towards the focus.

(Figs. 10, 14 and 16)




CATADIOPTRIC
ELEMENTS
EMERGENT
LIGHT RAYS
2-1-125
FOCUS
CATADIOPTRIC
ELEMENTS
DIOPTRIC
ELEMENTS


2-2-025
2-2-070
CATADIOPTRIC RINGS.
2-2-025
2-2-060
DIOPTRIC RINGS.
FOCAL PLANE
(OF THE LIGHT)
2-2-095 BELT.


AXIS.
2-2-115
ASTRAGAL.
2-4-015 N
FRESNEL
PROFILE.
2-2-135
2-2-025
2-2-060
DIOPTRIC
RINGS.
2-2-190
VERTICAL
SUBTEUSE
ANGLE.
FOCUS
2-2-105
FOCAL PLANE
(OF THE LIGHT)
2-2-160(2)
FOCAL DISTANCE.
2-2-095 BELT.
2-2-050 PARTS OF FRAME
OR FRAMEWORK.

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

Fresnel region

4-1-310

For a transmitting antenna system, the region near the antenna system where the wavelets arriving from the various parts of the system cannot be considered to follow parallel paths.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Friction pile

7-5-315

A pile which transmits its applied load to the ground by skin friction.

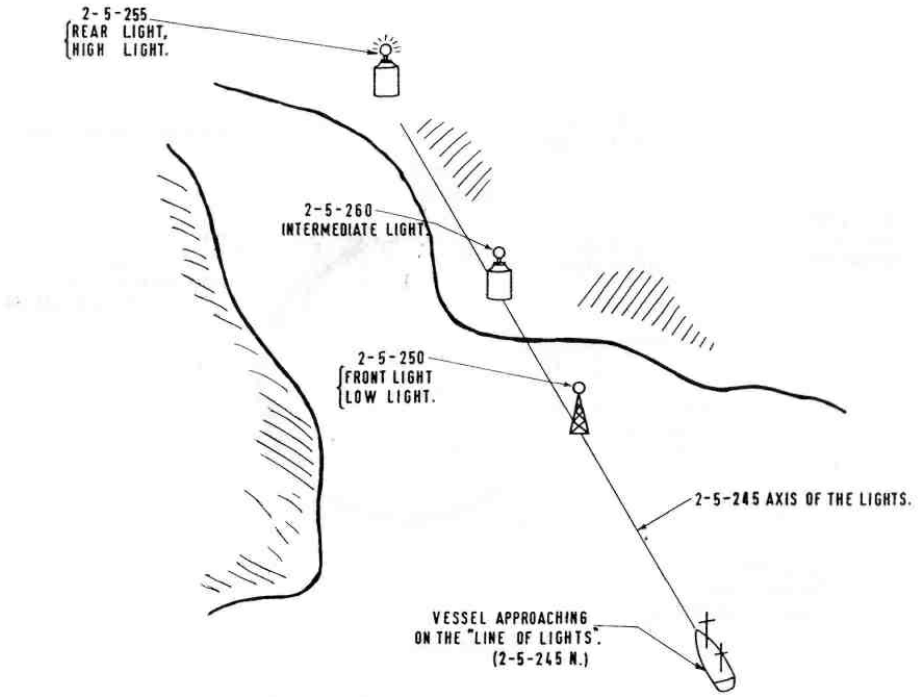
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Front Light

2-5-250

Alternative term: Low Light

A light which, of a number of leading lights in line, is the nearest to the navigator using the leading line.



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

Frosted Lamp

2-3-230

A lamp in which the bulb is made a diffuser by roughening the inner or the outer surface.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Fuel (2)

6-3-315

A substance used to produce heat by combustion or other chemical means.

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

Fuel cell

6-3-320

A device used to produce electricity directly from the reaction between a fuel and an oxidant at electrode surfaces which are in contact with an electrolyte.

Note: The most important reaction for power generation is produced by the combination of hydrogen with air or oxygen.

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

Fuel consumption

6-2-200

The quantity of fuel used by an engine in a given time.

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

Fuel system

6-2-195

System supplying liquid fuel from a tank to an engine, either by gravity feed or by pumping.

Note: In lighthouse practice the fuel may be supplied directly by gravity feed or via a day-tank that can be refilled by hand pumping or by an automatically-controlled electric pump.

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

Full-load operation

6-8-070

The operation of a source of energy when the rated power output is being delivered by the source.

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

Full carrier

5-3-240

Carrier emitted at a power level of 6 dB or less below the peak envelope power.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Full Operational Capability (FOC)

Operational status of a GNSS or other radio-navigation system declared by the providing authority when commissioning and validation are considered to have been completed satisfactorily.

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

Full Radiator

2-1-520

Alternative term: Black Body, Planckian Radiator

The thermal radiator which absorbs completely all incident radiation, whatever the wavelength, the direction of incidence or the polarisation. This radiator has, for any wavelength, the maximum spectral concentration of radiant exitance at a given temperature.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Fundamental frequency

1-1-325

Fundamental frequency (of a periodic quantity)

In general, the lowest frequency obtained by a frequency analysis of the wave form of the periodic quantity. It is the frequency of a sinusoidal quantity having the same period.

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

Furling

6-3-185

Adjusting the rotor blades to reduce the driving force of the wind.

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

Furniture (architectural)

7-2-550

Attachments necessary for the operation of a door or window, ie. hinges, locks, handles, etc.

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

Fuse

6-6-275

A device that, by the melting of one or more of its components, opens the circuit in which it is inserted when the current exceeds a given value for a sufficient time.

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

Fuse carrier

6-6-285

That part of a fuse that carries the fuse link.

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

Fuse link

6-6-280

A component of a fuse that is to be replaced after the fuse has operated.

Note: A small fuse link consisting of a ceramic or glass cylinder with metal caps at each end, connected by fusible wire, is called a.cartridge fuse.

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

Fuse Valve

2-4-085

No English Term

A valve, the action of which is controlled by a metal fusible body which melts at a known temperature, used only with paraffin-vapour burners.

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

Fusible plug

6-2-280

A plug, containing a core of metal of low melting-point, that is fitted to a receiver to relieve the pressure in the event of a fire.

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

Fusion Frequency

2-1-560

Frequency of succession of retinal images above which their differences of luminosity or colour are no longer perceptible.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Gabion

7-6-285

A wire basket constructed to hold soil or stones and used to provide protection from erosion of a river bank or coastal areas.

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

Gain function

4-1-360

Gain function (G.B.)

Directive gain (U.S.A.)

For a given direction, 4PI times the ratio of the radiation intensity in that direction to the total power radiated by the antenna.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Gain of an antenna

4-1-105

The ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe. In services using scattering modes of propagation the full gain of an antenna may not be realisable in practice and the apparent gain may vary with time.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Gain referred to a short vertical antenna

4-1-120

The gain of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is a perfect vertical antenna, much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength, placed on the surface of a perfectly conducting plane earth.

Symbol: Gv

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Gallery

7-2-680

Walkway provided at lantern level to permit access to the exterior of the lantern.

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

Gantry crane

7-6-365

A lifting device supported on a four-legged portal frame beneath which vehicles can pass for unloading.

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

Gap coding

4-3-515

Gap coding (in a transponder)

A process of interrupting the response of a transponder into long and short pulses, like the morse code, for recognition purposes.

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

Gas-Filled Lamp

2-3-155

An incandescent lamp in which the luminous element operates in a bulb filled with an inert gas.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Gaseous Discharge Lamp

2-3-345

A discharge lamp in which the discharge takes place in a gas. Examples are Xenon Lamp, Neon Lamp.

Note: The term Neon Tube is sometimes wrongly used to denote any such tubular discharge lamp.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Gas cylinder

8-4-105

A cylindrical container designed to store gas under pressure, for use as a source of power on buoys.

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

Gas engine

6-2-025

An internal combustion engine in which a mixture of air and gaseous fuel is admitted into the cylinder and ignited by a spark.

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

Gas Jet

2-3-050

A burner in which gas burns as a naked flame.

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

Gate

5-4-050

A device having one output channel and one or more input channels, such that the output channel state is completely determined by the contemporaneous input channel states, except during switching transients.

Note: 1 An and gate is a device in which the output channel is in its one state if and only if each input channel is in a one state.

Note: 2 An exclusive or gate is a device in which the output channel is in a one state if one or the other, but not both, of the input channels is in the one state.

Note: 3 A nand gate, or not and gate, is a device in which the output channel is the logical complement of the and gate.

Note: 4 A nor gate is a device in which the output channel is the logical complement of the or gate.

Note: 5 An or gate is a device in which the output channel is in a one state if any one or more of the input channels is in a one state.

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

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

Gear box

6-2-185

A casing containing gears that can be engaged in various ratios to change the speed of a driven shaft relative to that of a driving shaft, usually in order to maintain the engine speed within limits of efficient operation.

The gearbox may also be used to reverse the sense of rotation of the driven shaft.

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

Gel coat

7-3-330

Smooth surface finish coat (usually self coloured) applied to the exterior of a grp construction.

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

Generation of electric energy

6-1-000

Production of electric energy by the consumption of some other form of energy.

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

Generator set

6-4-150

Alternative term: Generating set

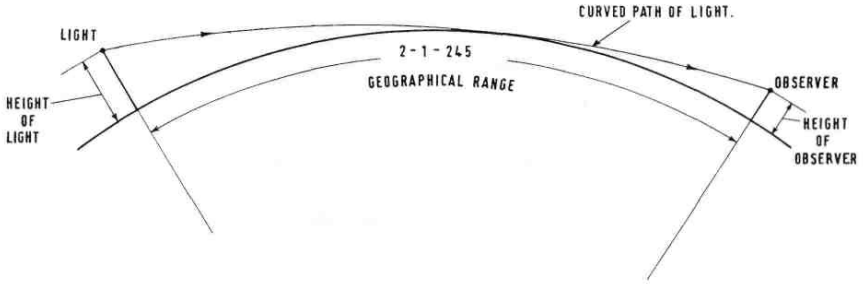
One or more generators of electric energy together with the prime mover that drives sthem.

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

Geographical Range

2-1-245

The maximum distance at which light from a light or other aid to navigation can reach an observer, as limited only by the curvature of the earth and refraction in the atmosphere and by the heights of the observer and of the light or aid.



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

Geological survey

7-4-300

A survey undertaken to determine the predominant features and properties of rock and soil formations across an area.

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

Glare

2-1-420

A condition of vision in which there is discomfort or a reduction in the ability to see significant objects, or both, due to an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance or to extreme contrasts in space or time.

Reference: C.I.E.

Note: Glare may be direct or indirect and may sometimes be produced by specular reflection.

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

Glass-reinforced plastic

7-3-320

Alternative terms: GRP, Glassfibre, Fiberglass (USA)

Material formed by the use of woven or chopped strand mats of glass fibres impregnated with a synthetic resin hardened to form a rigid material, by chemical or heat treatment.

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

Glass wool

7-3-325

Alternative term: Glassfibre insulation

Flexible glass fibres formed into a thick blanket, used for thermal or sound insulation.

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

Glazing

7-2-590

Collective description for the glass fitted to a window or lantern.

Note: The individual glass pieces, cut from sheet, are called panes.

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

Glazing bars

7-2-595

Rebated bars of wood or metal which retain the panes of glass in a window.

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

Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)

An internationally agreed system for automatically alerting ships and authorities ashore to a distress situation and enabling coordination of Search and Rescue operations.

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

Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

A world-wide position, time and velocity radio determination system comprising space, ground and user segments.

Galileo. The planned European satellite positioning, navigation and timing system.

Global Positioning System (GPS). The space-based, radio positioning, navigation and time-transfer system operated by the United States Government.

GLONASS (Global Navigation Satellite System). The space-based radio positioning, navigation and time transfer system operated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

GNSS service. The service relates to the properties of the signal in space provided by the space and ground segments of the GNSS.

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

Glossary

AIS	Automatic Identification System
CAIM	Craft Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
Chayka	A radionavigation system, similar to LORAN-C, operated by the Government of the Russian Federation
Decca Navigator	A low-frequency hyperbolic radionavigation system based on phase comparison techniques
DGPS	Differential GPS
DTOA	The Difference in Time Of Arrival of events in two signals
EGNOS	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
EU	European Union
FOC	Full Operational Capability
GLONASS	Global Navigation Satellite System, operated by the Government of the Russian Federation
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GNSS-1	Global Navigation Satellite System, based on augmentation of GPS and GLONASS in development by the EU
GNSS-2	Future Global Navigation Satellite System in development by the EU
GPS	Global Positioning System operated by the Government of the United States
HSC	High-Speed Craft
IALA	International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Initial Operational Capability
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAAS	Local Area Augmentation System
LADGNSS	Local Area Differential GNSS
LORAN-C	A low-frequency hyperbolic radionavigation system based on measurements of TOA or DTOA of events in pulsed signals
MSAS	Multi-purpose Satellite Augmentation System developed by the Government of Japan
MSC	Maritime Safety Committee of IMO
NAV	Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation of IMO
NSE	Navigation System Error
RAIM	Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
SAR	Search and Rescue
SIS	Signal In Space
TOA	Time Of Arrival of an event in a signal
TSE	Total System Error
VDR	Voyage Data Recorder
VTE	Vessel Technical Error

VTS	Vessel Traffic Services
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System developed by the Government of the United States
WRC	World Radio Conference of the ITU
WWRNS	World-Wide Radio Navigation System

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, April 2010

Gneiss

7-3-100

Rock formed by the dynamic metamorphosis of coarse-grained igneous rock, similar in composition to granite.

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

Go-no-go testing

5-1-155

A testing technique which indicates if a system is or is not functioning within acceptable tolerances. No measure of performance is given and no degradation of operating characteristics can be measured.

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

Goliath Cap (G.B.)

2-3-135

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

A large screw cap (type E.40)

Note: In U.S.A. the term "mogul" indicates the size only; it is not restricted to a screw cap.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Gong

3-2-305

A fog signal apparatus producing a sound by the vibration of a resonant disc excited by a blow.

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

Gong buoy

3-2-310

Gong buoy (U.S.A.)

A buoy fitted with a group of saucer-shaped bells of different tones.

Note: This term is also defined in chapter 8 (8-4-015)

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

Gong Buoy (U.S.A.) (2)

2-6-185

A buoy fitted with a group of saucer-shaped bells of different tones as an audible signal.

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

Gong buoy (USA)

8-4-015

A buoy fitted with a group of saucer-shaped bells of different tones (see Chapter 3)

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

Grab dredger

7-6-295

A vessel fitted with a jib arm from which a split hinged bucket with curved jaws (the grab) is dropped to excavate underwater.

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

Gradient

7-5-455

Alternative term: Slope

The inclination of a plane surface expressed as a percentage or ratio of the rise or fall of the surface to the horizontal distance.

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

Grading

7-3-180

The percentage by weight of different grain sizes in a sample of aggregate.

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

Granite

7-3-095

Igneous rock with a high crushing strength formed of interlocking crystals of quartz, felspars, and mica.

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

Grapnel

8-3-205

A multi-pronged grab used for dragging the bottom, to recover sunken objects.

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

Grass

4-3-300

Deflection from the time-base of an A-display due to electrical noise.

Reference: B.S.

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

Gray code

5-3-430

Alternative term: Reflected binary code

A binary code in which sequential numbers are represented by binary expressions each of which differs from the preceding expression in one place only.

Reference: ANSI

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

Grid Filament

2-3-195

Alternative term: Uniplanar Filament (G.B.)

A filament in which the different sections or the axes of the coils are all in the same plane.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified) (Fig.27)

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

Grit

7-3-170

A fine, angular material produced from crushed rock.

Note: The term can also be applied to other material, with the same characteristic shape.

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

Groin

1-2-255

A structure extending into the water approximately perpendicular to a bank or a shoreline. These structures are usually arranged in groups for the protection of the coast or for regulating the width and the depth of a channel.

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

Gross errors

Gross errors, or "outliers", are errors other than random errors or systematic errors.

They are often large and, by definition, unpredictable.

They are typically caused by sudden changes in the prevailing physical circumstances, by system faults or by operator errors.

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

Ground-plane antenna

4-1-440

A unipole antenna in which the ground plane consists of a system of radially disporsed rods, or a disc.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Ground and Polished Glass

2-2-245

Alternative term: Cut Glass

Glass formed, after solidification, into the shape required for optical purposes by cutting roughly to shape initially and subsequently shaping accurately by grinding and polishing, using abrasive powders at first coarse and becoming successively finer.

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

Ground beam

7-2-035

A horizontal reinforced concrete beam lying on the ground, or set into the ground surface, for supporting a load.

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

Ground chain

8-5-055

Alternative term: Bottom chain

That part of a mooring chain that lies on the sea-bed.

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

Ground clutter

4-3-365

Clutter resulting from the ground or objects on the ground.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Ground swell

7-4-065

A motion of the sea surface, basically a swell of long period, that rises to a prominent height in shallow water.

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

Ground wave

4-1-980

A wave that is propagated over the earth and is ordinarily affected by the presence of the ground and the troposphere. The ground wave includes all components of a radio wave over the earth except ionospheric and tropospheric waves.

Note: The ground wave is refracted because of variations in the dielectric constant of the troposphere including the condition known as the surface duct.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Ground wave - Radar

4-3-360

Ground wave (in radar) (G.B.)

1. The transference of radio frequency energy from a radar transmitter directly to its associated receiver, and by reflection from objects in the immediate vicinity of the transmitter.

2. The effect on the display of this transference of energy.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Ground wave suppression

4-3-370

Ground wave suppression (G.B.)

Reduction of the gain of a receiver during the period in which the ground wave is present.

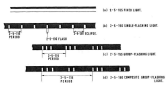
Reference: B.S.

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

Group-Flashing Light

2-5-155

Flashing light in which the flashes are combined in groups, each group including the same number of flashes, and in which the groups are repeated at regular intervals. The eclipses separating the flashes within each group are of equal duration and this duration is clearly shorter than the duration of the eclipse between two successive groups. (Fig. 40c)



Reference: N.L.

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

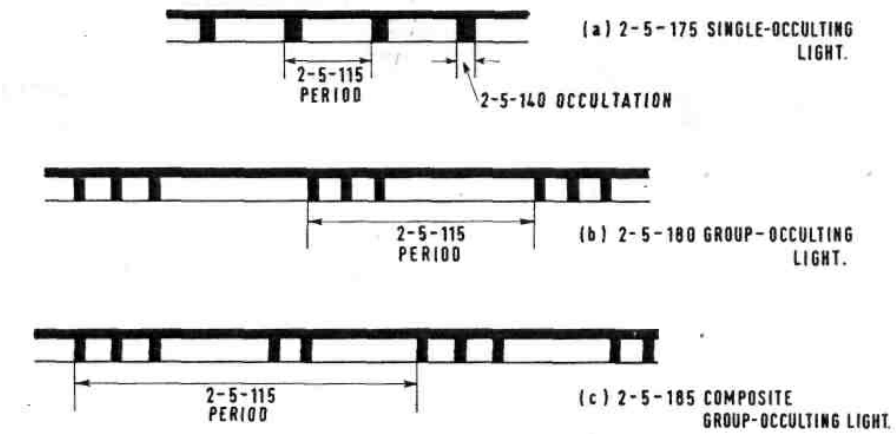
Group-Occulting Light

2-5-180

Occulting light in which the occultations are combined in groups, each group including the same number of occultations, and in which the groups are repeated at regular intervals.

The intervals of light separating the occultations within each group are of equal duration and this duration is clearly shorter than the duration of the interval of light between two successive groups. (Fig. 42b)

Reference: N.L.



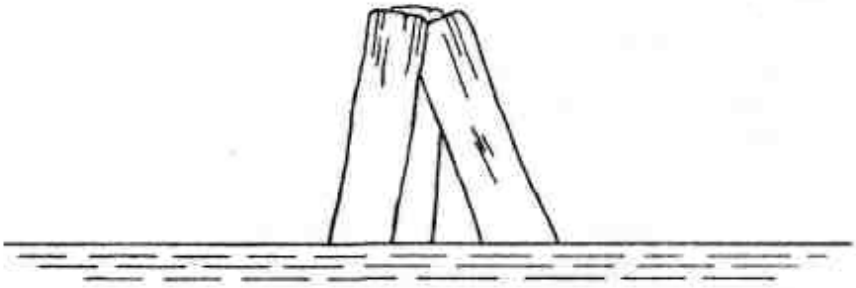
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Group of wood or steel poles

2-6-045

No English Term

A group of wood or steel poles fixed in the ground in a close formation.



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

Grout

7-3-135

Slurry of neat cement or equal volumes of cement and sand, mixed with water, used for gap filling joints in masonry or rock.

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

Grout curtain

7-6-230

A form of cut-off wall constructed by pressure grouting into the ground through a series of regularly spaced boreholes.

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

Groyne

7-1-085

Alternative term: Groin

A structure extending into the sea from a beach or bank, designed to prevent littoral drift.

Note: The French term epi and the German term Buhne are also used for structures extending into rivers or estuaries, designed to restrict the cross-sectional area of the water flow.

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

Guard-rail

7-2-485

Protective railing positioned to prevent access to dangerous areas, or to prevent personnel from falling.

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

Guide blades

6-3-280

Alternative term: Fixed blades

Deflecting plates fitted in air passages of an air turbine to ensure a steady flow of air with minimum losses, and also to direct the air at the correct inlet angle to the rotating blades.

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

Gunmetal

7-3-075

An alloy of copper, tin, lead and zinc, highly resistant to corrosion in the marine environment.

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

Gusset plate

7-2-330

A steel plate, normally rectangular or triangular, used for making or reinforcing the connections between the members of a truss.

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

Gust of wind

7-4-045

A short but considerable increase in a prevailing wind strength.

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

Gutter

7-2-600

A channel along the edge of a road for the purpose of collecting and carrying away rainwater.

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

Gutter (of a roof)

7-2-605

A channel at the edge of a roof to receive rainwater and carry it away.

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

Guy

7-2-160

Alternative term: Guy rope stay (flexible)

A rope of fibre, plastic or steel, or a metal wire used to support a structure which would otherwise be unstable.

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

Hack boat (GB)

8-1-045

A small boat used at a depot as a platform for any minor maintenance duties, such as painting.

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

Half-duplex (circuit)

5-3-320

Alternative term: Semi-duplex

The operation of a circuit designed for duplex operation, but which, on account of the nature of the terminal equipment, can be operated in one direction only at a time.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Half wave dipole

4-1-420

A dipole whose electrical length is half a wavelength.

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

Halide Lamp

2-3-430

A discharge lamp in which light is produced by the radiation from a mixture of a metallic vapour (for example, mercury) and the products of the dissociation of halides (for example, halides of thallium, indium or sodium).

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Hammer

3-2-285

A mass placed at the end of a shaft and designed to produce percussion.

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

Handling capacity

4-3-475

Handling capacity (of a transponder)

The maximum number of interrogating stations to which the transponder can respond simultaneously without material interference.

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

Handrail

7-2-520

A continuous rail that may be held at any point for the safety of personnel.

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

Handy-billy tackle

8-3-165

A light portable rope tackle rigged for hoisting and heaving.

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

Hardener

7-3-340

An additive for synthetic resins which reacts with the resins to cause them to set.

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

Hardening (of concrete)

7-6-030

The process which occurs after concrete has been mixed, in which the crystalline structure is developed, resulting in increased hardness with time.

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

Hardware

5-3-595

Physical equipment, e.g., mechanical, magnetic, electrical or electronic devices.

Reference: ANSI

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

Harmful interference

4-1-075

Any emission, radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radio-navigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio-communication service operating in accordance with the Reference: I.T.U. Regulations.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Harmonic radiation

5-3-260

Spurious radiation at frequencies which are whole multiples of those contained in the frequency band occupied by an emission.

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

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

Hatch

7-2-515

An access opening through a floor or roof protected with a hinged, sliding or lifting cover.

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

Hawsepipe (of a vessel)

8-3-120

A cylindrical or elliptical pipe made of cast steel or iron, situated near the stem of a vessel, through which the anchor cable runs.

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

Hawser

8-3-020

A fibre, plastics or wire rope of large circumference, used for instance for towing, working or mooring a vessel.

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

Hazardous Cargoes

Hazardous Cargoes include:

- Goods classified in the IMDG Code

- Oils, noxious and harmful substances defined in MARPOL

- Radioactive materials listed in the INF Code.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Head

4-1-1055

(Ship's) Head

Alternative term:(Ship's) Heading (defined in Chapter 1-2-045)

The horizontal direction in which a ship is pointed, expressed as an angular measure from a reference direction, usually true North.

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

Heading

1-2-045

Alternative terms: (Ship's) Head, (Ship's) Heading

The horizontal direction in which a ship is pointed, expressed as angular measure from a reference direction, usually true North.

