

International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation

Alphabetical Index P-S, - 20 may 2012

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Pack ice

7-4-110

An accumulation of drifting floes packed together over an area of sea.

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

Padstone

7-2-420

A stone or concrete pad inserted in a wall to distribute the imposed load from a beam or joist.

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

Paint

4-3-260

Paint (on a P.P.I.)

(Verb) To leave a picture on a long persistence screen by the effect of signals on the moving time base.

(Noun) The picture remaining.

Reference: B.S.

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

Painting (process)

7-3-460

Application of paint in accordance with an agreed specification by brush, roller or spray to provide corrosion protection and/or surface decoration.

Note: The German term anstreichen is limited to brush or roller application.

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

Paint (2)

7-3-430

Surface protection and/or decoration in the form of a liquid which subsequently hardens.

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

Parabolic antenna

4-1-560

An antenna comprising a reflector whose shape is that of a paraboloid of revolution or a parabolic cylinder, and a feed usually situated approximately at the focus of the reflector (if of the first type) or on the focal line of the reflector (if of the second type).

Reference: B.S. (modified)

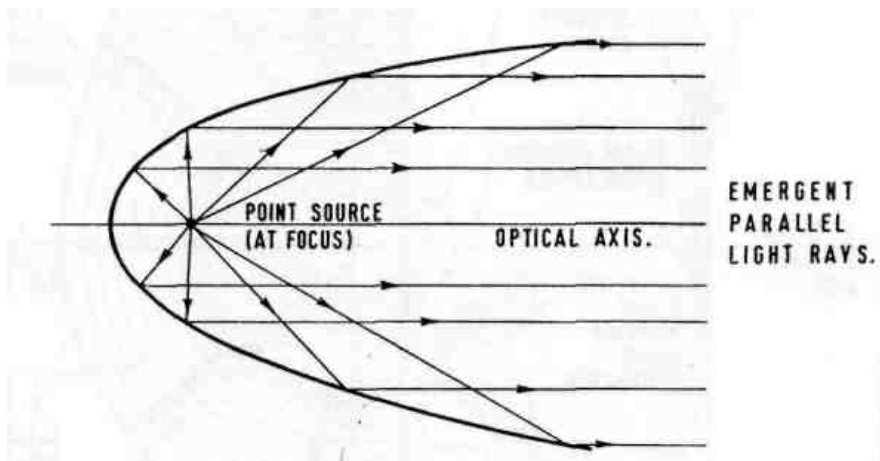
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Parabolic Reflector

2-2-035

Alternative term: Parabolic Mirror

A type of mirror, particularly used in projectors, the reflecting surface of which is a paraboloid of revolution. Light rays emitted by a point source placed at the focus of the paraboloid are rendered parallel to the optical axis (2-2-110) after reflection.



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

Paraffin (soil)

(G.B.) 6-3-345

Alternative term: Kerosene (USA)

A mixture of hydrocarbon fuels used in the form of a vapour, burning as an open flame or with a mantle to provide a light source.

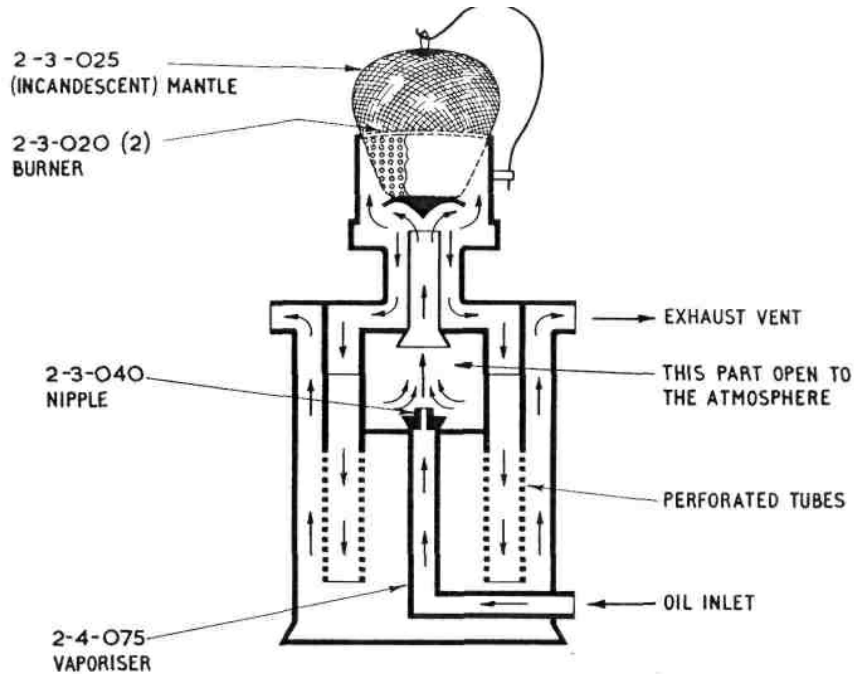
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Paraffin Vapour Lamp

2-3-035

Alternative term: Paraffin Vapour Burner

Mantle burner in which the combustible fuel is the vapour of paraffin in air.



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

Parallel-plate lens

4-1-600

A lens constructed of thin parallel conducting plates.

Reference: B.S.

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

Parallelling

6-4-215

The process of making a suitable electrical connection between the outputs of two generators, or between a generator and another power source.

Note: The use of the term with regard to synchronous generators is deprecated.

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

Parallel connection (of sources)

6-6-015

The connection of sources so as to provide a common output voltage.

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

Parallel redundancy

5-1-090

Alternative term: Active redundancy

Redundancy in which the different means work together to perform the task, one of the means being capable of producing the results alone if the other fails.

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

Parapet

7-2-480

A low wall at the edge of a roof, bridge, etc..

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

Parasitic radiation

5-3-265

Spurious radiation accidentally generated at frequencies which are independent both of the carrier or characteristic frequencies of an emission and of frequencies of oscillations appearing in the course of generation of the oscillation at carrier or characteristic frequencies.

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

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

Parity bit

5-3-405

When using a parity code, a bit appended to an array of information bits to make the sum of all the bits either always odd or always even.

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

Parity check

5-3-415

A check that tests whether the number of ones (or zeros) in an array of bits is in conformity with the parity code.

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

Parity code

5-3-410

An error-detecting or error-correcting code in which each array of bits comprises a number, either always even or always odd, of bits of the same type.

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

Pass

1-2-175

A narrow navigable channel between two land areas or shoals or rocks.

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

Pattern

4-4-025

In radio navigational systems, the system of lines of position.

In a hyperbolic navigational system, the system of hyperbolic lines of position associated with a single pair of stations, usually the master station and a slave station.

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

Pattern recognition

5-3-455

The identification of shapes, forms or configurations by automatic means.

Reference: ANSI

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

Peak envelope power

4-1-085

(of a radio transmitter)

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Peak envelope power (2)

5-3-225

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope taken under conditions of normal operation.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Peak load

6-8-035

Alternative term: Maximum demand

The greatest value of an average load in a given interval of time that is significantly longer than the interval used to define the average load.

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

Peak pulse power (carrier frequency)

5-3-150

The power averaged over that carrier frequency cycle which occurs at the maximum of the pulse of power (usually one-half of the maximum instantaneous power).

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Peak wind speed

6-3-095

The maximum wind speed that occurs during the time under consideration.

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

Peat

7-4-200

Organic deposit of fibrous textured decayed vegetable matter.

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

Pentagonal cluster

4-3-555

An arrangement of five corner reflectors, mounted so as to give their maximum response in a horizontal direction, and equally spaced on the circumference of a circle. The azimuthal response is substantially uniform.

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

Percentage content (of solids)

7-4-230

Percentage of solids in, for example, a soil sample.

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

Percentage of Visibility

2-1-305

The percentage of nights during which a light is seen from a given point during a given period.

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

Perception

1-1-440

Complex appearing in the field of consciousness and made of sense impressions supplemented by the memory. Visual perceptions, in particular, contribute towards the formation of our concepts of the existence, form and position of objects.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Performance monitor

4-3-180

A device, which can be local or remote, for checking at least those characteristics of the interrogator performance which are operationally significant.

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

Period

1-1-290

The minimum interval of the independent variable after which the same characteristics of a periodic phenomenon recur.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Periodic duty

6-4-120

Intermittent duty in which the duty cycle is repeated identically at regular intervals.

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

Periodic quantity

1-1-220

A quantity that is reproduced identically at equal intervals of the independent variable (time, space, etc...).

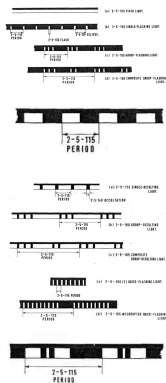
Reference: I.E.C.

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

Period (of a rhythmic light)

2-5-115

The interval of time between the commencement of two identical successive cycles of the character of a rhythmic light. (Figs. 40-44)



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

Permanent-magnet

6-4-185

Alternative term: Magneto

A generator in which the excitation is provided by permanent magnets.

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

Permanent echo

4-3-225

An echo from an object whose position relative to the radar set is fixed.

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

Permanent Light

2-5-065

A light used in regular service.

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

Permanent load

7-5-070

Any load that is continuously applied to a structure, although not necessarily fixed to it.

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

Petrol (G.B.)

6-3-335

Alternative term: Gasoline (USA)

A highly volatile liquid fuel used in petrol engines.

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

Petrol engine

6-2-020

An internal combustion engine in which a mixture of air and petrol is admitted into the cylinder and ignited by a spark. The mixture may be provided by the use of a carburettor or by fuel injection. Ignition is produced by a spark plug.

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

Phantom target

4-3-240

An indication of an object on a display that does not correspond to the presence of an actual object at the point indicated.

Note: This term is also used for "Echo box" in U.S.A. (4-3-170).

Reference: I.C.A.O.

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

Phase

1-1-320

Phase (of a sinusoidal quantity)

Angular distance between a defined point and the point corresponding to a defined state of oscillation.

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

Phase converter

6-7-060

A device that converts electric energy in an alternating-current circuit with a certain number of phases into electric energy in another alternating-current circuit with a different number of phases.

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

Phase deviation

5-3-040

The peak difference between the instantaneous phase angle of the modulated wave and that of the sine-wave carrier.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Phase meter

6-8-180

Alternative term: Phase-angle meter

An instrument that measures the difference of phase between two alternating electric quantities of the same frequency.

Note: The term power-factor meter refers to a phase meter for which the quantities are the voltage and current at a point of a circuit and in which the indication is of power factor.

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

Phase modulation (PM)

5-3-035

Angle modulation in which the instantaneous phase angle of a sine-wave carrier is caused to depart from the carrier angle by an amount proportional to the instantaneous amplitude of the modulating wave.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Phase voltage (of a three-phase alternator)

6-4-205

The potential difference across one phase of the output of the alternator.

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

Phosphorescence

2-3-305

Photoluminescence which persists for an appreciable time after excitation.

Note: This time is generally more 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)

Photo-electric switch

6-8-225

A device that is sensitive to light and is designed to operate a switch at a predetermined value of incident illuminance.

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

Photoelectric Photometer

2-1-565

A particular type of physical photometer using a photoelectric receptor.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Photoluminescence

2-3-295

Luminescence caused by visible, infra-red or ultra-violet radiation. The emitted radiation is of longer wavelength than the exciting radiation.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Photometer

2-1-535

An instrument for measuring photometric quantities.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Photometry

2-1-530

The measurement of quantities referring to radiation evaluated according to the visual effect which it produces, as based on certain conventions.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Photopic Vision

2-1-330

Vision by the normal eye when adapted to levels of luminance of at least several candelas per square metre.

Note: The cone receptors of the retina are considered to be the principal active elements under these conditions, and the spectrum appears coloured.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Physical Photometer

2-1-545

A photometer in which a physical receptor of radiation is used.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Pick-up factor

4-2-195

For a specified antenna or combination of antennas connected to a receiver of a direction finder, the ratio of the receiver input voltage to the field strength of the received wave, taking into account input impedance, and any variable component between the antenna and the receiver, the direction and polarization of the wave being specified.

Reference: B.S.

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

Pick-up ratio

4-2-200

The ratio of the pick-up factors corresponding to two specified plane polarized waves of specified direction of arrival.

Reference: B.S.

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

Pickling

7-3-415

The preparation of steelwork for painting or galvanising by removing mill scale, using a chemical process.

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

Pier

1-2-270

Alternative term: Jetty

A structure extending into the water approximately perpendicular to a shore or a bank and providing berthing for ships, and which may also provide cargo-handling facilities.

Note: 1 A pier or jetty providing cargo-handling facilities may also be called a wharf.

Note: 2 In French the term mole is also sometimes used in place of the term "brise-lames", for a breakwater (1-2-250) when it protects the entrance of a harbour.

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

Pierhead

1-2-280

That part of a pier or jetty projecting furthest into the sea.

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

Pier (2)

7-1-045

A structure with a wood or concrete deck supported on piles extending over open water to provide a landing place where the depth of water would otherwise be prohibitive.

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

Pigment

7-3-470

An insoluble finely ground powder used in the manufacture of paint to provide colour.

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

Pile

7-2-245

A structural member driven into or cast in-situ in the ground, intended to transmit the foundation load of a building to a load-bearing stratum.

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

Pile cap

7-2-310

A construction, usually of reinforced concrete, at the head of a pile group, designed to transfer imposed loading from the superstructure.

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

Pile driving

7-6-160

The forcing of piles into the ground by means of a mechanical hammer.

Note: The term is commonly extended to other mechanical methods (see 7-6-165).

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

Pile helmet

7-6-200

A steel cap used to cover and protect the head of a pile during driving.

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

Piling

7-6-155

The process of constructing piles in the ground.

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

Pilotage

1-2-015

Alternative term: Pilotage service

The provision of a service of specially qualified men possessing detailed local knowledge, who assist the masters of vessels to navigate them in particular areas.

Note: In Britain and the U.S.A. the word "pilotage" is also loosely used for piloting.

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

Piloting

1-2-010

1. The directing of ships in navigable water where knowledge of local landmarks, depths of water etc. is necessary to ensure safe navigation.
2. More generally, navigation involving frequent or continuous determination of position or a line of position relative to geographical points to a high order of accuracy.

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

Pilot Light

2-4-090

A small flame kept burning permanently to ignite the gas or vapour when supplied to a burner.

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

Pin

7-2-350

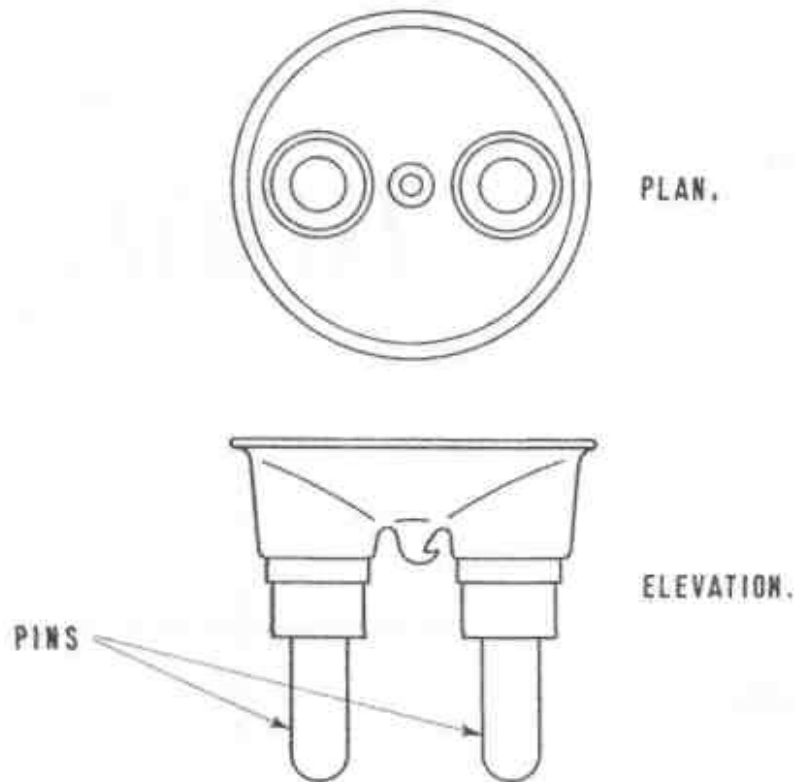
A cylindrical metal rod, used in a connection between two members, for example to form a hinge. It may be threaded at both ends.

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

Pin Cap (G.B.)

2-3-125

A cap (types F, G) which has one or more pins for fixing it in the lampholder.



Reference: C.I.E.

Note 1: For particular numbers of pins, terms such as Three-Pin Cap are employed.

Note 2: In the U.S.A., a lamp having a cap with two pins is called a Bi-Post Lamp.

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

Pipe

7-2-235

A long hollow thin walled cylinder designed for the conveyance of fluids.

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

Piston

6-2-090

A component of circular cross-section that executes reciprocal motion within the cylinder of an engine.

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

Piston ring

6-2-095

A ring of rectangular section fitted in a circumferential groove in a piston and springing against the cylinder wall to prevent leakage.

It is cut through at one point of the circumference to create springiness and to allow for fitting.

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

Pitch

3-1-170

That attribute of the auditory sensation in terms of which sounds may be ordered on a scale extending from low to high.

Pitch depends primarily upon the frequency of the sound stimulus, but it also depends upon the sound pressure and waveform of the stimulus.

Reference: ANSI

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

Pitch (of a chain)

8-5-105

Inside length of a chain link.

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

Place of Refuge

A place where a ship in need of assistance can take action to enable it to stabilize its condition and reduce hazards to navigation, and to protect human life and the environment. (IMO Resolution A.949(23).

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Plane of polarization

4-1-835

In a plane polarized wave, the plane containing the electric field vector and the direction of propagation.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Plane polarized wave

4-1-840

An electromagnetic wave whose electric field vector at all times lies in a fixed plane which contains the direction of propagation.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Plane wave

1-1-260

A wave such that the corresponding physical quantities are uniform in any plane perpendicular to a fixed direction.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Plank

7-3-355

Alternative term: Board

A piece of square sawn timber which is broad in relation to its thickness.

Note: A plank is thicker than a board.

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

Plan position indicator

4-3-105

Alternative term: P.P.I. display

An intensity-modulated radar display in which a radial scan rotates on the cathode ray tube in synchronism with the rotating antenna.

The display indicates, as on a map, the positions of echo-producing objects, and is generally one of two main types, relative display or true motion display.

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

Plastic(s)

7-3-305

Artificial organic materials capable of being shaped by the application of heat and/or pressure.

Note: The German term Kunststoff is more general, including both plastics materials and elastomers.

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

Plasticity

7-5-170

The ability of a material to permanently deform without failure, when subjected to applied forces.

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

Plasticity index

7-4-245

The range of moisture content in which a particular soil is plastic.

Plasticity index = liquid limit - plastic limit

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

Plate

7-2-265

Alternative term: Steel plate

Rolled metal (steel) with a surface area large in comparison with its thickness.

Note: The term sheet indicates a lesser thickness than plate.

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

Plate Glass

2-2-230

A fine quality sheet glass obtained by rolling, grinding and polishing.

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

Platform

7-2-055

A constructed flat surface of relatively small area raised above the general floor level.

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

Play

7-5-465

Any movement which may be occasioned between two or more items or parts of a structure which are fixed together.

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

Plinth

7-2-085

A distinct feature forming the lowest part of a column or wall, projecting horizontally from the surface above.

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

Plug (masonry)

7-2-370

Cylindrical or tapered plastic or fibre device inserted into drilled masonry, into which a screw may cut a corresponding thread, while expanding the plug to form a secure fixing.

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

Plug (top)

6-8-200

That part of a socket and plug connection that is connected to the end of the moveable conductor.

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

Plywood

7-3-375

Structural timber board manufactured from an odd number of sheets of veneer glued together, the grain of each sheet alternating at right angles in each layer, giving a high strength and dimensional stability.

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

Pneumatic relay

5-4-295

Pneumatic means in which a mechanical displacement at a low pneumatic power level causes a corresponding mechanical displacement at a higher power level.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Pointing

7-3-130

Surface mortar pressed into the joints in masonry after raking out the mortar between the joints to a limited depth.

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

Point Brilliance

2-1 -395

A quantity involved in the visual observation of a source of light when viewed directly from such a distance that the apparent diameter is inappreciable. The point brilliance is measured by the illuminance produced by the source on a plane at the observer's eye normal to the direction of the source.

Symbol: E

Unit: lux (lx)

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Point source

1-1-165

Source of radiation, the dimensions of which are small enough, compared with the distance between source and receptor, for them to be neglected in calculations.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Point visibility meter

5-4-375

A compact visibility meter, usually either a forward-scatter light meter or a nephelometer.

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

Point Vision

2-1-370

Point Vision (of a light source);

A special mode of vision which takes place when the threshold of illuminance (2-1-390) at the eye of an observer is independent of the angular subtense of the light source.

Note: For a background luminance of less than about 0.1 candela per square metre, point vision takes place when the light source has an apparent angular diameter not more than about one minute of arc. For higher values of background luminance, point vision can also take place if the angular diameter of the light source is accordingly smaller.

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

Poisson's ratio

7-5-150

The ratio between transverse strain and longitudinal strain under tensile or compressive stress.

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

Polarisation (of an electrochemical cell)

6-5-040

An effect at an electrode surface that diminishes the potential difference between the electrode and the electrolyte when a current is flowing.

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

Polarization

4-1-825

That attribute of an electromagnetic wave which describes the direction of the electric field vector.

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

Polarization error

4-2-325

Polarization error (in bearing)

An error, in an observed bearing, which varies with the state of polarization of the received waves relative to the designed plane of polarization.

Note: Some types of polarization error may be attributable to specific features of the site (e.g. inclined conductors) and, as such, are also site errors.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Polarized relay

5-4-175

A relay, the operation of which depends upon the direction as well as upon the magnitude of the current in the controlling circuit.

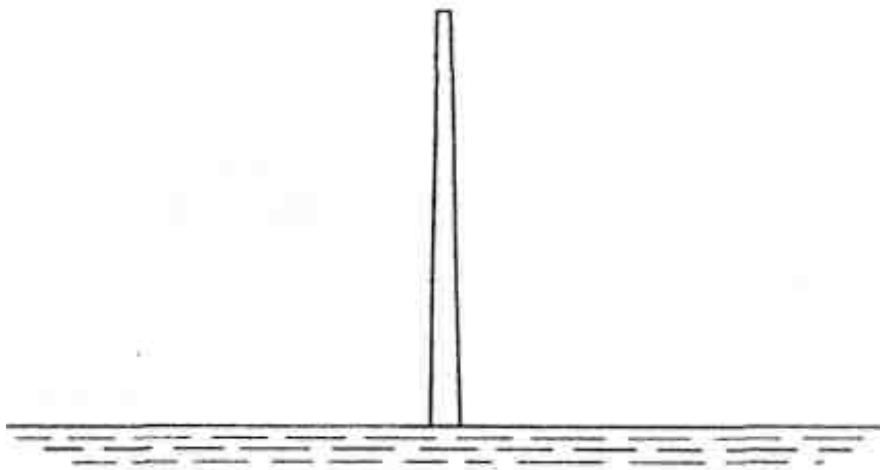
Reference: I.E.C.

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

Pole Beacon

2-6-040

A vertical spar fixed in the ground or in the sea-bed or a river bed to show as a navigation mark.



Note: Sometimes called a Spindle or a Single-Pile Beacon in the U.S.A.

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

Polychromatic radiation

1-1-110

Alternative term: Complex radiation

Radiation composed of a number of monochromatic radiations.

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

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

Polymer

7-3-310

An organic compound consisting of large molecules made up of many small repeating molecules or mers.

Note: Many synthetic polymers exist, such as polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), etc...

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

Pontoon

8-1-055

A flat-bottomed boat or other floating structure that provides a platform for lifting equipment and can be used for transporting construction materials or to accommodate working plant of various sizes.

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

Population

5-1-180

The totality of items under consideration

Reference: I.S.O.

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

Portal frame

7-2-015

A single storey frame in which the junction between the vertical and horizontal members is rigid.

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

Port Hand Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-065

A mark (or buoy) which is to be left to the port hand when approaching from the open sea or in general proceeding in the direction of 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)

Position control system

5-2-085

A control system that attempts to establish and/or maintain an exact correspondence between the reference input and the directly controlled variable which are physical positions.

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

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

Position determination

1-2-030

No English term

Any object which facilitates the determination of position.

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

Position fixing

1-2-070

The determination of a wanted point as the intersection of two or more lines of position.

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

Position line

1-2-075

Alternative term: Line of position

A line (geometrical locus), defined by a constant measured value, on which a vessel may be identified on the basis of a measurement.

Note: There are terrestrial, astronomical and radio position lines.

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

Position line (2)

4-4-010

Alternative term: Line of position

A line (geometrical locus), defined by a constant measured value, on which a vessel may be identified on the basis of a measurement.

Note: There are terrestrial, astronomical and radio position lines.

Note: Also defined in 1-2-075

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

Position of rest

6-6-215

The position of the contacts of an electromechanical switch when its actuating circuit is not energised.

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

Positive feedback

5-2-065

Feedback tending to increase the output.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Post

7-2-220

A vertical member secured only at its base.

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

Potential annual energy output (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-250

The calculated total energy that would be produced by a wind-power generator during a one-year period, assuming a certain distribution of wind speed probability density and assuming one hundred per cent availability.

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

Potentiometer

6-8-165

A three-terminal rheostat or resistor with one or more sliding contacts, that functions as an adjustable control of supply voltage.

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

Power

4-1-080

Whenever the power of a radio transmitter, etc. is referred to, it is expressed in one of the following forms

- Peak Envelope Power (Pp);
- Mean Power (Pm);
- Carrier Power (Pc).

For different classes of emissions, the relationships between peak envelope power, mean power and carrier power, under the conditions of normal operation and of no modulation, are contained in Recommendations of the C.C.I.R., which may be used as a guide.

Reference: I.T.U. (modified)

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

Power curve (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-245

A graph which depicts the power of a wind-power generator as a function of wind speed.

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

Power gain - antenna

4-1-365

Power gain (of an antenna)

Directivity (U.S.A.)

The value of the gain function in the direction of its maximum value.

Reference: B.S.

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

Power line

6-6-060

A set of conductors, with accessories, used for the transmission or distribution of electric energy.

Note: When the conductors are assembled in the form of a cable, the term power cable also applies.

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

Power pack

6-7-100

A converter that provides one or more voltages from a compact unit.

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

Power system

6-1-015

A system comprising generators, transformers, switchgear, lines, accessories and structures for the generation, conversion, transformation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.

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

Pre-emphasis

5-3-290

A modification of the gain-frequency characteristic of a channel normally resulting in an increase of the relative amplitude of higher frequency signal components which is used in conjunction with a separate, but corresponding, inverse process of de-emphasis to improve the signal-to-noise ratio.

Reference: B.S.

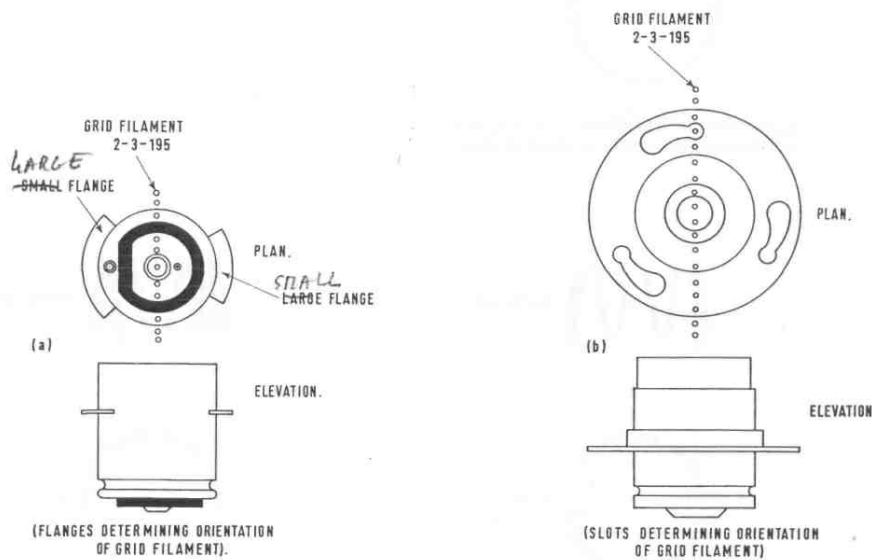
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Pre-Focus Cap

2-3-130

A cap (type P) which enables the luminous element to be brought into a specified position relative to the cap during manufacture of the lamp.

By this means, reproducible positioning can be assured when the lamp is inserted in a suitable lampholder.



Note: A Flanged Cap (Culot a Ailettes in French; Flanschsockel in German) is a particular type of pre-focus cap.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Pre-Focus Lamp

2-3-225

A lamp having a pre-focus cap (2-3-130).

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

Pre-ignition

6-2-220

Undesirable self-ignition of the mixture inside the cylinder of an engine before the occurrence of the spark. This may be due to excessive temperatures of parts of the surface of the combustion chamber or the exhaust valve head, or of carbon deposits within the chamber.

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

Precast concrete

7-3-250

Reinforced concrete structural elements which are cast and matured on site or in a factory prior to being lifted into their final position.

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

Precision

The degree of accuracy of a measurement or a position with respect to random errors.

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

Predrilled

7-6-410

Description of any item which is supplied with holes already drilled in it for various purposes.

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

Prefabricated

7-6-475

Supplied to site ready for immediate assembly.

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

Preservation

State of survival of a building or artefact, whether by historical accident or through a combination of protection and active conservation.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Pressure

7-5-025

A force per unit area.

Note: The term pressure is usually used in relation to fluids, whereas stress is used in relation to solids.

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

Pressure-reducing valve

6-2-260

A device used to reduce the pressure of air (or other gas) from that at its input to a given, but often adjustable, lower pressure at its output.

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

Pressure-relief valve

6-2-265

Alternative term: Safety valve

A device that allows air (or other gas) under pressure to escape to the atmosphere, when the pressure exceeds a given value. The device is controlled by either a spring or a weight.

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

Pressure reducing valve

1-1-435

A device used to reduce the pressure (or rate of flow) of a gas or vapour drawn from a storage system.

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

Pressure stat

5-4-340

Pressure relay Pressure switch

A device which activates an electric contact when a defined pressure limit is reached.

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

Prestressing

7-3-240

A construction method for reinforced concrete in which a tension is imparted to the main longitudinal reinforcement to help reduce tensile forces in the concrete.

Note: Prestressing may be effected by tensioning the reinforcement before pouring the concrete, the resultant being called prestressed concrete. Alternatively prestressing may be effected by tensioning the reinforcement within ducts in precast components and subsequently pressure grouting to form an integral structure, the resultant being called post-tensioned concrete.

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

Preventive maintenance

5-1-050

A procedure of periodically checking or reconditioning a system to prevent or reduce the probability of failure or deterioration while in service.

Preventive maintenance provides systematic inspection, detection and correction of incipient failures before they occur or develop into major malfunctions.

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

Pricking Out

2-3-045

The operation of cleaning or clearing out the hole of a nipple.

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

Primary cell

6-5-015

An electrochemical cell in which the chemical reaction is irreversible.

Note: 1 The cell is not re-usable after the charge is exhausted.

Note: 2 There are many types of primary cells, of which the most common are zinccarbon (Leclanche), alkaline-manganese and lithium.

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

Primary Light Source

2-3-000

A surface or object emitting light which is produced by a transformation of energy. The surface or object may at the same time emit invisible radiation.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Primary radar

4-3-005

The detection of objects and the determination of their distance and speed by measuring the transit time, phase or frequency of the re-radiated electromagnetic waves. In most cases also the horizontal angle of radiation is measured.

Reference: N.T.G. (modified)

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

Primer

7-3-435

The first coat applied to a surface to provide adhesion for a paint treatment.

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

Prime mover

6-1-020

A machine having a non-electric source of energy, used to drive an electric generator, an air compressor, etc.

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

Principal axis

3-1-135

Principal axis (of a sound source or receiver)

Generally the axis of structural symmetry or the direction of maximum emission or response.

Reference direction serving as an origin for angular co-ordinates used in describing the directional characteristics of the sound source or receiver.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Prism

2-2-015

A transparent optical element, usually of glass or plastic, bounded by at least two planes intersecting at a refracting edge.

The angle formed at the refracting edge, and in a plane normal to it, constitutes the prism angle.

Incident light rays on a prism are deviated into new directions as the result of refraction or total internal reflection or both.

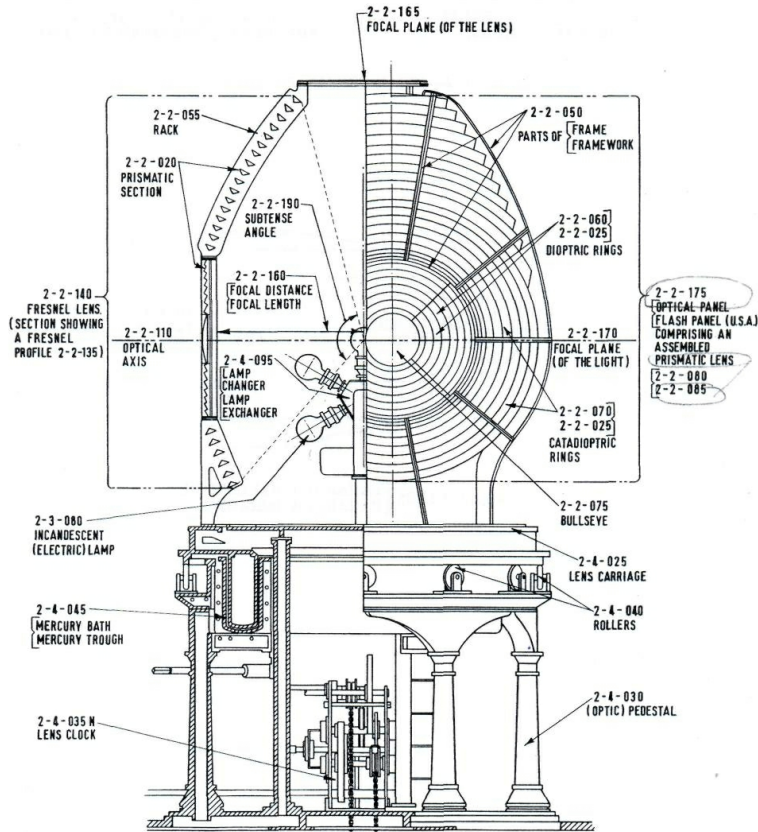
Note: In lighthouse practice, the word "prism" is also loosely used for any dioptric or catadioptric ring.

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

Prismatic Lens

2-2-085

An assembly consisting of a bullseye together with concentric dioptic and (sometimes) catadioptric rings, the foci of which are coincident with, or lie within the boundaries of, the source, when correctly focused (in sense 2 of 2-2-155).

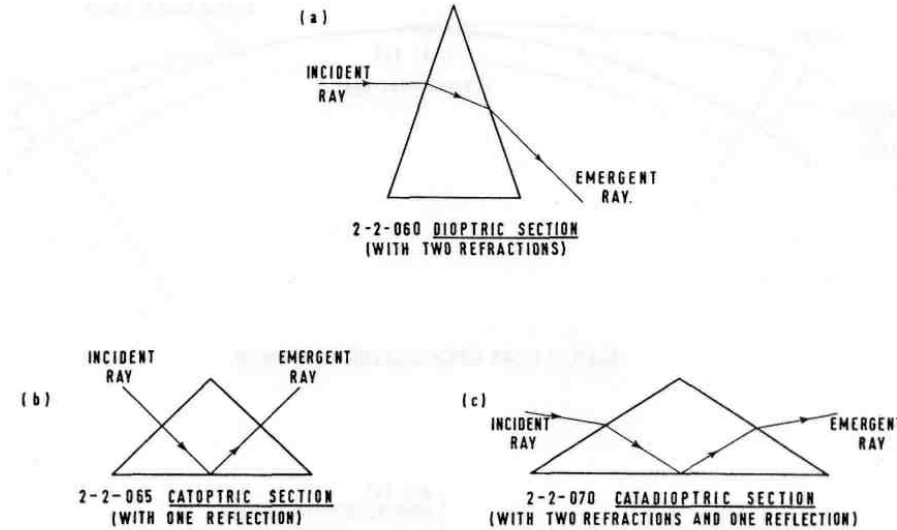


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

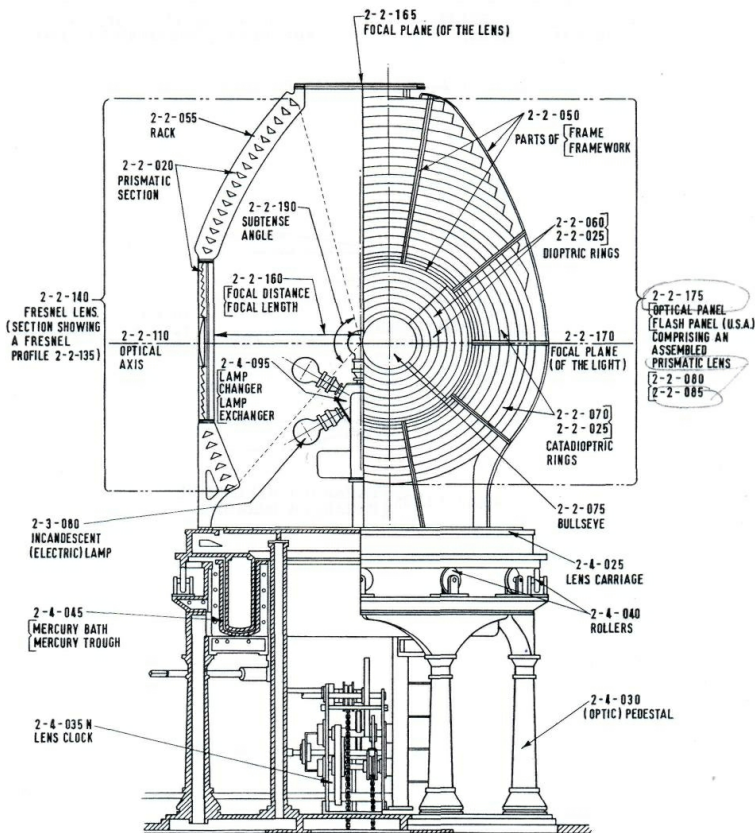
Prismatic Section

2-2-020

1. Cross-section of a prism by a plane normal to the refracting edge. The section is bounded by straight lines (usually three).



2. In lighthouse practice, the term is also used for a cross-section of a transparent optical element bounded by three straight or slightly curved sides, approximating to a triangle, but of such shape that incident parallel rays of a particular wavelength are focussed after refraction or reflection (or both) by the section.



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

Profile (of a fixed lens)

2-2-125

The cross-section of the lens by a given plane containing the axis of the lens (2-2-115).

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

Profile (of a lens, other than a fixed lens)

2-2-120

The cross-section of the lens by a given plane containing the optical axis (2-2-110).

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

Progressive wave

1-1-245

A wave which is propagated freely in a medium.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Projector

2-2-005

An optical apparatus consisting of a light source and optically refracting or reflecting elements (or both) designed to concentrate light into one or more pencil beams or fan beams (or both), so that, within a limited solid angle, higher values of luminous intensity are produced than by the light source alone.

A projector may be intended to be viewed directly, to illuminate an object to be viewed, or to project an image.

Note: In German a distinction is made between the three functions of projectors mentioned. A projector to be viewed directly is called Signal-Scheinwerfer; a projector to illuminate an object is called Beleuchtungs-Scheinwerfer; a projector to project an image is called Bildwerfer or Projektor.

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

Projector Lamp (G.B.)

2-3-250

Alternative term: Projection Lamp (U.S.A.)

A lamp in which the luminous element is so mounted that the lamp may be used with an optical system projecting the light in chosen directions.

Note: The terms Lampe de Projection in French and Projection Lamp (U.S.A.) refer more specifically to a lamp intended for use in equipment for the projection of either still or motion pictures on a screen.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Propagation error

4-2-275

An error caused by a deformation or deviation of the wave front as a result of propagation phenomena.

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

Propane

6-3-355

A colourless hydrocarbon fuel C_3H_8 , which is a gas at ordinary temperatures and atmospheric pressure. It has a boiling point of - 45 degrees C at atmospheric pressure.

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

Proportional action

5-2-300

Control action in which there is a continuous linear relation between the output and the input.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Proportional plus derivative action

5-2-305

Control action in which the output is proportional to a linear combination of the input and the time rate of change of input.

Reference: ANSI

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

Proportional plus integral action

5-2-310

Control action in which the output is proportional to a linear combination of the input and the time integral of the input.

Reference: ANSI

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

Proportional plus integral plus derivative action

5-2-315

Control action in which the output is proportional to a linear combination of the input, the time integral of input and the time rate of change of input.

Reference: ANSI

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

Protected enclosure (or machine)

6-8-235

An enclosure (or machine) designed to restrict or prevent the ingress of liquids or solid particles in harmful quantities, or solid extraneous objects of specified size.

Note: 1 See also 6-4-140.

Note: 2 The different categories of protection are specified for enclosures in IEC 529, and for machines in IEC 34-5.

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

Protected machine

6-4-140

A machine designed so that the ingress of solid foreign bodies of specified sizes and the harmful ingress of water are restricted or prevented.

Note: The different categories for protection of machines are specified in IEC 34-5. For further details of these, See Section 8.

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

Protection

The provision of legal restraints or controls on the destruction or damaging of buildings or artefacts, natural features, systems, sites, areas or other things of acknowledged value, with a view to their survival or preservation for the future.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Pseudolite (pseudo-satellite)

A ground-based augmentation station transmitting a GNSS-like signal providing additional navigation information to the user.

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

Pulse

4-1-200

An electrical disturbance whose duration is short in relation to the time scale of interest and whose initial and final values are the same.

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

Pulse-modulated radar

4-3-020

Alternative term: Pulse radar

A form of radar in which the transmitted radiation consists of a series of discrete pulses. Usually the radio frequency is substantially the same in all the pulses.

Reference: B.S.

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

Pulse amplitude modulation (PAM)

5-3-060

Amplitude modulation of a pulse carrier.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Pulse code modulation (PCM)

5-3-065

Modulation in accordance with a pulse code.

Note: A pulse code is a pulse train modulated so as to represent information.

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

Pulse droop

5-3-125

A distortion of an otherwise essentially flat-topped rectangular pulse characterized by a decline of the pulse top.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Pulse duration

4-1-210

Pulse width (deprecated) Pulse length (deprecated)

The interval between the first and last instant at which the instantaneous value of a pulse or of its envelope reaches a specified fraction of the peak amplitude.

Reference: B.S.