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

Helical antenna

4-1-480

An antenna consisting of a conductor in the form of a helix.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Helideck

7-1-150

An elevated helicopter landing platform of structural steel or aluminium construction.

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

Helipad

7-1-155

A helicopter landing platform, usually of solid construction, on or close to ground level.

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

Hi-fix

4-4-230

A high precision phase comparison position fixing system operating in the region of 2 MHz comprising, on the hyperbolic layout, three transmitting stations (master and two slaves) sited ashore to generate two intersecting patterns of lines of position.

A common radio frequency is employed and the stations operate on a time sharing basis. The effective range is 100-200 miles.

Note: The Hi-fix system can also operate on the two range principle by mounting the master transmitter and the receiver on board ship, as in the Lambda system. Under this arrangement 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)

High-speed launch

8-1-025

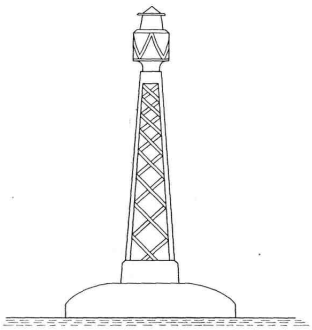
A medium-sized fast boat, commonly used in lighthouse service for patrolling and servicing aids to navigation.

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

High Focal Plane Buoy

2-6-195

A type of lighted buoy in which the light is mounted exceptionally high above the surface of the sea.



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

High Intensity Carbon Arc Lamp

2-3-405

A carbon arc lamp, operating at very high current density, in which the flame makes an appreciable contribution to the light emitted.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

High Pressure Arc Discharge Lamp

2-3-415

An arc lamp in which the discharge takes place in a gas or vapour at a pressure above atmospheric. Almost all the emitted light originates from the arc itself.

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

High Pressure Mercury (Vapour) Lamp

2-3-370

A mercury vapour lamp, with or without a coating of phosphor, in which during operation the partial pressure of the vapour is of the order of 105 newtons per square metre (1 atmosphere) or more.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

High Pressure Sodium (Vapour) Lamp

2-3-360

A sodium vapour lamp in which the partial pressure of the vapour during operation is of the order of 104newtons per square metre (0.1 atmosphere).

Reference: C.I.E.

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

High tensile steel

7-3-025

Alternative term: High yield steel

Steel having a higher tensile strength than mild steel, containing up to 0.3 % carbon, 0.5 % copper, and 1.5 % manganese, or other metals.

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

Hinge

7-2-570

A metal, pinned connection permitting rotational movement, of a door, window, etc...

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

Hinged

7-5-290

Alternative terms: Pinned, Articulated

The description of a structural member which has been secured in such a way as to permit some rotational movement, sufficient to eliminate all bending moment in the member at the joint.

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

Historic Lighthouse

To be considered as HISTORIC LIGHTHOUSE, the station must also satisfy at least 3 of the following criteria:

- Age

- Engineering and technical achievements related to the location and/or the building time

- Architectural interest (design, use of material,...)

- National or local interest (history, culture,...)

- Archaeological importance

(definition retained for the purpose of the lighthouse book)

This definition was set out in 1998 and references to the range of the light should be considered as the maximum range during the history of the lighthouse. In a heritage definition a lighthouse station includes all Aids to Navigation related to the site.

See also Lighthouse (PHL)

Hogging moment

7-5-260

Negative bending moment in a beam causing an upward deflection between the supports.

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

Hoghorn

4-1-585

An antenna element, the essential feature of which is the smooth transition from a waveguide to a cheese with an asymmetrical feed.

Reference: B.S.

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

Hollow flooring block

7-3-120

Hollow concrete or earthenware block used as a component in lightweight concrete floor construction.

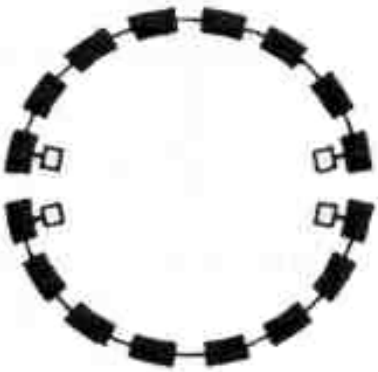
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Hollow truncated cone filament

2-3-215

No English Term

A filament (usually of multi-vee formation) in the form of a hollow truncated cone, 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.

In the latter case, the French term is Grille Tronconique Incomplete or Filament Tronconique Incomplet and the English term is"Bunch filament" (2-3-220).

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

Homing

4-1-1030

The process of approaching a transmitter by maintaining constant some indicated navigational parameter.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Hook

7-6-360

A curved piece of forged steel commonly used as the lower termination of lifting devices to which lifting strops or eyes can be attached.

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

Horizontally polarized wave

4-1-850

A plane polarized wave in which the electric field vector is in a horizontal plane.

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

Horizontal beam width

4-1-405

The beam width measured in a horizontal plane.

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

Horn

3-2-105

Alternative term: Trumpet

A flared tube designed to match the acoustic impedance to the impedance of the atmosphere; it can behave as a resonator and can influence the directivity; the narrow end is called the throat and the large end the mouth.

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

Horn - Antenna

4-1-580

Flare

An elementary antenna consisting of a waveguide in which one or more transverse dimensions increase towards the open end.

Reference: B.S.

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

Hot-dip galvanising

7-3-425

The application of a zinc coating by the immersion of steelwork in molten zinc, to provide a corrosion resistant surface.

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

Hour meter

6-8-185

Alternative term: Run-hour meter, elapsed-time meter

An instrument that indicates the time during which a device or machine has been in operation.

Note: If the device is used with a rotary machine, the term running-hours recorder is also used.

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

HSFG bolt

7-2-345

High strength friction grip bolt

High tensile bolt tightened to a high torque to join steelwork members together purely by friction, and not in shear or bending. The bolt is a loose clearance fit into its hole.

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

Hub (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-165

The fixture for attaching the blades to the rotor shaft.

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

Hub height (of a rotor)

6-3-195

The height of the centre of the rotor above the surface of the terrain.

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

Hue

2-1-440

The attribute of visual sensation which has given rise to colour names, such as blue, green, yellow, red, purple etc.

Note: This attribute is the psychosensorial correlate, or nearly so, of the colorimetric quantity "dominant wavelength".

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Hunting

5-2-380

Of an automatic control system, a periodic self-sustained oscillation of the controlled variable reaching an undesirable value.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Hunting (of an electric machine)

6-4-135

A fluctuation of the angular velocity of the rotating shaft about a given value.

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

Hybrid transformer

5-4-290

Alternative term: Hybrid coil

A differential transformer having effectively three windings and four pairs of terminals so arranged that, provided the impedances connected to two of the pairs of the terminals fulfil certain conditions, the application of a voltage to the third pair of terminals produces no potential difference between the fourth pair of terminals.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Hydrocarbon

6-3-325

One of a group of organic chemical compounds, composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms. Coal and fuel oils are hydrocarbons.

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

Hydrogen

6-3-370

A combustible gas, H2, that can be compressed and stored at high pressure for use as a fuel in a fuel cell.

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

Hydrometer

6-5-220

An instrument by which the relative density of the electrolyte in a cell may be measured for the purpose of determining the state of charge of the cell.

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

Hyperstatic

7-5-475

Alternative term: Indeterminate redundant

A term applied to a structure which is provided with a redundant number of nodes so that bending moments and reactions need to be determined not only from the laws of equilibrium but taking calculated deflection into account.

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

Hysteresis

7-5-435

Effect resulting from the irreversibility of the relation of stress to strain for a body under variation of an applied force.

Note: The loop formed in the stress/strain curve under cyclic variation of the applied force is called the hysteresis loop.

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

Ice floe

7-4-105

Any relatively flat piece of sea ice.

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

Ice ridge

7-4-115

A line or wall of broken ice forced up by pressure.

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

Ice thrust

7-5-130

Any force exerted on a submerged structure due to ice.

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

Idealized system

5-2-170

An imaginary system in which the ultimately controlled variable and the specified command have the relationship which was stipulated.

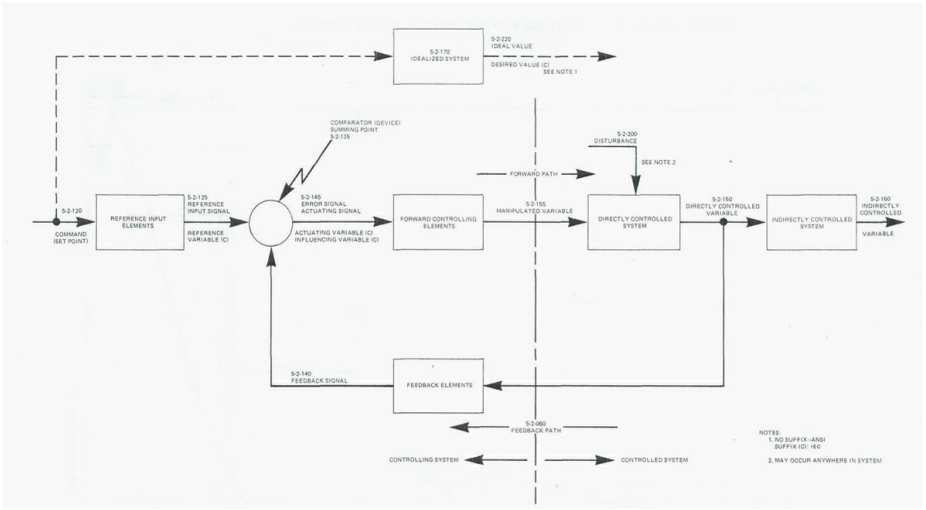


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Note:: It is a basis for performance standards.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Ideal value

5-2-220

Alternative term: Desired value

The value of the ultimately controlled variable of an idealized system.

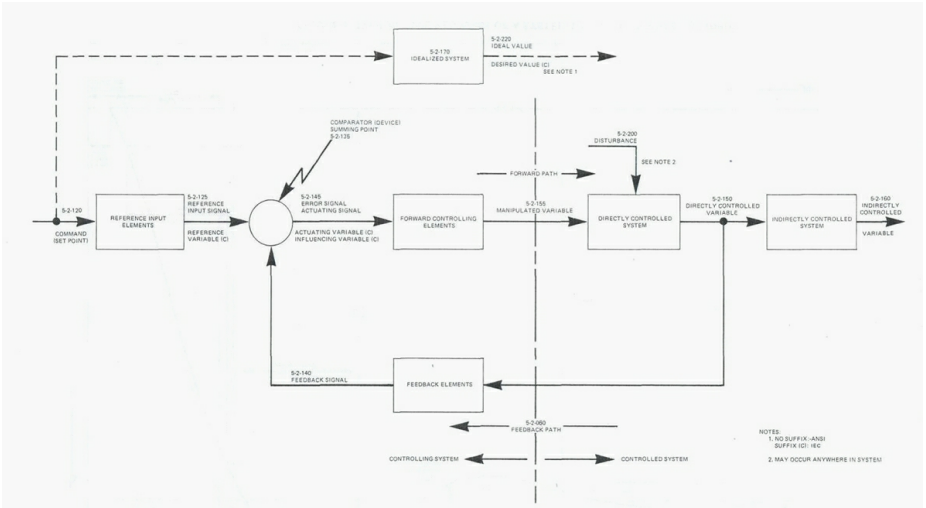


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

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

Identification signal

4-2-020

A letter or group of letters in morse code or some other combination of dots or dashes or both introduced into the transmission to identify the beacon. In some cases two tones are employed.

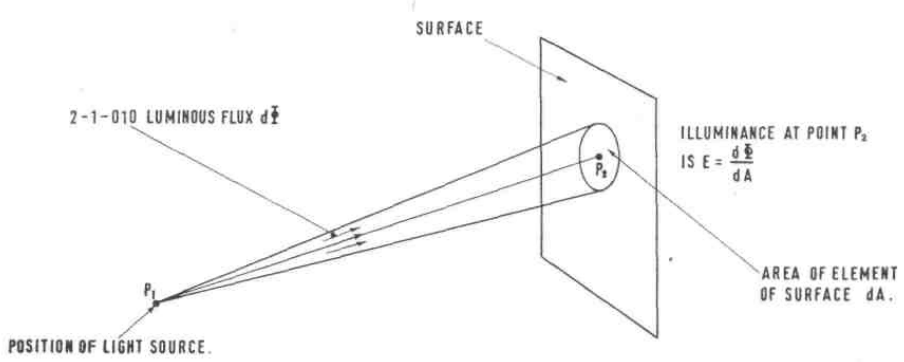
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Illuminance

2-1-055

Illuminance (at a point of a surface)

The quotient of the luminous flux (dF) incident on an infinitesimal element of the surface containing the point under consideration, by the area (dA) of that element.



Symbol: E

Unit: lux (lx)

lumen per square metre (lm/m2)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note 1: If the luminous flux may be considered uniformly distributed over a finite plane surface of area A, the illuminance on this surface is given by

(Equation)

where F is the total luminous flux incident on the surface.

Note 2: The continued use of the former term Illumination with the meaning above is now deprecated as this use conflicts with the general meaning of the term (2-5-010).

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

Illuminant

2-1-450

Radiant energy with a relative spectral distribution defined over the wavelength range that influences object colour perception.

Note: In English, this term is not restricted to this sense, but is a general term used for any kind of light falling on a body or scene, and is also used to refer to the light source itself, including its filters if any.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Illumination Photometer (G.B.)

2-1-570

Alternative term: Illumination Meter (U.S.A.) Footcandle Meter (U.S.A.)

An instrument for the measurement of illuminance.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Image

2-1-115

The representation of any illuminated object, resulting from the convergence or divergence of light rays emanating from that object, when they have been refracted or reflected by optical apparatus.

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

Image frequency

4-1-720

Second-channel frequency

In heterodyne reception, a frequency, other than that to which the receiver is tuned, which is such that the difference between this frequency and that of a local oscillator in the receiver is a frequency lying within the pass band of an intermediate-frequency amplifier in the receiver, in which it produces an unwanted response.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

In-situ concrete

7-6-005

Concrete poured into its permanent position in a structure.

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

Incandescence

2-3-015

The emission of light by matter at a high temperature, resulting from the thermal excitation of atoms or molecules.

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

Incandescence Time (of a lamp)

2-3-275

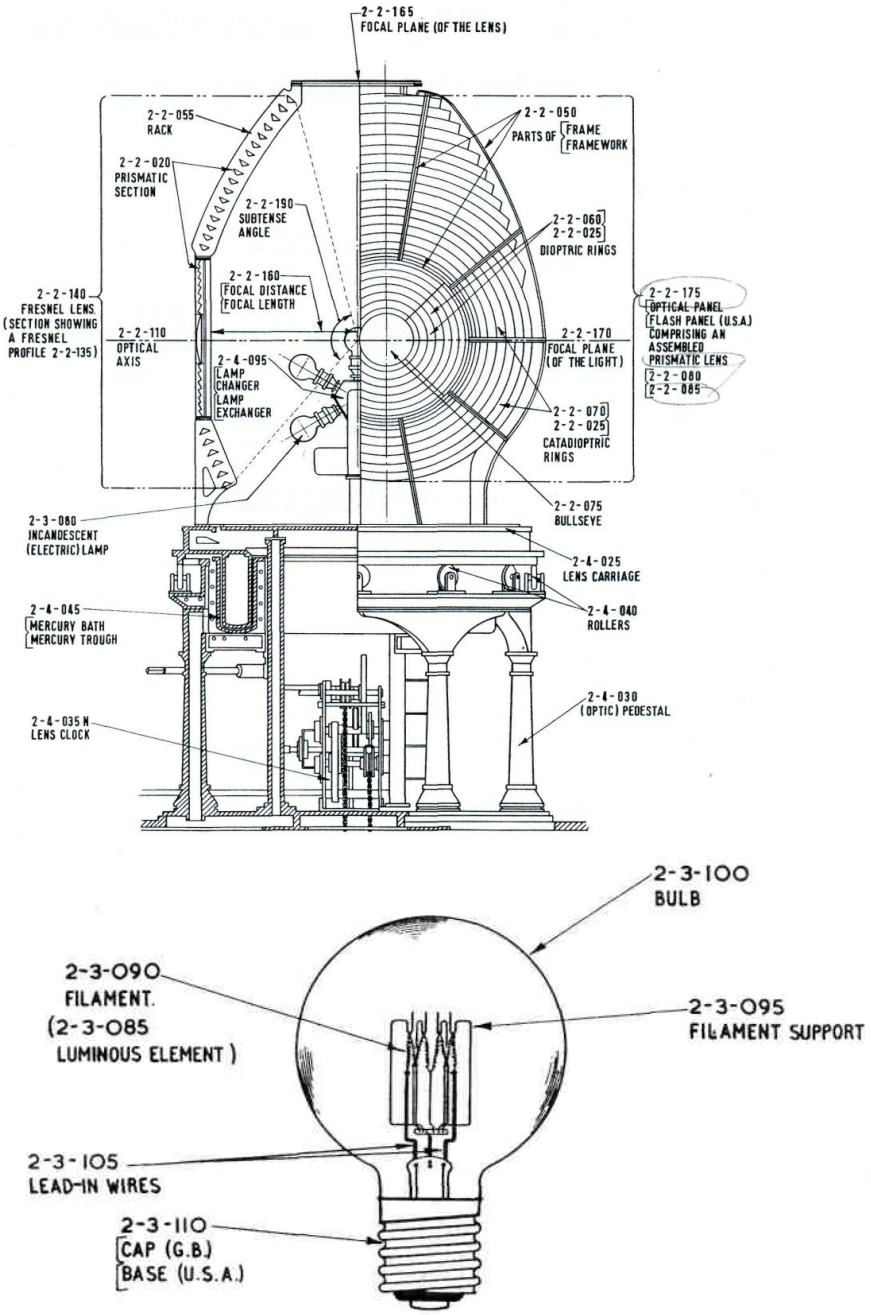
The time elapsing between the commencement of the supply of power to the lamp and the attainment of a specified percentage of the nominal luminous intensity or luminous flux of the lamp at the given power level.

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

Incandescent (Electric) Lamp

2-3-080

A lamp in which light is produced by means of a body heated to incandescence by the passage of an electric current. (Figs. 10 and 22)



Note: According as the luminous element is a filament of carbon or metal, the lamp is called a Carbon Filament Lamp or a Metal Filament Lamp. The latter may be a Straight-Filament Lamp (2-3-175), a Single-Coil Lamp (2-3-180) or a Coiled-Coil Lamp (2-3-185).

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Indirectly controlled variable

5-2-160

A variable which does not originate a feedback signal, but which is related to, and influenced by, the directly controlled variable.

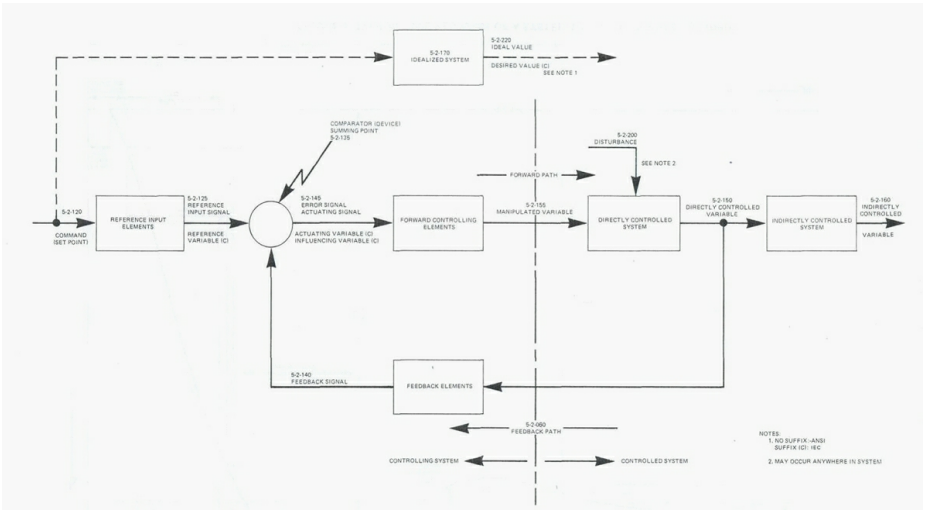


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI

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

Induction coil

6-2-165

(induction) coil

A device for producing high-voltage pulses to the spark plugs of an internal combustion engine.

The pulses are generated in the secondary winding of a transformer as a result of the interruption of direct current in the primary winding.

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

Induction field

4-1-280

That part of the field of an antenna which is associated with a pulsation of energy to and fro between the antenna and the medium.

Note: The induction field extends theoretically over the whole of space, but is negligible compared with the radiation field except in the neighbourhood of the antenna.

Reference: B.S.

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

Induction motor

6-4-250

An asynchronous motor in which the power supply is connected to a winding on either the stator or the rotor, and rotation is caused by induction.

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

Infant-mortality period

5-1-065

Early-failure period.

That possible early period, beginning at some stated time, during which the failure rate is decreasing rapidly.

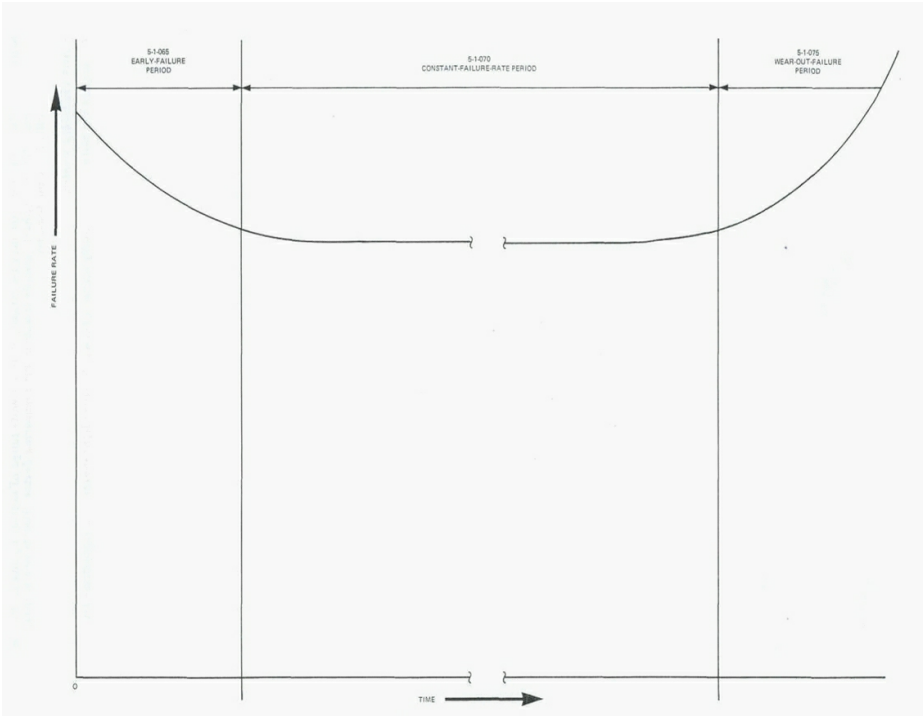


Figure 1 - Failure rate / time pattern.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Information

5-3-340

The meaning assigned to data by known conventions.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Information theory

5-3-010

A branch of mathematics that is concerned with the properties of transmitted messages and the probabilities of transmission failure, distortion, and noise to which they are subjected.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Inherent regulation

5-2-400

The property of a system to reach a steady state after a sustained disturbance without the intervention of a control equipment.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Inhibit

5-3-370

To prevent a device or logic element from producing a specified output.

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

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

Initialize

5-3-570

To set counters, switches, and addresses to zero or other starting values at the beginning of or at prescribed points in a computer routine.

Reference: ANSI

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

Initial Operational Capability (IOC)

Operational status of a GNSS or other radio-navigation system declared by the providing authority, when the system is considered usable, but before validation has been fully completed.

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

Injection

7-6-150

Introduction of a fluid substance into a cavity or a permeable material, under pressure.

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

Injectors

6-2-150

Plugs with valved nozzles through which fuel is forced into the combustion chamber of diesel engines or fuel-injection petrol engines.

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

Injector pump

6-2-155

A high-pressure pump that meters and pumps the fuel injected into the cylinder of a diesel engine or fuel-injection petrol engine.

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

Inland tender (USA)

8-1-015

A vessel designed for servicing aids to navigation in enclosed waters. Some inland tenders have limited ice-breaking capabilities.

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

Inlet chamber

3-2-080

Inlet chamber (in a compressed-air fog signal apparatus)

The enclosed space that the compressed air enters after passing through the sounding valve.

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

Input (process)

5-3-500

The process of transferring data from an external storage to an internal storage.

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

Input channel

5-3-495

A channel for impressing a state on a device or logic element.

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

Input data

5-3-480

The data to be processed.

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

Input device

5-3490

The device or collective set of devices used for bringing data into another device.

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

Input state

5-3-485

The state or sequence of states occurring from a specified input channel.