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

Pulse duration coding

4-3-520

Pulse duration coding (in a transponder)

Alternative terms: Pulse length coding (in a transponder), Width coding (in a transponder)

A method of modifying the duration of the pulses emitted from the transponder in accordance with a pre-arranged code for identification purposes.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Pulse duration modulation (PDM)

5-3-080

Pulse length modulation (deprecated) Pulse width modulation (deprecated)

A form of pulse time modulation in which the duration of a pulse is varied.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Pulse duty factor

5-3-110

The ratio of the average pulse duration to the average pulse spacing.

Note: 1 This is equivalent to the product of the average pulse duration and the pulse repetition rate.

Note: 2 In French the definition of the term "facteur de duree" is more restrictive than the definition of pulse duty factor.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Pulse forming line

4-3-385

In a radar modulator, an artificial line or ladder network whose parameters are selected to give a specified shape to the modulator pulse.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Pulse frequency modulation

5-3-085

A form of pulse time modulation in which the pulse repetition rate is the characteristic varied. A precise term for pulse frequency modulation would be pulse repetition rate modulation.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Pulse modulation (by pulses)

5-3-045

Modulation of a continuous-wave carrier (whether already modulated or not) by means of pulses.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Pulse modulation (of pulses)

5-3-050

Modification of one or more of the characteristics of a pulse train used as a carrier (pulse carrier)

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Pulse position modulation (PPM)

5-3-075

A form of pulse time modulation in which the position in time of a pulse is varied.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Pulse power

5-3-145

The instantaneous power at the maximum of a pulse of power, excluding spikes.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Pulse repetition frequency

4-1-220

Acronym: P.R.F.

The pulse repetition rate of a periodic pulse train.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)

5-3-120

The number of pulses in unit time when this is independent of the interval of time over which it is measured.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Pulse repetition rate

4-1-215

P.R.R.

The average number of pulses per unit of time.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Pulse repetition rate (PRR)

5-3-115

The average number of pulses in unit time during a specified period.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Pulse rise time

4-1-205

The interval between the instants at which the instantaneous amplitude of a pulse first reaches specified lower and upper limits, namely 10% and 90% of the peak pulse amplitude unless otherwise stated.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Pulse spacing

4-1-225

The interval between corresponding points on consecutive pulses.

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

Pulse spike

5-3-135

An unwanted pulse of relatively short duration superimposed on the main pulse.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Pulse tilt

5-3-130

A distortion in an otherwise essentially flat-topped rectangular pulse characterized by either a decline or a rise of the pulse top.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Pulse time modulation (PTM)

5-3-070

Modulation in which the time of occurrence of some characteristic of a pulse carrier is varied from the unmodulated value.

Note: This is a general term which includes several forms of modulation such as pulse duration, pulse position and pulse interval modulation.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Pulse train

5-3-140

A discrete sequence of pulses.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Punching

7-5-055

The action of a heavily loaded column at its base, attempting to penetrate the base.

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

Pure sound

3-1-005

Alternative term: Pure tone

A sound produced by a sinusoidal acoustic oscillation.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Purkinje Phenomenon

2-1-345

The reduction in the luminosity of a red light relative to that of a blue light when the luminances are reduced in the same proportion without changing the respective spectral distributions.

Note: In passing from photopic to scotopic vision, the spectral luminous efficiencies change, the wavelength of maximum efficiency being displaced towards the shorter wavelengths.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Purlin

7-2-205

A horizontal beam parallel to the ridge of a roof, joining the rafters or roof trusses.

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

Push-button (switch)

6-6-260

A switch in which the moving parts have only one position of rest, usually operated by the force of the finger or palm of the hand, and having stored energy (e.g. spring) return.

Note: Recently developed devices called touch-buttons employ various processes (mechanical, electric, etc) to operate a switch by simple finger contact without significant force.

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

PZ-90 geodetic system

A consistent set of parameters used in GLONASS describing the size and shape of the Earth, positions of a network of points with respect to the centre of mass of the Earth, transformations from major geodetic datums and the potential of the Earth, developed in 1990.

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

Quantity of Light

2-1-025

The product of luminous flux (F) and its duration (dt).

Symbol: $Q = F \cdot dt$

Unit: lumen-second (lm.s), lumen-hour (lm.h)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Quantization

5-3-530

A process in which the range of values of a variable is divided into a finite number of smaller subranges, each of which is represented by an assigned or "quantized" value within the subrange.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Quantization distortion

5-3-540

Alternative term: Quantization noise

The distortion introduced in the process of quantization. The distorted signal can be considered as the original signal with quantization noise added.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Quantization error

5-3-535

The difference between the actual value of the variable and the corresponding discrete value resulting from quantization.

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

Quantizer

5-4-090

Signal slicer (U.S.A.)

Sampler

A circuit whose output is a series of discrete values representative of the values of the input at a series of points in time.

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

Quarantine (Ground) Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-125

A mark (or buoy) indicating a quarantine anchorage area for shipping, or defining its limits.

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

Quarter wave skirt dipole

4-1-445

Alternative term: Sleeve dipole Coaxial antenna (U.S.A.)

A dipole formed from a coaxial line by folding back on itself a quarter wavelength of the outer conductor leaving a quarter wavelength of the inner conductor exposed.

Reference: B.S.

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

Quay

1-2-265

Alternative term: Wharf

A construction along a coast or a bank intended to strengthen it, which also permits berthing for ships and which is generally provided with cargo-handling facilities.

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

Quay (2)

7-1-040

A construction of earth faced with masonry or other material along a coast or bank, to permit berthing for vessels, usually with cargo-handling facilities.

Note: A jetty or quay with cargo handling facilities is called a wharf.

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

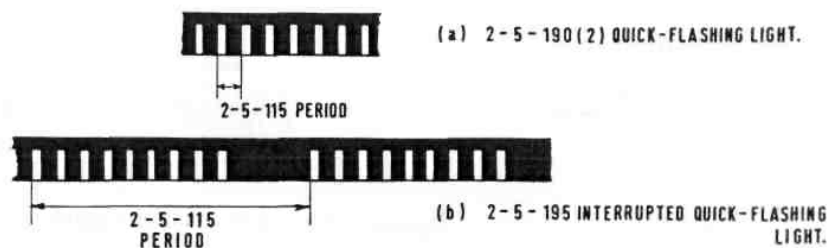
Quick-Flashing Light

2-5-190

1. A light exhibiting very rapid regular alternations of light and darkness.

Reference: N.L.

2. More specifically, a quick-flashing light (in sense 1) in which the rapid alternations are repeated without interruption. (Fig. 43a)



Note 1: In most countries, the maximum period of a quick-flashing light is 1 second

Note 2: For quick-flashing lights, there is no restriction on the ratio of durations of light and darkness.

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

Quick lime

7-3-300

Lime which has not been slaked (calcium oxide).

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

R.F. head

4-3-160

R.F. head (in a radar set)

A term used to refer loosely to the assemblage of radar frequency components, sometimes including the antenna system and usually including the head amplifier.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

R.F. stage

4-1-645

R.F. stage (of a radio transmitter)

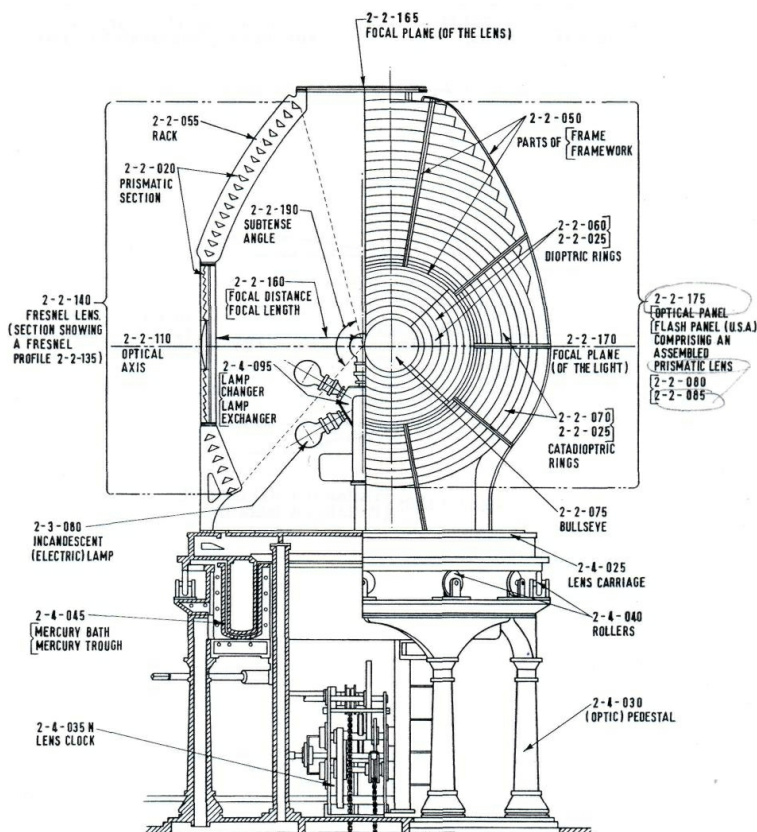
1. That part of a radio transmitter in which the radio frequency signals are amplified.
2. This term is usually used to refer to the output stage of a transmitter.

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

Rack

2-2-055

Parts of the frame of an optic, into which the rings are fitted.



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

Racon

4-3-445

A transponder beacon designed to give an indication on the radar screen of both bearing and distance, its characteristic paint usually beginning at and extending outward from a point a few hundred yards beyond the echo of the object on which it is mounted.

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

Radar

4-3-000

A radio determination system which measures distance and usually direction by a comparison of reference signals with the radio signals reflected or retransmitted from the object whose position is to be determined.

Reference: I.T.U. (modified)

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

Radar beacon

4-3-415

A device whose radiations enable a craft to determine its own direction or position relative to the beacon by means of its own radar equipment.

Reference: B.S.

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

Radar echo

4-3-210

(Radar) Echo

1. The portion of energy of the transmitted pulse which is reflected to a receiver.
2. The effect of 1 on a radar display.

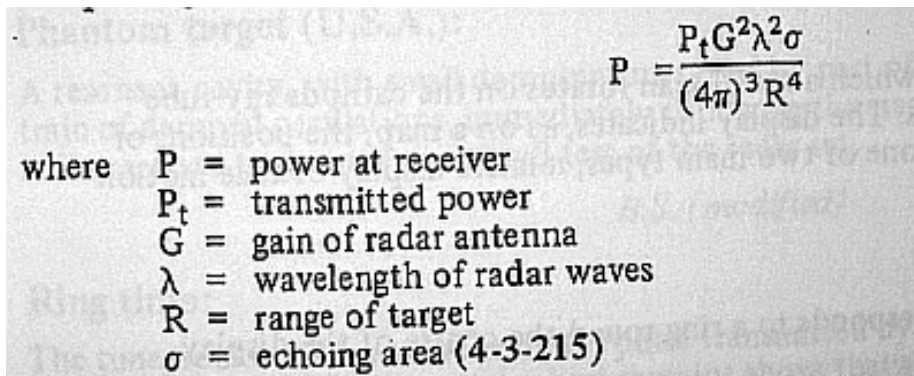
Reference: B.S.

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

Radar equation

4-3-040

A mathematical equation which relates the transmitted and received powers and antenna gains of a primary radar to the echoing area and distance of an object.



The image shows a document with the radar equation and its variables. The equation is
$$P = \frac{P_t G^2 \lambda^2 \sigma}{(4\pi)^3 R^4}$$
 where P = power at receiver
 P_t = transmitted power
 G = gain of radar antenna
 λ = wavelength of radar waves
 R = range of target
 σ = echoing area (4-3-215)

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Radar head

4-3-165

The R.F. head, together with the antenna and its feeder, when these are all in proximity.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Radar performance figure

4-3-185

The ratio of the pulse power of the radar transmitter, to the power of the minimum signal detectable by the receiver.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Radar reflector

4-3-525

A device specially arranged to have the property of reflecting incident electromagnetic energy parallel to the direction of incidence to enhance the radar response.

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

Radar reflector response pattern

4-3-560

A diagram relating the strength of the reflected energy to the direction relative to the reflector.

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

Radar relay system

4-3-405

Alternative term: Radar link

A means by which the information from a radar set is reproduced at a distance by the use of a radio link or cable.

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

Radar repeater

4-3-410

The equipment used for reproducing the information from a radar set at a remote point by means of a cable.

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

Radar target

4-3-070

(Radar) target

An object about which information is sought with a radar equipment.

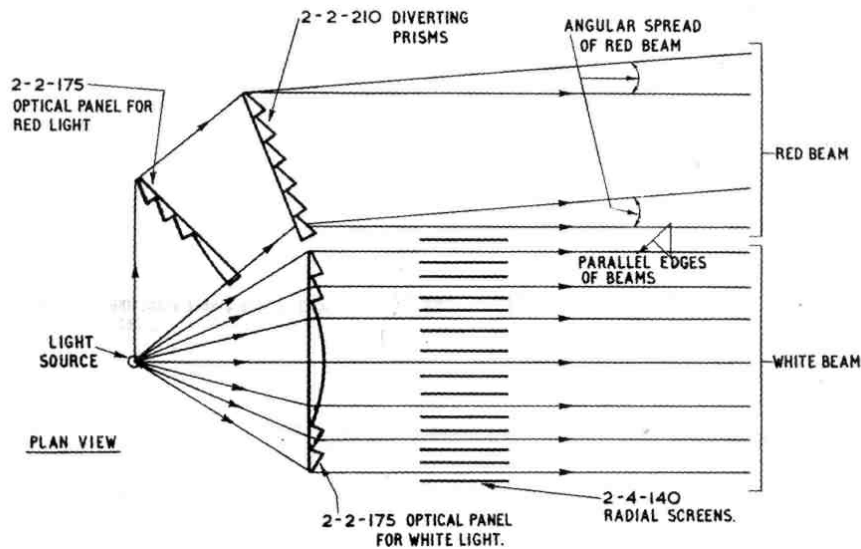
Reference: B.S.

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

Radial Screens

2-4-140

Opaque screens placed along lines radiating from the source or from a panel in an optical apparatus, especially to reduce stray light.



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

Radiance

1-1-135

Radiance (in a given direction, at a point on the surface of a source or a receptor, or at a point on the path of a beam)
 Quotient of the radiant flux ($d^2\Phi_e$) 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 ($d\Omega$) of the cone and the area of the orthogonal projection of the element of surface on a plane perpendicular to the given direction ($dA/\cos \theta$).

Symbol L_e

Unit watt per steradian per square metre ($W/sr/m^2$)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: 1 Since the quotient of $d\Phi_e$ and $d\Omega$ is the radiant intensity dI_e , the radiance is given by

Note: 2 If the radiant intensity I_e produced by a plane radiant surface of finite area A in a particular direction (making an angle θ with the normal to the surface) may be considered uniform over all points of the surface and of value I_e , then the radiance L_e of the surface in the particular direction is given by

Note: 3 For further definitions see C.I.E.

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

Radiant energy

1-1-120

Energy emitted, transferred or received as radiation.

Symbol Q_e

Unit joule (J)

1 J = 1 watt-second (W.s)

1 J = 10^7 erg

Reference: C.I.E.(modified)

Note: This quantity may be expressed in terms of the radiant flux (F_e) and the time of radiation (dt) by $Q_e = \int F_e .dt$

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

Radiant exitance

1-1-150

Radiant exitance (at a point of a surface)

Quotient of the radiant flux(dF_e) leaving an element of the surface containing the point, by the area of that element (dA). by ???

Symbol M_e

Unit watt per square metre (W/m²)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: 1 If the radiant flux F_e may be considered uniformly emitted by a finite plane surface of area A , the radiant exitance of this surface is given by ??

Note: 2 Formerly known in English as radiant emittance and in French as emittance energetique.

Note: 3 For further definitions see C.I.E.

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

Radiant exposure

1-1-145

Radiant exposure (at a point of a surface)

The product of an irradiance (E_e) and its duration (dt).

Symbol H_e $H_e = \int E_e dt$

Unit joule per square metre (J/m^2)

Note: 1 Equivalent definition Surface density of the radiant energy received.

Note: 2 Formerly irradiation in English and irradiation in French.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: 3 For further definitions see C.I.E.

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

Radiant intensity

1-1-130

Radiant intensity (of a source, in a given direction)

Quotient of the radiant flux (dF_e) leaving the source, propagated in an element of solid angle ($d\Omega$) containing the given direction, by the element of solid angle.

Symbol I_e

Unit watt per steradian (W/sr)

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: 1 If within a finite solid angle Ω the radiant flux may be considered uniformly distributed, then the radiant intensity is given by $I_e = F_e / \Omega$ where F_e is the total radiant flux emitted within the solid angle.

Note: 2 The above definition strictly applies only to a point source. For a source which is not a point source see C.I.E.

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

Radiant power

1-1-125

Power emitted, transferred, or received in the form of radiation.

Symbol Fe, P

Unit watt(W)

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Radiation

1-1-100

Emission of energy (e.g. radiation from an emitter) or transport of energy associated with the phenomena of electromagnetic waves or particles.

The propagated energy itself.

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

Radiation efficiency

4-1-270

The ratio of the power radiated to the total power supplied to the antenna.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Radiation field

4-1-275

The part of the field of an antenna which is associated with an average outward flow of energy.

Note: In the absence of absorption the field varies in this region inversely as the distance from the antenna.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Radiation intensity

4-1-300

For a given direction, the power radiated from an antenna per unit solid angle in that direction.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Radiation monitor

4-2-445

A form of radio receiver generally used in the remote (radiated) field of the transmitter, which is used to give a warning in the event of a significant change in radiated power.

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

Radiation pattern

4-1-370

Alternative terms: (Antenna) Power gain, (Antenna) Radiation pattern

A curve representing, in polar or cartesian co-ordinates, a quantity proportional to the gain of an antenna in the various directions in a particular plane or cone.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Radio

4-1-005

A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Radio-isotope generator

6-3-310

A device in which a thermopile produces electric energy from the heat produced by the decay of radioactive isotopes.

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

Radiodetermination

4-1-1015

The determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Radiogoniometer

4-2-160

An instrument which, when coupled to a suitable fixed antenna system, enables the bearing of incident waves to be determined by rotation of a movable part.

Note: Two types of radiogoniometer are used, either capacitive or inductive.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Radiolocation

4-1-1025

Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radio navigation.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Radionavigation

4-1-1020

Radiodetermination used for the purpose of navigation, including obstruction warning.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Radio beacon - Continuous carrier

4-2-040

Continuous carrier radio beacon

A radio beacon, the carrier of which is unbroken but which is modulated with the identification signal.

Note: The continuous carrier improves the performance of automatic direction finders.

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

Radio beacon - Dual carrier

4-2-045

Dual carrier radio beacon

A continuous carrier radio beacon in which identification is accomplished by means of a keyed second carrier. The frequency difference between the two carriers is made equal to the desired audio frequency.

Note: The object of the system is to reduce the bandwidth of the transmission.

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

Radio beacon - Non-Directional

4-2-035

(Non-directional) Radio beacon

A radio beacon station with a fixed omni-directional antenna the bearing of which can only be determined by a craft equipped for direction finding.

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

Radio beacon characteristic

4-2-005

The description of the complete cycle of transmission of a radio beacon in a given period of time, inclusive of any silent period.

Reference: A.L.R.S. (modified)

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

Radio beacon range

4-2-010

Alternative term: Nominal range (of a radio beacon)

The nominal daytime range for maritime applications at which the field strength expressed in microvolts per metre reaches the value laid down for the particular region in which the radio beacon is operating.

When two values are given, thus 100/70 miles, the first is the range by day, the second is by night.

Note: The values as laid down by the Reference: I.T.U. Regulations are

Region 1

- 50 microvolts per metre for radio beacons North of 43 degrees N.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 43 degrees N and 30 degrees N.
- 100 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 30 degrees N and 30 degrees S.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 30 degrees S and 43 degrees S.
- 50 microvolts per metre for radio beacons South of 43 degrees S.

Region 2

- 50 microvolts per metre for radio beacons North of 40 degrees N.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 40 degrees N and 31 degrees N.
- 100 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 31 degrees N and 30 degrees S.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 30 degrees S and 43 degrees S.
- 50 microvolts per metre for radio beacons South of 43 degrees S.

Region 3

- 75 microvolts per metre for radio beacons North of 40 degrees N.
- 100 microvolts per metre for radio beacons between 40 degrees N and 50 degrees S.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radio beacons South of 50 degrees S.

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

Radio beacon station

4-2-000

A station in the radionavigation service, the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radio beacon station.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Radio determination

The determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves.

Radiolocation. Radio determination used for purposes other than radionavigation.

Radionavigation. The use of radio signals to support navigation for the determination of position or direction, or for obstruction warning.

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

Radio horizon

4-1-945

The locus of points at which direct rays from the antenna become tangential to the earth's surface, taking into account the curvature due to refraction.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Radio leading line

4-2-030

A radio beacon station some or all of whose emissions are directional so that the signal characteristic changes according to the ship's bearing from the station.

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

Radio Lens

4-1-590

Lens (in radio)

A structure substantially transparent to radio waves but which inserts a non-uniform phase delay over the cross-section of an aperture so as to effect a convergence (or divergence) of the radio wave. Such structures may employ dielectric or metallic configurations.

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

Radio receiver

4-1-020

A device connected to an antenna or other receptor of radio signals in order to make available in some desired form the required information content of the signals.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Radio telemetry

5-3-610

Telemetry in which a RF link is used as portion of the transmission path.

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

Radio transmitter

4-1-015

Apparatus for the production and modulation of radio frequency energy for the purpose of radiocommunication.

Reference: B.S.

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

Radio waves

4-1-000

Electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3 000 GHz propagated in space without artificial guide.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Rafter

7-2-195

A sloping timber beam to which the roof battens are fixed.

Note: The rafter runs from the ridge to the eaves.

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

Rain clutter

4-3-295

Clutter caused by rain or other forms of precipitation.

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

Rake (of a pile)

7-5-245

Alternative term: Batter (of a pile)

The inclination of a pile from the vertical.

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

Raking pile

7-6-195

Any pile driven into the ground at an angle.

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

Ramark

4 3-450

A non-directional continuously transmitting radar beacon designed to give an indication of bearing only, the signal extending from own ship's position to the edge of the radar screen and passing through the ramark target.

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

Ramp

7-2-505

A short slope or inclined plane, leading from one level to another.

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

Rana system

4-4-390

A continuous wave phase comparison system which is used to determine the distances between a mobile receiving station and several fixed transmitting stations.

A Rana chain comprises three stations forming three couples of fixed transmitters. Each station acts as a master for one frequency and as a slave for the other two frequencies.

The slave station synchronises the waves resulting from the beating of the two waves transmitted simultaneously by the two transmitters.

The frequency of the waves transmitted are chosen so that comparison of the phases of each pair of frequencies provides three hyperbolic networks which enable the receiving station to establish its position without ambiguity and with great precision.

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

Random access

5-3-550

Obtaining data from storage or placing data into storage where the time required for such access is independent of the location of the data most recently obtained or placed in storage.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Random access memory

5-4-045

Random Access Memory (RAM)

A storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data.

Reference: ANSI (extract)

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

Random error

4-1-170

That error which can be predicted only on statistical basis.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Random error (2)

That error of which only the statistical properties can be predicted.

Receiver autonomous integrity monitoring (RAIM).

A technique whereby the redundant information available at a GNSS receiver is autonomously processed to monitor the integrity of the navigation signals.

(See also craft autonomous integrity monitoring.)

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

Random triggering

4-3-500

Random triggering (in a transponder)

Emission of spurious pulses from a transponder not resulting from valid interrogations.

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

Range marker

4-3-325

A visual indication on a radar display for measuring the range or for calibrating the time-base. Note: Range markers may be either fixed or continuously variable.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Range rings

4-3-330

A visual presentation on a radar display, appearing as a set of concentric circles, centred on own ship's position and spaced by equal increments in range.

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

Ratan

4-3-570

A navigational aid employing primary radar in which the radar picture, and additional information, is transmitted to a vessel directly by means of television.

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

Rated Life (of a lamp)

2-3-450

Alternative term: Expected Life (of a lamp)

A predicted value for the life of a given type of lamp, obtained by statistical methods based on the life tests.

Note: The term Average Life is sometimes loosely used for "rated life".

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

Rated power output

6-8-020

(rated) power output

Alternative term: Full load

The minimum power available from a source if the normal specified operating conditions are observed.

Note: The term " power output " is sometimes used to mean output power, but this usage is deprecated.

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

Rated wind speed (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-230

The wind speed at which rated power output is supplied to a load.

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

Rating

5-1-080

The limiting values of some parameter describing an item which should not be exceeded under specified conditions and between which, if it is operating as specified, it will give stated performance.

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

Rating (of a machine or apparatus)

6-4-125

The set of electrical and mechanical quantities assigned to a machine or apparatus by the manufacturer, to define the performance under specified conditions. Values are often stated on a rating plate.

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

Raydist

4-4-270

A continuous wave phase comparison system which is used principally for precision locating of a vessel in survey operations. Radio frequency operation is generally between 1.7 and 5 MHz.

Note:

The several Raydist system configurations have a general principle of operation in common.

Two stations are used, each emitting a radio frequency, the separation between the frequencies being narrow. These are received at several locations.

The audio frequencies, produced by heterodyning the two radio frequencies at each station, are brought to a common location where they are phase compared automatically and continuously in special meters.

Because the heterodyne changes in the same way at each receiver in the event of changes of frequency or phase in either of the radio frequencies, synchronisation between the transmitters is not required. (See also Lorac 4-4-380).

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

Raydist Lane resolution

4-4-295

Lane resolution (in Raydist)

A system used in Type M and Type N Raydist. Additional stations are set up near the shore stations.

The resultant hyperbolic co-ordinates are much further apart, at a distance from the baseline, and therefore provide a coarse scale for resolution of the fine system scale.

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

Raydist Relay station

4-4-300

Relay station (in Raydist)

A receiving-transmitting station, used in Type N Raydist, which provides the vessel with the audio beat notes.

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

Re-entrant horn

3-2-210

A horn which is shortened by causing the sound to pass through coaxial channels successively in forward and backward directions one or more times.

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

Re-radiation

4-1-320

Secondary radiation (G.B.)

Radiation caused by the currents produced in a conductor or dielectric by an incident radiation.

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

Re-radiation error

4-2-335

A form of site error caused by re-radiation from adjacent conducting objects and from loops formed by those objects.

Note: This error is allowed for in calibration, provided the calibration takes account of frequency.

Reference: B.S.

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

Reaction

7-5-005

An opposite and equal force produced by a body when an external force is applied to that body.

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

Reactor-start motor

6-4-290

A split-phase motor in which a reactor is normally connected in series with the main primary winding, and in which the auxiliary primary winding and the reactor are energised only during the starting operation.

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

Ready-mixed concrete

7-6-000

Concrete which is delivered to site ready for use.

Note: The materials are loaded into a concrete mixer on the delivery vehicle at the suppliers, and mixed during the delivery journey.

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

Real time

5-3-555

That time during which a physical process actually transpires.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Real time processing

5-3-560

The performance of a computation during the time that the related physical process actually transpires in order that the results of the computation can be used in guiding the physical process.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Reaming

7-6-415

The action of enlarging or finishing a predrilled hole with a rotating tool, cylindrical or conical in shape with cutting edges along its length.

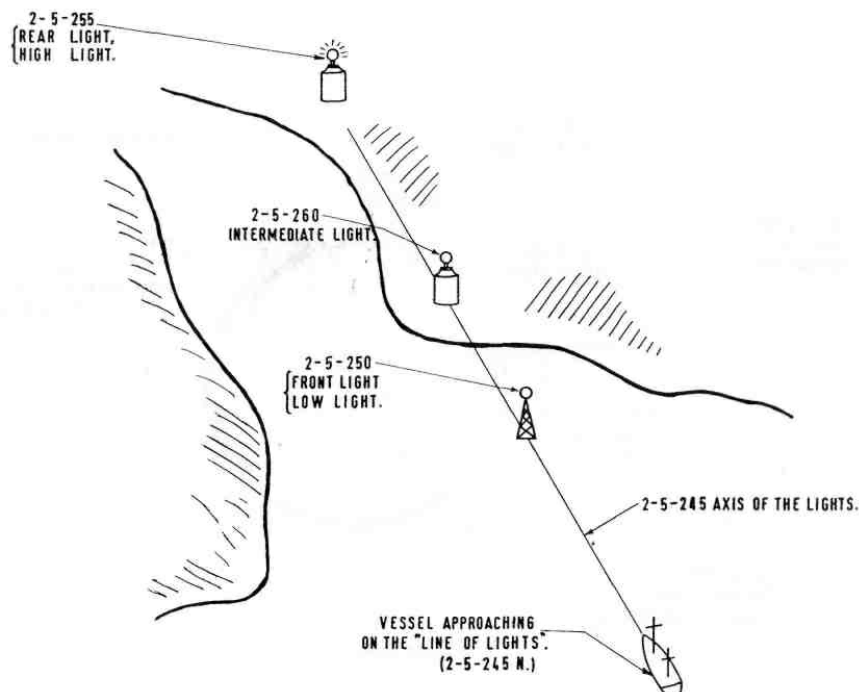
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Rear Light

2-5-255

Alternative term: High Light

A light which, of a number of leading lights in line, is the farthest from the navigator using the leading line. (Fig.47)



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

Rebate

7-2-565

Alternative term: Rabbet

Recess cut into a frame to receive a door leaf or window casement.

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

Rebuilding

Remaking, on the basis of a recorded or reconstructed design, a building or part of a building or artefact which has been irretrievably damaged or destroyed.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Receiver radiation

4-1-740

Electromagnetic radiation from a receiver or any conductors coupled thereto, or from both, arising from a source or sources of electric oscillation in the receiver.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Reciprocating (air) compressor

6-2-245

A compressor designed to use the reciprocating motion of a piston in a cylinder. This type of compressor can produce very high pressures.

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

Reciprocating engine

6-2-010

An engine which employs a piston working in a cylinder, the piston being caused to execute reciprocating motion by the periodic pressure of the working fluid.

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

Recombination

6-5-175

The mechanism whereby oxygen released from the charged positive electrode on overcharge reacts with the negative electrode in a continuous manner.

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

Reconstruction

Re-establishment of what occurred or what existed in the past, on the basis of documentary or physical evidence.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Record

1-1-390

Alternative term: Recording

Material (e.g. paper-roll, disc, magnetic tape or wire) in which recorded information is stored and from which it can be reproduced as required.

Note: Usually a suitable apparatus is necessary for reproduction.

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

Recorder

1-1-385

The part of the recording equipment that places the information in the store.

Note: 1 In German the term Speicher is also used for the recorded material (record).

Note: 2 In French a recorder for sound signals is called a magnetophone and a recorder for visual signals is called a magnetoscope.

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

Recording

1-1-375

Process by which information is stored for reproduction as required.

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

Recording equipment

1-1-380

Ensemble of apparatus for recording information.

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

Record (2)

The description, depiction and analysis of any feature or area using drawings, survey, photographs and any other suitable means as well as the preservation of documents, photographs and other material relating to the feature or area in any earlier condition or use.

Note: based on R. Mercer's consultation response.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Rectifier

6-7-065

A device or component that converts alternating current into unidirectional current.

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

Reduced carrier

5-3-245

Carrier emitted at a power level between 6 dB and 32 dB below the peak envelope power and preferably between 16 dB and 26 dB 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)

Redundancy

5-1-085

The existence of more than one means for accomplishing a given function. The various means of accomplishing the function need not necessarily be identical. The concept is such that a complete failure can occur only when all means have failed.

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

Redundancy (2)

The existence of multiple equipment or means for accomplishing a given function in order to increase the reliability of the total system.

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

Red lead primer

7-3-450

An anti-corrosion primer, red in colour, consisting of mixed oxides of lead.

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

Reed

3-2-165

A steel tongue designed to vibrate when air is passed across its unsupported end.

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

Reed box

3-2-175

A device provided to position the reed holder in the correct position relative to the air flow.

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

Reed fog signal

3-2-160

Alternative term: Reed

A fog signal apparatus comprising a resonant horn excited by a jet of air which is modulated by a vibrating reed.

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

Reed holder

3-2-170

The mechanical arrangement provided to secure the reed in its correct position relative to the horn, by clamping at the nodal point.

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

Reef

1-2-215

A long rocky or coral formation mainly close enough to the surface of the sea to be a danger to vessels.

Reference: I.H.B.

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

Reference frequency

4-1-040

A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the assigned frequency. The displacement of this frequency, with respect to the assigned frequency, has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the characteristic frequency has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the emission.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Reference input signal

5-2-125

A signal external to a control loop which serves as the reference and standard of comparison for the directly controlled variable.

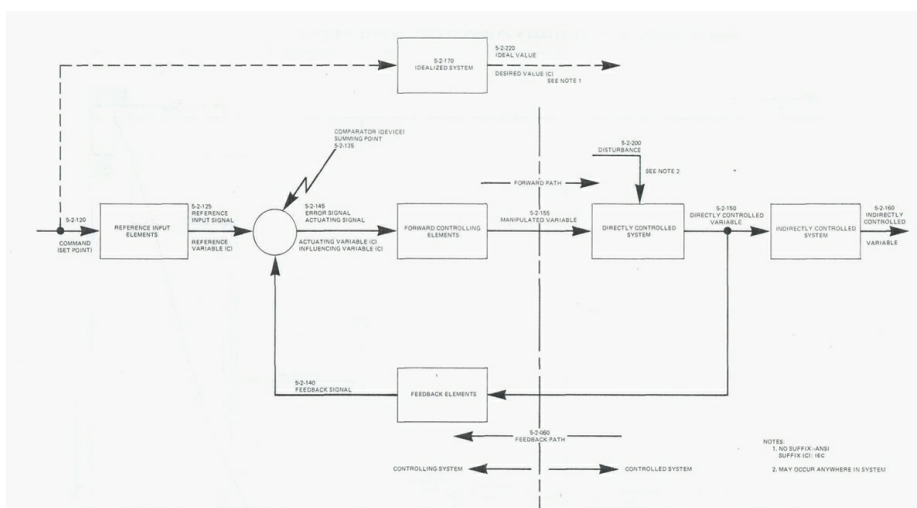


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Reflectance

2-1-150

Alternative term: Reflection Factor

The ratio of the reflected luminous flux (F_r) to the incident flux (F_o).

Symbol: ?

Note: Where mixed reflection occurs, the (total) reflectance may be divided into two parts, Specular Reflectance ($?_r$) and Diffuse Reflectance ($?_d$), corresponding respectively to the two modes of reflection referred to in 2-1-135 and 2-1-140.

$$? = ?_r + ?_d$$

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Reflection

1-1-185

Return of radiation by a surface without change of frequency of the monochromatic components of which the radiation is composed.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Reflector

4-1-550

A secondary radiator, or an array of secondary radiators, or a reflecting surface placed behind a primary radiator, an array of primary radiators, or a feed, in order to increase forward and reduce backward radiation from the antenna.

Reference: B.S.

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

Reflector (2)

2-1-130

A device used to alter the spatial distribution of the luminous flux from a source and depending essentially on the phenomenon of reflection.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Reflector Lamp

2-3-245

An incandescent lamp or discharge lamp, the bulb of which, usually of appropriate shape, is partly coated with a reflecting layer, in order to direct the light.

Note: Among the types of lamps in this class are the following:

- The Pressed Glass Lamp, the bulb of which consists of two glass parts fused together, namely a metallized reflecting bowl and a patterned cover forming an optical system.
- The Sealed Beam Lamp, a type of pressed glass lamp designed to give a controlled beam of light.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Refraction

1-1-175

Change in the direction of propagation of radiation determined by change in the velocity of propagation in passing through a non-homogeneous medium, or in passing from one medium to another.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: This phenomenon appears only when the angle of incidence is different from 90 degrees.

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

Refraction (2)

4-1-880

Change in the direction of propagation of a radiation, determined by the change in the velocity of propagation in passing through a non-homogeneous medium, or in passing from one medium to another.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: This phenomenon appears only when the angle of incidence is different from 90 degrees .

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

Refractive index

4-1-885

Refractive index (of a medium)

The ratio of the velocity of radio waves in a vacuum to the velocity of radio waves in the medium.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Refractive Index

2-1-240

Refractive Index (of a medium)

Ratio of the velocity of light in vacuum to the velocity of light in the medium.

Symbol: n

Note: This index is equal to the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence (?1) and refraction (?2) when a ray crosses the surface separating vacuum and medium.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Refractive modulus

4-1-895

One million times the amount by which the modified refractive index exceeds unity.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Refractor

2-1-235

A device in which the phenomenon of refraction is used to alter the spatial distribution of the luminous flux from a source.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Refresher Training

See Updating/Refresher Training..

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Refurbishment

Alternative terms: Renovation, Restoration

To make a building look new and bright again; to rebuild or replenish with all new material; to restore to original (or better) working order and appearance.

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

Refusal

7-5-325

The situation in which a driven pile no longer responds to the driving forces.

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

Register

5-4-020

A device capable of storing and operating on a specified amount of data.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Register (2)

5-4-255

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

In automatic telephony, a device accessible to a number of input circuits which accepts and stores information relating to a called number or service. It is therefore capable of controlling the setting up of a part of or all of the wanted connections.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

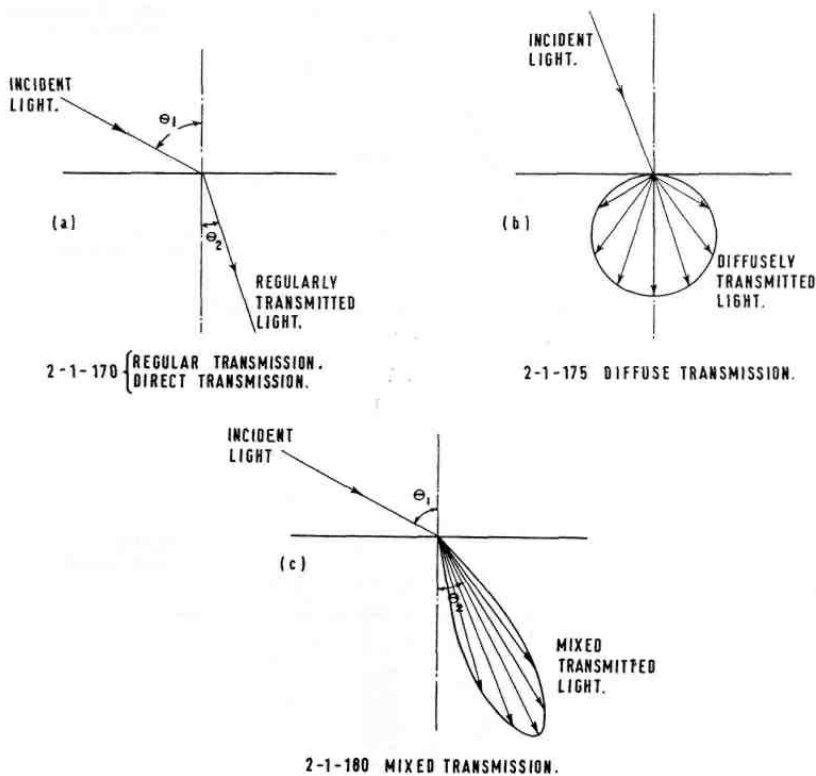
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Regular Transmission

2-1-170

Alternative term: Direct Transmission

Transmission without diffusion. (Fig. 8a)



Reference: C.I.E.

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

Regulator

2-4-060

A pressure-reducing system, forming part of the assembly of a gas burner.

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

Reinforced concrete

7-3-245

Concrete containing steel rods or mesh to resist tensile forces.

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

Reinforcement

7-3-265

Steel rods or mesh embedded in concrete, intimately bonded to it, in order to increase the resistance to tensile and compressive forces.

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

Reinforcing bar

7-3-270

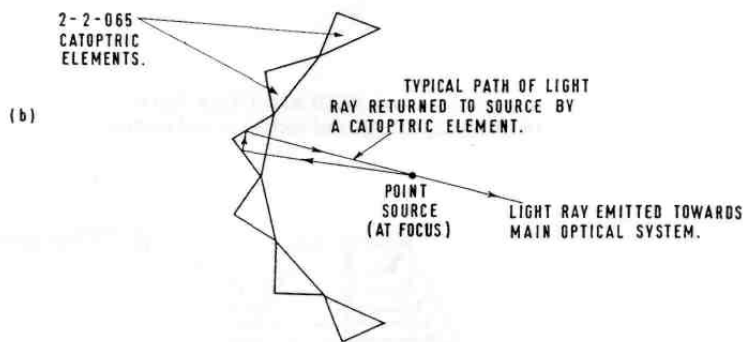
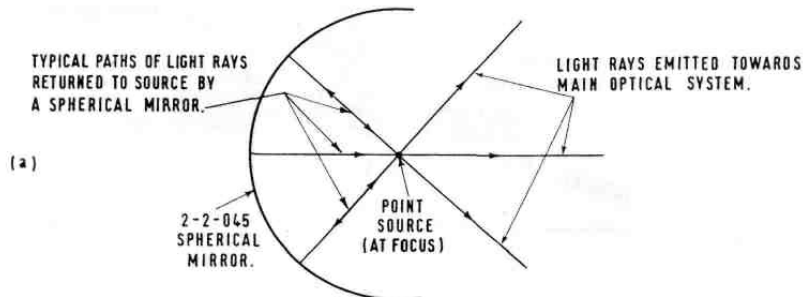
Steel rod used in the reinforcement of concrete.

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

Reinforcing Mirror

2-2-040

A mirror which directs on to an optical system light emitted by the light source in directions other than that of the optical system, so as to increase the luminous intensity or the angle of divergence (or both) of the beam.



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

Relative display

4-3-125

A display in which own ship's position corresponds with the centre of the screen with all other objects shown relative to own ship.

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

Relative gain of an antenna

4-1-115

The gain of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is a half-wave loss-free dipole isolated in space, the equatorial plane of which contains the given direction.

Symbol: Gd

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Relay

5-4-160

A device which responds to a certain change in an electrical circuit with the object of causing given changes in the same or another electrical circuit.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Reliability

1-1-075

Ability of a device or system to satisfy the requirements of its intended use within defined limits, and for a stated period of time.

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

Reliability (of an observation)

A measure of the effectiveness with which gross errors may be detected.

This internal reliability is usually expressed in terms of marginally detectable bias (MDB).

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

Reliability (of a position fix)

A measure of the propagation of a non-detected gross error in an observation to the position fix.

This "external" reliability is usually expressed in terms of marginally detectable error (MDE).

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

Relief

8-2-025

The operation of changing over the personnel of light vessels and offshore lighthouses

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

Relief davit

8-3-075

Alternative terms: Relief derrick, Vish davit (USA)

A davit or derrick used for lifting and transferring light stores and baggage.