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

Input variable

5-2-130

For each element of a control system, a physical quantity the variation of which has an influence on the output as a result of functioning of the element.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Inspection cover

8-4-130

A watertight cover to a small opening, for example in a buoy body, through which inspection or adjustment of equipment inside may be made.

Note 1:

The German term Handloch is used for such a small opening.

Note 2:

In the U.S.A, the term pocket cover is used for the cover over the opening to the battery pocket.

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

Installation error

4-2-270

The algebraic total of the instrumental and site errors which frequently cannot be separately distinguished.

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

Installed capacity

6-8-075

The sum of the rated power outputs that are available from a set of sources of the same kind.

Note: In French the term puissance installee refers also to the total load that can be connected to a source.

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

Instantaneous" automatic gain control

4-3-315

Instantaneous" automatic gain control (I.A.G.C.)

In radar, a quick acting automatic gain control which does not respond to single echoes, but which responds to variations of mean clutter level, so that clutter is reduced. Return to high sensitivity is also accomplished quickly for reception of weak signals.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Instantaneous frequency

5-3-285

Of an oscillation (not necessarily sinusoidal), the rate of change of phase, expressed in radians per second, divided by 2n.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Instantaneous sound power per unit area

3-1-095

Instantaneous sound energy flux per unit area

The quotient of the instantaneous sound power transmitted across a surface element and the area of the surface element.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Instantaneous value

1-1-310

The value of a variable quantity at a given instant.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Instantaneous value (2)

5-2-215

The value of a variable quantity at the instant under consideration.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Instruction(s) (as to a vessel's navigation or movements)

When a VTS is authorized to issue instructions to vessels, these instructions should be result-oriented only.

The details of execution, such as course to be steered or engine manoeuvres to be executed should be left to the discretion of the master or pilot on board the vessel.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Instrumental error

4-2-260

In the reception of a single plane wave, an error due to the properties of the direction finder.

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

Insulated cable

6-6-055

(insulated) cable

An assembly of one or more conductors, either solid or stranded, each covered with a layer of insulating material throughout its length, the whole assembly being provided with a common protective covering.

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

Insulating material

6-6-100

Alternative term: Insulant

A substance or body the conductivity of which is very small, theoretically zero.

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

Insulation (of a cable)

6-6-105

Material used for insulating conductors from one another and sometimes from the protective covering.

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

Insulator

6-6-095

A device used to insulate and sometimes to support a conductor or apparatus.

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

Integral action

5-2-295

Control action in which the output is proportional to the time integral of the input, i.e. the rate of change of output is proportional to the input.

Reference: ANSI

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

Integrated navigation system

A system in which the information from two or more navigation aids is combined in a symbiotic manner to provide an output that is superior to any one of the component aids.

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

Integrating Photometer

2-1-550

Apparatus which enables luminous flux to be determined by a single comparison.

Note 1: The most commonly used form of integrating photometer is the Ulbricht sphere with associated photometric equipment.

Reference: C.I.E.

Note 2: In Britain, the term Photometric Integrator is also sometimes employed with the same meaning.

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

Integrity

The ability to provide users with warnings within a specified time when a system should not be used for navigation.

- Integrity monitoring. The process of determining whether the system performance (or individual observations) allow use for navigation purposes. Overall GNSS system integrity is described by three parameters the threshold value or alert limit, the time to alarm and the integrity risk. The output of integrity monitoring is that individual (erroneous) observations or the ooutput of the GNSS as a whole cannot be used for navigation.

– Internal integrity monitoring is performed aboard a craft.

– External integrity monitoring is provided by external stations.

- Integrity risk. The probability that a user will experience a position error larger than the threshold value without an alarm being raised within the specified time to alarm at any instant of time at any location in the coverage area.

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

Intensity modulation

4-1-1065

A presentation employed in certain types of cathode ray tube displays by which the luminance of the trace is a function of the amplitude of the applied signal.

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

Inter-trace display

4-3-115

InterScan

A technique for presenting additional information, in the form of alpha-numerics, markers, cursors, etc., on a radar display, by using the intervals between the normal radar presentation scans.

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

Interference

1-1-345

Phenomenon which is produced by overlapping of waves. Depending on the frequency, the phase and the direction of propagation, this may result in an increase, a decrease or extinction of the energy.

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

Interlocking equisignal system

4-4-395

A system of radio navigation by a comparison method in which two alternating transmissions are used which produce, in the region of the required track, signals which are operationally complementary.

On the defined track the resultant composite signal has a constant intensity.

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

Intermediate frequency

4-1-705

Acronym: I.F.

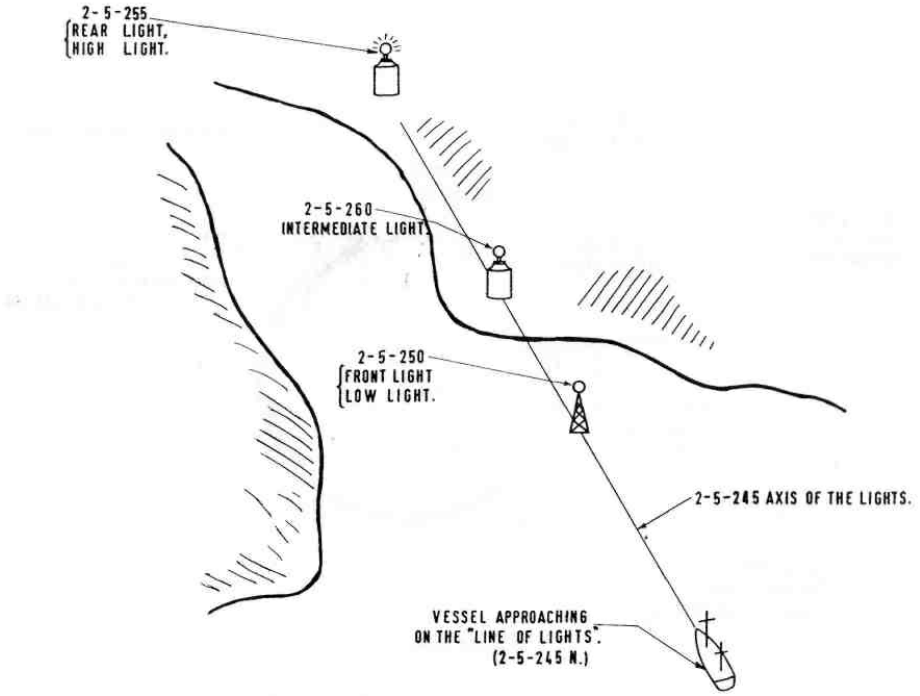
In superheterodyne reception, the frequency which is derived by mixing the signal-carrying frequency with the local oscillator frequency. If there be more than one such mixing process the successive intermediate frequencies are known as the first, second, etc. intermediate frequency.

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

Intermediate Light(s)

2-5-260

A light or lights which, of three or more lights forming a leading line, is situated between the front and rear lights. (Fig.47)



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

Intermittent duty

6-4-115

Duty in which the load may be constant or variable but in which the on-load periods alternate with intervals of rest, either regularly or irregularly.

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

Intermodulation products

5-3-270

Spurious radiation at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between the oscillation and the carrier, characteristic or harmonic frequencies of an emission, or the oscillations which appear when this carrier or characteristic oscillations are produced, and oscillations of the same nature of the same or several other emissions originating from the same or different transmitting systems.

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

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

Internal Absorptance

2-1-210

Internal Absorptance (of a homogeneous non-diffusing plate)

The ratio of the luminous flux absorbed between the entry and exit surfaces of the plate, to the flux which leaves the entry surface.

Symbol: ai ai + Ti = 1

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Internal combustion engine

6-2-000

An engine in which the combustion of a fuel or fuel-air mixture takes place in an enclosed chamber, producing the power stroke directly, and in which the products of combustion form the working medium. Petrol, diesel and gas engines are internal combustion engines.

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

Internal Transmittance

2-1-190

Internal Transmittance (of a homogeneous non-diffusing plate)

The ratio of the luminous flux (F2) reaching the exit surface of the plate to the flux (F1) which leaves the entry surface.

Symbol: Ti

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF)

A realisation of the International Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS) - a world spatial reference system with its origin at the centre of the Earth. Numbers following the designation ITRF specify the last year from which data was used in the datum definition e.g. ITRF 97. A GNSS or other radio-navigation system may be referenced to a specific ITRF designation so that it can be precisely related to the physical world.

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

Interrogating signal

4-3-435

The signal emitted by an interrogator to trigger a transponder.

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

Interrogator

4-3-430

A transmitter used for exciting a transponder.

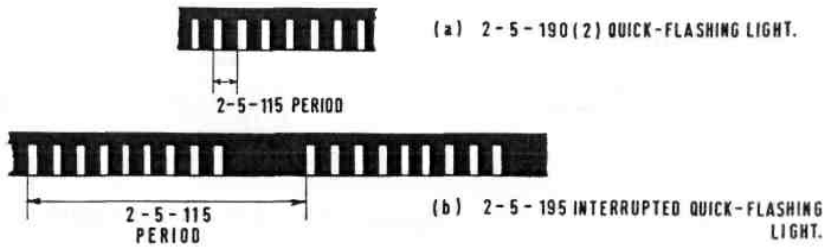
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Interrupted Quick-Flashing Light

2-5-195

Quick-flashing light (in sense 1 of 2-5-190) in which the rapid alternations are interrupted at regular intervals by eclipses of long duration. (Fig.43b)

Reference: N.L.



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

Intervention

Any action which has a physical effect on the fabric of a building or artefact.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

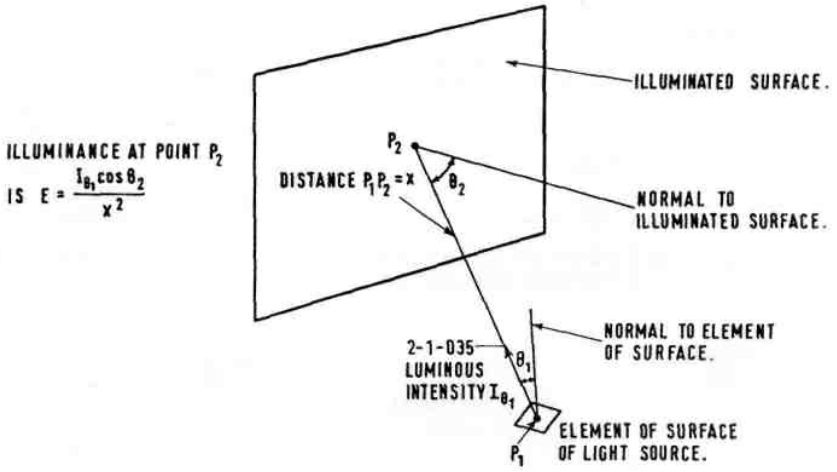
Inverse Square Law

2-1-065

A formula relating the illuminance (E) produced on a plane surface element at a given distance (x) from a light source to the luminous intensity (I?1) of the source in the direction of the element. If the normal to the element makes an angle ?2 with the direction of the incident light, the law may be expressed as

(Equation)

In this form, the cosine law of illuminance is also expressed.



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

Inverter

6-7-070

A device that converts direct current into alternating current.

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

Ionosphere

4-1-965

The part of the earth's outer atmosphere where free electrons, arising from ionization, are normally present in quantities sufficient to modify the propagation characteristics of radio waves traversing it.

Note: For purposes of reference, the ionosphere is divided into three regions whose boundaries are approximately spherical and concentric with the surface of the earth.

Reference: B.S.

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

Ionospheric path error

4-2-300

Alternative terms: Ionospheric error, Skywave error

The total systematic and random error resulting from the reception of a navigational signal after ionospheric refraction. It may be due to (1) Variations in the transmission path (2) Non-uniform height of the ionosphere (3) Non-uniform propagation within the ionosphere (4) Horizontal components of refraction (5) Back scatter (6) Forward scatter.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Ionospheric wave

4-1-990

Alternative term: Skywave

A wave that is propagated by way of the ionosphere.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Ipot

5-4-240

Alternative term: Variac(R) (U.S.A.)

A precision type toroidally wound auto-transformer provided with one or more adjustable sliders.

Note: IPOT is an acronym for inductive potential divider.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Iron

7-3-000

A very common metal, found naturally as iron oxide. It is little used now in its pure form, but is the principle constituent of cast iron and steel.

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

Irradiance

1-1-140

Irradiance (at a point of a surface)

The quotient of the radiant flux (dOe) incident on an element of the surface containing the point, by the area (dA) of that element.

Symbol Ee

Unit watt per square metre (W/m2)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: If the radiant flux Fe may be considered uniformly distributed over a finite plane surface of area A, the irradiance on this surface is given by ?? where Fe is the total radiant flux incident on the surface.

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

Island station

7-1-020

An aid to navigation station founded on or close to the coast of a small or sparsely populated island.

Note: The term island light is used for an island station having a light as its principal aid to navigation.

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

Isocandela Curve (G.B.)

2-1-110

Isocandela Line (U.S.A.)

A curve traced on an imaginary sphere with the source at its centre and joining all the points corresponding to those directions in which the luminous intensity is the same, or a plane projection of this curve.

Reference: C.I.E.

Note: This type of diagram is sometimes used instead of the curve of luminous intensity distribution.

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

Isolated danger

1-2-200

A danger to shipping on the open sea or in an area otherwise free of dangers.

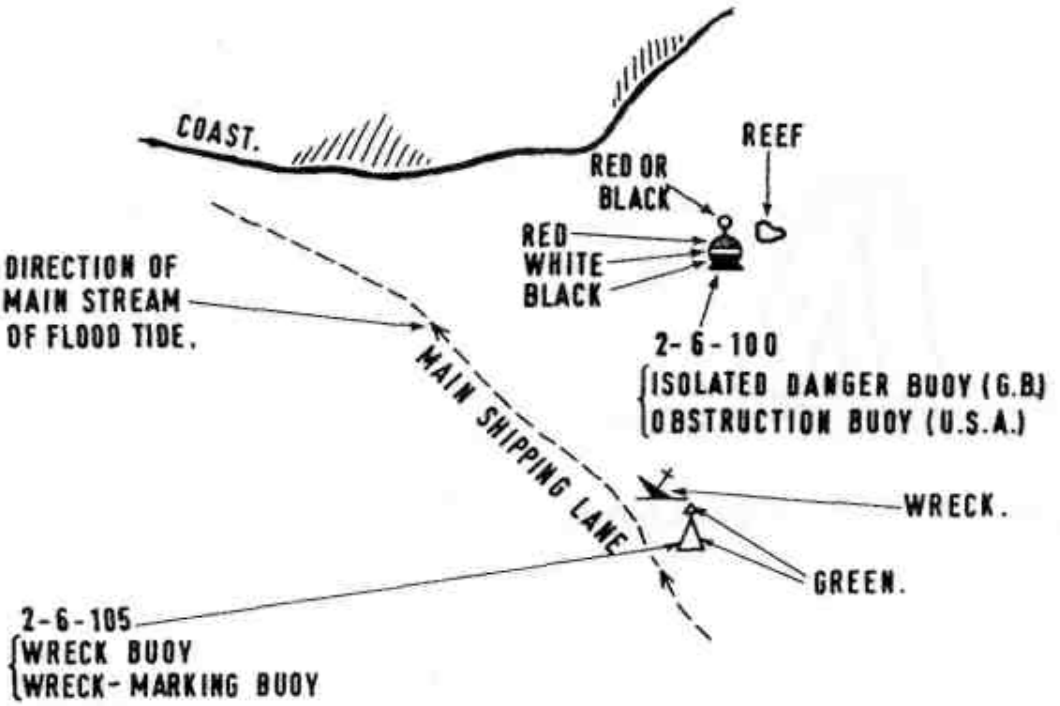
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Isolated Danger Mark (or Buoy) (G.B.)

2-6-100

Alternative term: Obstruction Mark (or Buoy) (U.S.A.)

A mark (or buoy) used alone to indicate a dangerous reef or shoal. The mark (or buoy) may be passed on either hand.



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

Isolated neutral system

6-6-050

A system in which the neutral conductor has no connection to earth.

Note: Nevertheless a very high impedance connection may exist through indicating or protective devices.

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

Isolating transformer

6-7-025

A transformer used to transmit alternating current supply without bringing the primary and secondary circuits to a common mean potential.

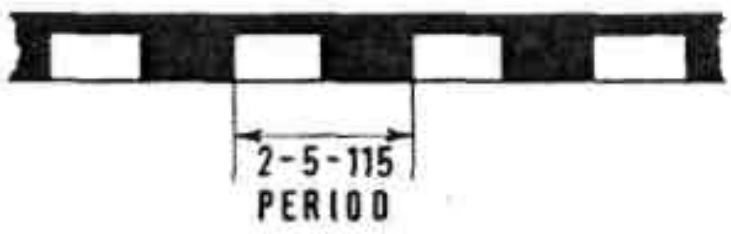
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Isophase Light

2-5-165

Alternative term: Equal-Interval Light

A rhythmic light for which the alternations of light and darkness are of equal duration.



Reference: C.I.E.

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

Isostatic

7-5-470

Alternative term: Determinate simple

A term applied to a structure which is provided with the minimum required number of nodes so that bending moments, forces, and reactions can be determined by the laws of equilibrium alone.

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

Isotropic or absolute gain of an antenna

4-1-110

The gain of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space.

Symbol: Gis

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Isotropic radiator

4-1-340

Unipole (U.S.A.)

An antenna which radiates or receives uniformly in all directions.

Note: This is a hypothetical concept used as a standard in connection with the gain function.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Jack

7-6-395

A device used for exerting a force, operating either by a screw action or using a hydraulic ram.

Note: In French a distinction is made between cric, a screw jack, and verin, a hydraulic jack.

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

Jack-up platform

7-6-275

A working platform which may be towed to a desired position, where supports are extended to the seabed in order to support and raise the platform above the water.

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

Jamb

7-2-540

The vertical face on the inside of a wall opening.

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

Jetting

7-6-235

A method of sinking piles or caissons into a soil (usually granular) by means of a high pressure jet of water or air.

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

Jetty

7-1-035

A structure, generally in sheltered waters, extending into the water from a shore or bank, to provide landing facilities and possibly also berthing for vessels.

Note: See 7-1-040 Note:

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

Jib

3-2-260

A balanced iron or steel arm arranged so that it can be lowered for charging and raised to the firing position.

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

Jib (2)

7-6-355

The lifting arm of a crane or derrick.

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

Jitter

4-1-195

Small rapid variations in a waveform due to mechanical disturbances or to changes in the supply voltages, in the characteristics of components, or in faulty adjustment etc.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Joint (of concrete)

7-6-130

An intentional separation between parts of a concrete construction.

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

Joist

7-2-190

A horizontal crossbeam which supports a floor.

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

Junction

1-2-150

The point at which two channels meet, 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)

Junction box

6-6-150

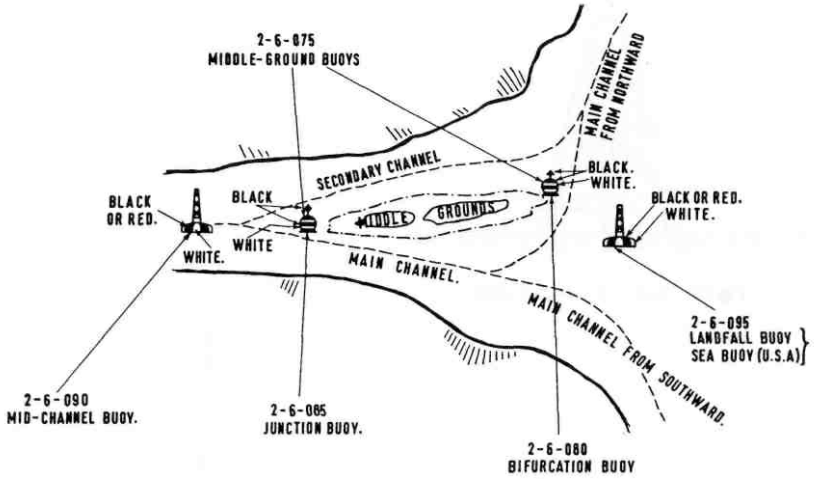
A protected or enclosed device which is used for making one or more junctions.

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

Junction Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-085

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 two channels meet. 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)

Kenter shackle

8-5-135

Alternative term: Detachable link

A stud link in three parts that can be opened by removing a diagonal pin that runs through the stud and the other two parts of the shackle. Used for connecting chains or replacing faulty links.

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

Kentledge

7-6-390

Loading consisting of any convenient material used to stabilise a crane, or for testing piles or other structures, etc.

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

Kerb

7-2-415

Alternative term: Curb

An upstand of stone or concrete at the edge of a road or footpath.

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

Keyer (U.S.A.)

4-2-435

A device which changes the output of a transmitter from one value of amplitude or frequency to another in accordance with the intelligence to be transmitted.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Keying

5-3-055

The forming of signals (such as those employed in a telegraph transmission) by the modulation of a direct current or other carrier between discrete values of some characteristic.

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

Keying relay

4-2-440

The relay, operated by the coder, which is directly connected to the transmitter and keys the transmission.

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

KeySender

5-4-260 (Key) Sender

In automatic telephony, a device which accepts and stores groups of coded pulses and which thereafter controls the setting up of a call. For a key sender, the pulses are produced by the depression of digit keys.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Key click

4-1-770

An unwanted disturbance in a receiving system caused by out-of-band radiation of a radio telegraph transmitter.

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

Kink

8-5-160

A sharp bend in a chain.

Note:

A twisted chain with kinks that make handling difficult is called a foul chain.

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

Knocking (in a petrol engine)

6-2-215

Alternative term: Detonation

The spontaneous combustion of part of the fuel-air mixture in the combustion-chamber. This effect produces a knocking noise.

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

Ladder cage

7-2-495

Several ladder hoops connected to a ladder at a regular spacing and stiffened by vertical members to form a cage to protect a length of ladder.

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

Ladder hoop

7-2-490

Safety attachment to a ladder to prevent personnel falling away from the ladder.

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

Lag

5-2-350

Any difference in time of an output signal with respect to the causal input signal.

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

Lamp

2-3-010

A source made in order to produce light.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Lampholder

2-3-145

Alternative term: Socket

A device into which the cap of a lamp is inserted, for holding it in position and usually connecting it with the electric supply.

Note 1: In English, when the context is clear, the abbreviation Holder is commonly used.

Note 2: See Note: to 2-3-110.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

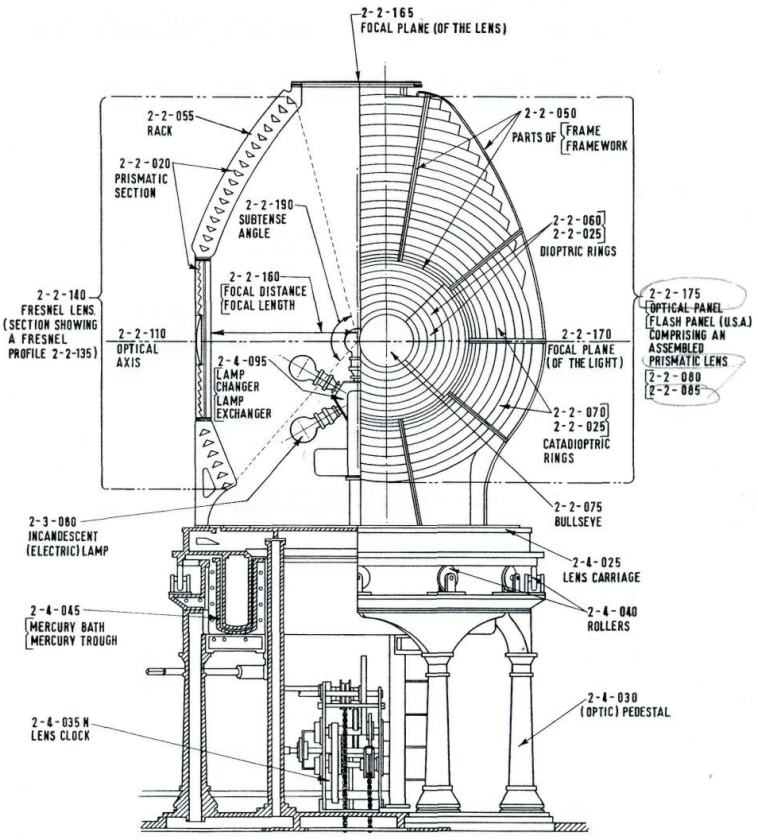
Lamp Changer

2-4-095

Alternative term: Lamp Exchanger (G.B.)

A mechanism, usually operated automatically, which replaces one lamp by another in service in a light.

Most usually this is done when the first lamp has failed in service.



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

Landfall Light

2-5-050

The first light to be seen by an observer approaching the coast from the open sea.

It is so situated and has luminous range and geographical range so great that it can be identified at a great distance.