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

Remotely Controlled Light

2-5-035

A light which is operated by personnel at a considerable distance from the light, through the intermediary of electrical or radio links or both.

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

Remote control

5-2-025

Control of an operation from a distance.

This invokes a link between the control device and the apparatus to be operated.

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

Rendering

7-3-510

Mortar based treatment applied to give a finish to walls.

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

Renovation

Restoring to good condition; make as if new again; make good any dilapidation; to renovate an old house

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

Repair

Work beyond the scope of regular maintenance to remedy defects, significant decay or damage caused deliberately or by accident, neglect, normal weathering or wear and tear, the object of which is to return the building or artefact to good order, without alteration or restoration.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Repeatability

The accuracy of a positioning system, taking into account only the random errors. Repeatability is normally expressed in a 95% probability circle.

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

Repeater

5-4-035

An assembly of equipment usually including one or more amplifiers for use at a point in a telecommunication circuit.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Reperforator

5-4-030

A tape punch that automatically converts coded electrical signals into perforations on tape.

Reference: ANSI

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

Replication

Making an exact copy or copies 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)

Reply hits

4-3-495

Reply hits (in a transponder)

The number of transponder replies received from each interrogation.

Reference: I.C.A.O. (modified)

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

Reply of a transponder

4-3-490

Reply (of a transponder)

The signal emitted by a transponder as a result of interrogation.

Reference: I.C.A.O.

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

Reserve buoyancy

8-4-185

The watertight volume of a vessel above the designed waterline, expressed as a percentage of the total buoyancy (volume). It is an indication of the seaworthiness of the vessel.

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

Reset

5-3-575

To restore a storage device to a prescribed initial state, not necessarily that denoting zero.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Residual error

4-1-175

The sum of the random errors and the uncorrected systematic errors.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Residual octantal error

4-2-345

The spacing error, for angles of elevation other than zero, after correcting for the spacing error at zero angle of elevation.

Reference: B.S.

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

Resin

7-3-540

Natural or synthetic organic compounds, with various uses, particularly in the manufacture of paints and glues.

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

Resistance-start motor

6-4-285

A split-phase motor in which the auxiliary winding is energised only during the starting operation and either is connected in series with a resistor or has sufficient inherent resistance not to require an additional resistor.

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

Resistance starting (of a motor)

6-4-300

The process of starting a motor with the primary or the secondary winding in series with starting resistors that are short-circuited for the normal running conditions.

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

Resolution

4-1-155

The degree to which nearly equal values of a quantity can be discriminated.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Resolve

4-1-150

1. Discriminate between adjacent signals.
2. Determine the correct solution from a number of alternatives.

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

Resolving time

4-1-160

The minimum time interval by which two events must be separated to be distinguishable, in a navigation system, by the time measurement alone.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Resonance

1-1-340

The phenomenon presented by a periodic system in which the period of the free oscillations is the same as that of the forced oscillations.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Resonance (2)

7-5-425

The phenomenon of coincidence between an induced vibration in an object and a natural frequency of the object, generally leading to an enhanced amplitude of vibration. In the absence of damping the induced vibration may increase until catastrophic failure occurs.

Note: The natural frequency is called the resonant frequency.

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

Resonant reed (2)

5-4-310

An electro-mechanical device consisting of a thin ferrous metal cantilever vane which vibrates at the frequency of its mechanical resonance, if the frequency of the a.c. magnetic field in which it is immersed is the same as the mechanical resonance frequency.

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

Resonant reed filter

5-4-315

A resonant reed operated as a switch which will be actuated only at the mechanical resonance frequency of the reed, usually in the audio frequency range.

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

Response time

6-4-130

The time taken by a controlling device, such as a governor, to alter or correct the operation of a machine or apparatus after a sudden change has been made in the operating conditions.

Note: The response time may be specified as the time taken for the attainment of a given proportion of the final steady-state value of a quantity.

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

Response Time

5-2-280

The time interval between the beginning of a sustained disturbance and the instant when the resulting change in the output signal reaches a specified fraction of its final steady-state value, either before overshoot or in the absence of overshoot.

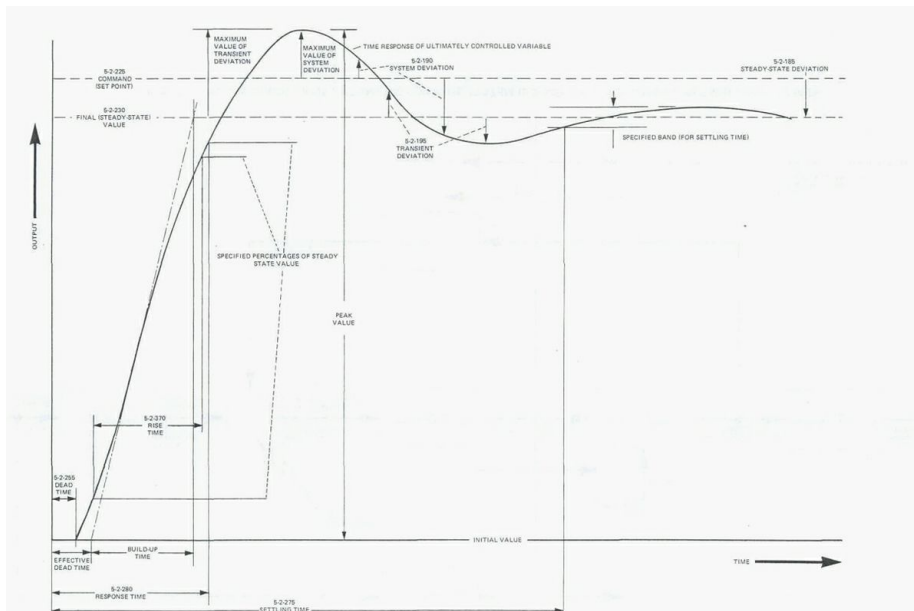


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Responsor

4-3-425

A unit which receives the response emitted by a transponder.

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

Restoration

Alteration of a building or artefact which has decayed, been lost or damaged, or is thought to have been inappropriately repaired or altered in the past, the objective of which is to make it conform again to its design or appearance at a previous date.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Retarder

7-3-290

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

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

Retina

2-1-375

A membrane at the back of the eye which is sensitive to light stimuli and composed of photoreceptors, properly so called (cones and rods), and of nerve cells which transmit to the optic nerve the stimulation of the receptor elements.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

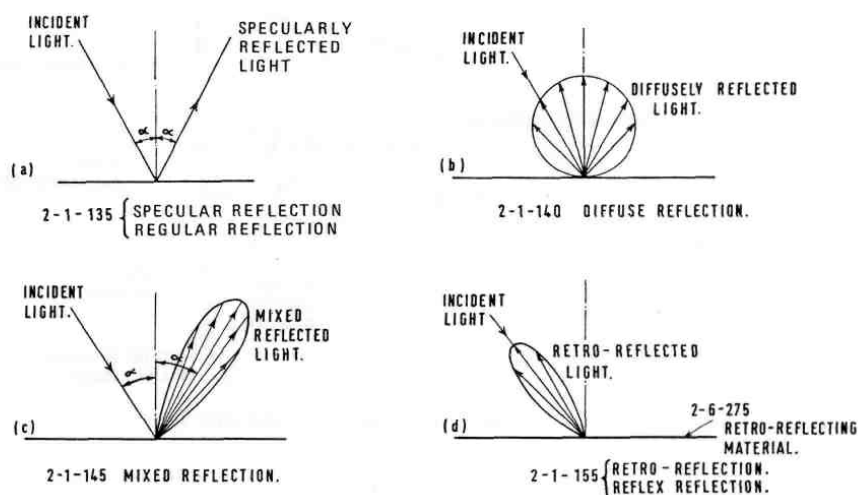
Retro-Reflecting Material

2-6-275

A material which produces reflex reflection (2-1-155) over a wide range of angles of incidence of a light beam, by the use of a large number of very small reflecting and refracting elements, usually very small beads.

The applications are the same as those of retro-reflectors (2-6-270).

(Fig. 7d)



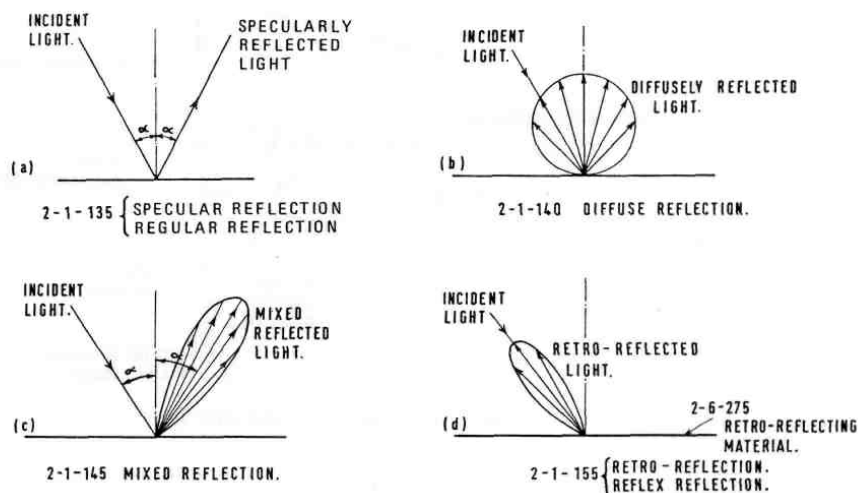
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Retro-Reflection

2-1-155

Alternative term: Reflex Reflection

Reflection in which light is returned in directions close to the direction from which it came, this property being maintained over wide variations of the direction of the incident light.



Reference: C.I.E. (Fig. 7d)

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

Retro-Reflector

2-6-270

Alternative term: Reflex Reflector

A device intended to produce reflex reflection (2-1-155), at least for a limited range of angles of incidence of a light beam.

It may comprise one or more retro-reflecting optical units, for example, corner reflectors or special lens units of glass or plastic. Such devices may be installed generally on unlighted buoys or other navigational aids to increase the range at which they may be seen at night.

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

Revalidation Training

Training required by the Competent and/or VTS Authority in order to revalidate a VTS Operator Certificate.

The period of revalidation training is determined by the Competent and/or VTS Authority.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Reversibility

Concept of work to a building, part of a building or artefact being carried out in such a way that it can be reversed at some future time, without any significant damage having been done.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Reversing switch

6-6-265

A selector switch for reversing the connections of a part of a circuit.

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

Revetment

7-3-200

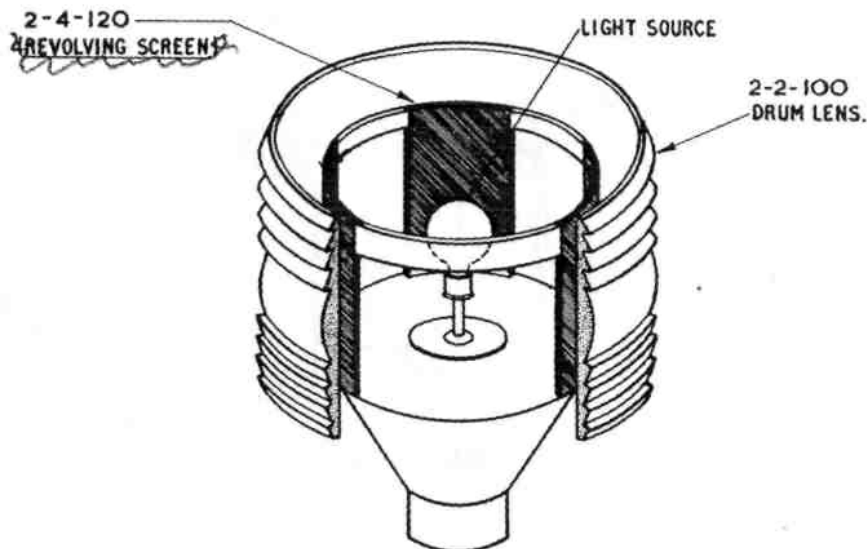
A protective covering to a bank to prevent scour.

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

Revolving Screen

2-4-120

An opaque screen, usually of cylindrical form with apertures revolving about a vertical axis in such a way as to interrupt the light from a luminous source in an optic, and so to produce a desired rhythmic light.



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

Rhythmic

1-1-095

Recurring identically with a regular periodicity.

Note: This applies to lights, acoustical and radio signals.

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

Rhythmic Light

2-5-110

A light showing intermittently with a regular periodicity.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Rib

7-2-315

A stiffener of small transverse section integral with or attached to a flat or curved surface to reinforce that surface.

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

Riding chain

8-5-060

Alternative term: Riser chain

That part of a mooring chain below the tail chain that is always off the sea-bed. Note : The length of chain off the sea-bed is called the riding length.

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

Rigging

8-3-005

General term covering masts, yards, booms and gaffs and all ropes, chains and gear used for operating these.

Note :

There are two types of rigging : standing rigging and running rigging.

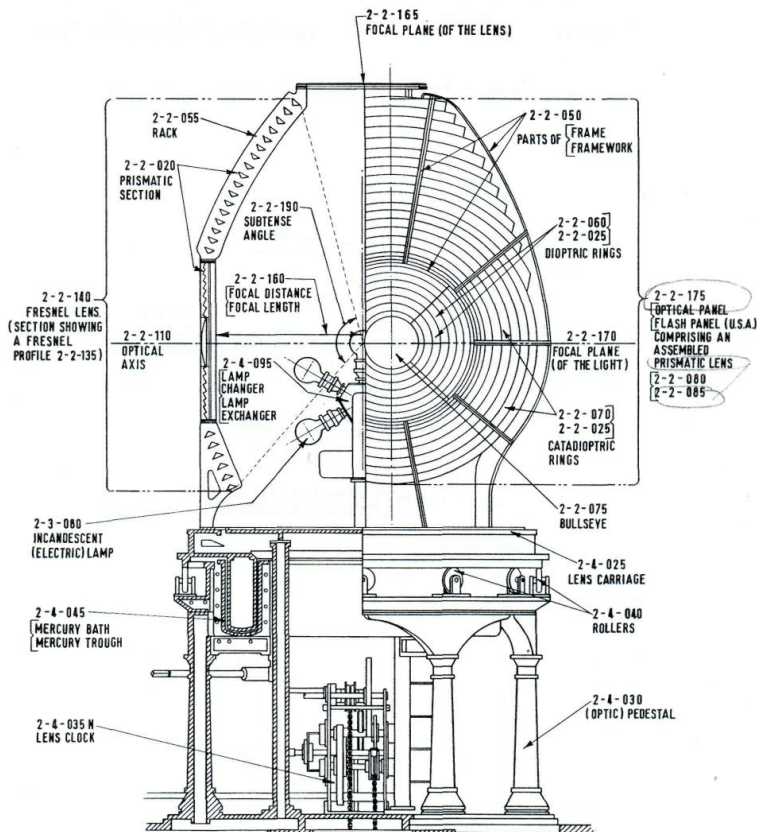
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

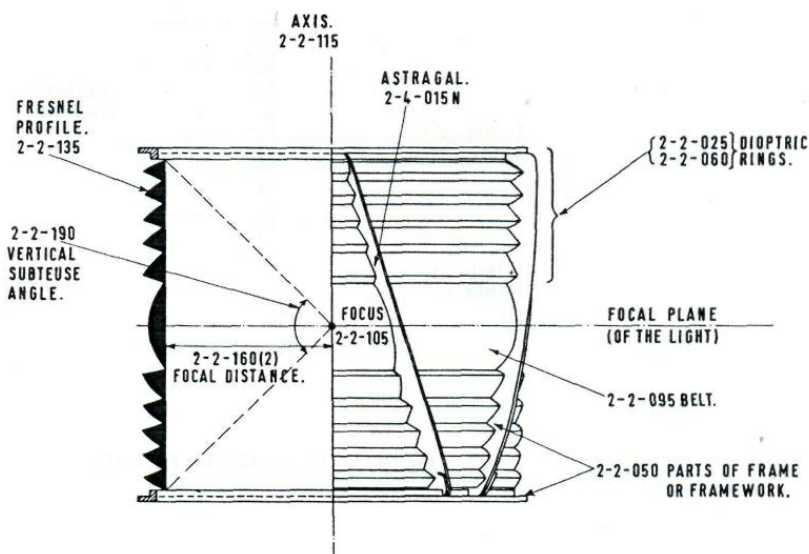
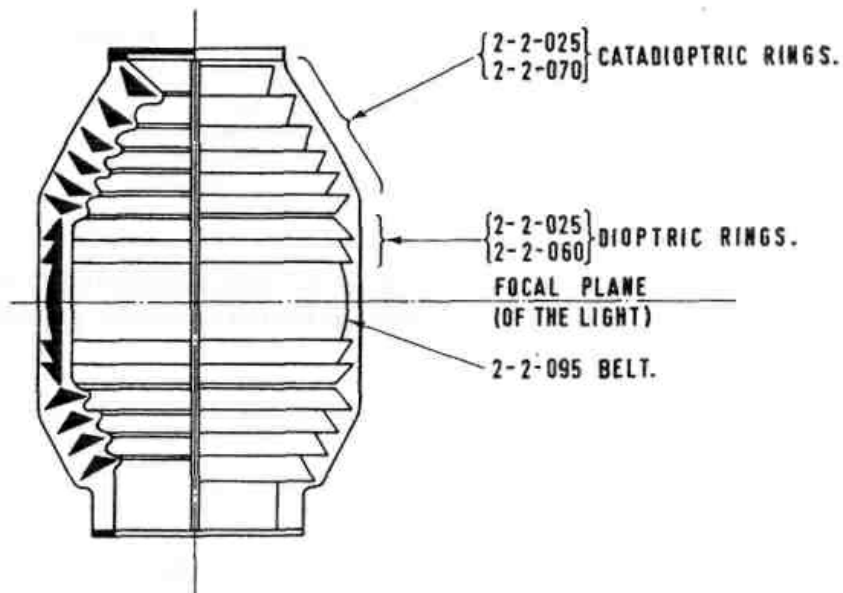
Ring

2-2-025

A transparent optical element, usually of glass or plastic, in the form of an annulus or annular segment, having a prismatic section in sense 2 of 2-2-020. There are both dioptric (2-2-060) and catadioptric (2-2-070) rings, usually forming part of an optical panel or a drum lens.

(Figs. 10 and 16)





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

Ring around

4-3-485

Ring around (in secondary radar)

1. The undesired triggering of a transponder by its own transmitter.
2. The triggering of a transponder at all bearings causing a ring presentation on a P.P.I.

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

Ring beam

7-2-175

A horizontal reinforced concrete beam running continuously through the course of a wall of a building for bracing.

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

Ring bolt

7-2-380

A bolt drilled at the head to take a moveable steel ring.

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

Ring main

6-6-170

Alternative term: Ring circuit

A circuit connected at both ends to a source of supply. The power points are so connected that the supply reaches them from both directions along the circuit.

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

Ring time

4-3-175

The time, reckoned from the end of a pulse transmitted by a radar set, during which the energy being returned by an echo box remains above that value required to produce a visible signal on the display.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Ripple-through counter

5-4-095

An asynchronous sequential counter in which the trigger signal is propagated in sequence through each successive stage.

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

Riprap

7-2-125

stone pitching

Stones used to form a protective covering to an earth embankment or river banks to prevent scour and erosion.

Note: The French term enrochements and the German term Steinschuttung also apply to stones used to provide a protective mound or embankment.

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

Rise time

5-2-370

The time required for the output of a system to make the change from a small specified percentage (often 5 to 10%) to a large specified percentage (often 90 to 95%) of the steady-state value either before overshoot or in the absence of overshoot.

Note:: If the term is unqualified, response to a step change is understood; otherwise the pattern and magnitude of the stimulus should be specified.

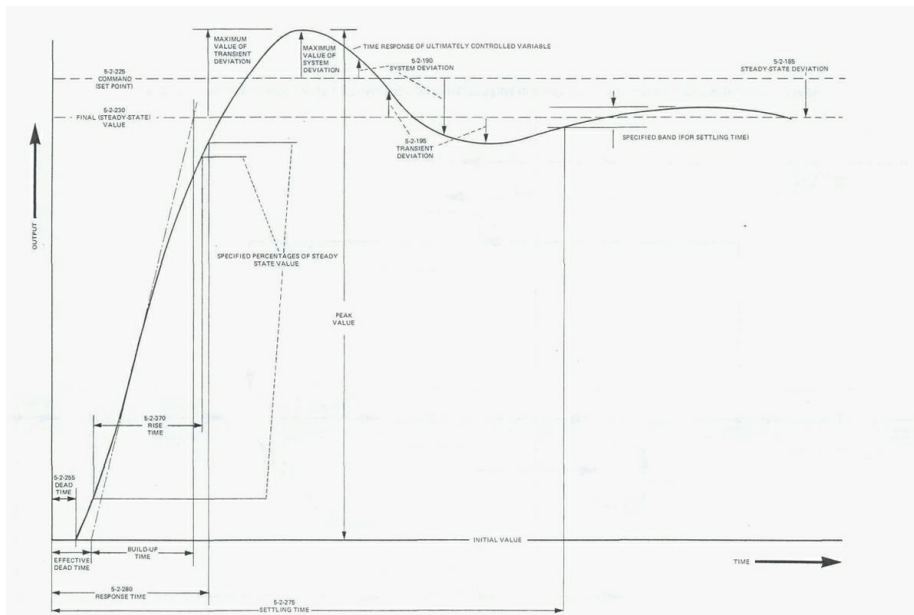


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Rise time (of a pulse)

5-3-275

The interval between the instants at which the instantaneous value of a pulse or of its envelope (if a carrier frequency pulse is concerned) first reaches specified lower and upper limits, namely 10% and 90% of the peak value unless otherwise stated.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Rising main

6-6-175

A power line rising within a building to supply various floors.

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

River tender (USA)

8-1-020

A vessel designed for servicing aids to navigation in swiftly moving waters. This type of tender usually operates in close conjunction with a barge.

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

Rivet

7-2-355

A short metal cylinder with a head at one end, the other end being passed through a pre-drilled hole in two parts to be joined. The end is subsequently spread by the action of a compressing tool to form a rigid connection.

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

Roads

1-2-160

A sheltered area (near the shore) where vessels may lie at anchor in safety. This may sometimes be a designated anchorage.

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

Rock

1-2-210

Alternative term: Rocks

An isolated rocky formation or a single large stone, usually one constituting a danger to navigation.

Note: In French such a formation when totally submerged is called a roche.

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

Rods

2-1-385

Special retinal receptor elements which are presumed to be primarily concerned with perception of light stimuli, when the eye is adapted to darkness.

Note: The rods probably play no part in colour stimulus discrimination (see "scotopic vision", 2-1-335).

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Rolled section

7-2-280

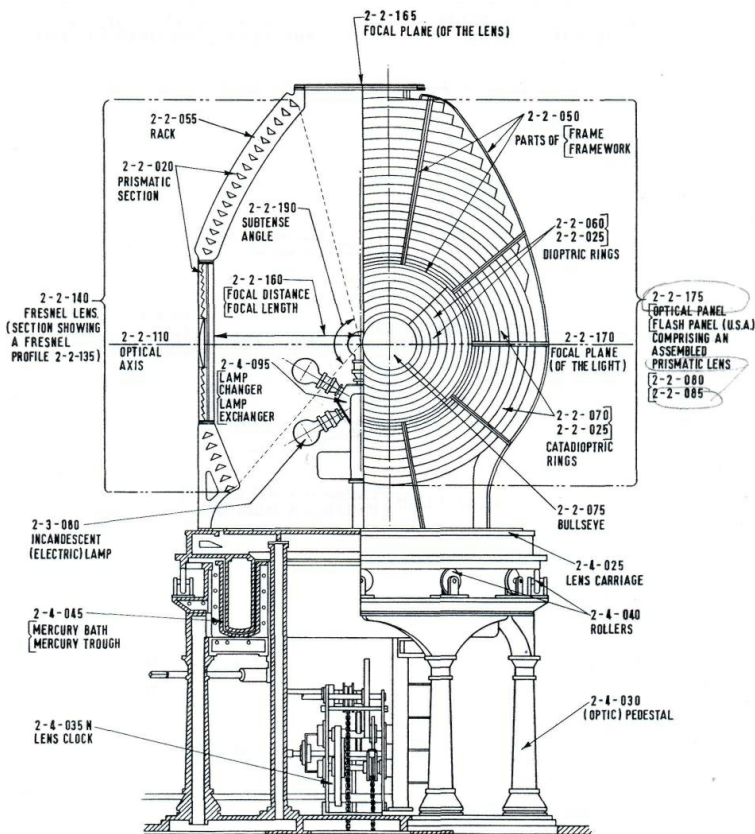
Metal section, usually steel, shaped from a billet by passing through shaping rollers.

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

Rollers

2-4-040

Small rotating bodies in the form of balls, wheels, cylinders or truncated cones, used to assist movement by reducing friction.



Note 1: In lighthouse service, rollers are mainly used to assist and guide the movement of a rotating optic.

Note 2: In Germany, no general term equivalent to "rollers" exists, but particular terms are used when the rollers are in the form of balls (Kugellager), wheels (Walzenlager), cylinders (Zylinderlager) or truncated cones (Kegellager).

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

Roll damping device

8-4-135

Device fitted to a buoy or Lanby to reduce the amplitude of rolling motion.

Note:

Various devices used include :

- the tail tube
- the skirt
- the stabilising ring

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

Roof batten

7-2-200

A horizontal batten to which the roof covering is attached.

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

Root mean square error (RMS)

A means of expressing the variability of a measurement in one dimension – by summing the squares of the errors, dividing by the number of observations and taking the square root. In this one-dimensional case, the RMS error is also an estimate of the standard deviation of the errors.

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

Rotary (air) compressor

6-2-250

A compressor designed to use rotary motion. This type of compressor can only produce relatively low pressures.

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

Rotary converter

6-7-050

A rotary machine for the conversion of electric energy.

Note: The term usually refers to a machine that converts alternating current into direct current.

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

Rotary electric machine

6-4-000

(rotary) electric machine

An apparatus having component parts capable of relative rotary motion, that utilizes the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction to provide conversion from electric energy to mechanical energy or vice-versa.

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

Rotary stepping relay

5-4-265

Alternative term: Uniselector (G.B.)

An electromechanical selector having only rotary motion.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Rotary switch

6-6-270

A selector switch in which the moving contacts are arranged around a cylinder and move in arcs of circles.

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

Rotating loop direction finder

4-2-090

A direction finder whose action depends on the rotation of a loop or frame antenna.

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

Rotating Optic

2-2-185

Alternative term: Revolving Optic

An assembly of one or more optical panels revolving about a vertical axis, and intended to produce a flashing light by Method a. of Note 1: to 2-2-180.

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

Rotation monitor

5-4-330

A device which will give an alarm condition if prescribed limits for rotation are exceeded.

Note: In the U.K. a pyropress switch is a type of rotation monitor.

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

Rotor (of an electric machine)

6-4-020

The portion of a machine that rotates.

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

Rotor (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-160

The part rotated by the wind to produce power, and comprising the blades and the hub or hubs to which they are attached.

Note: The term propellor (abbreviated as prop) is sometimes used for a rotor in which a few blades are radially disposed about a hub and for which the normal axis of rotation is horizontal, or nearly so.

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

Rotor of a siren

3-2-095

Rotor (of a siren)

The moving part of the modulator containing apertures or "ports" corresponding to those of the stator. The relative displacement between the two sets of ports interrupts the flow of compressed air thereby producing a modulated output.

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

Rough Service Lamp

2-3-165

An incandescent lamp so constructed as to withstand mechanical shocks and vibrations.

Note: In the U.S.A., Vibration Service Incandescent Lamp designates a lamp to withstand vibrations while burning.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Rubble (stone)

7-3-195

Squared stone used in walling, usually uncoursed, not finely dressed as ashlar.

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

Rubble mound breakwater

7-1-080

A breakwater formed from irregular shaped rocks or natural stone, deposited in a random fashion.

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

Running ground

7-4-290

Soil or sand masses with a very high water content leading to fluidisation of the ground.

The term may also be applied to very fine, dry, cohesionless soils.

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

Sacrificial anode

7-6-525

Replaceable electrode used in cathodic protection which decays in preference to the protected structure.

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

Safety

1-1-065

Condition at which, even under the possible effect of hazards, defects or stresses, the intended purpose of an installation (equipment) or of a process is guaranteed to the necessary extent.

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

Safety hand-hold

8-4-160

A part of the superstructure of a buoy that is grasped by service personnel to prevent themselves from falling.

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

Safety precautions

1-1-070

Measures for obtaining and assuring a given condition of safety.

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

Sagging moment

7-5-265

Positive bending moment in a beam causing a downward deflection between the supports.

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

Sample

5-1-165

One of several items taken from a population and aimed at giving information on the population.

Reference: I.S.O. (modified)

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

Sampled-data control system

5-2-100

A system that operates with sampled data.

Note:: Sampling control, as a part of the system, uses intermittently observed values of the feedback signal or the actuating signal.

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

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

Sampling (of a signal)

5-3-545

A process in which a continuous signal is approximately represented by a series of discrete values, usually regularly spaced.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Sandstone

7-3-110

Sedimentary rock formed from fine grains of other rocks which have been fragmented and transported, usually having a high quartz content.

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

Satellite navigation

4-4-385

A navigational aid which utilises man-made satellites as points of reference.

Navigation by satellite would be characterised by world-wide coverage, high accuracy and independence of weather conditions.

Satellite systems require surface-based facilities for monitoring and controlling their performance.

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

Saturation

5-2-335

The condition where the output retains a fixed value (upper or lower limit) when the input assumes any value above an upper or below a lower limit.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Scaffolding

7-6-335

A temporary erection of metal tubing or timber, used to provide support and access for building works.

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

Scan

4-3-050

Scan (of a radar antenna)

The systematic variation of the beam direction for search.

Note: In marine applications scanning usually takes place continuously through 360 degrees

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Scantling

7-3-365

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

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

Scattered-light meter

5-4-370

A device which assesses the visibility by measurement of the luminous or radiant flux scattered out of a direct transmission path from the source of radiation, as a result of the presence of particles in the path.

Note: 1 The scattered flux may be measured in a direction at 180 degrees to that of the radiation emitted by the source. The device is then called a back-scatter light meter.

Note: 2 The scattered flux is sometimes measured in a direction making a relatively small angle (between 20° and 50°) with that of the radiation emitted from the source.

This angle is chosen so that the measured flux is approximately proportional to the total scattered flux; the angle selected depends on the range of visibilities which are of interest. The device is then called a forward-scatter light meter.

Note: 3 The scattered flux may be measured over a wide range of scattering angles. In this case the atmospheric sample is within the measuring device. The device is then called a nephelometer.

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

Scattering

4-1-325

Scattering (in radio wave propagation)

1. In the most general sense, the process by which the propagation of electromagnetic waves is modified by lack of homogeneity in the medium.
2. More usually the process by which the propagation of electromagnetic waves is modified by one or more discontinuities in the medium of limited extent compared with the wavelength.

Reference: B.S.

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

Schmitt trigger

5-4-100

A bi-stable pulse generator in which an output pulse of constant amplitude exists only so long as the input voltage exceeds a certain value.

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

Scotch mist

1-3-075

Alternative term: Fine drizzle

Fairly even precipitation of extremely numerous very small droplets of water, which almost appear to be suspended in the air, and which may reduce the meteorological visibility.

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

Scotopic Vision

2-1-335

Vision by the normal eye when adapted to levels of luminance below some hundredths of a candela per square metre.

Note: The rod receptors in the retina are considered to be the principal active elements under these conditions. The spectrum appears uncoloured and the maximum luminous efficiency is shifted to a shorter wavelength than in photopic vision.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Scour

7-4-285

Removal of material from the sea bed, river bed, or banks due to the action of flowing water.

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

Screed

7-6-070

A thin layer of mortar used to finish off a floor surface.

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

Screen

7-2-690

Any opaque body used to obscure a light.

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

Screen-protected enclosure (or machine)

6-8-240

An enclosure (or machine) protected with screens of wire mesh, expanded metal, perforated metal, or similar materials.

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

Screened cable

6-6-125

A cable in which the cores are surrounded by conducting coverings to prevent electromagnetic interaction of the fields due to the conductors with each other or with external fields.

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

Screened loop antenna

4-2-390

Alternative term: Shielded loop antenna

A loop antenna, whose wire is surrounded by a concentric electrostatic shield which completely encloses the loop except for a small gap.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Screened transformer

6-7-020

Alternative term: Shielded transformer

A transformer in which an earthed screen or shield is interposed between the primary and secondary circuits, to reduce the transmission of transients by way of capacitance coupling between the windings.

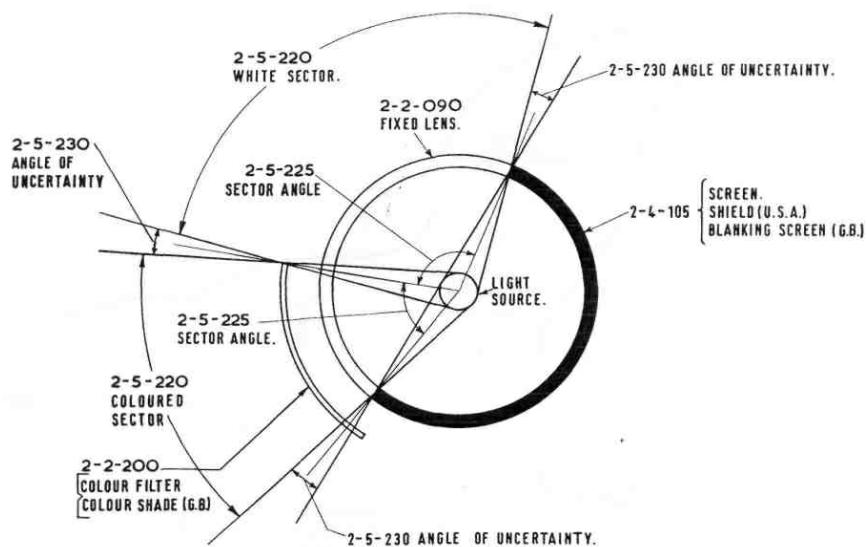
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Screen (2)

2-4-105

Alternative terms: Shield (U.S.A.), Blanking Screen (G.B.)

Any opaque body used to obscure a light.



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

Screen wall

7-2-100

A wall designed to give protection from wind, noise, etc..

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

Screw

7-2-360

A tapered metal rod enlarged at one end to form a head and with an external helical projection. It is intended to be driven by rotation into a material in which it cuts a corresponding thread.

Note: The French term vis is also used for a bolt (7-2-340).

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

Screw Cap

2-3-115

Alternative term: Edison Screw Cap

A cap (type E) in the form of a screw thread.



Reference: C.I.E.

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

Sea

1-3-065

A system of waves caused by the wind prevailing at the place and at the time of observation.

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

Seabed

7-4-035

Soil or rock surface forming the lower boundary of the sea.

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

Sealed cell

6-5-035

An electrochemical cell which remains sealed providing it is operated within its designed specified limits but has a re-sealable valve to release gas if the internal pressure exceeds a pre-set value. Water and electrolyte cannot be added.

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

Search

4-3-045

To seek for initially and to locate targets in a region.

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

Search coil

4-2-170

Search coil (in an inductive radiogoniometer)

A rotatable coil forming the essential moving part of the radiogoniometer and coupled to the field coils which induce voltages in it. The search coil is normally connected to a receiver.

Reference: B.S.

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

Seaward pierhead

7-1-050

no English term

The seaward end of a pier or jetty.

Note: The term pierhead is applied to the end of a pier used as a landing place for passengers.

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

Sea (2)

7-4-040

A system of waves caused by a prevailing local wind.

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

Sea clutter

4-3-290

Clutter caused by any irregularity of the sea surface.

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

Sea horizon

1-2-110

The small circle on the earth's surface at which the sea and sky appear to meet, forming the field of view. As a result of the curvature of the earth and of atmospheric refraction of light, the observer can see more than half the celestial sphere. The visible horizon therefore lies below the celestial horizon.

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

Secondary battery

6-5-075

A battery of secondary cells.

Note: There are many types of secondary battery of which the following are the most common

- SLI (starting, lighting, ignition)
- Traction
- Vehicular propulsion
- Submarine
- Stationary
- Portable

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

Secondary cell

6-5-020

An electrochemical cell in which the chemical reaction is intended to be reversed by the application of an external potential difference to the electrodes.

Note: 1 The charge on the cell may be renewed, after exhaustion, many times.

Note: 2 There are various different types of secondary cell, of which the following are the most common

- Lead-acid
- Nickel-cadmium
- Nickel-iron
- Nickel-zinc

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

Secondary Light Source

2-3-005

A surface or object which is not self-emitting but receives light and returns it, at least in part, by reflection or transmission.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Secondary phase error

4-4-160

Secondary phase error (in Loran C)

Alternative term: Fixed errors (in Decca)

Those errors in the lattice as charted, due to different phase velocities over regions of different earth conductivity and dielectric constant.

These errors are defined for a given site, and are listed for each system correction for the errors can therefore be made.

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

Secondary radar

4-3-010

Radar in which the target is fitted with a transponder (4-3-420) to re-transmit automatically on the same frequency as the interrogating frequency, or a different frequency. The response may be coded or delayed by a known duration (or both) to provide identification, and to allow the range to be measured.

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

Second moment of area

7-5-135

Alternative term: Moment of inertia

The sum of the products of all the elementary areas of a section by the squares of the distances of these areas from an axis through the section.

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

Section

7-2-300

The appearance or shape presented by a structural member cut in a transverse plane.

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

Section modulus

7-5-145

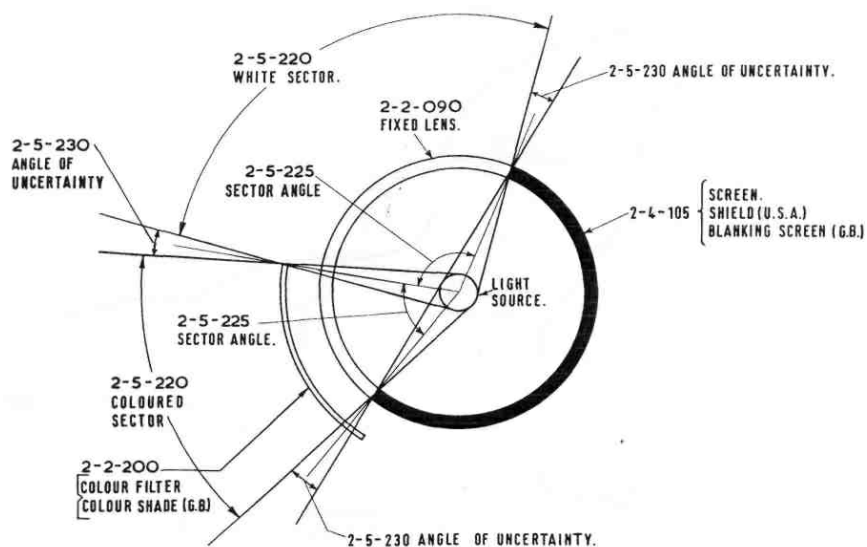
The second moment of area of a beam section divided by the distance from the extreme fibre to the neutral axis.

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

Sector (of a sector light)

2-5-220

The space bounded by two vertical planes passing through the luminous source of the sector light and within which a light of a given character is visible. (Fig.45)

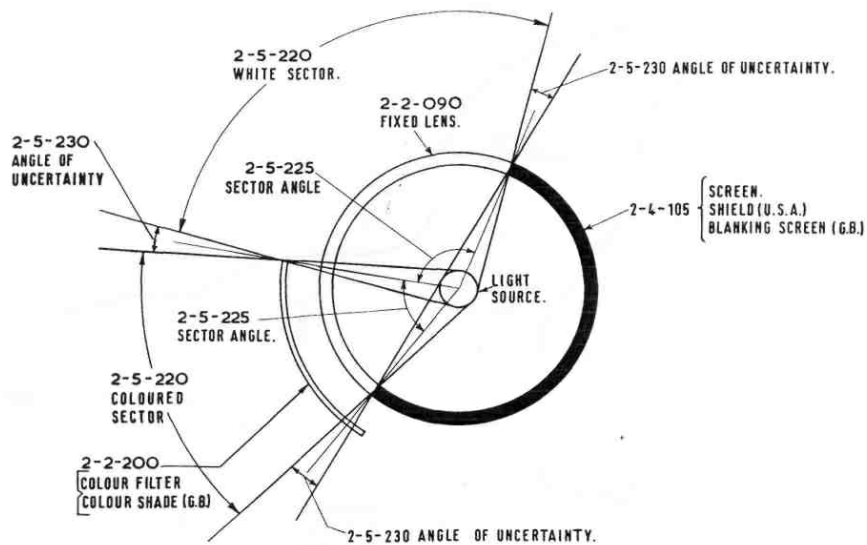


Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Sector Angle

2-5-225

The horizontal angle subtended by a sector of a sector light. (Fig.45)



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

Sector display

4-3-130

A display used with a radar set, the aerial of which is continuously rotating.

The screen, of the long persistence type, is excited only while the beam of the aerial system is within a narrow sector which can be selected at will.

Note: A sector display can be used in conjunction with either an A-scan display or a P.P.I.

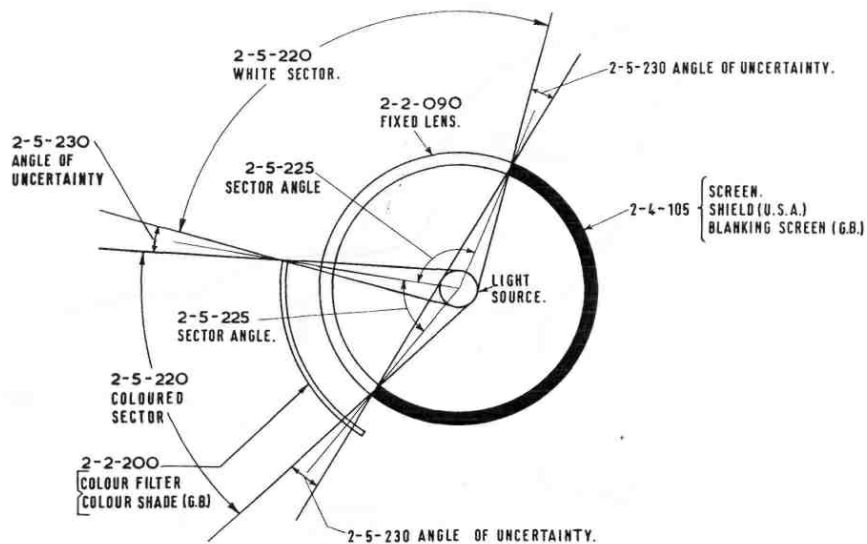
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Sector Light

2-5-215

A light presenting different characters (usually different colours) over various parts of the horizon of interest to marine navigation. (Fig.45)

Reference: N.L.