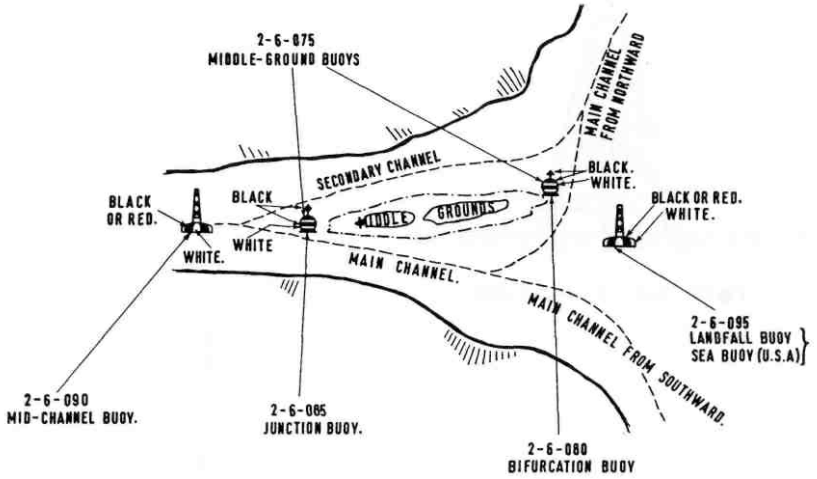
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Landfall Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-095

The first mark (or buoy) seen by an observer approaching the land from the open sea.

It usually serves to indicate the seaward approach to a harbour, river or estuary.



Note: In the U.S.A. this is also sometimes called a Sea-Buoy.

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

Landing

7-1-055

Any area, structure or part of a structure designated for the transfer of personnel or materials between a vessel and the shore or structure.

Note: The French term cale denotes a gently sloping area on which a landing can be made.

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

Landing (of a stairway)

7-2-465

A level area between successive flights of stairs.

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

Landing stage

1-2-285

Platform attached to the land to permit passage of passengers and freight traffic to and from a ship. In some cases the outer end of the landing stage is floating on a pontoon.

Note: In German the term Anleger is also used for a landing stage.

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

Landing stage (2)

7-1-060

A small platform attached to the land, used to facilitate the transference of personnel and materials between a vessel and land.

Note: The French term estacade applies to a small platform intended to assist in handling a vessel.

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

Landmark

2-6-015

A navigation mark situated on land.

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

Land drain

7-2-620

A drain specifically for removing water from the adjacent soil or ground, constructed of perforated or porous pipes, or a trench partially filled with coarse aggregate.

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

Land light

7-1-015

A land station having a light as its principal aid to navigation.

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

Lane

4-4-040

In any CW phase comparison system, the distance between successive equiphase lines, taken as 0 degrees -360 degrees , in a system of hyperbolic or circular co-ordinates.

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

Lane count

4-4-045

An automatic method of counting and totalizing the number of hyperbolic or circular lanes traversed by a moving vessel.

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

Lantern

7-2-655

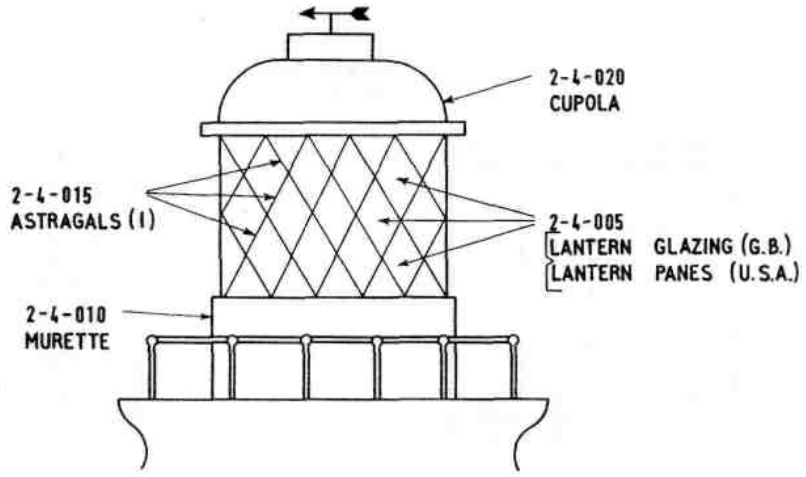
The glazed enclosure, usually of cylindrical or polygonal shape, at the top of a lighthouse, light vessel or buoy, which surrounds and protects the optical apparatus.

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

Lantern (2)

2-4-000

The glazed enclosure, usually of cylindrical or polygonal shape, at the top of a lighthouse, light vessel or buoy, which surrounds and protects the optical apparatus.



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

Lantern deck

7-1-145

Alternative term: Lantern level

The level in a lighthouse at which the lantern is installed, and by which access may be gained to the optical system and to the inside and outside of the lantern glazing.

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

Lantern gallery

8-2-045

A platform extending around a lantern, to provide access to the outside of the glazing for cleaning or repairs.

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

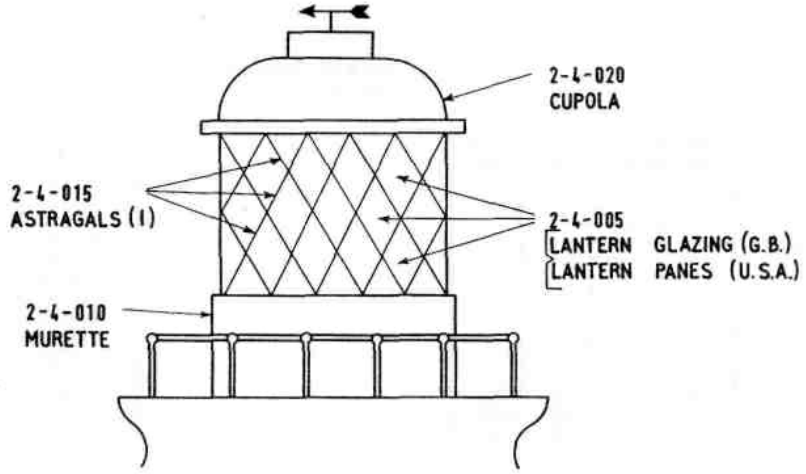
Lantern Glazing (G.B.) (2)

2-4-005

(Lantern) Glazing (G.B.)

Alternative term: (Lantern) Panes (U.S.A.)

A general term for the glass parts of a lantern.



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

Lantern glazing (GB)

8-2-035

A general term for the glass parts of a lantern.

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

Lantern handhold

7-2-685

U or D shaped handhold made from metal rod, fixed to an astragal to provide additional security for personnel when using a ladder outside the lantern.

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

Lantern tower

8-2-050

A lattice structure, tube or mast used in a light vessel or light float or at a shore-based light, to carry the lantern.

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

Lap (of reinforcement)

7-6-125

The distance by which one reinforcing bar overlaps another.

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

Large navigation(al) buoy

8-4-030

Lanby

LNB (USA)

A buoy, commonly a discus buoy, designed to carry a light, usually of high luminous intensity and at a height in excess of 10 metres above the water level, as an aid to navigation. The principal dimension of the buoy in the water plane is more than 8 metres and usually more than 10 metres. Such buoys may also carry radio equipment and power generation equipment such as diesel-alternator sets.

Note 1 :

The term "Lanby" is derived from Large Automatic Navigation Buoy.

Note 2 :

The term superbuoy is applied to buoys of similarly large dimensions that are not principally used as aids to navigation, such as super mooring buoys and the largest ODAS buoys. Hydrographic authorities may incude Lanbys in the general class of superbuoy for the purpose of symbolic notation on charts.

Note 3 :

Another form of large navigational buoy is the semi-submersible buoy, usually in the shape of a platform, partially submerged and anchored to the sea-bed by tensioned chains.

Note 4 :

The French term bouee-phare is sometimes used but it is not recommended.

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

Lashing

8-3-180

A device of rope or wire rope for securing a body to prevent motion in seaway. Lashings are usually adjustable.

Note :

In Great Britain, devices for securing buoys or boats, consisting of bands or chains, are called gripes.

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

Latching relay

5-4-185

A relay which locks mechanically when operated and remains operated although the control current is removed. A separate operation is required to release the relay.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Latency

The time lag between the navigation observations and the presented navigation solution.

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

Lateral deviation

4-2-305

The deviation of a ray from the great circle plane containing the point of observation and the transmitter.

Note: Such deviation can occur, for example, as a result of reflection from a tilted ionospheric layer, by reflection from a mountain or cliff or by coastal refraction.

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

Lateral deviation error

4-2-310

The consequent error in bearing at the point of observation, due to lateral deviation (4-2-305).

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

Lateral system of marking

1-1-035

Lateral system of marking (or buoyage)

An agreed system of visual aids to navigation generally used to indicate the course of a navigable waterway.

Note: The sides of the navigable waterway are indicated by aids to navigation of defined shape, colour or light characteristic in relation to the direction taken by the mariner from seaward or to the direction determined by the competent authority.

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

Lathing

7-2-445

A base material to provide a key for plaster. Formerly of thin softwood strips, now more commonly formed from expanded metal.

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

Lattice

4-4-030

In navigational systems, the system of lines overprinted on a navigational chart for the purpose of position fixing.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Lattice (2)

7-2-145

Structural component built from longitudinal members joined together by bracing, including ties and struts.

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

Lead

7-3-055

A dense soft metal, with a very low melting point, commonly used in the past for plumbing and roofing.

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

Lead-acid cell

6-5-055

A secondary cell in which the electrolyte is dilute sulphuric acid, and the electrodes are made from lead or lead alloys or compounds.

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

Lead-in

4-2-430

A conductor connecting an antenna to associated terminal apparatus.

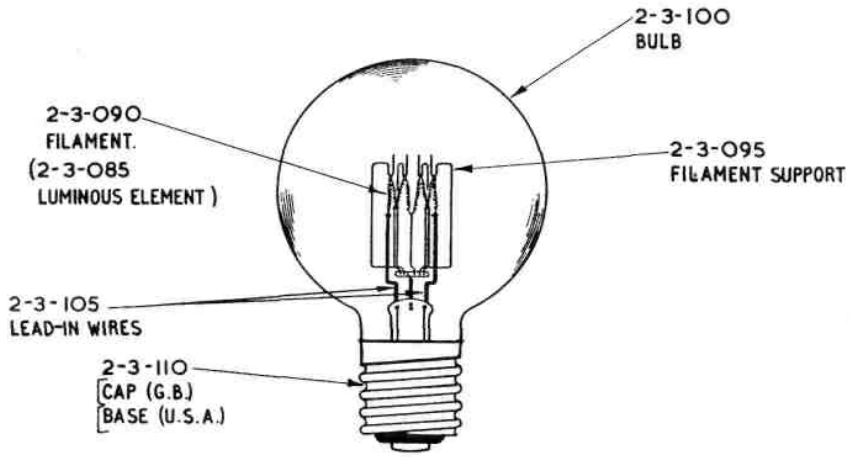
Reference: B.S.

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

Lead-in Wire

2-3-105

A metal conductor which carries the current from the cap of a lamp to the luminous element or to the electrodes.



Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Lead-sheathed cable

6-6-140

A cable with a protective covering of lead or lead alloy.

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

Leaders

7-6-205

Alternative term: Leads

The guides provided in a pile frame for locating the drop hammer of a pile driver.

Leading edge

6-3-140

That part of a blade at which the air-flow is incident.

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

Leading Lights (G.B.)

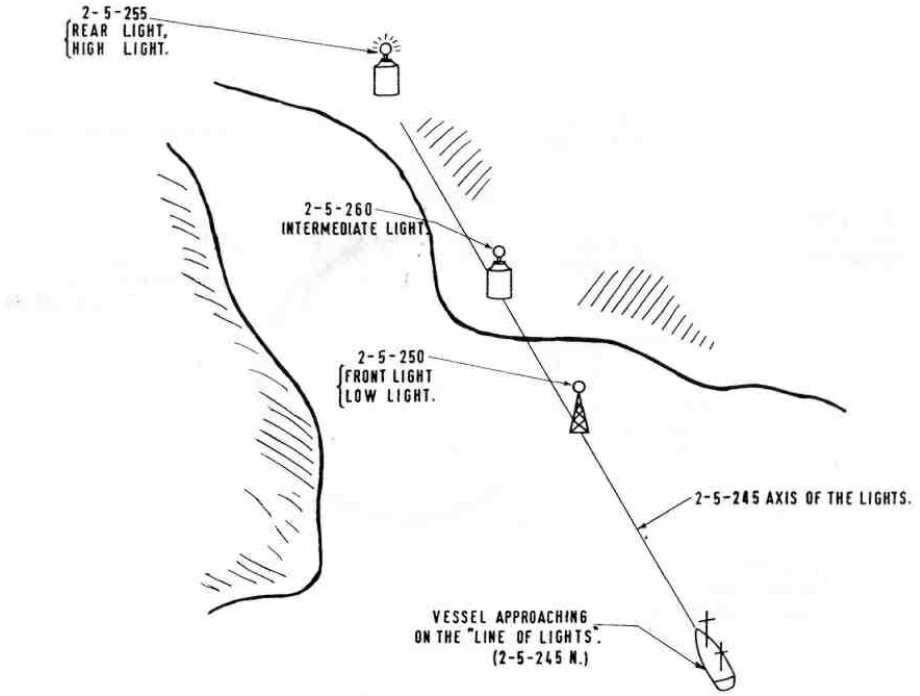
2-5-245

Alternative term: Range Lights (U.S.A.)

Two or more lights associated to form one or more leading lines (or ranges).

A leading line defined by two such leading lights is called the axis of the lights. (Fig.47)

Note: In Britain, the axis of the lights is often called the Line of Lights. In German it is called Richtfeuerlinie.



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

Leading line

1-2-065

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

Straight line used for navigation produced by the alignment of marks (leading marks) or lights (leading lights) or by the use of radio transmitters.

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

Leading Marks (G.B.)

2-6-115

Alternative term: Range Marks (U.S.A.)

Navigation marks used as components of a leading-line or range.

Note: The German term Richtbaken applies only to unlighted leading marks. Where lights are used, the term Richtfeuer (2-5-245) applies.

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

Leakage power

4-3-375

Leakage power (U.S.A.)

The radio frequency power transmitted through a fired TR tube.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Leakproof cell

6-5-030

An electrochemical cell constructed to prevent the egress of its contents.

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

Leg (of chain)

8-5-155

Alternative tem: Shot (of chain)

A length of chain between two shackles.

Note:

The term "shot" refers to a standard length of chain.

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

Lens

2-2-010

1. A transparent optically refracting element, usually of glass or plastic, bounded by two rotationally-symmetrical surfaces having a common axis. These surfaces are usually spherical, but may have other rotationally-symmetrical forms. A lens is designed to have a focus (2-1-125).

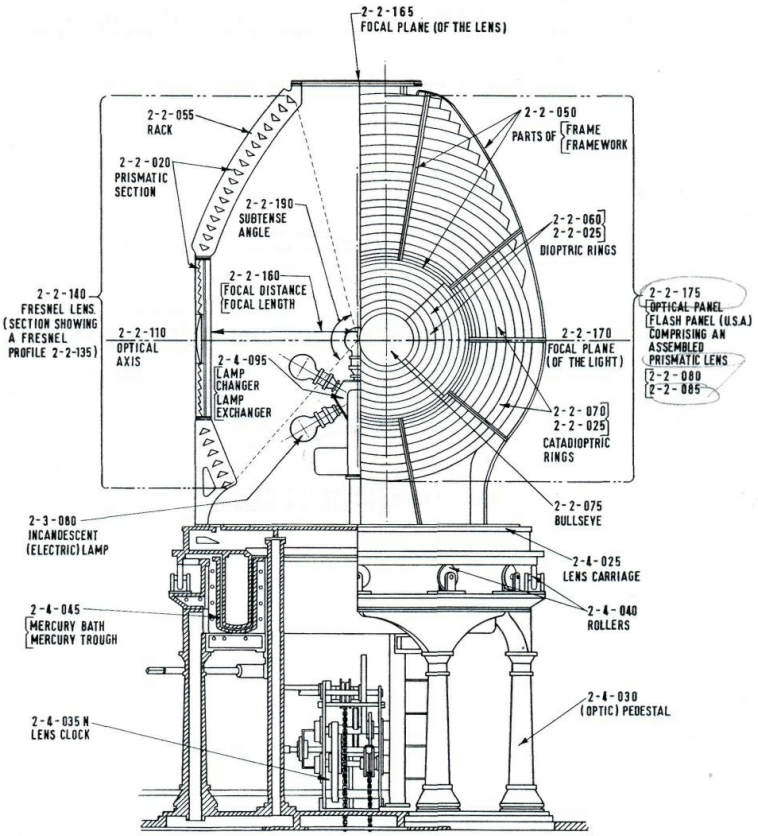
2. Frequently used in a more general sense for an assembly of optical elements which have a common focus. For examples, see 2-2-085, 2-2-090, 2-2-100, 2-2-140, 2-2-150.

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

Lens Carriage

2-4-025

A metal plate or ring arranged horizontally as a support for the optic.



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

Lewis (GB)

8-5-145

Alternative term: Sinker bail (USA)

Lug made of iron or steel, embedded in a sinker, to which a mooring chain is shackled.

Note:

The term "anchor ring" is also loosely used in Great Britain with this meaning.

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

Life (of a lamp)

2-3-440

The time during which a lamp has been operated before becoming useless or considered as such according to certain specifications.

Note: The life of a lamp is generally expressed in hours.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Life Test

2-3-455

A test in which lamps are operated under specified conditions for a specified time or to the end of life and during which photometric measurements may be made at specified intervals.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Lifting eye

7-6-490

A steel ring, forged or cast, fitted to heavy items to enable lifting tackle to be attached.

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

Lifting gear

8-3-000

A general term used for equipment designed for lifting and transporting loads such as cargo, buoys, chains, sinkers, also stores, etc.

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

Lift (of concrete)

7-6-090

The height of a section of reinforced concrete work shuttered at any one time.

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

Light

2-1-000

Attribute of all the perceptions or sensations which are peculiar to the organ of vision and which are produced through the agency of that organ.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

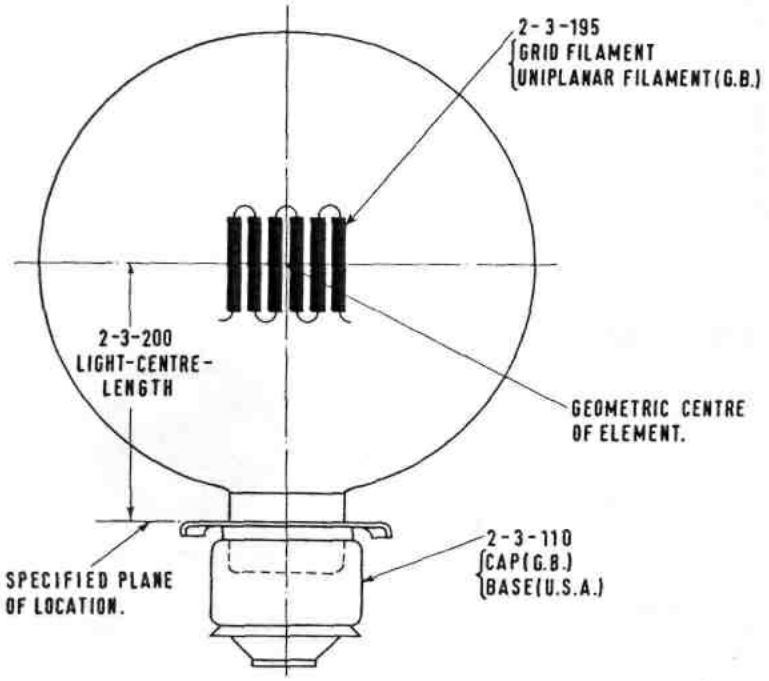
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Light-Centre-Length

2-3-200

Light-Centre-Length (of an incandescent electric lamp or discharge lamp)

The distance between the geometric centre of the luminous element and a specified plane of location on a cap.



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

Lighted Buoy

2-6-170

A buoy fitted with a light.

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

Lighted coastal mark

2-5-055

No English Term

A lighted coastal mark (2-6-020).

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

Lighthouse

7-1-000

A tower, or substantial building or structure, erected at a designated geographical location to carry a signal light and to assist marine navigation.

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

Lighthouse (PHL)

To be considered as a LIGHTHOUSE, the station must satisfy at least 2 of the following criteria:

- The station has been designed to be manned

- The station consist, or originally consisted, of several buildings

- The height of the tower should be greater than 10m above the ground

- The range of the light should be greater than 15 nautical miles

- The light is used for general navigation

(Definition retained for the purpose of the lighthouse book)

This definition is as set out in 1998 and references to the range of the light should be considered as the maximum range during the history of the lighthouse. In a heritage definition a lighthouse station includes all Aids to Navigation related to the site.

See also Historic Lighthouse

Lighthouse service

1-1-000

Organisation, operation and maintenance of aids to navigation.

Note: In France the term Service des Phares et Balises is also in use.

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

Lighthouse tender

8-1-005

Alternative term: Buoy tender

A vessel specially designed to meet the needs of a lighthouse authority for replenishment of fuel and water supplies, relief of personnel of lighthouses and light vessels, towing of light vessels and large navigation buoys, and the repair and replacement of buoys and fixed aids to navigation.

Note :

The term "buoy tender" is used when the vessel is principally engaged in the laying or servicing of buoys.

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

Lighting

2-5-010

1. The process of providing light (2-1-005), either to be.viewed directly or to illuminate objects and their surroundings so that they may be seen.

Note: In the latter case the term Illumination may also be applied.

2. An ensemble of lights.

Note: A distinction is made in German between the process of providing light to be viewed directly (Befeuern) and the process of illuminating objects and their surroundings to be viewed (Beleuchten, equivalent to English "illumination").

Similarly a distinction is made between an ensemble of lights to be viewed directly (Befeuerung) and an ensemble of lights illuminating objects and their surroundings to be viewed (Beleuchtung).

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

Lighting (of a light)

2-5-015

The operation of causing a source to emit light.

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

Lightning conductor

6-8-125

A thick copper or aluminum tape connecting an air termination to a low-resistance earth connection.

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

Lightning conductor (2)

7-2-645

A thick copper or aluminium tape connecting an air termination to a low resistance earth connection.

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

Light (2)

2-1-005 Alternative terms: Visible Radiation (G.B.), Visible Radiant Energy (U.S.A.)

Any radiation capable of causing a visual sensation directly.

Note: The limits of the spectral range of visible radiation are not well-defined and may vary according to the user. The lower limit is generally taken between 380 and 400 nm and the upper limit between 760 and 780 nm.

1 nanometre (nm) = 10-9m = 1 millimicron.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Light (3)

2-5-000

Apparatus emitting light (2-1-005) of distinctive character, for use as a navigational aid by night or, exceptionally, by day.

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

Light (4)

2-5-005

Alternative term: (Light) Beacon, Lighthouse

The assembly consisting of a light (2-5-000) and its support and subsidiary structures, designed to give light (2-1-005) of a distinctive character and to mark a known geographical location, in order to assist navigation.

Note: When the light is of major importance and has one or more resident lighthouse-keepers, the terms Lighthouse and, in French, Phare are usually employed.

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

Light Checking device

5-4-325

No English Term

A device which checks that a rhythmic light is neither fixed nor out.

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

Light controller

2-4-145

No English Term

An automatic apparatus which lights and extinguishes a light as required.

Note 1: Several types of apparatus for this purpose exist. See for examples 2-4-150, 2-4-155, 2-4-160.

Note 2: The French term Economiseur is used for such apparatus when the light is a gas or vapour burner.

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

Light Exposure

2-1-070

The product of an illuminance (E) and its duration (dt).

Symbol: H H = ?E.dt

Unit: lux-second (lx.s)

Note 1: Formerly Quantity of Illumination and, in French, Quantite d'Eclairement.

Note 2: Equivalent definition Surface density of the quantity of light received.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Light float

8-2-020

An unmanned floating mark that is boat-shaped and is fitted with a signal light. It may carry various additional aids to navigation.

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

Light reflection properties

2-1 -165

No English Term

The capacity of a body to reflect light.

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

Light Stimulus

2-1-410

Radiation, physically defined, entering the eye and producing a sensation of light.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Light Valve

2-4 155

Alternative term: Sun Valve

A device, operated by daylight, that automatically lights and extinguishes a gas 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)

Light vessel

8-2-000

Alternative term: Lightship

A vessel anchored at a designated geographical location as an aid to navigation, to mark a hazard or to serve as a landfall mark. It is equipped with a light of high luminous intensity and may carry a fog signal emitter, a racon, a radiobeacon or other aids to navigation as required by the particular station. It may or may not be self-propelled.