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

Sector scanning

4-3-065

Scanning through a limited plane angle about any desired axis.

Reference: B.S.

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

Seismic forces

7-5-105

Forces generated due to subterranean occurrences.

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

Selective Radiator

2-1-525

A radiator whose spectral emissivity depends on the wavelength over the range considered.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Selectivity

4-1-735

The ability of a receiver to discriminate, by frequency dependent selection, between a desired signal and co-existent undesired signals at other frequencies.

Reference: B.S.

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

Selector switch

6-6-235

A device designed to link an electric circuit to any one of a number of other electric circuits.

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

Self-check

5-1-100

An internally generated verification of the ability to operate satisfactorily.

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

Self-rectifying air turbine

6-3-275

An air turbine of which the rotor is designed to rotate in one direction when driven by cyclically reversing airflows.

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

Self discharge

6-5-150

The loss of otherwise usable chemical energy by spontaneous currents within an electro-chemical cell, regardless of any external connection.

Note: For a battery in which this loss is very small, the term low-loss battery is used.

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

Semaphore

2-6-165

A device using visual signals, usually bodies of defined shapes or positions or both, by which information can be transmitted.

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

Semaphore station

1-1-025

Station established with a semaphore and from which the passage of ships can be observed and from which it is possible to communicate with them.

Note: In Britain a station of similar type but without a semaphore is called a coastguard station (not to be confused with the term 1-1-030).

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

Semicircular component of error

4-2-340

Quadrantal component of error

Octantal component of error

That sinusoidal component of the error versus true bearing curve taken over the full 360 degrees range of bearings which shows 2, 4 or 8 zeros respectively.

Note: These errors are a form of site error and are of particular importance on vessels and aircraft.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Senhouse slip (GB)

8-3-160

Alternative term: Pelican hook (USA)

A hinged hook, fitted with a securing ring which can conveniently be released when under strain. It is used for holding chain for quick release.

Note :

In Great Britain, a senhouse slip fitted with a length of chain and a shackle is called a Blake stopper while a senhouse slip fitted with a bottle screw adjustment is called a screw stopper.

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

Sensation

1-1-445

Element of the mental content of a sense impression which cannot be analysed further.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Sense

4-2-150

The solution of the 180 degrees ambiguity present in some direction-finding systems.

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

Sense finding

4-2-155

The operation of eliminating the 180 degrees ambiguity from the bearing indication given by some types of direction finder.

Reference: B.S.

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

Sensitivity

4-1-730

The characteristic of a receiver which determines the minimum usable input i.e. the least input which produces an output which satisfies certain specified requirements, including generally a specified output together with a specified signal-to-noise ratio.

Reference: B.S.

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

Sensor

5-4-320

Alternative term: Detecting element

In a measuring unit, the element which responds directly to the quantity to be measured.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Separator

6-5-210

A device made of insulating material that allows ions to migrate between electrodes of opposite polarity but totally or partially prevents the mixing of different substances.

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

Septic tank

7-1-175

A settling tank in which sewage sludges are retained and undergo digestion by anaerobic bacteria while partially treated liquid is discharged.

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

Serial operation

5-3-585

The time-sequential processing of individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character or the characters of a group, using the same facilities for successive parts.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Series-parallel connection (of sources)

6-6-025

The connection of sources in both series connection and parallel connection.

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

Series-wound machine

6-4-045

A direct-current machine in which the field winding is connected in series with the circuit that carries the main current.

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

Series connection (of sources)

6-6-020

The connection of sources so as to provide a summation of their output voltages.

Note: The sources will carry a common output current.

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

Service area

4-1-125

The area within which a navigational aid is of use. This may be divided into primary and secondary service areas having different degrees of accuracy.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

Service buoy

8-4-035

A buoy located at a designated geographical position to serve as a navigation mark.

Note 1:

The term new buoy refers to a buoy placed at a newly designated geographical position.

Note 2:

The term clean buoy refers to a buoy in good condition that is used as a replacement.

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

Service capacity

The number of users a service can accommodate simultaneously.

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

Service conditions

6-4-085

The external factors, such as altitude, air temperature, voltage changes, etc., that may influence the operation of a machine or apparatus.

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

Service duct

7-2-240

A duct, usually vertical, in a building, in which the services to the different levels are carried.

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

Service life

5-1-115

The designed operating lifetime of an equipment beyond which continued maintenance and logistic support become economically unjustifiable.

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

Service motor boat

8-1-040

A launch carried by a lighthouse tender or buoy tender.

These boats are strongly built and are often certified as approved lifeboats, with a capacity to suit the crew of the tender. Their service duty is the transportation of personnel, stores or working equipment to and from the tender.

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

Service room

7-1-140

The room, often immediately below the lantern in a light tower, containing control and monitoring equipment for the installed aids to navigation.

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

Service Vessels

8-1-000

A general term for all types of vessel used by lighthouse services.

Note :

The German term Seezeichenfahrzeug is a general term for all vessels that mainly attend aids to navigation in order to service them.

The English term servicing vessel is often used with this meaning.

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

Servo mechanism

5-2-395

A feedback control system in which one or more of the system signals represent mechanical motion.

Note:: It should be noted that servomechanism and feedback regulator are not mutually exclusive terms. Their application to a particular system will depend upon the method of operation of that system.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Set-off

7-1-110

A ledge, usually of masonry, surrounding the base of a tower rock station, frequently used as a landing stage.

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

Setting (of concrete)

7-6-040

The initial hardening phase of concrete when the material is firm but still low in strength. Note: Before the initial set occurs, concrete is called wet concrete.

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

Settlement

7-4-260

Vertical (downward) movement of a soil surface due to loads superimposed on that surface.

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

Settling time

5-2-275

The time interval between the beginning of a sustained disturbance and the instant when the resulting change in the output signal (after sufficient damping) reaches and remains within a specified fraction of its final steady-state value.

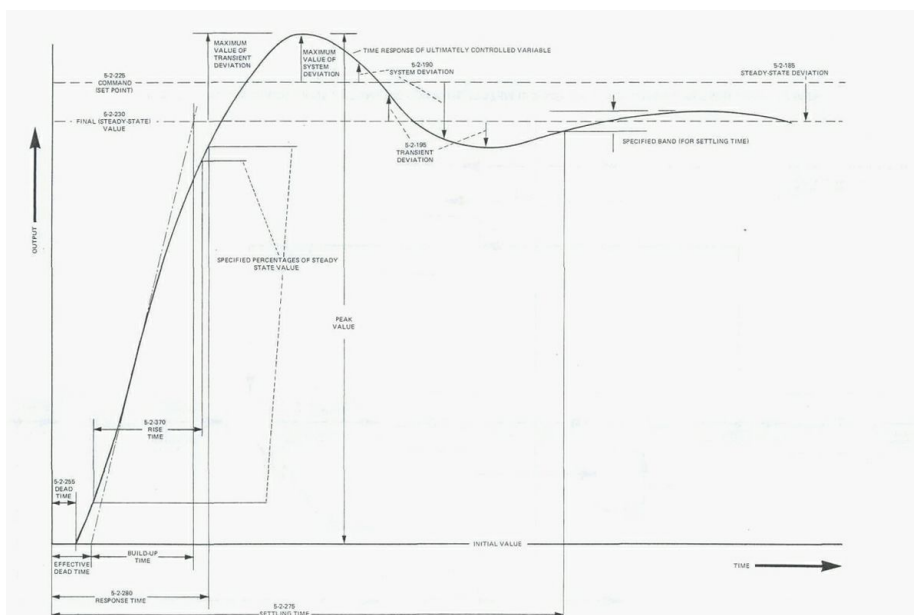


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Set (of a pile)

7-5-305

The penetration of a driven pile for each blow applied.

Note: The word Ziehen in the corresponding German term does not imply any pulling action.

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

Set value

5-2-225

Alternative term: Set point (U.S.A.)

The value chosen under prescribed conditions for the purpose of adjusting the controller. If the system has no offset, the set value is identical with the desired value.

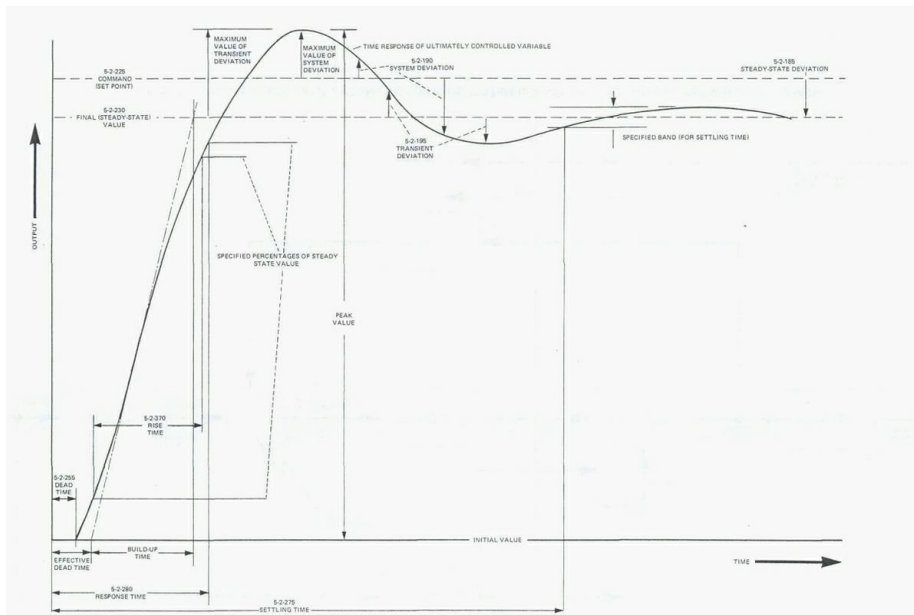


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Shackle

8-5-120

A connecting device for lengths of chain, usually of D or bow shape, having a removable pin through eyes at the open end.

Note:

The pin, called a shackle pin, may be screwed, clenched or secured by a forelock or split key. The terms screw shackle and clenched shackle apply to the corresponding cases.

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

Shackle (2)

7-6-485

A detachable device for joining lengths of chain, or connecting eyes formed at the ends of cables.

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

Shadowing (of a solar cell)

6-3-070

The partial interception of light, that would otherwise be incidental on a solar cell, due to neighbouring objects or structural elements. This can cause the cell to operate in the reverse bias mode, in which it acts as a heat-dissipating resistive element.

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

Shadow region

4-3-155

Alternative term: Blind sector

The region from which, under normal propagation conditions, the received field strength is so reduced by some obstruction that effective radar detection of objects in this region is improbable.

Reference: B.S.

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

Shaft encoder

5-4-105

A device coupled mechanically to a shaft, used to convert shaft angle to some form of binary code.

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

Shallow

1-2-240

Alternative term: Shoal

Elevation of the bottom over which the water is of little depth and therefore dangerous for shipping.

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

Shallows

7-4-025

Alternative term: Shoal

An area of water where the depth is insufficient for navigation.

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

Shear

7-5-040

The tendency of two adjoining planes of a body to slide on one another.

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

Shearlegs

7-6-340

A lifting device consisting of two poles lashed together at their upper ends at which point a hoisting tackle is hung. The lower ends are spaced apart but can rotate in the plane of the lift.

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

Shear force

7-5-050

The component of force in a plane of section of a body, causing shear.

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

Shear stress

7-5-045

The component of stress in a plane of section of a body, causing shear.

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

Sheet-piled wall

7-6-180

A group of closely set piles, usually of interlocked steel sheet, driven vertically into the ground to form a retaining wall.

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

Shelf life

5-1-120

The length of time an item can be stored under specified conditions and still meet the performance specifications.

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

Shell

7-2-020

A thin but extensive self-supporting curved structural member.

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

Shifting sand

7-4-295

Sandbanks which move along the coastline in response to the action of prevailing currents.

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

Shift register

5-4-025

A register in which the stored data can be moved to the right or left.

Reference: ANSI

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

Shingle

7-3-150

A small roofing plate made of a material other than clay.

Note: 1 In Great Britain and Germany shingles are only of wood. In the USA wood or metal are used.

Note: 2 The term shingle in French is used for imitations of shingles in various materials other than in wood, clay or slate.

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

Ship Domain

An operational zone around, above or below a vessel within which an incursion by another fixed or moving object, or another domain, may trigger reactions or processes.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Ship Safety Zone

A zone around a vessel within which all other vessels should remain clear unless authorised.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Shock absorber

8-3-065

Device fitted to the main derrick lifting block to absorb shock loads.

Note :

In Germany, the device fitted to the main derrick lifting block incorporates the lifting hook and is called Federhaken.

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

Shop primer

7-3-495

Primer coat applied to steelwork after fabrication to provide protection until site erection and paint treatment take place.

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

Shoran

4-4-305

A pulse transponder circular co-ordinate (range-range or rho-rho) system of high accuracy which is used principally in survey work. Operation is generally in the lower part of the UHF band and therefore in line-of-sight.

Two shore stations suitably separated from each other are interrogated by the vessel on two rapidly alternated frequencies in order to avoid interference between the responding pulses of the shore stations. The shore stations respond on a third frequency.

The instrumental readout is presented directly in miles or parts thereof. By employing slightly different pulse repetition rates as many as 20 vessels can be accommodated simultaneously.

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

Shoran Calibrated variable phase advancer

4-4-325

Calibrated variable phase advancer (in Shoran)

A device by means of which the transmitted pulse is shifted in time so that the received pulse will coincide with the marker pulse.

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

Shoran Indicator

4-4-320

Indicator (in Shoran)

A circular sweep cathode ray display, used on the vessel.

The 360 degrees arc of the sweep is, by applying the proper frequency derived from the time base, made to be equivalent to various distances, for example, 1 mile, 10 miles, 100 miles.

A marker pulse related to the transmitted pulse and the received pulse are displayed as deflections of the sweep so that the distance from ship to shore station is directly indicated.

By shifting the transmitted pulse by a known amount the two displayed pulses can be superimposed for the more accurate measurement of distance.

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

Shoran Monitor

4-4-315

Monitor (in Shoran)

A device for transmitting timing pulses for the purpose of synchronising all time bases or oscillations in the system.

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

Shoran Time base

4-4-310

Time base (in Shoran)

The basic calibration waveform generated by a stable adjustable crystal oscillator on the vessel.

The shore station is equipped with an extremely accurate and stable crystal oscillator with which the oscillator on the vessel is adjusted to agree in frequency.

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

Shoran Variable delay network

4-4-330

Variable delay network (in Shoran)

A device, employed in the Shoran shore station, to adjust the overall delay between the time of reception of the signal from the vessel and the time at which the triggered pulse is transmitted, to a standard value. This figure is an integral part of the overall system calibration.

Note: The delay in the broadband receiver on the vessel is small and stable. It is measured by laboratory methods and therefore taken into account.

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

Shore

7-2-165

Alternative term: Prop

A structural support, vertical or raked, intended to resist compression.

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

Shore (2)

7-4-005

The area between the edge of the land and low water level.

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

Shore station

7-1-010

Alternative term: Land station

An aid to navigation station founded on or close to the coast, emitting signals that can provide navigational information to vessels in the vicinity.

Note: The station may also be defined in terms of its principal aid to navigation, e.g. light station, fog signal station.

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

Short-Arc Lamp

2-3-420

A discharge lamp in which the distance between the electrodes is small (of the order 1 to 10mm).

Note: This type of lamp (mercury or xenon for example) is generally of a high or extra high pressure.

Short-arc lamps are also called Compact-Source Arc Discharge Lamps and are particularly suitable as a light source in optical apparatus for the production of narrow beams.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Short-circuit current (I_{sc})

6-3-050

The output current of a photovoltaic device in the short-circuit condition at a particular temperature and irradiance.

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

Shot blasting

7-3-485

Alternative terms: Grit blasting, Sand blasting

Method of cleaning a steel surface by projecting steel shot, grit, or sand on to it using a compressed air blast.

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

Shrinkage (of concrete)

7-6-045

Reduction in the volume of a concrete mass which occurs as it hardens.

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

Shunt-wound machine

6-4-050

A direct-current machine in which the field winding is connected across the whole or a part of the circuit that carries the main current.

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

Shutdown wind speed (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-235

The wind speed at which the control system will shut down the wind-power generator.

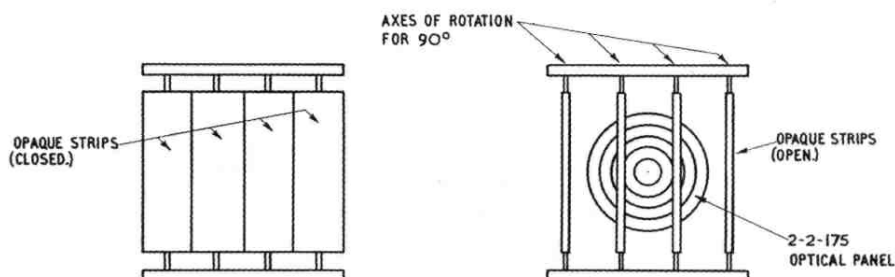
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Shutter

2-4-115

A device comprising opaque strips, usually mounted so that each may be rotated through about 90 degrees on an axis.

All strips rotate simultaneously so as alternately to exhibit or obscure a light.



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

Sideband

4-1-685

1. A range of frequencies occupied by the spectral components resulting from the modulation of a carrier wave by a signal.

Note: The terms upper sideband and lower sideband are used to denote the ranges higher than or lower than the carrier frequency respectively.

2. A discrete frequency in a sideband (properly called a side frequency).

Reference: B.S.

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

Sideband (2)

5-3-165

The frequency band at either the upper or lower side of the carrier frequency within which fall the spectral components produced by the process of modulation.

Note: The terms upper sideband or lower sideband are used to denote the ranges higher than or lower than the carrier frequency, respectively.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Side echo

4-3-230

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

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

Side frequency

5-3-170

A single frequency in a sideband.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Side lobe

4-1-390

Any lobe other than the main or back lobes.

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

Side lobe suppression

4-3-505

Side lobe suppression (in a transponder)

A technique for suppressing the reply of a transponder to side-lobe interrogation.

Reference: I.C.A.O.

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

Sieve

7-3-175

Frame supporting a wire mesh, used for separating different sizes of sand and gravel, the mesh size being appropriate to the grading required.

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

Sighting Device

2-4-055

A device which allows an optical apparatus to be aligned in a given direction.

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

Signal

5-3-005

A time-dependent quantity characterizing a physical phenomenon and representing information.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Signal-to-noise ratio

4-1-755

Signal-to-noise ratio (at a specified point in a receiver)

For given conditions of adjustment and signal input, the ratio of the magnitude of some specified feature of the wanted response to the magnitude of the appropriate feature of the co-existent noise.

Note: 1 The co-existent noise may differ from the noise when the receiver input is reduced to zero.

Note: 2 In practice it is usually the ratio of the signal plus noise to noise which is measured but this ratio is usually called the signal-to-noise ratio when the signal magnitude is several times greater than that of the noise.

Note: 3 The ratio is often expressed in decibels.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Signal convertor

5-4-115

A device whose input and output signals are two different representations of the same physical quantity (e.g., analogue and digital).

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Signal flow diagram

5-2-360

A particular type of diagram primarily intended to show the flow of signals and the relationship between them.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Signal Lamp

2-3-255

A lamp designed for optical signalling or for acting as a signal on equipment.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Significant wave height

7-4-135

The average height of the highest one third of the waves at a particular location.

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

Silent period

4-2-405

The silent interval which either precedes or follows the sending of a DF signal.

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

Sill

7-2-545

Alternative term: Cill

The lowest horizontal part of a frame, typically that of a frame to a door or window.

Note: The French term for a window sill is appui.

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

Silt

7-4-190

A natural fine grained sediment consisting of granular and mainly siliceous products of rock weathering.

Note: In French a distinction is made between siliceous silt (silt) and organic silt (limon).

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

Simmering Current

2-3-270

Low current maintained in an electric lamp (of incandescence or discharge type) when not required to emit light, usually in order to reduce the time taken to reach full light output after the normal supply current is fed to the lamp.

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

Simplex

5-3-325

Permitting the transmission of signals in either direction but not simultaneously.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Simply supported beam

7-5-275

A beam which is freely supported between two points, neither end being fixed.

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

Single-Coil Lamp

2-3-180

An incandescent lamp with a filament in the form of a single helix.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Single-cylinder engine

6-2-050

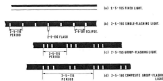
An engine having only one piston and cylinder.

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

Single-Flashing Light

2-5-150

A flashing light exhibiting only single flashes which are repeated at regular intervals. (Fig. 40b)



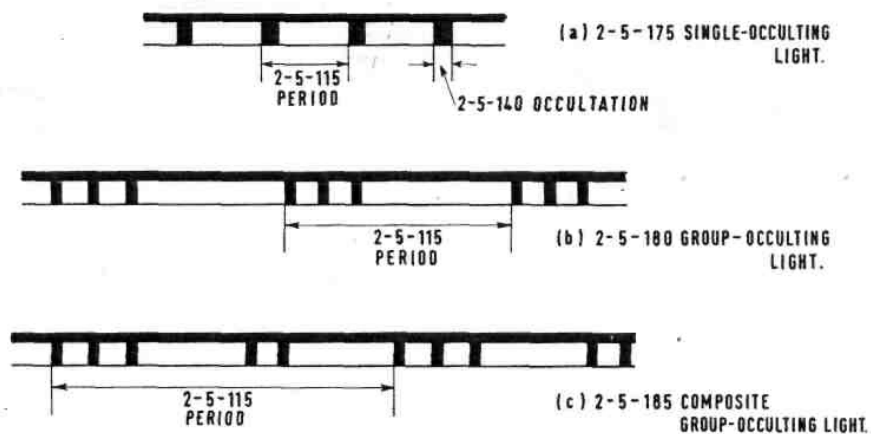
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Single-Occulting Light

2-5-175

An occulting light exhibiting only single occultations which are repeated at regular intervals.