A light vessel serves also as a conspicuous navigation mark by day. For this reason the hull and the lantern support tower are usually coloured red. The name of the station is exhibited on either side of the vessel.

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

Light vessel station

8-2-005

The designated geographical location at which a light vessel can serve as an aid to navigation. It is indicated on charts and in other appropriate nautical documents.

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

Limestone

7-3-105

A sedimentary rock, composed mainly of calcite deposits.

Note: In English, limestone used for buildings is identified by the locality from which it originates, e.g. Portland stone, Purbeck stone, Bath stone.

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

Limited signal

4-1-785

A signal that is intentionally or unintentionally limited in amplitude by the dynamic range of the system. Normally the signal is limited intentionally.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Limit state design

7-5-300

Design method to ensure the safety of structural members under working loads, based on limits of load that can cause excessive deflection and cracking.

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

Line

8-3-010

A general term applied to cordage used on vessels, consisting of strands of fibre or synthetic plastics, twisted together to give longitudinal strength.

Note 1 :

In Great Britain, when the circumference of cordage exceeds one inch (25 mm), the preferred term is rope.

Note 2 :

In Germany, the term Trosse is used when the diameter of the cordage exceeds 30 mm.

Note 3 :

In the USA, the term rope is used for fibre cordage only when it is still on the reel.

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

Linearly polarized wave

4-1-845

A transverse electromagnetic wave whose electric field vector at all times lies along a fixed line.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Linear Absorption Coefficient

2-1-215

Linear Absorption Coefficient (of an absorbing medium)

The quotient of the internal absorptance of a path element traversed by the radiation, by the length (dl) of this element.

Symbol: a

Unit: m-1

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Linear detection

5-3-210

Detection in which the output is proportional to the input over the useful range of the device.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Linear detector

4-1-805

Linear rectifier (U.S.A.)

A detector, the output current or voltage of which contains a wave having a form identical with that of the envelope of an impressed signal wave.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Line conductor

6-6-030

One of a set of conductors that is connected to an electric source at a point at which there is the greatest voltage.

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)

Line voltage (of a three-phase alternator)

6-4-210

The resultant potential difference across any two phases of the output of the alternator.

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

Link

5-3-605

In communications, a channel or circuit designed to be connected in tandem with other channels or circuits.

l.E.E.E. (modified)

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

Link (of a chain)

8-5-095

A closed loop of round steel, forming the elementary unit of a chain.

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

Lintel

7-2-535

Alternative term: Lintol

A beam over a wall opening, typically over a door or window, to carry the wall load.

Note: The German term Sturz and the French term linteau can also apply to a brick arch construction used instead of a lintel.

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

Liquidity index

7-4-250

The index that relates the plasticity of a soil to its natural moisture content.

Liquidity index = (natural moisture content - plastic limit) / plasticity index

Note: The complement to unity of the liquidity index is called in French indice de consistance, and in German Konsistenzzahl.

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

Liquid petroleum gas

6-3-340

Acronym: LPG

A fuel such as propane or butane, that can be liquefied at relatively low pressure at ordinary temperatures.

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

Load

6-8-025

1 - All the devices that consume power from a source.

2 - The power delivered by a source, or consumed by the devices connected to a source.

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

Load-bearing stratum

7-4-175

The stratum of the ground which carries the load of a structure.

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

Load (2)

7-5-010

The forces supported by a structure or structural member, including its self-weight.

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

Load factor

6-8-060

The ratio of the total energy delivered by a source in a given interval of time to the energy that would have been delivered if the peak load had been maintained throughout the same interval of time.

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

Load Regulation

5-2-405

(Load) Regulation

The change of controlled variable with change of load.

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

Lobe

4-1-375

1. That portion of the overall radiation pattern of an antenna which is contained within a region bounded by adjacent minima.

2. The radiation within the region as in 1.

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

Local control

5-2-010

The operation of an apparatus from an adjanced control panel and sometimes also the inhibition of control from a distant point.

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

Local generation

6-1-010

The generation of an electric supply at or close to the site where it is required for utilisation.

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

Local oscillator

4-1-710

Local oscillator (L.O.)

Frequency-change oscillator (deprecated)

An oscillator used to derive an intermediate frequency by beating with the signal-carrying frequency in superheterodyne reception.

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

Log (of wood)

7-3-350

A bulky piece of unhewn timber, still covered in bark.

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

Long-Arc Lamp

2-3-425

A discharge lamp in which the distance between the electrodes is large.

Note: This type of lamp (xenon, for example) is generally of extra high pressure. The arc fills the discharge tube and is therefore stabilized.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Long dash

4-2-400

The continuous tone signal transmitted by a direction finder station to enable a distant receiving antenna to be aligned on the transmitter for the purpose of taking a bearing.

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

Lookout

7-1-170

An elevated platform from which the passage of vessels can be observed.

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

Loom

2-1-310

The diffused glow observed from a light below the horizon or hidden by an obstacle, due to atmospheric scattering.

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

Loop alignment error

4-2-315

Inaccurate alignment of the loop antenna system with respect to the datum line. Usually in ships, inaccurate alignment with respect to fore and aft line.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Loop antenna

4-2-385

Frame antenna

A closed circuit designed to be used as an antenna. It consists of one or more turns of wire lying in the same or parallel planes. The frequency of operation or the method of excitation is normally such as to give a substantially uniform current distribution along the conductor.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Loop gain

5-2-340

The absolute magnitude of the loop gain characteristic at a specified frequency.

Reference: ANSI

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

Loop transfer function

5-2-210

For a closed loop system, the function obtained by taking the ratio of the Laplace transform of the return signal to the Laplace transform of its actuating signal.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Lorac

4-4-380

A navigation system in which a position fix is obtained by phase comparison of continuous wave transmissions.

Two widely spaced transmitters are used, the beat note between their frequencies being derived on the vessel.

This is phase compared with a similar beat note, produced at a fixed shore location, and transmitted to the vessel on a different radio frequency, to produce a line of position.

A second line is produced by a similar system.

Note: This is similar to the Raydist system (4-4-270).

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

Loran A

4-4-055

A system operating in the region of 2 MHz and providing a groundwave range of approximately 700-900 miles over sea water.

The time difference is measured by comparing pulse envelopes.

Greater range is obtained with reduced positional accuracy by employing skywave signals at maximum distances of approximately 1400 miles.

The occupied bandwidth is 35 kHz.

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

Loran Base line extension monitor

4-4-115

Base line extension monitor (in Loran)

A Loran C monitor station installed on the base line extension usually on a temporary basis, to assist in the setting up of a Loran C system.

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

Loran C

4-4-060

A system operating on the assigned frequency of 100 kHz and having a groundwave range of nominally 1500 miles over sea water or land.

Very high accuracy is obtained by comparing the phase of the cycles comprising the pulses of the paired stations.

The occupied bandwidth is 20 kHz.

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

Loran chart

4-4-065

A special navigational chart upon which are printed the Loran lines of position.

Two or more different sets of lines of position are included so that fixes may be obtained.

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

Loran Cycle match

4-4-075

Cycle match (in Loran)

The comparison in time difference between corresponding radio frequency carrier cycles contained in the rise times of a master and a slave pulse.

The comparison is refined to a determination of the phase difference between these two cycles.

At present used in Loran C.

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

Loran C (2)

A low-frequency hyperbolic radionavigation system based on measurements of TOA or DTOA of events in pulsed signals

eLoran A development of Loran-C

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

Loran C Phase coding

4-4-100

Phase coding (in Loran C)

The shifting in a fixed sequence of the relative phase of the carrier cycles between certain pulses of a group this facilitates automatic synchronisation in identical sequence within the group of eight pulses that are transmitted at each repetition interval.

It also minimises the effect of unusually long skywave transmissions causing one pulse to interfere with the succeeding pulse in the group received by groundwave.

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

Loran Drift control

4-4-080

Drift control (in Loran)

The equipment control by means of which the local time base oscillator is brought into synchronisation with the transmitted time base.

In Loran C and in most Loran A receivers the final "lock-in" is accomplished automatically.

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

Loran Envelope match

4-4-085

Envelope match (in Loran)

The comparison, in time difference, between the leading edges of the demodulated and filtered pulses from a master and a slave station.

The pulses are superimposed and matched manually or automatically.

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

Loran Fixed slave time delay

4-4-110

Fixed slave time delay (in Loran)

A time delay in the transmission of pulse signals from the slave station to permit the resolution of ambiguity and to provide identification.

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

Loran monitor station

4-4-120

In Loran C, a monitoring receiving station set up to correct the pattern to the lattice and to serve as advisory operational control of the system.

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

Loran Slew control

4-4-090

Slew control (in Loran)

Left-right control (in Loran)

The equipment control by means of which the received pulse signals are placed at the proper operating point on the time base.

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

Loran Specific repetition rate

4-4-095

Specific repetition rate (in Loran)

One of a set of closely spaced repetition rates derived from the basic rate and associated with a specific set of synchronised stations.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Loran stations

4-4-070

The transmitting stations whose positions define the two foci of a family of hyperbolic lines of position.

They are (1) a master station which initiates a continuous train of pulses and (2) a slave station which synchronises a continuous train of pulses with the pulses from the master station.

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

Loran system

4-4-050

A long range pulsed radio aid to navigation whose hyperbolic lines of position are determined by the measurement of the difference in the time of arrival of synchronised pulses which are transmitted from two stations a finite distance apart.

Primary coverage is provided by ground-wave, secondary coverage by skywave.

Loran is derived from Long Range Navigation.

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

Loran Time base

4-4-105

Time base (in Loran)

A timing standard situated at each element of the system which is synchronised to the master station.

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

Loudness

3-1-180

The attribute of intensity of an auditory sensation in terms of which sounds may be ordered on a scale extending from soft to loud.

Note: The unit of loudness is the Sone.

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

Loudness level

3-1-190

Alternative term: Equivalent loudness

The loudness level of a sound is the sound pressure level of a standard pure tone (1000 Hz) which, according to the median value of judgements of normal observers, is assessed as being equally loud with the sound.

Note: The unit of loudness level is the Phon.

Reference: C.E.F.

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

Loudness level contour

3-1-195

Alternative term: Equivalent loudness contour

A contour on a graph, the co-ordinates of which are the frequency and the sound pressure level, joining all points of equal loudness level (equal equivalent loudness).

Reference: C.E.F.

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

Low Pressure Mercury (Vapour) Lamp

2-3-365

A mercury vapour lamp, with or without a coating of phosphor, in which during operation the partial pressure of the vapour does not exceed 100 newtons per square metre (10-3atmosphere).

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Low Pressure Sodium (Vapour) Lamp

2-3-355

A sodium vapour lamp in which the partial pressure of the vapour during operation is not above a few newtons per square metre.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Lubrication system

6-2-190

System designed to lubricate the moving parts of an engine.

Note: It usually consists of a pump that draws oil from a reservoir called the sump and passes it through a filter before distributing it under pressure to the various working surfaces. The oil usually returns to the sump by gravity.

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

Lumen

2-1-020

The SI Unit: of luminous flux. It is the luminous flux emitted within Unit: solid angle (one steradian) by a point source having a uniform luminous intensity of one candela. Definition adopted by the 9th General Conference on Weights and Measures (1948).

Symbol: lm

Reference: C.I.E.

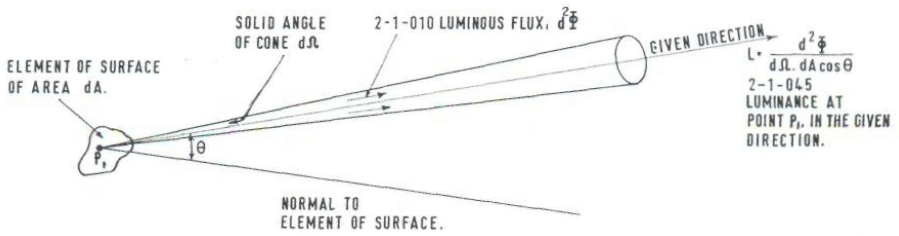
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Luminance

2-1-045

Luminance (in a given direction, at a point on the surface of a source or receptor, or at a point on the path of a beam)

The quotient of the luminous flux (d2F) leaving, arriving at, or passing through an element of surface at this point and propagated in directions defined by an elementary cone containing the given direction, by the product of the solid angle (dO) of the cone and the area (dA cos?) of the orthogonal projection of the element of surface on a plane perpendicular to the given direction.



Symbol: L

Unit: candela per square metre (cd/m2)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note 1: Brightness (G.B.) and, in French, Brillance are obsolescent terms meaning luminance. It is strongly recommended that they should not in future be used in this sense, i.e. referring to a physical quantity. In particular, Brightness should not be used in this sense, in order to avoid confusion with the use of the same word, particularly in the U.S.A., for a psychological effect (2-1-365).

Symbol: B (deprecated)

Note 2: If the luminous intensity produced by a plane luminous surface of finite area A in a particular direction (making an angle ? with the normal to the surface) may be considered uniform over all points of the surface and of value I?, then the luminance L? of the surface in the particular direction is given by

Note 3: For further explanations, see Reference: C.I.E.

Note 4: The luminance of a surface may be that of a primary light source (2-3-000) or that of a secondary light source (2-3-005).

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

Luminescence

2-3-285

Phenomenon of the emission, by matter, of electromagnetic radiation which for certain wavelengths or restricted regions of the spectrum is in excess of that due to the thermal radiation from the material at the same temperature. The radiation is characteristic of the particular material.

Note: In lighting this term is generally restricted to the emission of radiation in the visible or near visible spectrum.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Luminosity

2-1-365

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

The attribute of visual sensation according to which an area appears to emit more or less light.

Note: This attribute is the psychosensorial correlate (or nearly so) of the photometric quantity "luminance".

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

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

Luminous beam

2-1-085

(Luminous) Beam

Alternative term: (Light) Beam

A group of rays emanating from a light source, and in general from an optical device.

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

Luminous Efficacy

2-1-030

Luminous Efficacy (of a source)

The quotient of the luminous flux emitted by the power consumed.

Symbol: ?

Unit: lumen per watt (Im/W)

Note: Formerly Luminous Efficiency

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Luminous Element

2-3-085

The part of a lamp which emits light.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

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

Luminous Exitance

2-1-075

Luminous Exitance (at a point of a surface)

The quotient of the luminous flux (dF), leaving an element of the surface containing the point, by the area (dA) of that element.

Symbol: M

Unit: lumen per square metre (lm/m2)

Note: Formerly Luminous Emittance and, in French, Emittance Lumineuse.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Luminous fan beam

2-1-090

(Luminous) Fan Beam

A beam in which the light is concentrated in and about a single plane, usually horizontal.

The angular spread in the plane of concentration may cover either 360 degrees or a smaller angle.

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

Luminous Flux

2-1-010

The quantity characteristic of radiant flux which expresses its capacity to produce a luminous sensation, evaluated according to the values of spectral luminous efficiency.

Unless otherwise indicated, the luminous flux in question relates to photopic vision, and is connected with the radiant flux in accordance with the formula adopted in 1948 by the Reference: C.I.E.

Symbol: F

Unit: lumen (lm)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

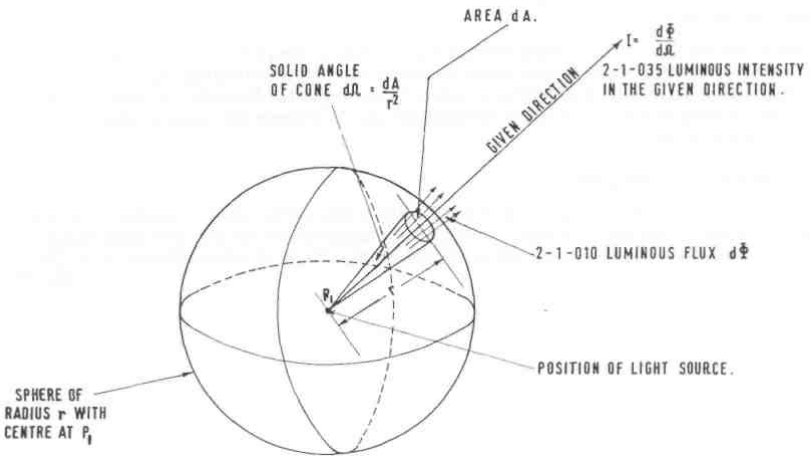
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Luminous Intensity

2-1-035

Luminous Intensity (of a source, in a given direction)

The quotient of the luminous flux (dF) leaving the source, propagated in an element of solid angle containing the given direction, by the element of solid angle (dO).



Symbol: I

Unit: candela(cd)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note 1: If within a cone of finite solid angle O the luminous flux may be considered uniformly distributed, then the luminous intensity is given by

(Equation)

where F is the total luminous flux emitted within the solid angle.

Note 2: The term Candlepower designates a luminous intensity expressed in candelas.

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

Luminous Pencil Beam

2-1-095

(Luminous) Pencil Beam

A beam in which the light is concentrated about a single line of direction.

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

Luminous Range

2-1-250

Luminous Range (of a light)

The maximum distance at which a light can be seen, as determined by the luminous intensity of the light, the atmospheric transmission factor and the threshold of illuminance on the eye of the observer (2-1-390).

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

Luminous ray

2-1-080

(Luminous) Ray

Alternative term: (Light) Ray

The path followed by light, which may be represented either by a straight line in a homogeneous medium, or by a bent or curved line in a non-homogeneous medium.

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

Luneberg lens

4-3-545

Luneberg reflector

A reflector making use of a number of concentric dielectric spheres of varying refractive index, capable of focusing incident energy onto a reflecting surface. The energy is eventually re-radiated along the incident path.

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

Lux

2-1-060

Lumen per Square Metre

The SI Unit: of illuminance. The illuminance produced by a luminous flux of one lumen uniformly distributed over a surface of area one square metre.

Symbol: lx, lm/m2 1 lx = 1 lm/m2

Other metric Unit: phot (ph)

Non-metric units footcandle (fc)

sea-mile candela (s.m.c.)

1 fc = 1 lumen per square foot (lm/ft2)

1 s.m.c. = 1 lumen per square sea-mile

1 lx = 10-4 phot = footcandle

= 3.43 x 106 sea-mile candela

C.I.E.(modified)

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

L antenna

4-1-460

An antenna comprising one or more horizontal parallel conductors insulated at one end and connected to the down lead at the other.

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

Machining

7-6-420

The process of obtaining the desired shape of a metal object by the use of power driven tools, e.g. a lathe, milling machine, etc.

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

Magnetic amplifier

5-4-220

An electrical amplifier in which the amplification is produced by saturable reactors.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Magnetic Declination

1-2-055

Alternative term: (Magnetic) Variation

Angle subtended between the magnetic and the geographic meridians of a place.

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

Magnetic Dip

1-2-060

Alternative term: (Magnetic) Inclination

The angle which a freely swinging magnetic needle makes with the horizontal.

Reference: I.H.B.

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

Magnetic field strength

4-1-295

The magnitude of the magnetic field vector. The term usually refers to the root-mean-square value of the field.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Mains supply

6-1-005

An electric supply obtained from a central generating system provided by a national or regional organisation. The supply is distributed over a large area to many points of utilisation.

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

Maintainability

5-1-020

The probability that a failure will be repaired within a specified time after the failure occurs. This is determined over a given period of time when maintenance of the item is performed in accordance with the prescribed procedures and resources.

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

Maintenance

Routine work necessary to keep the fabric of a building, the moving parts of machinery, grounds, gardens or any other artefact, in good order.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Maintenance-free battery

6-5-095

A battery designed so that the requirement to replenish the electrolyte is minimal, and the need for maintenance is therefore reduced.

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

Main beam

4-1-395

The beam in the main lobe lying within the specified values of field strength relative to the maximum field strength.

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

Main channel

1-2-140

That channel, of a number of alternative channels, which due to natural conditions or by declaration of the responsible authority is used by the majority of important shipping.

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

Main drum (of a winch)

8-3-095

The primary barrel on a winch.

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

Main Electrode

2-3-315

The electrode through which the discharge current passes.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Main Light

2-5-040

The major light of two or more lights situated on the same support or neighbouring supports.

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

Main lobe

4-1-380

The lobe containing the direction of maximum radiation.

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

Making land

1-2-020

Shipping manoeuvres made in order to approach the coast.

Note: The English term landfall means only the first sighting of land when approaching from seaward.

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

Management

Activities appropriate for maintaining the feature or area in good condition.

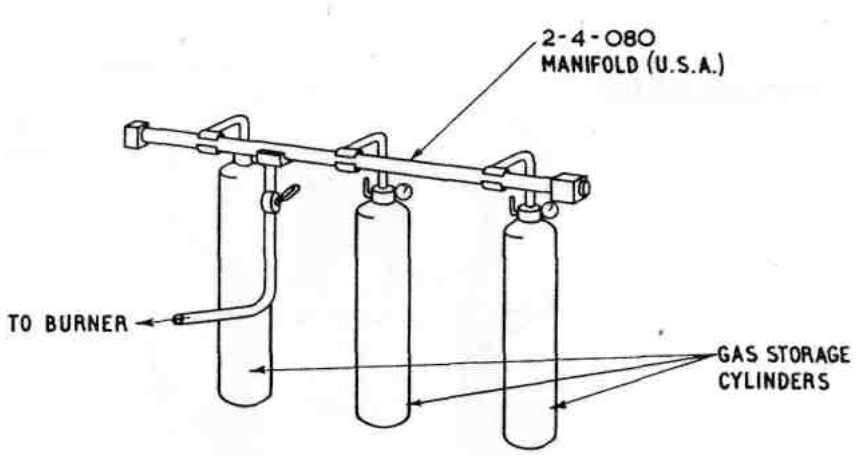
Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Manifold (U.S.A.)

2-4-080

A pipe fitting used as a common junction for several gas supply pipes.



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

Manipulated variable

5-2-155

A quantity or condition which is varied as a function of the actuating signal so as to change the value of the directly controlled variable.

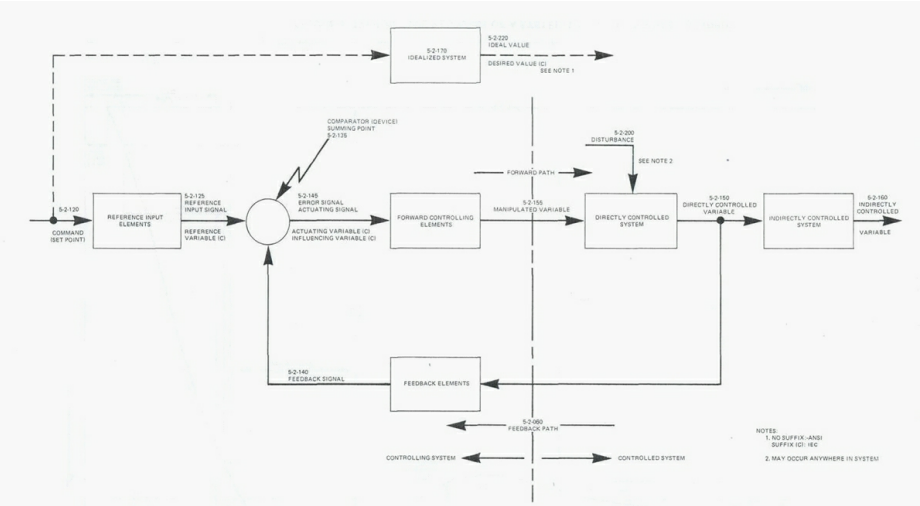


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Manned Light (U.S.A.)

2-5-025

A light which is operated and kept in service by a keeper able to intervene at once in case of need.

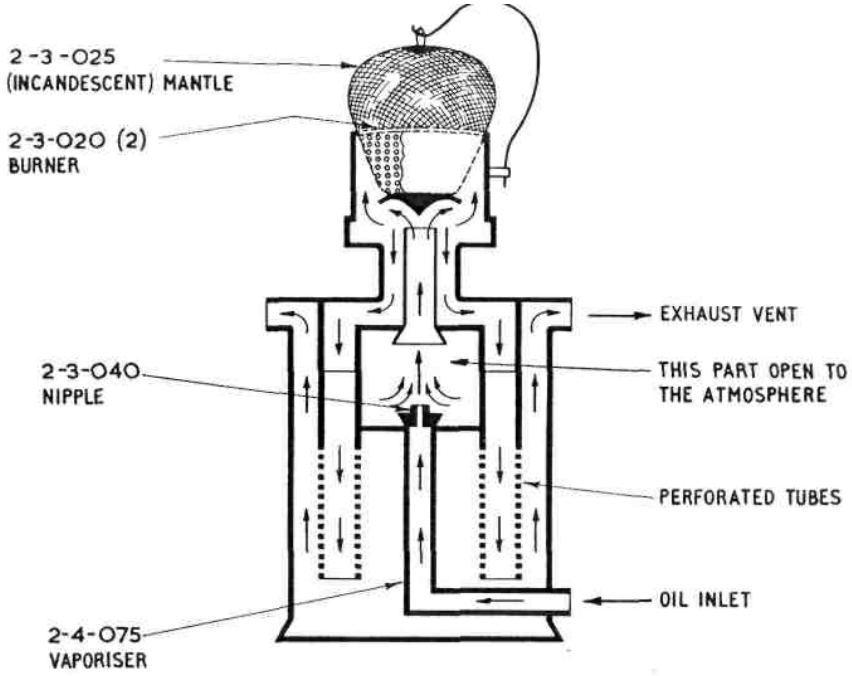
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Mantle

2-3-025

(Incandescent) Mantle

A loosely woven fabric, of natural or synthetic fibre, impregnated with a solution of Thorium and Cerium nitrates, which is raised to incandescence by a flame and used as a luminous source.



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

Mantle Burner

2-3-030

A burner provided with a mantle.

Note: In lighthouse service, the principal fuels used in mantle burners are paraffin vapour, propane, butane or acetylene.

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

Manual control

5-2-005

The exclusive operation of an apparatus by human manipulation.

It is sometimes required for maintenance purposes to ensure the safety of maintenance personnel.

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

Marginally detectable bias (MDB)

The minimum size of gross error in an observation that may be detected with given probabilities of type 1 and type 2 errors. A type 1 error occurs when an observation without a gross error is wrongly rejected, and a type 2 error occurs when an observation with a gross error is wrongly accepted.

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

Marginally detectable error (MDE)

The maximum position offset caused by a MDB in one of the observations.

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

Marker beacon

4-2-050

In marine navigation, a low powered radio beacon which provides a local aid in approaching jetties or narrow channels.

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

Marl

7-4-195

Deposits of calcareous clay.

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

Masonry

7-3-090

Construction of stone, bricks or blocks.

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

Master oscillator

4-1-620

An oscillator used to generate a constant frequency from which is derived the carrier frequency or frequencies of a radio transmitter.

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

Master station

4-4-015

Alternative term: Master

In radio navigation, the station of a chain which provides a datum by which the emissions of the other (slave) stations are controlled.

Reference: B.S.

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

Matching unit

4-2-415

A unit, comprising a reactive network, used to match the complex impedance appearing at the feeder to the output impedance of a transmitter or the input impedance of a receiver.

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

Material

7-3-515

Alternative term: Fabric tissue

Fibres of any suitable material woven closely together into flexible sheets.

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

Matrix

5-4-075

A logic network the configuration of which is an array of intersections of its input-output leads, with elements connected at some of these intersections. The network usually functions as an encoder or decoder.

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

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

Mattress

7-6-330

A flexible layer of fascines, geotextiles, or other material used to reinforce a waterlogged soil, or used on a river or sea bed to prevent scour, overlaid with rocks and stones to retain it in position.

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

Maximum power(Pmax)

6-3-055

The power at the point on the current-voltage characteristic curve where the product of current and voltage is a maximum at a particular temperature and irradiance.

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

Mean life

5-1-035

For a non-repairable item, the average time an item may be expected to function before failure.

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

Mean line of course

1-2-130

(No English term)

Mean line of the course that ships must keep to in a channel or in the vicinity of an obstacle.

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

Mean power

4-1-090

Mean power (of a radio transmitter)

The power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation. A time of 1/10 second during which the mean power is greatest will be selected normally.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Mean power (2)

5-3-230

The mean power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during normal operation averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the 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)

Mean sea level

7-4-165

A level of the sea surface calculated as a mean of high and low water levels of all tides over a long period.

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

Mean time between failures

Mean time between failures 5-1-040

Acronym: MTBF

The total measured operating time of a population of repairable equipments divided by the total number of failures within this population. MTBF is generally determined during the constant-failure-rate period.

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

Mean time between failures (MTBF)

The average time between two successive failures of a system or part of a system.

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

Mean time to repair

5-1-045

Acronym: MTTR

The total corrective maintenance time divided by the total number of corrective actions during a given period of time.

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

Mean Time To Repair/Restore (MTTR)

The average time taken to repair or restore a system to correct operation.

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

Mean wind speed

6-3-100

The statistical mean of the instantaneous values of the wind speed during a given period.

Note: This period can vary from a few seconds to a year.

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

Measured-Mile Buoy

2-6-250

A buoy marking the end of a measured mile.

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

Measuring element

5-2-365

That portion of the feedback elements which converts the signal from the primary detecting element to a form compatible with the reference input.

Reference: ANSI

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

Measuring point

5-2-240

The place at which a measurement of a quantity is made.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Mechanical scanning

4-3-055

Scanning effected by moving all or part of the antenna.

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

Memory effect

6-5-180

A phenomenon in which a cell or battery delivers less than the capacity demanded of it on previous cycles.

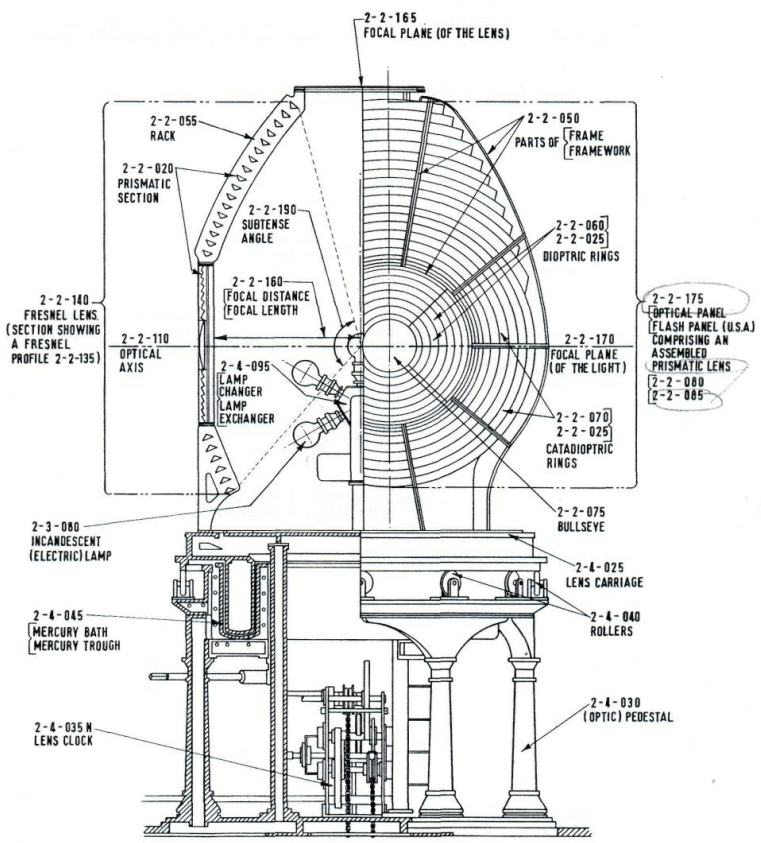
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Mercury Bath

2-4-045

Alternative ter: Mercury Trough

An annular trough containing mercury on which the optic of a revolving light floats, usually under the guidance of rollers.



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

Mercury switch

1-1-415

A switch which makes an electrical contact by causing the immersion of one or both electrodes in mercury.

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

Mercury switch (2)

6-8-215

A switch that closes an electric circuit by causing the immersion of one or both contacts in mercury.

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

Mercury wetted relay

5-4-200

A relay the contacts of which are opened or closed through a layer of mercury in order to reduce or prevent contact bounce and electrical noise.

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

Mesopic Vision

2-1-340

Vision intermediate between photopic and scotopic vision.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Message

5-3-000

An ordered selection from an agreed set of symbols intended to communicate information.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Messenger

8-3-200

A line thrown out to lead heavier fibre or wire ropes for mooring or towing.

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

Messmotor (G.B.)

5-4-225

A d.c. motor with a permanent magnet field in which the formerless armature winding rotates about a stationary soft iron core. The rotor inertia is then that of the windings and commutator only and the speed is sufficiently proportional to the applied voltage to permit the motor being used as an integrator.

Reference: B.S.

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

Metacentre (of a buoy)

8-4-175

For a limited range of inclinations, the fixed point, with reference to the buoy, through which the upward buoyancy thrust passes.

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

Metacentric height

8-4-180

Height of the metacentre above the centre of gravity. It is an indication of the stability of the buoy.

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

Metadyne

5-4-210

The generic term covering the various forms of d.c. dynamo-electric machines excited by armature reaction. (See Amplidyne.)

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Metallised Lamp

2-3-240

A lamp in which part of the bulb is coated internally or externally with a metallic film to form a reflecting surface so that the light is sent in particular directions.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Metal spraying

7-3-420

Application of a thin film of zinc, aluminium, or other suitable metal, over a metal surface (usually steel) using a special spray gun to melt and apply the coating metal to provide corrosion protection.

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

Metal Vapour Lamp

2-3-350

A discharge lamp in which the light is mainly produced in a metallic vapour.

Examples are Mercury (Vapour) Lamp, Sodium (Vapour) Lamp.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Meteorological Optical Range

2-1-290

The length of path in the atmosphere required to reduce the luminous flux in a collimated beam from an incandescent lamp at a colour temperature of 2 700 K to 0.05 of its original value, the luminous flux being evaluated by means of the curve of spectral luminous efficiencies for photopic vision given by the International Commission on Illumination (C.I.E.) (2-1-015).

Symbol: MOR

Reference: W.M.O. (modified)

Note: The quantity so defined above approximately corresponds to the distance in the atmosphere required to reduce the contrast of an object against its background to five per cent of the value it would have at zero distance, for daytime observation. The evidence of most experimental results at present indicates that, for practical purposes, it is also the same as the "meteorological visibility", and that the earlier use of the "meteorological range" (2-1-280, Note 2:) was rather optimistic for practical applications.

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

Meteorological Visibility

2-1-280

The greatest distance at which a black object of suitable dimensions can be seen and recognised by day against the horizon sky, or, in the case of night observations, could be seen and recognised if the general illumination were raised to the normal daylight level. The term may express the visibility in a single direction or the prevailing visibility in all directions.

Reference: W.M.O. (modified)

Symbol: V Unit: kilometre (km); sea-mile (s.m.)

Note 1: It has been established that in such circumstances an object may be seen and recognised if a certain value of the contrast threshold C is reached (2-1-295 and 2-1-300). For practical observations, the value of C = 0.05 has been agreed by the Reference: W.M.O. In the case of a uniform atmosphere, the visibility so defined is equal to, where s is the atmospheric extinction coefficient (2-1-270, Note 2:).

In Germany, the visibility so defined has the Symbol: V0.05 and is often called the Praktische Sichtweite.

Note 2: Under ideal conditions (in daylight laboratory observation), however, C is equal to 0.02. A visibility defined by this value has been called the Meteorological Range (and, in German, Normsichtweite, with Symbol: VN)

In the case of a uniform atmosphere, the visibility so defined is equal to , where s is the atmospheric extinction coefficient (2-1-270, Note 2:).

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

Method of bins

6-3-105

A data reduction procedure by which test data are grouped into wind speed intervals (bins).

For each bin, the number of samples and sum of parameter samples are recorded.

The average parameter value within each wind speed bin can then be evaluated.

(This is a general technique applicable to a variety of parameters).

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

Micrometer Valve

2-4-065

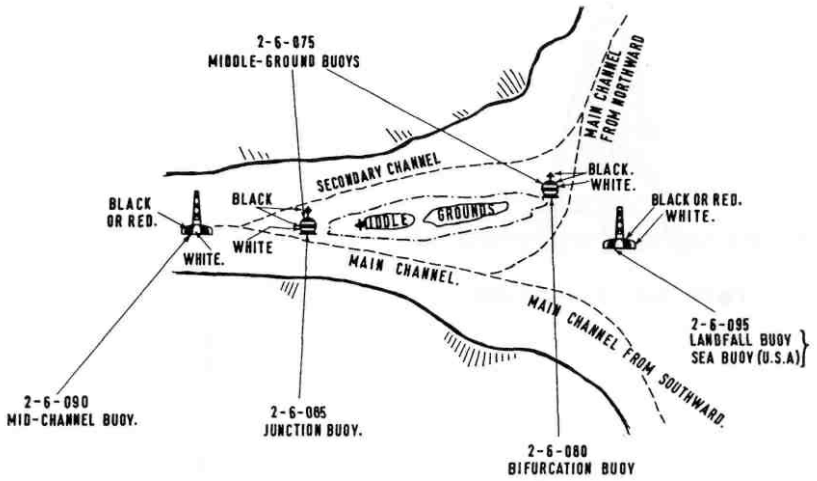
A form of sensitive pressure-reducing valve used to control the rate of flow of paraffin oil prior to its entry into the burner.

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

Mid-Channel Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-090

A mark (or buoy) serving to indicate a deep-water channel (fairway).

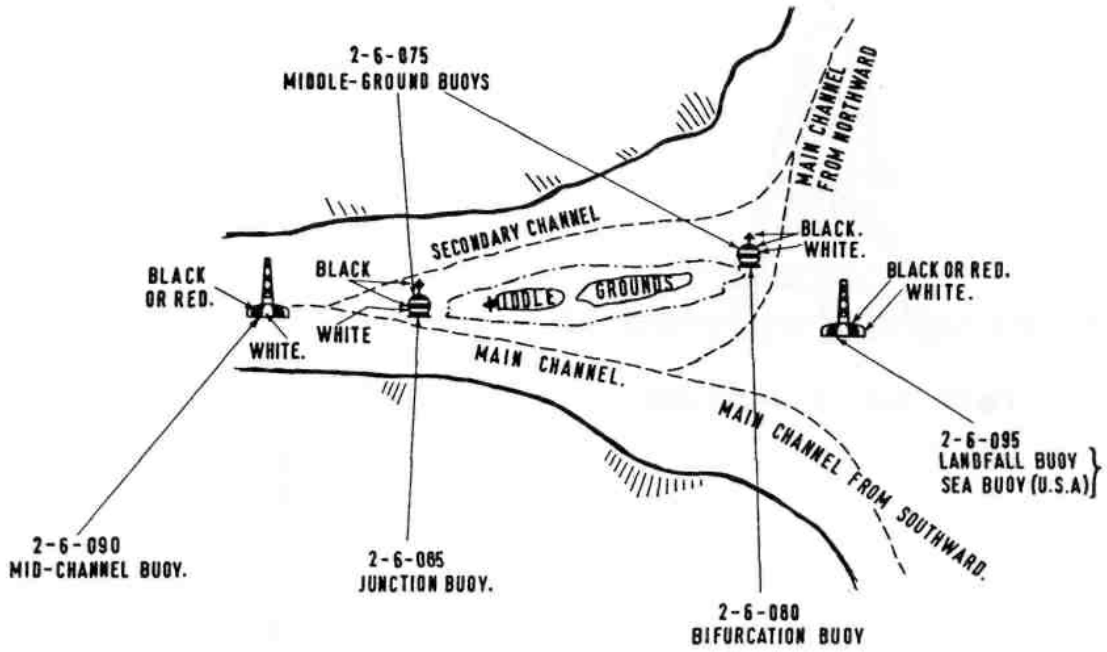


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Middle-Ground Marks (or Buoys)

2-6-075

Marks (or buoys) placed at the ends of middle grounds.



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

Middle grounds

1-2-230

Island or shoal which divides a fairway into two shipping channels; these subsequently join again into a single channel.

Reference: I.H.B. (modified)

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

Mild steel

7-3-020

Steel with a carbon content between about 0.15 and 0.25 %. By decreasing the carbon content greater ductility is obtained at the expense of strength.

Note: Heat treatments may be used to improve selected characteristics of the material.

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

Mill scale

7-3-080

Black iron oxide formed on steel sections during heat forming processes.

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

Mimic diagram

6-8-160

A diagrammatic representation of the electric circuits of an installation with their functional states.

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

Miniature Cap

2-3-140

A lamp cap of small dimensions, e.g. a miniature Edison screw cap (type E14), pygmy (type E10) etc. C.I.E

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

Minimum clearing

4-2-190

Alternative terms: Zero clearing, Balancing

The process of improving the definition of the observed bearing, e.g. by neutralizing antenna effect.

Reference: B.S.

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

Minimum distance

4-1-130

Minimum distance (of a navigational system)

The shortest distance at which a navigational system will function within its prescribed tolerances.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Minimum signal

4-1-140

The smallest signal capable of satisfactorily operating the equipment (e.g. of triggering a racon, etc.).

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

Mirror

2-2-030

A reflector, usually of polished or plated metal or silvered glass, having the property that most of the luminous flux incident on it is deflected into new directions by regular reflection.

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

Mission time

5-1-160

The period during which a device must perform a specified function under specified operational conditions.

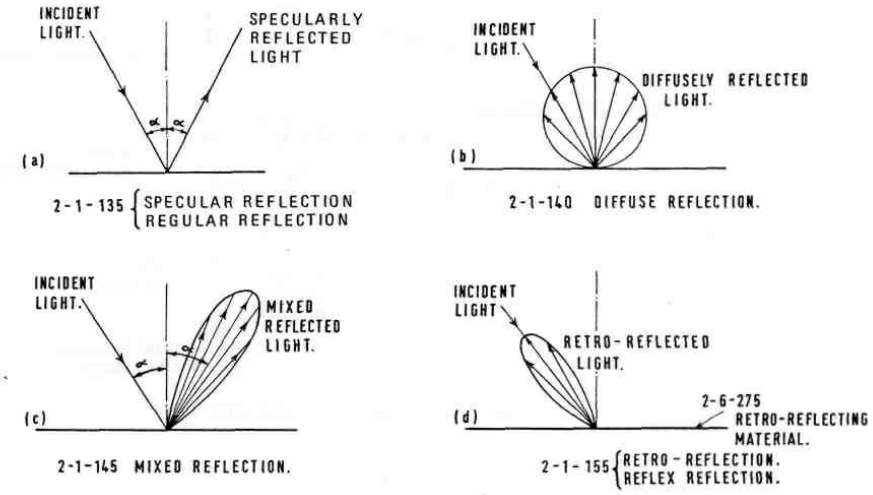
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Mixed Reflection

2-1-145

The simultaneous occurrence of specular reflection and of diffuse reflection. (Fig. 7c)

Note: The illuminance received from a point source after specular reflection varies inversely as the square of the distance between the source and the point at which the illuminance is produced. That received after diffuse reflection varies inversely as the square of the distance to the diffuser.



Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

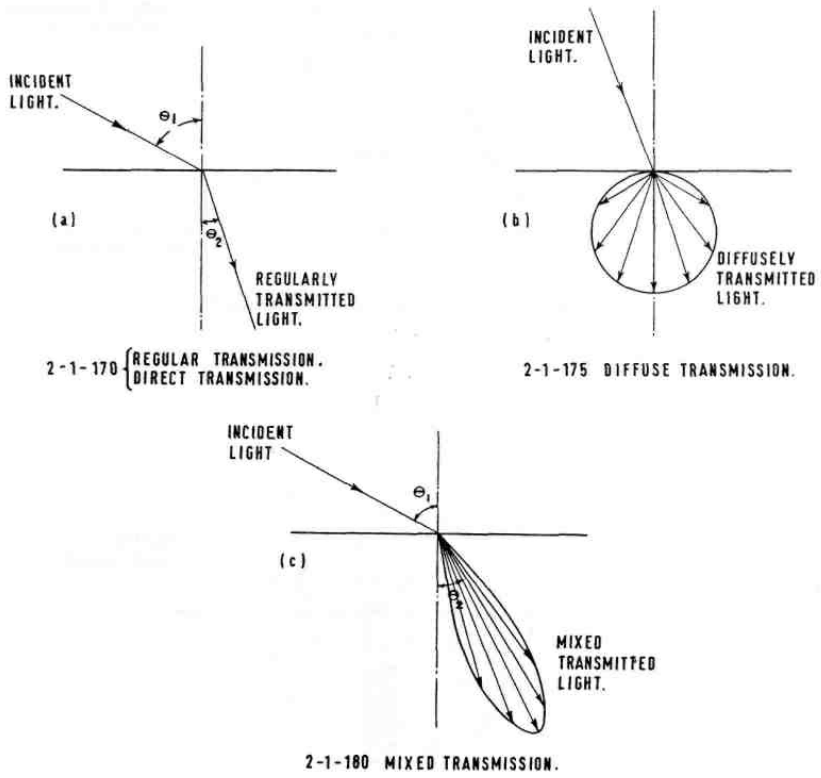
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Mixed Transmission

2-1-180

Regular transmission and diffuse transmission occurring simultaneously. (Fig. 8c)

Note: The luminance received from a point source after regular transmission varies inversely as the square of the distance between the source and the point at which the illuminance is produced. That received after diffuse transmission varies inversely as the square of the distance to the diffuser.



Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Mixer

2-4-070

Apparatus which produces a mixture of gas or vapour and air, suitable for combustion in a burner.

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

Modified refractive index

4-1-890

For a given height above sea level the sum of the refractive index of the air at this height and the ratio of the height to the radius 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)

Modular construction

7-6-470

Construction method based on the use of a series of repetitive identical elements.

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

Modulation

1-1-360

Deliberate variation of a characteristic (amplitude, phase, frequency) of a relatively higher frequency oscillation in order to transmit information.

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

Modulation envelope

5-3-195

The two curves on which are approximately situated the extremes of the curves representing as a function of time an oscillation modulated in amplitude.

Reference: C.E.F. (modified)

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

Modulator

4-3-380

In pulse radar, a device for generating a succession of short pulses of energy which cause a transmitter valve to oscillate during each pulse.

Reference: B.S.

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

Module

5-1-185

Of an equipment, a subassembly which can usually be replaced in situ for the purpose of repairing the equipment.

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

Modulus of elasticity

7-5-140

Alternative term: Young's modulus

The ratio of stress to strain for a particular material.

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

Moisture content

7-4-235

The ratio of the water content within a soil sample to the dry soil mass.

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

Mole

1-2-275

A structure, usually massive, on the seaward side of a harbour for its protection against current and wave action, drift ice, sanding up, wind etc. It may be possible to walk or drive along the mole. It may also sometimes be suitable for berthing of ships.

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

Monitor

5-2-030

To observe, supervise, or verify the operation of a system.

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

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

Monkey

7-6-210

The drop hammer of a pile driver.

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

Monochromatic radiation

1-1-105

Radiation characterized by a single frequency. By extension, radiation of a very small range of frequency or wave-length, which can be described by stating a single frequency or wave-length.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Mooring

8-5-040

System or process for securing a vessel or buoy to a sinker, to the shore or to a mooring buoy.

Note:

The term "mooring" is also commonly used to denote the position at which a vessel is anchored.

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

Mooring buoy

8-4-055

A buoy to which vessels or other floating bodies may be moored.

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

Mooring eye

7-6-495

Forged or cast metal loop to which mooring ropes may be tied.

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

Mooring line

8-5-050

Chain, cable, hawser, etc..by which a vessel or buoy is secured to an anchor, sinker, or mooring.

Note:

When chain is used, the term mooring chain applies.

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

Mooring recovery wire

8-3-190

Swamp wire

A loop of fibre or wire rope, thrown over a buoy to pick up the buoy chain when lifting.

Note :

In the USA, the terms lariat and lasso are applied to a loop of fibre or wire rope, or chain, thrown over an unlighted buoy when picking it up out of the water.

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

Mooring rope

8-3-025

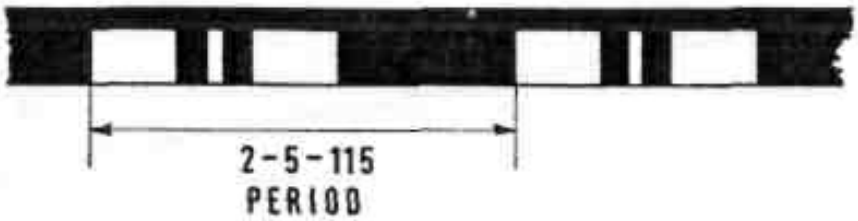
A fibre, plastics or wire rope of large circumference for mooring a vessel.

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

Morse Code Light

2-5-200

A light in which flashes of different duration are grouped in such a manner as to reproduce a Morse character.



Reference: N.L.

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

Mortar

7-3-220

A mixture of cement, sand and water in suitable proportions used for laying bricks and stones.

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

Mortar bed

7-2-450

Layer of cement mortar on which masonry is placed.

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

Moulded Glass (or plastic)

2-2-240

Alternative term: Pressed Glass (or plastic)

Glass (or plastic) formed into the shape required for optical purposes by allowing it to solidify from the molten state in a suitably shaped mould.

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

Moving target indication

4-3-035

Acronym: M.T.I.

A form of presentation in radar whereby means are provided for partially or wholly suppressing the appearance of stationary objects on the display.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Multi-cylinder engine

6-2-055

An engine having more than one piston and cylinder.

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

Multi-point mooring

8-5-085

Alternative term: Multi-leg mooring

A mooring in which lines are taken to a number of points (anchors or sinkers) at the sea bed.

Note:

Other related self-explanatory terms are single-point or single-leg mooring, three-point or three-leg mooring, etc...

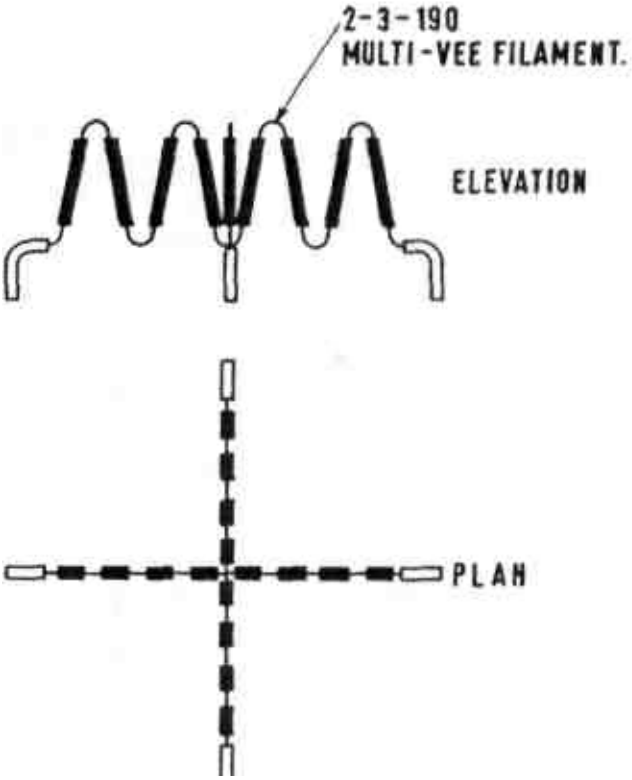
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Multi-Vee Filament (G.B.)

2-3-190

Alternative term: Saw-Tooth Filament (U.S.A.)

A filament composed of vee-shaped straight or coiled sections.



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

Multicore cable

6-6-120

A cable having many cores.

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

Multipath propagation

4-1-335

Multipath transmission Multipath (U.S.A.)

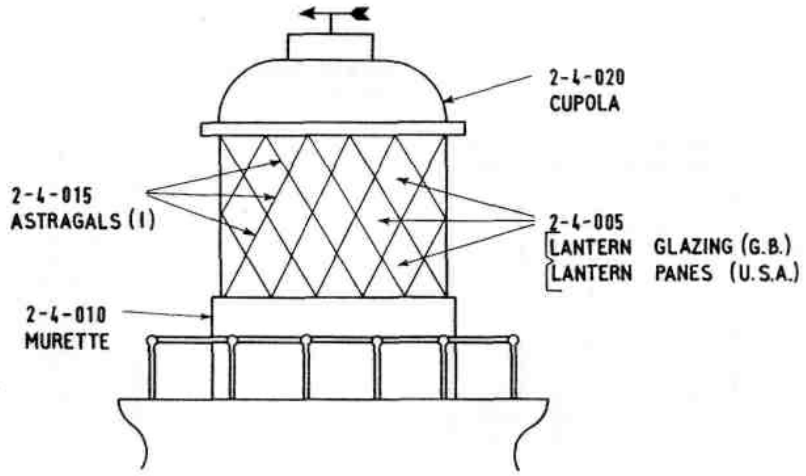
Propagation from the transmitter to the receiver by two or more paths simultaneously.

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

Murette

2-4-010

The wall of the lantern below the glazing.



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

Mushroom anchor (USA)

8-5-020

An anchor comprising a shank with a bowl-shaped crown.

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

Muting

4-1-760

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

1. The process of inhibiting, by an automatic device incorporated in a receiver, any response (usually acoustic) to an excitation of less than some predetermined magnitude or any response with a signal-to-noise ratio below some predetermined value.

Note: The term Noise suppression for this process is deprecated.

2. Automatically making a receiver insensitive when a neighbouring transmitter is working.

Note: This process is often termed Desensitising.

Reference: B.S.

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

M profile

4-1-910

A plot of the modified refractive index versus height 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)

M unit

4-1-900

The unit in terms of which the refractive modulus is expressed.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Nautical mile

1-2-090

Unit of linear measure chiefly used at sea. It is approximately one minute of latitude.

The international nautical mile is 1852 m (or 6076 feet) (International agreement at the I.H.B. Conference of 1929).

Reference: I.H.B.

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

Navigation

1-2-000

1. The art or science of determining position and course of a ship or aircraft by means of observations on board, whereby difficulties and dangers are avoided and a desired destination is reached as quickly and safely as possible.

2. The practice of passing on water of ships, whether inland or on the sea.

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

Navigation (2)

The process of planning, recording and controlling the movement of a craft from one place to another.

Navigation system error (NSE). The combined error of the GNSS position estimate and the chart error. The maximum NSE can be described by:

NSEmax = Chart error + GNSS error + other navigation errors

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

Navigation Lights

2-5-020

Lights designed to assist navigation.

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

Navigation Mark

2-6-000

(Navigation) Mark

Alternative term: (Visual) Aid (to navigation), Seamark

An artificial or natural object of easily recognisable shape or colour, or both, situated in such a position that it may be identified on a chart or related to a known navigational instruction (e.g. taken from a List of Lights, etc.).

Note 1: This term includes buoys.

Note 2: A fixed artificial navigation mark is often called a Beacon. This may be lighted (2-5-005) or unlighted (2-6-030). The French term Balise is generally used to describe an unlighted beacon.

Note 3: In French, the term Amer Remarquable is applied to a navigation mark which is particularly easily seen, by virtue of its form, size or colour.

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

Necessary bandwidth

4-1-065

For a given class of emission, the minimum value of the occupied bandwidth sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed, under specified conditions. Emission useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment as, for example, the emission corresponding to the carrier of reduced carrier systems, shall be included in the necessary bandwidth.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Negative feedback

5-2-070

Feedback tending to decrease the output.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Neutral axis

7-5-280

The line of zero stress in a beam subject to bending.

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

Neutral conductor

6-6-035

One of a set of conductors that is connected to an electric source at a point at which there is the least voltage.

Note: 1 The set of conductors may commonly be in the form of a cable.

Note: 2 In a balanced system the neutral conductor carries no significant current and may be connected to earth or omitted altogether.

Note: 3 The point of connection of the neutral conductor at the source is called the neutral point. In a star-connected system it is also called the star point.

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

Neutral Filter

2-2-205

Alternative term: Neutral Density Filter, Neutral Grey Filter

A non-selective filter, usually of glass or plastic.

Note: Such filters produce no change (or very little change) in the colour of the transmitted light.

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

Nickel-cadmium cell

6-5-060

A secondary cell in which the electrolyte is potassium hydroxide, the positive electrode is nickel oxide and the negative electrode contains cadmium.

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

Nickel-iron cell

6-5-065

A secondary cell in which the electrolyte is potassium hydroxide, the positive electrode is nickel oxide and the negative electrode contains iron oxide.

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

Night effect

4-2-320

Alternative term: Night error

A polarization error caused by variations in polarization generally exhibited during the morning and evening twilight at certain frequencies, resulting from the ionosphere.

Note: This term is normally deprecated and is superseded by "Polarization error" (4-2-325).

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

Nigrescence Time (of a lamp)

2-3-280

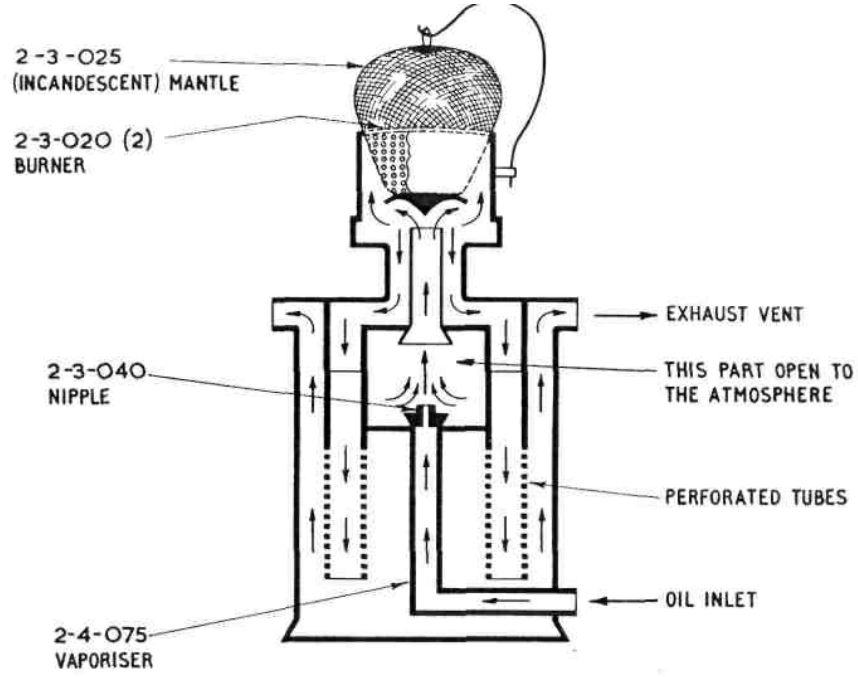
The time elapsing between the cessation of the supply of power to the lamp and the decrease of luminous intensity or luminous flux of the lamp to a specified percentage of the nominal value at the given power level.

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

Nipple

2-3-040

The part of a burner having a small orifice through which the jet of inflammable gas passes.



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

No-break power system

6-4-175

A power system that ensures that there is no harmful fluctuation in the electric supply to equipment, in the event of any failure in the regular supply.

Note: Maintenance of the supply following an important failure may require subsequent change-over to an emergency supply; the no-break power system eliminates harmful fluctuations during change-over.

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

No-load operation

6-8-065

The operation of a source of energy when no power is being delivered by the source to any load.

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

Node

1-1-280

Point of standing waves in which the amplitude of oscillation is zero.

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

Noise

1-1-370

(Background) Noise

Totality of undesired received signals.

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

Noise - electrical

4-1-745

Any extraneous electrical disturbance tending to interfere with the normal reception of a transmitted signal.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Noise figure

4-1-750

Alternative term: Noise factor

The ratio of the total mean square output-noise e.m.f. of a receiver (when connected to a suitable passive network source at a specific temperature) to that part of it which is due to the thermal noise generated by the source.

Note: The definition applies only to a receiver, or to that part of a receiver, in which the processes of amplification or frequency changing, or both, are substantially linear.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Nominal operating cell temperature

6-3-065

Acronym: NOCT

The equilibrium mean solar cell temperature within a module in a standard reference environment of 800 Wm-2 irradiance, 20 degrees C ambient air temperature, and 1 ms-1 wind speed, electrically open-circuited and open-rack mounted at normal incidence to the sun at solar noon.

Note: The ratio of the module efficiency at NOCT to the module efficiency at the standard cell temperature of 25 degrees C is called NOCT efficiency.

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

Nominal Range

2-1-255

Nominal Range (of a light)

The nominal range of a light used as an aid to marine navigation is its luminous range in a homogeneous atmosphere in which the meteorological visibility (2-1-280) is 10 sea-miles.

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

Nominal range of a sound signal

3-1-250

The distance at which, in foggy weather, an observer has a 90% probability of hearing a sound signal when he is situated on the wing of a ship's bridge in an ambient noise level (as defined by the I.A.L.A. sub-committee on the rated range of sound signals) which is equal to or greater than that found on 84% of large merchant vessels, propagation between the sound signalling apparatus and the observer being effected in relatively calm weather, with no intervening obstacles.

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

Nominal voltage

6-5-110

The open-circuit voltage of the cell or battery as specified by the manufacturer.

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

Non-skid covering

8-4-200

A surface covering used on buoys or vessels to reduce the danger that personnel may slip.

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

Normal threshold of hearing

3-1-205

The modal value of the thresholds of hearing at a specified frequency of an adequately large number of otologically normal subjects within the age limits of 18 to 25 inclusive.

Note: 1 Measured sound pressures should be converted to the corresponding sound pressure levels in decibels before the modal value is taken.

Note: 2 An otologically normal subject is a person in a normal state of health who is free from all signs or symptoms of ear disease and from wax in the auditory canal.

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

Nut

7-2-335

Device drilled and threaded to fit a bolt, in combination with which it is used to connect parts of an assembly.

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

Observed bearing

4-2-210

Observed bearing (in direction finding)

The reading of the bearing scale of the direction finder.

Reference: B.S.

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

Occasional Light

2-5-095

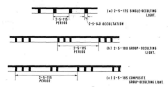
A light put into service only on demand.

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

Occultation

2-5-140

A relatively brief interval of darkness, in comparison with the longest interval of light in the same character. (Fig. 42a)



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

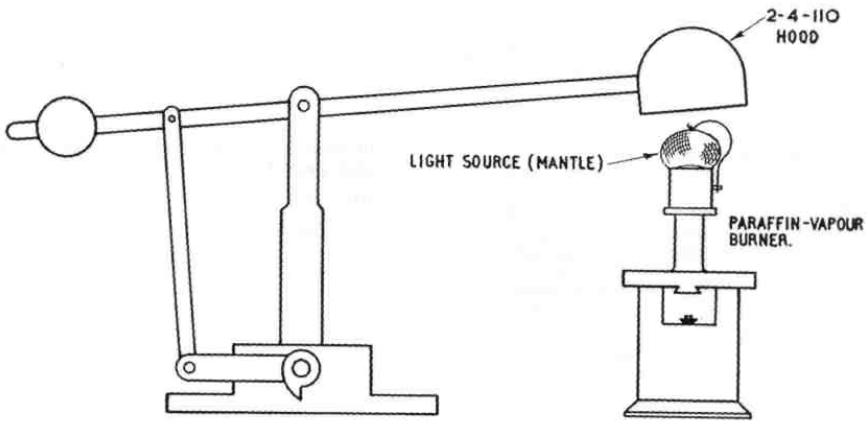
Occulting Hood

2-4-110

(Occulting) Hood

An opaque cover brought down over the light source in an optical apparatus to obscure it for a short period.

Most commonly used in occulting lights and in signalling projectors.

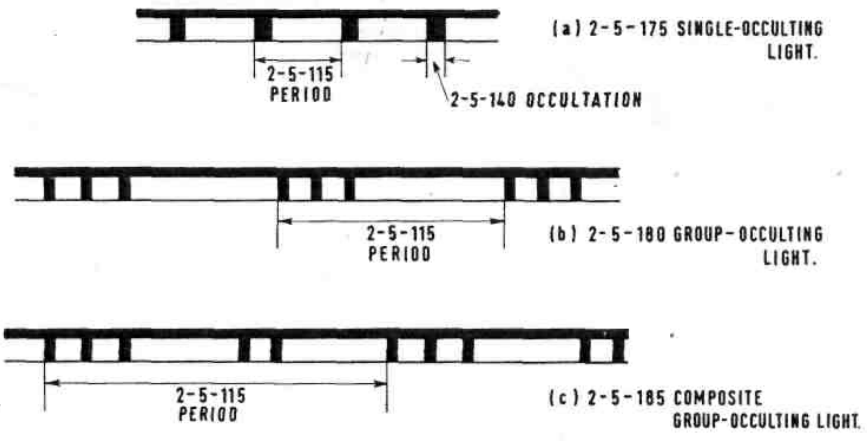


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Occulting Light

2-5-170

1. A light in which the total duration of light in each period is clearly longer than the total duration of darkness and in which the intervals of darkness (occultations) are all of equal duration.



Reference: N.L.

2. Commonly used for a single-occulting light.

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

Occupied bandwidth

4-1-060

The frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power radiated by a given emission. In some cases, for example multi-channel frequency-division systems, the percentage of 0.5% may lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth; in such cases a different percentage may prove useful.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Octahedral cluster

4-3-550

An arrangement of eight corner reflectors with common faces designed to give a substantially uniform response in all directions. The octahedral cluster is formed by mounting three rectangular plates mutually at right angles, the geometric centres of the plates being coincident.

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

Octane number (of petrol)

6-2-225

A number indicating the capacity of petrol to avoid knocking. Petrol intended for use in an engine of high compression ratio must have a high octane number.

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

ODAS buoy

8-4-060

Alternative term: Ocean Data Acquisition Systems buoy

A buoy intended for the collection of data on properties of the ocean. It may be moored or free-floating. It is not an aid to navigation but is classified as a special buoy in the IALA Maritime Buoyage System.

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

Off-centre plan display

4-3-120

A P.P.I. display in which the position of the radar set is represented by a point other than the centre of the screen.

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

Off-normal (G.B.)

5-2-050

An indication extended to a control point from an apparatus to show that control is inihibited.

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

Off-peak period

6-8-045

A designated interval of time during which the average load on a station electric supply is low.

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

Off-peak power

6-8-040

The power delivered in a designated interval of time during which the load is low.

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

Offset

5-2-185

Steady-state deviation

The system deviation after transients have expired.

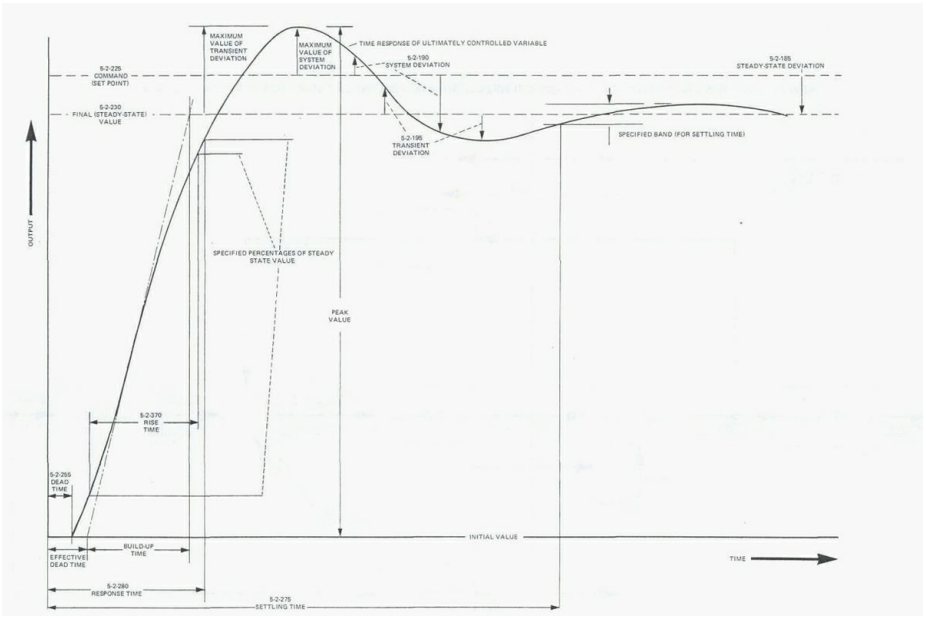


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

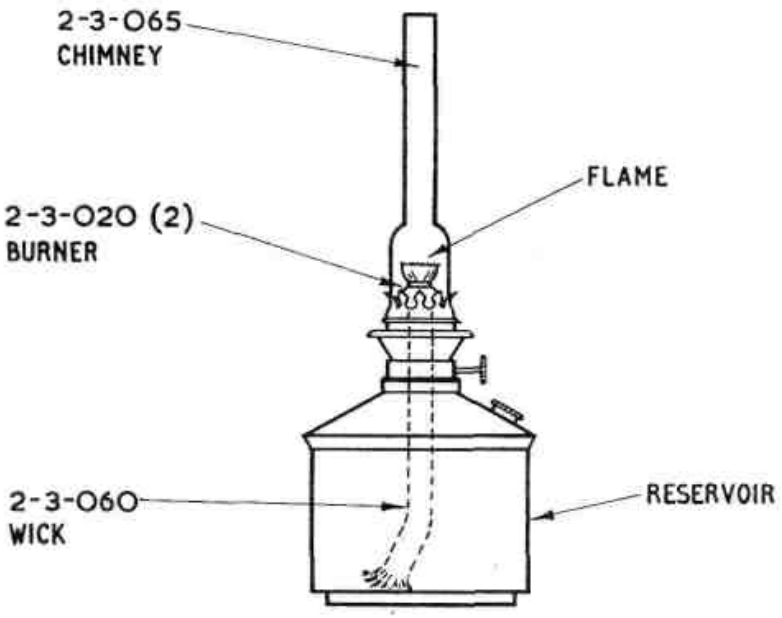
Reference: ANSI

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

Oil Lamp

2-3-055

An assembly consisting of a reservoir containing liquid fuel (usually paraffin oil) and a wick producing a flame.



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

Oil store

7-1-135

A building or part of a building designed for the bulk storage of fuel oil.

Note: In German the term Oltankgebaude is used when a separate building is provided for this purpose.

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

Omega

4-4-245

A long range hyperbolic, continuous wave phase comparison system of navigation employing three or more phase locked stations to generate two or more patterns of lines of position.

It operates in the very low frequency band, near 10 kHz, where propagation via the lower ionosphere is characteristically of great range and of a predictable degree of stability, both day and night.

The baseline between the two stations required to generate a single set of hyperbolic co-ordinates is typically 3 to 5 thousand miles long. The fix accuracy is moderate but may be improved in limited areas by certain techniques.

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

Omega Antipodal effects

4-4-265

Antipodal effects (in Omega)

Errors introduced due to the reception of a signal from both directions round the earth.

Note: Due to the long range characteristic of the system, however, signals from other stations, suitably paired, should be available.

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

Omega Commutation

4-4-250

Commutation (in Omega)

A method by means of which the transmissions from a number of stations are time shared on the same frequency.

The commutation may be carried out either mechanically or electronically.

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

Omega Lane resolution

4-4-255

Lane resolution (in Omega)

A method of resolving the lanes in the Omega system.

Additional frequencies are transmitted such that the spacing between equiphase lines is a convenient submultiple of the spacing between the equiphase lines of the basic frequency.

If this ratio is say 34, a coarse lane equal to three fine lanes is provided.

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

Omnidirectional antenna

4-1-345

Alternative term: Omniazimuthal antenna

An antenna whose radiating or receiving properties at any instant are the same on all bearings.

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

On-load voltage

6-5-105

The potential difference that exists between the terminals of a cell or battery when current is being delivered to a load.

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

On-off control system

5-2-095

A two-step control system in which a supply of energy to the controlled system is either on or off.

Reference: I.E.E.E.

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

On-off keying

4-1-615

Keying in which the amplitude changes between zero and a discrete value.

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

On-off switch

6-6-230

A device designed to make or break an electric circuit by means of separable mechanical contacts having two positions of rest, one corresponding to the open-circuit condition and the other to the closed-circuit condition.

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

On-the-job training (OJT)

Training and familiarisation provided at the VTS Centre at which the person will be employed.

It includes training on the particular services provided by the VTS, the facilities and equipment used, the local geography and appropriate port regulations and procedures.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Opal Lamp

2-3-235

A lamp in which all, or a layer, of the material of the bulb diffuses the light.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Open-circuit voltage

6-5-100

The potential difference that exists between the terminals of a cell or battery when the external circuit is open.

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

Open-circuit voltage (Voc)

6-3-045

The voltage across an unloaded (open) photovoltaic device at a particular temperature and irradiance.

Note: For unregulated systems, the open-circuit voltage may be greatly in excess of the nominal voltage.

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

Open-link chain

8-5-110

Chain in which the links have no cross-pieces.

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

Open-loop control

5-2-115

A method of control by which signals are transmitted by one or more forward paths exclusive of any feedback.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Open-mesh flooring

7-2-525

Metal, or more recently GRP, flooring formed from bars on edge connected to form a rectangular open pattern, particularly used to give a lightweight skid resistant floor or decking to footbridges, catwalks, etc...

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

Open loop

5-2-110

A signal path without feedback.

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

Open position (of a switch)

6-6-210

That position in which there is a given clearance between the contacts.

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

Operable

5-1-060

The state of being able to perform the intended function.

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

Operating

1-1-050

No English term

The placing or starting of aids to navigation or parts thereof for normal operation or for testing their functions.

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

Operating air

3-2-145

The air supply used to actuate the device which modulates the sounding air.

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

Operating conditions

6-4-090

All the electrical and mechanical quantities defining the performance of a machine or apparatus at a given moment.

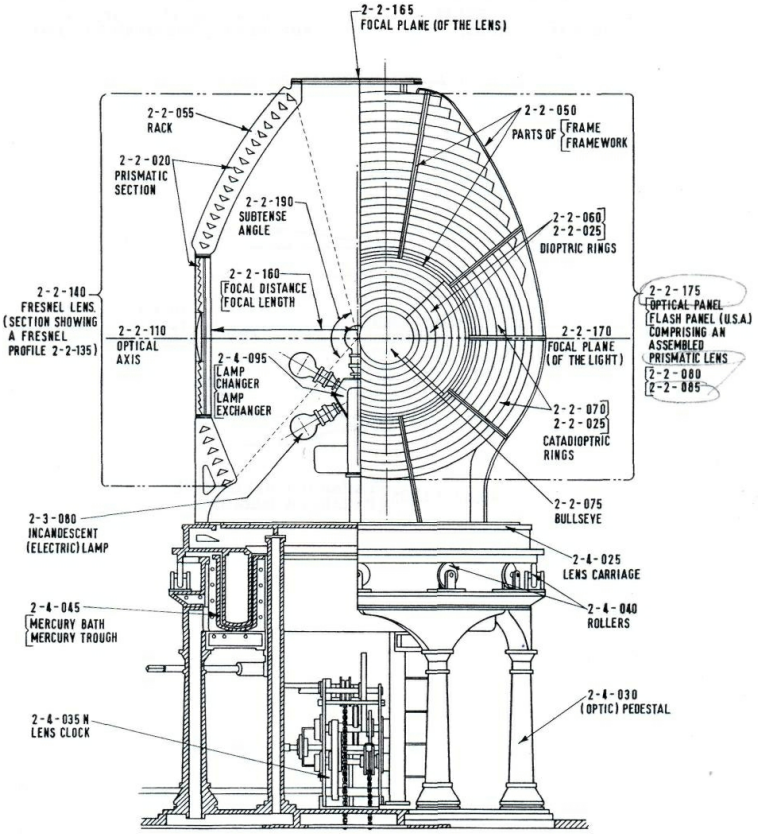
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Optic

2-2-000

An assembly of optically refracting or reflecting elements (or both) and their supporting frames.

Through the agency of these elements, rays emitted by a light source are deflected into new directions as required.



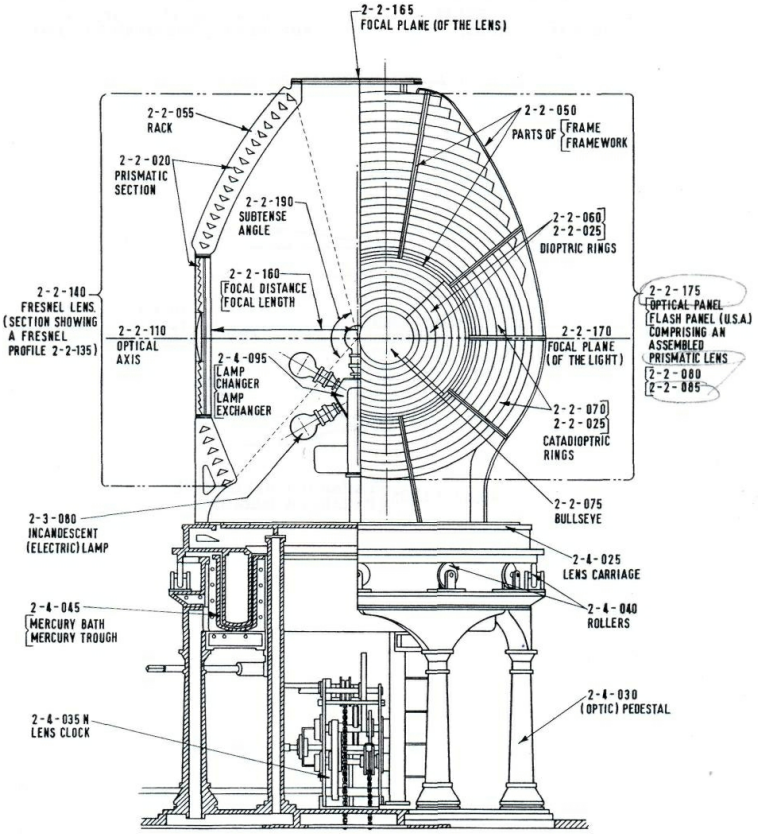
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Optical Axis

2-2-110

Optical Axis (of a lens, other than a fixed lens, or of a focusing reflector)

The axis of revolution of the surfaces bounding the lens or reflector.



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

Optical coupler

5-4-345

The encapsulated combination of light-emitting and photoelectric devices electrically isolated from each other but capable of transmitting a signal from input to output.

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

Optical Density

2-1-200

The logarithm to base ten of the reciprocal of the transmittance.

Symbol: D D = -log10T

Reference: C.I.E.

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

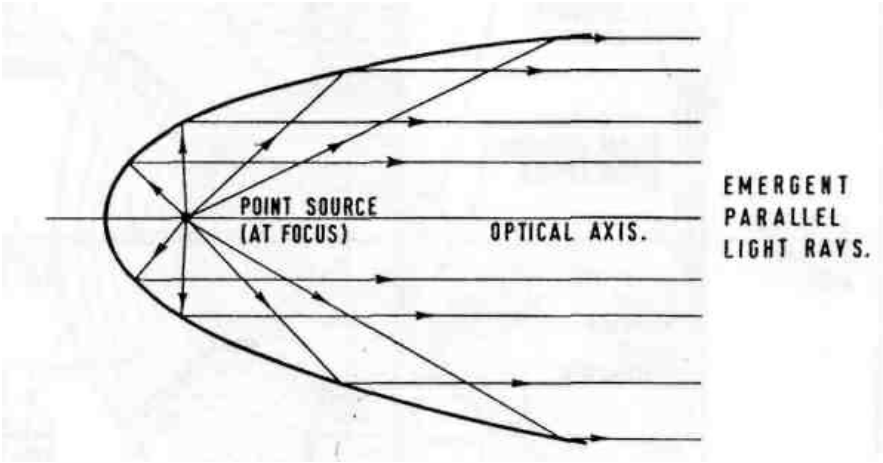
Optical Focus

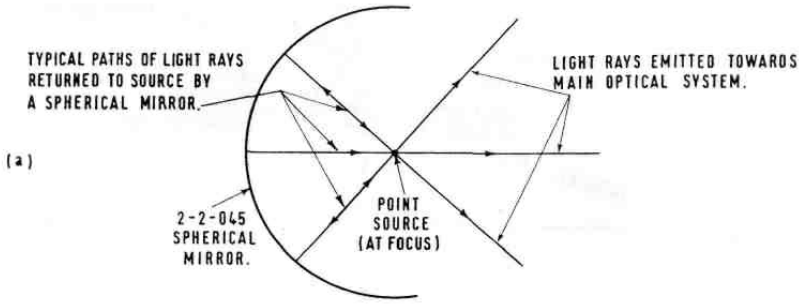
2-1-125

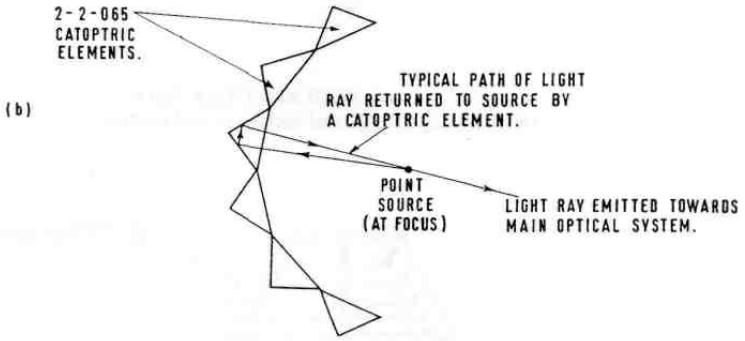
(Optical) Focus

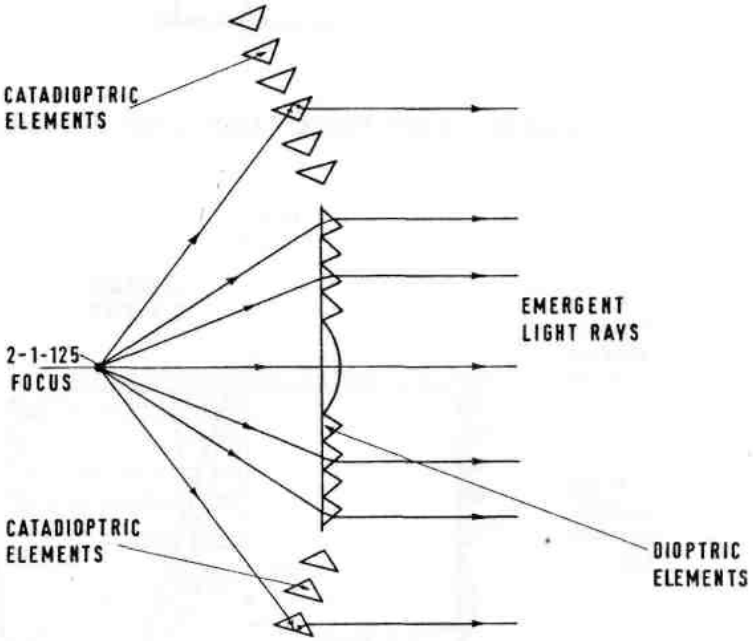
The point on the axis of an optical system such that rays parallel to the axis and incident on the system converge to this point or appear to emanate from this point after refraction or reflection by the system.

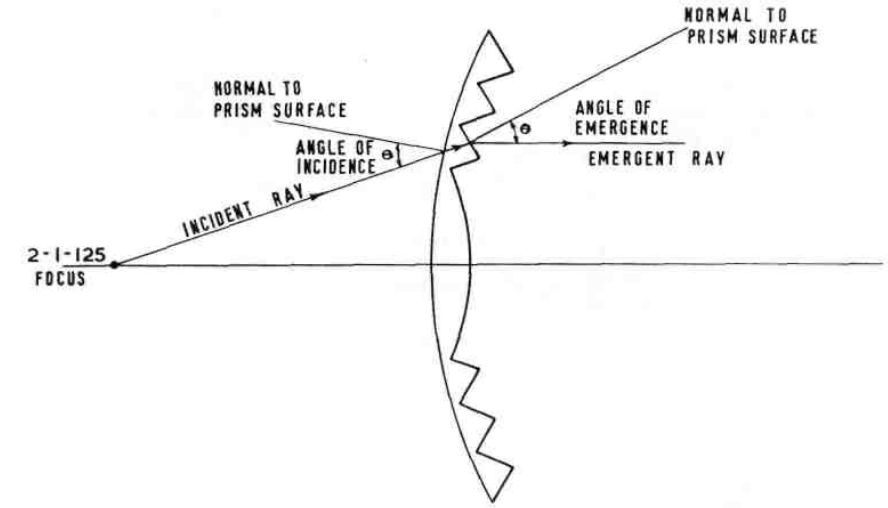
(Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19)

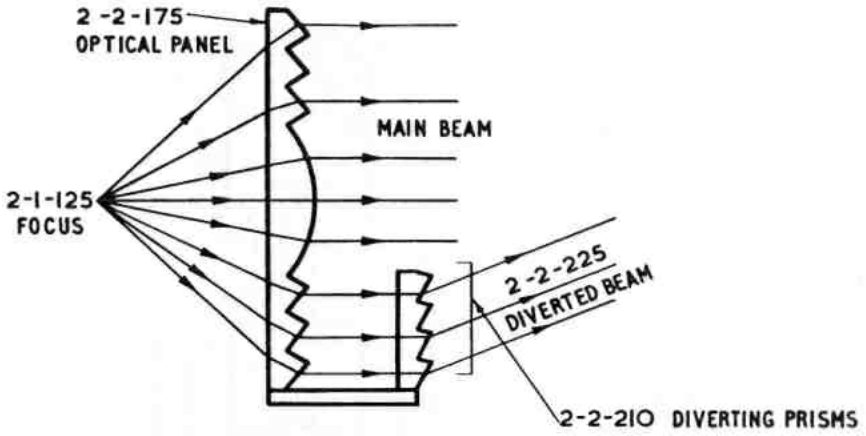


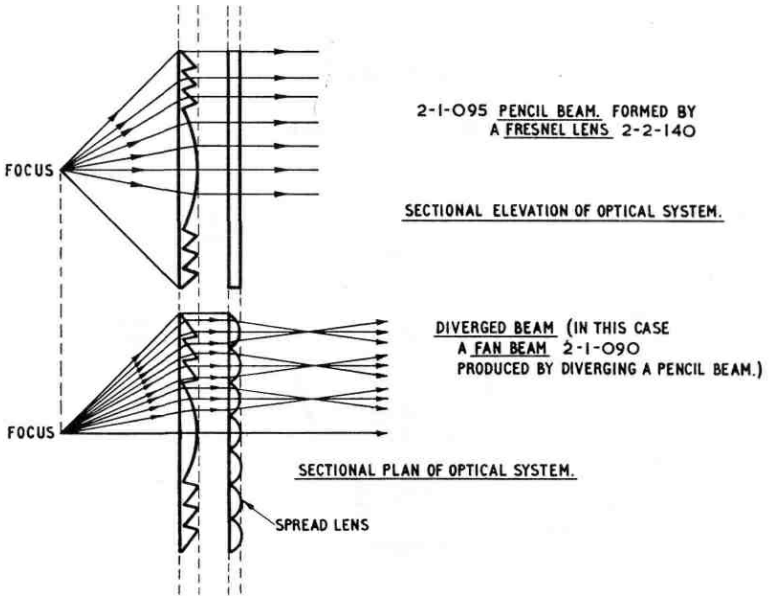

TYPICAL PATHS OF LIGHT RAYS RETURNED TO SOURCE BY A SPHERICAL MIRROR.
LIGHT RAYS EMITTED TOWARDS MAIN OPTICAL SYSTEM.
(a)
2-2-045 SPHERICAL MIRROR.
POINT SOURCE (AT FOCUS)


2-2-065 CATOPTRIC ELEMENTS.
(b)
TYPICAL PATH OF LIGHT RAY RETURNED TO SOURCE BY A CATOPTRIC ELEMENT.
POINT SOURCE (AT FOCUS)
LIGHT RAY EMITTED TOWARDS MAIN OPTICAL SYSTEM.


CATADIOPTRIC ELEMENTS
EMERGENT LIGHT RAYS
2-1-125 FOCUS
CATADIOPTRIC ELEMENTS
DIOPTRIC ELEMENTS







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

Optical Glass

2-2-235

Glass of which the composition and moulding are carefully controlled in order to ensure uniform refractive index and high transmission factor.

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

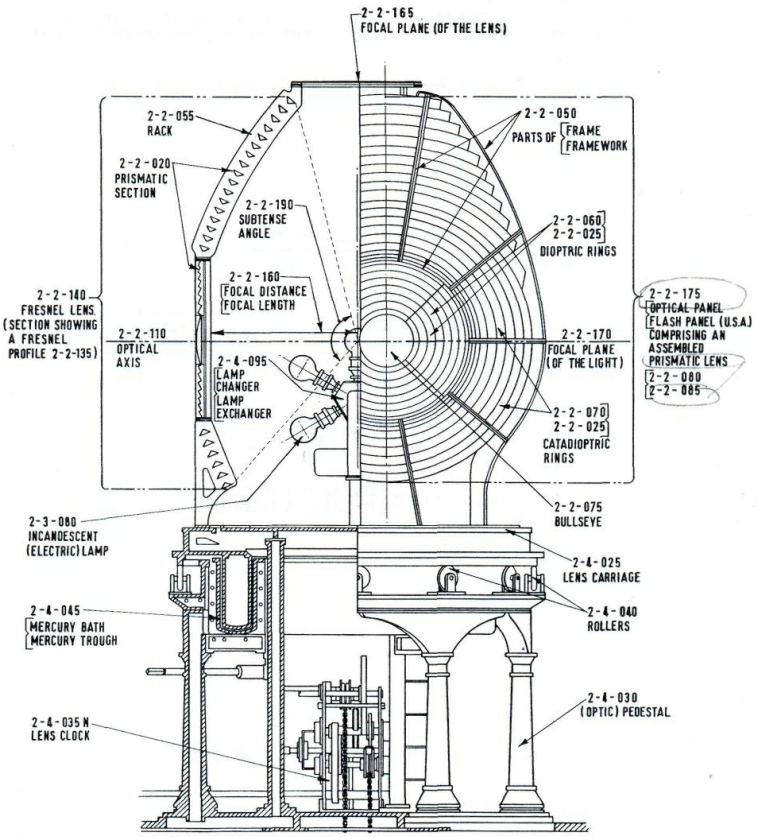
Optical Panel

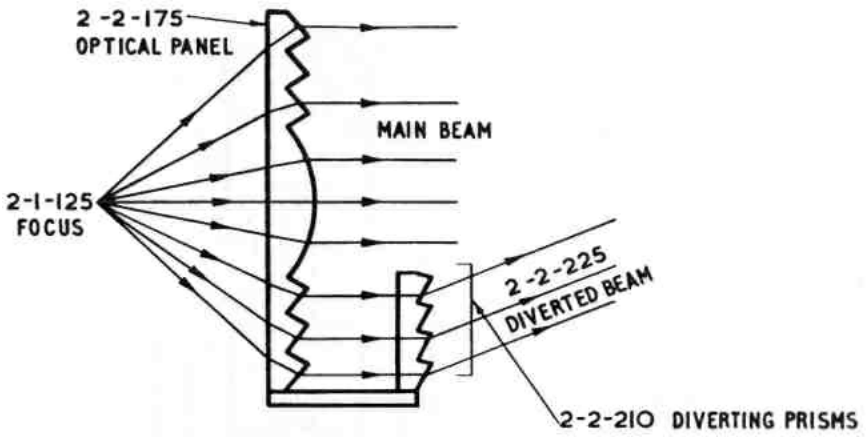
2-2-175

Alternative term: Flash Panel (U.S.A.)

A prismatic lens which may be of dioptric elements only, or may include both dioptric and catadioptric elements, all mounted in one rigid supporting frame. Such a panel may be symmetrical or asymmetrical according to requirements. One or more panels form an optic.

(Figs. 10 and 17)





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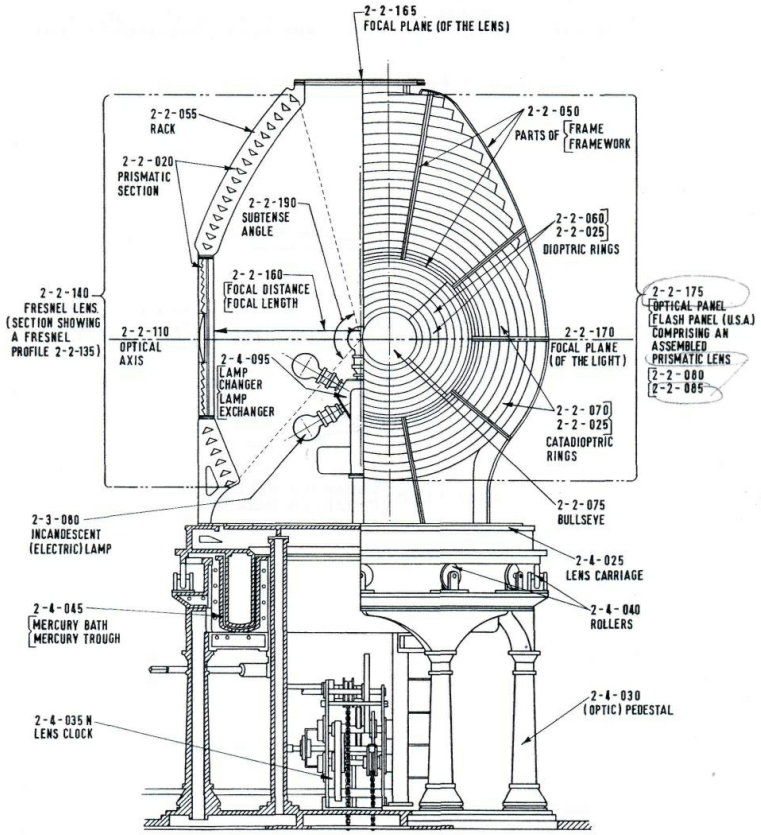
Optic Pedestal

2-4-030

(Optic) Pedestal

The supporting assembly for an optic.



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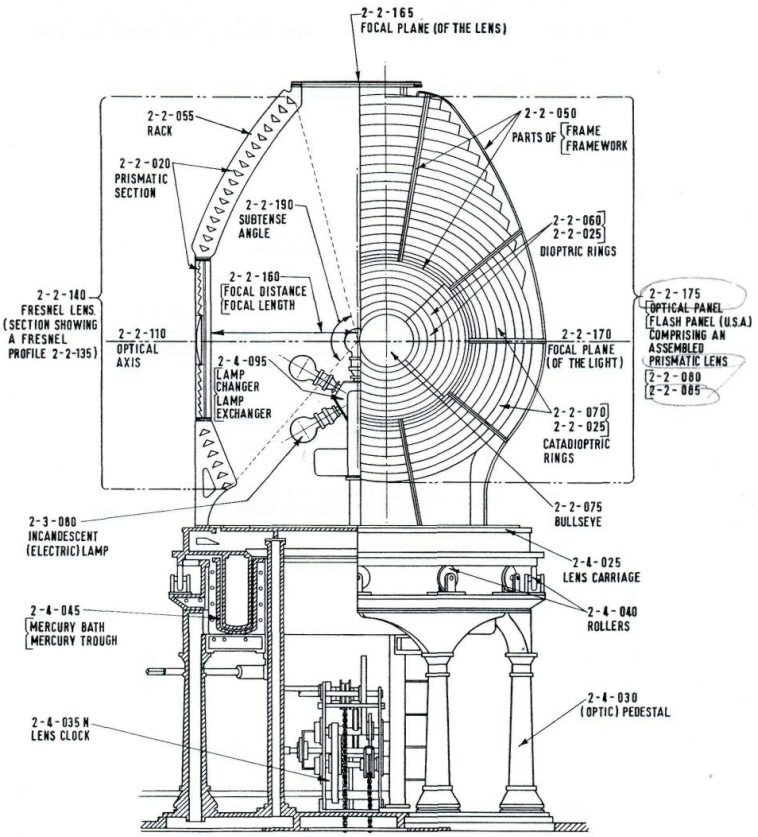
Optic rotation mechanism

2-4-035

No English Term

The mechanism which rotates the optic or revolving screen in a flashing or occulting light.

Note: The terms Lens Clock and, in French, Machine de Rotation a Poids refer to such a mechanism when driven by a falling weight.



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Optimum load impedance

4 -1-675

Optimum load impedance (of a radio transmitter)

The impedance presented by the load at which optimum performance is obtained under specified operating conditions.

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

Order (of an optic)

2-2-260

Classification of an optic according to its focal length.

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

Organ of Vision

2-1 -320

Alternative term: Visual Organ

The group of structures comprising the eye, the optic nerve and certain parts of the brain, which transforms the light stimulus into a complex of nerve excitations, whose subjective correlate is visual perception.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Oscillating water column

6-3-265

Acronym: OWC

A form of wave-actuated generator that can be used on buoys, consisting of an inverted tube open to the sea at its base, within which the water column can oscillate and act as a piston forcing air through overhead valves into a low-pressure air turbine.

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

Outfall Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-130

A mark (or buoy) indicating the mouth of a drain or sewer.

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

Output (process)

5-3-525

The process of transferring data from an internal storage to an external storage.

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

Output channel

5-3-520

A channel for expressing a state of a device or logic element.

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Output data

5-3-505

Data that has been processed.

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

Output device

5-3-515

The device or collective set of devices used for taking data out of a device.

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

Output power

6-8-015

The power delivered by a source for a specific purpose.

Note: For a source of alternating current and voltage the term refers only to the active power.

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

Output state

5-3-510

The state or sequence of states occurring on a specified output channel.

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

Over-interrogation

4-3-480

Interrogation of a transponder more times per second (not necessarily by only one interrogator) than it is able to reply.

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

Overall efficiency of an R.F. stage

4-1-655

The ratio of the R.F. power delivered to the load to the total power drawn from the supply lines.

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

Overhead (power) line

6-6-065

Alternative term: Overhead (power) cable

A power (line) (cable) supported high above the ground.

Note: 1 The term catenary aerial cable refers to an overhead cable suspended at short intervals from a supporting hawser.

Note: 2 The term transmission line generally refers to an overhead power line designed for high voltage.

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

Overload

6-8-050

1 - The power delivered in excess of the rated power output of a source.

2 - A condition in which power is delivered in excess of the rated power output of a source.

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

Overload (2)

7-5-115

A load on a structure which is greater than that which the structure is designed to withstand.

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

Overload protection

6-8-135

Protection designed to operate when a given value of overload is exceeded, typically when the current in a circuit exceeds a given value.

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

Overload relay

6-8-140

A relay that operates at a preset value of overload.

Note: An overload relay is usually made to respond to current, but the response may be to power, temperature, etc.

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Overturning moment

7-5-270

Any moment applied to a structure which tends to make it unstable and inclined to rotate.

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

Oxidation

6-3-380

The combination of oxygen with a fuel to enable burning or a chemical reaction to take place, for the production of energy.

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

Oxygen

6-3-375

A gas, O2, that can be compressed and stored at high pressure for use as an oxidant in a fuel cell.

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