(Fig. 42a)



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

Single-phase alternator

6-4-195

An alternator for the production of single-phase current and voltage.

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

Single point of failure

That part of a navigation system that lacks redundancy, so that a failure in that part would result in a failure of the whole system.

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

Single sideband transmission (SSB)

5-3-090

The method of operation in which either the upper or lower sideband (as produced by the process of modulation) is transmitted.

Note: In practice the carrier is often partially or wholly suppressed.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Sinker

8-5-025

A heavy weight (of concrete, cast-iron, etc..) that rests on the sea bed and to which a mooring line can be attached.

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

Siren

3-2-070

A sound signal emitter using the periodic escape of compressed air through a rotary shutter.

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

Site error

4-2-265

An error due to some feature or features of a direction-finding site.

Reference: B.S.

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

Site error susceptibility

4-2-280

Some specified qualitative description of the susceptibility of a given class of direction finder to site error.

Reference: B.S.

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

Site investigation

7-4-325

Investigation undertaken to obtain information regarding the distribution of soils and strata across a site to assess suitability for proposed works, etc...

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

Skin friction

7-5-335

Alternative term: Shaft friction

The resistance to the movement of a pile due to the friction of the surrounding ground.

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

Skirting

7-2-575

Finishing feature between a wall and floor, built from wood, tiles, metal or plastic trim, etc...

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

Skywave accuracy pattern

4-1-180

Skywave accuracy pattern (in radionavigation)

The plot of the contours of average systematic error due to skywave, on a co-ordinate system.

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

Skywave correction

4-1-185

A correction for skywave propagation errors applied to measured position data.

The amount of the correction is established on the basis of an assumed position and an average ionosphere height.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Slab

7-2-050

Any area of concrete in which the depth of material is small in relation to its span in any direction.

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

Slag

7-3-085

Waste product formed during the reduction of metallic ores, mainly occurring in the blast furnace process.

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

Slaked lime

7-3-295

Dry hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide) in a powder form, sometimes used as a component of mortar.

Note: Calcium hydroxide is obtained from calcium oxide by the addition of a suitable amount of water. This process is called slaking.

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

Slate

7-3-140

A roofing material which is obtained by quarrying a metamorphic stratified rock of the same name. The quarried blocks may be cleaved along the joint planes into individual slates of a desired thickness.

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

Slave station

4-4-020

Alternative term: Slave

In radio navigation, a station in which some characteristic of its emission is controlled by a master station.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Slewing guy

8-3-050

Alternative term: Vang (USA)

The tackle leading from each side of the top of a derrick for steadying purposes and for slewing.

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

Sliding form

7-6-110

Alternative term: Sliding shutter slip-form

Formwork used in the construction of tall walls, towers, concrete roads, etc. which is moved either continuously or in regular small movements as concreting proceeds.

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

Sling

8-3-215

A fibre or wire rope used for encircling a load to hold it securely for lifting.

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

Slip-ring motor

6-4-255

An induction motor in which the terminal leads of the rotor winding are connected to collector rings (slip rings).

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

Slip (of an asynchronous machine)

6-4-080

A measure of the amount by which the actual speed of rotation of the field is less than the synchronous speed. It may be expressed as the difference of the speeds, or as the ratio of this difference to the synchronous speed.

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

Slip (of a soil)

7-4-275

Sliding or rotational movement of a soil mass due to excessive loading or weather effects.

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

Slotted guide antenna

4-1-535

An antenna consisting of a metallic waveguide in the wall(s) of which are cut one or more slot elements.

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

Slot radiator

4-1-540

A slot in the wall of a waveguide or in a conducting sheet, acting as a radiating element.

Reference: B.S.

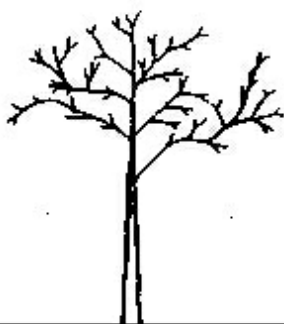
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Small tree

2-6-050

No English Term

A small tree with branches, or branches only, that are fixed in the ground.



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

Smoothing filter

6-7-075

A filter designed to reduce unwanted higher frequencies in a supply voltage.

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

Snatch block

8-3-175

A single block with a hinged face which allows fibre or wire rope to be placed on the sheave without the delay of reeving or unreeving.

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

Snow

4-3-305

Alternative term: Grain noise

A speckled background on an intensity-modulated 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)

Socket (outlet)

6-8-195

That part of a socket and plug connection that is connected to the permanent wiring.

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

Socket and plug connection

6-8-190

Alternative term: Power point

An arrangement of electrical connections that can be made between moveable conductors and permanent wiring.

Note: The French term prise (de courant) is often used for either of the component parts (6-8-195 and 6-8-200).

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

Soffit

7-2-585

The undersurface of any construction other than a ceiling,

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

Software

5-3-590

The collection of programmes, routines, and other documents associated with a computer or other similar equipment.

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

Soil classification

7-3-185

Classification of soil particles of natural origin according to size. Note: A distinction is made in decreasing order of particle size between cobbles, gravel, sand, silt and clay.

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

Solar array

6-3-020

(solar) array

A mechanically integrated assembly of modules or panels together with its support structure, forming a d.c. power producing unit.

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

Solar cell

6-3-005

A photovoltaic cell used to produce electrical energy directly from incident solar radiation.

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

Solar energy

6-3-000

Energy derived from solar radiation.

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

Solar irradiance

6-3-025

Radiant power incident from the sun upon unit area of a receptor (e.g. a solar cell).

Note: 1 Solar irradiance may be direct irradiance or diffuse irradiance.

Note: 2 The solar irradiance depends on the geographical latitude, the season of the year and the time of the day, also on the intensity of solar emission and the transmission properties of the atmosphere, the value of air-mass and the inclination of the surface of the receptor.

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

Solar irradiation

6-3-030

The integration of solar irradiance over a specified period of time.

Note: Formerly called " insolation ", but this term is deprecated.

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

Solar module

6-3-010

(solar) module

The smallest complete environmentally-protected assembly of interconnected solar cells.

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

Solar panel

6-3-015

(solar) panel

A group of modules fastened together, pre-assembled and wired, to serve as an installable unit.

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

Solid conductor

6-6-085

A conductor made of a single solid wire.

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

Sound

3-1-000

1. The sensation of hearing excited by an acoustic oscillation.
2. An acoustic oscillation of such a character as to be capable of exciting the sensation of hearing.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Sounding air

3-2-140

The air supply which is modulated to provide the sound output in a compressed air fog signal apparatus.

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

Sounding valve

3-2-075

Sounding valve (in a compressed-air fog signal apparatus)

The valve controlling the admission of the compressed air which is modulated to provide the sound output.

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

Sound absorption

3-1-230

Reduction of sound power resulting from the passage of sound through a medium or from its striking a surface of discontinuity between two media.

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

Sound emitter

3-2-005

Any device designed to emit sound.

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

Sound emitter - Diaphragm

3-2-180

Diaphragm (in an electrodynamic or electromagnetic sound emitter)

That part of the emitter which forms the principal sound radiating or receiving element; it usually consists of a rigid or semirigid membrane specially adapted to respond to or to generate sound.

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

Sound emitter - Electric

3-2-020

Electric (sound) emitter

An electroacoustic transducer designed to emit sound.

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

Sound emitter - Electrodynamic

3-2-035

Electrodynamic (sound) emitter

A (sound) emitter which depends for its operation on the motion of a conductor, joined to a diaphragm and carrying a varying current, in a steady magnetic field.

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

Sound emitter - Electromagnetic

3-2-040

Electromagnetic (sound) emitter

A (sound) emitter which depends for its operation on variations of the reluctance of a magnetic circuit.

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

Sound emitter - Horizontal array

3-2-055

An array of emitter units in which the emitter units are placed adjacent to each other in the horizontal plane.

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

Sound emitter - Mechanical

3-2-025

Mechanical (sound) emitter

A sound emitter comprising a diaphragm or a piston which is caused to vibrate mechanically.

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

Sound emitter - Operating valve

3-2-120

Operating valve (of a compressed-air sound emitter)

The valve controlling the admission of compressed air to 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)

Sound emitter - Plane array

3-2-060

An assembly of emitter units mounted in the same plane.

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

Sound emitter - Pneumatic

3-2-030

Pneumatic (sound) emitter

Alternative term: Compressed-air sound emitter

A sound emitter which depends for its operation on controlled variations of an air stream.

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

Sound emitter - Stacked array

3-2-050

Alternative terms: Stacked array (U.S.A.), Vertical stack (G.B.)

An assembly of sound emitters, mounted vertically one above the other and so spaced and excited as to concentrate their power in the horizontal direction.

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

Sound emitter array

3-2-045

An assembly of sound emitters so spaced and excited as to give the assembly its required power and directional radiating properties.

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

Sound emitter unit

3-2-010

An individual emitter of an assembly forming an emitter.

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

Sound energy flux

3-1-090

Sound energy flux (across a surface element)

Instantaneous sound power (across a surface element)

The product of the instantaneous sound pressure and the volume velocity across the surface element considered.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Sound field

3-1-045

A region of space containing sound waves.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Sound intensity

3-1-100

The mean value of the instantaneous sound power per unit area.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Sound level A B or C

3-1-165

(Weighted) Sound level A, B or C (in decibels)

Twenty times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the effective value of the sound pressure, this pressure being weighted to conform to the curves A, B or C of the sound level meter, to the reference pressure level (20 micronewtons per square metre or $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ microbar or $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ dyne per square centimetre).

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

Sound level meter

3-1-160

Instrument including a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter and frequency weighting networks for the measurement of sound levels in a specified manner.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Sound particle velocity

3-1-080

The derivative with respect to time of the particle displacement.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Sound power

3-1-105

Sound power (of a source)

The average total power radiated by the source in all directions.

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

Sound power level

3-1-110

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

Ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound power radiated by the source to the reference sound power (1 picowatt or 10^{-12} watt).

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

Sound pressure

3-1-060

(Instantaneous) Sound pressure (at a point in a medium)

The difference between the pressure existing at the instant considered and the static pressure.

Reference: I.E.C. (extract)

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

Sound pressure level

3-1-065

Sound pressure level (in decibels)

Alternative term: S.P.L. (in decibels)

Twenty times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound pressure to the reference pressure (20 micronewtons per square metre or 2×10^{-4} microbar or 2×10^{-4} dyne per square centimetre).

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Sound signal

3-1-025

A sound transmitted in order to convey information.

Note: The term "Sound signal" is frequently used to describe the apparatus generating the sound. This use is deprecated.

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

Sound source

3-2-000

Anything which produces sound.

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

Sound spectrum

3-1-035

Representation of the magnitudes (and sometimes of the phases) of the components of a complex sound arranged as a function of frequency.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Source error

4-2-350

Transmitter site error

An error, other than polarization error, due solely to the transmitting system and its immediate surroundings.

Reference: B.S.

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

Spaced antenna direction finder

4-2-105

A direction finder whose action depends on the comparison of signals received by two or more similar antennas with their centres separated in space.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Spaced loop direction finder

4-2-110

A spaced antenna direction finder in which the separated antennas are loop antennas.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Spacer

6-5-215

A device made of insulating material that maintains the proper spacing between electrodes.

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

Space wave

4-1-995

An electromagnetic wave the propagation of which through space after emission is not influenced by the ground.

Reference: N.T.G.

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

Spacing (Antenna)

4-2-135

(Antenna) Spacing

The distance between the centres of a specified pair of antennas in a spaced antenna direction finder; often expressed in terms of the wavelength in use.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Spacing error

4-2-355

An instrumental error, other than polarization error, due to the variation with frequency of the angular spacing of the antenna.

Reference: B.S.

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

Span

7-5-205

The distance between two supports of a beam or slab.

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

Spare light vessel (GB)

8-2-010

Alternative term: Relief lightship (USA)

A light vessel held in reserve for the purpose of relieving a station light vessel when that vessel is withdrawn for overhaul or repairs.

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

Spark plug

6-2-160

(spark) plug

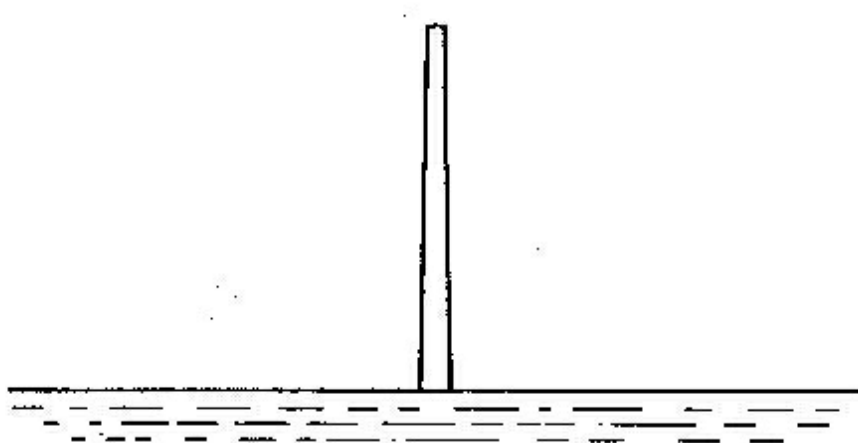
A plug screwed into the cylinder head of a petrol engine and used to ignite the fuel-air mixture by means of an electric discharge.

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

Spar Buoy

2-6-235

A buoy in the shape of a spar floating nearly vertically.



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

Specification

7-5-400

That part of the Contract Documents which details standards of workmanship, quality of materials, etc., and which, read in conjunction with the contract drawings, give a full description of the works.

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

Specific fuel consumption

6-2-205

The quantity of fuel, specified by mass or volume, consumed by an engine per unit of energy delivered.

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

Spectral concentration

1-1-160

Spectral concentration (of a radiometric quantity radiant flux, radiant intensity, etc.)

Quotient of the quantity, taken over an infinitesimal range on either side of a given wavelength, by the range.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

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

Spectral distribution curve

1-1-155

Spectral distribution curve (of a radiometric quantity radiant flux, radiant intensity, etc.)

Curve representing the spectral concentration of the quantity as a function of wavelength.

Reference: C.I.E. (extract)

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

Spectral Luminous Efficiency

2-1-015

Spectral Luminous Efficiency (of a monochromatic radiation of wavelength λ)

The ratio of the radiant flux at wavelength λ_m to that at wavelength λ , such that both radiations produce equally intense luminous sensations under specified photometric conditions, and λ_m is chosen so that the maximum value of this ratio is equal to 1.

Unless otherwise indicated, the values used for the spectral luminous efficiency relate to photopic vision by the normal eye having the characteristics laid down by the Reference: C.I.E.

Symbol: $V(\lambda)$

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: The complete definition given by the Reference: C.I.E. includes a table of spectral luminous efficiency, $V(\lambda)$, against wavelength for the photometric standard observer for photopic vision. A similar table relating to spectral luminous efficiency for scotopic vision, $V'(\lambda)$, is also given by the Reference: C.I.E.

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

Spectrum

1-1-115

Spectrum (of a radiation)

Spatial display of a polychromatic radiation produced by separation of its monochromatic components.

Composition of a polychromatic radiation.

Note: Examples of sense 2 Continuous spectrum, line spectrum.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Spectrum analysis

3-1-040

Spectrum analysis (of a sound)

The process of determining the spectrum of a sound.

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

Spectrum pressure level

3-1-075

The band pressure level for a bandwidth of one hertz, centred at a specified frequency.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

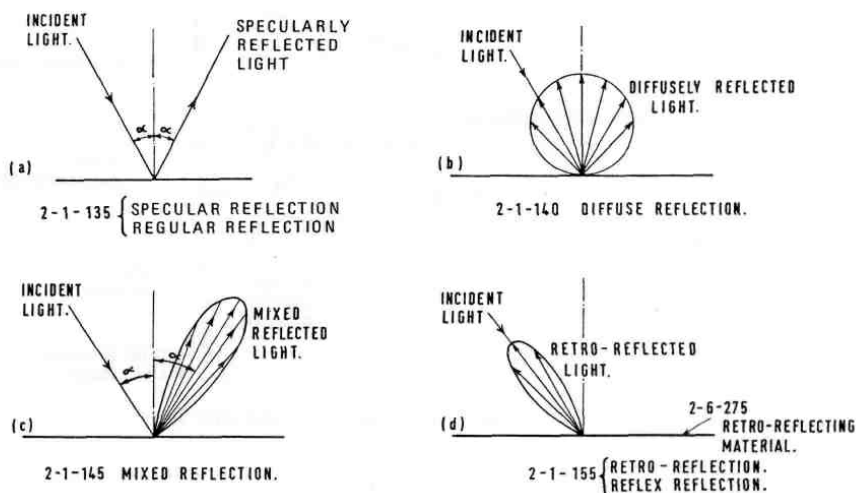
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Specular Reflection (2)

2-1-135

Alternative term: Regular Reflection

Reflection without diffusion in accordance with the laws of optical reflection, as in a mirror.



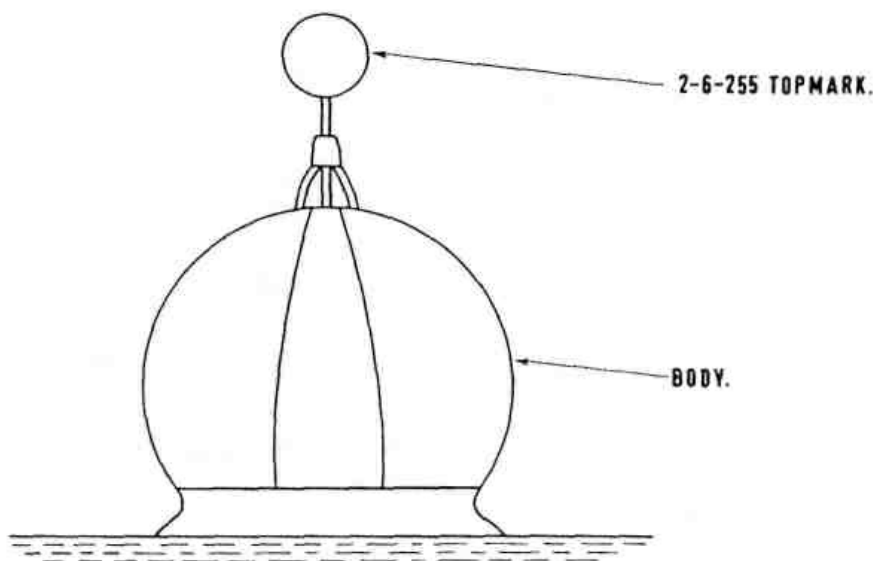
Reference: C.I.E. (modified) (Fig. 7a)

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

Spherical Buoy

2-6-215

A buoy of which the upper part of the body (above the waterline), or the larger part of the superstructure, is spherical.



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

Spherical divergence loss

3-1-235

Spherical divergence attenuation Inverse square law attenuation

Reduction in sound pressure level resulting from propagation of spherical waves in a free field without loss of energy.

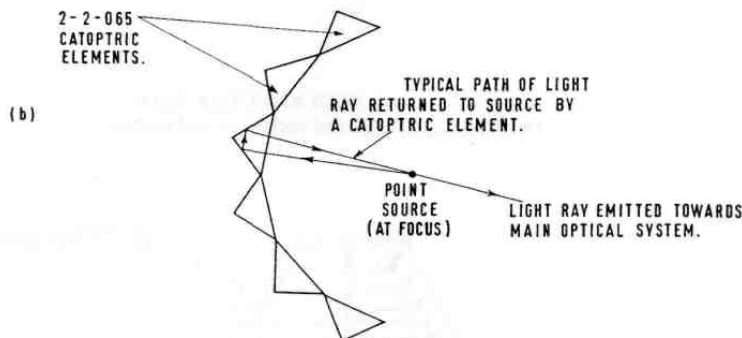
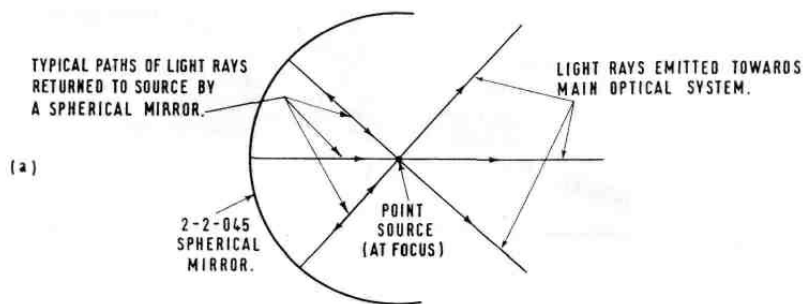
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Spherical Reflector

2-2-045

Alternative term: Spherical Mirror

A type of mirror the reflecting surface of which is a portion of a sphere. Light rays emitted by a point source placed at the centre of the sphere are returned through the centre. Such mirrors are usually used as reinforcing mirrors.



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

Spherical wave

1-1-265

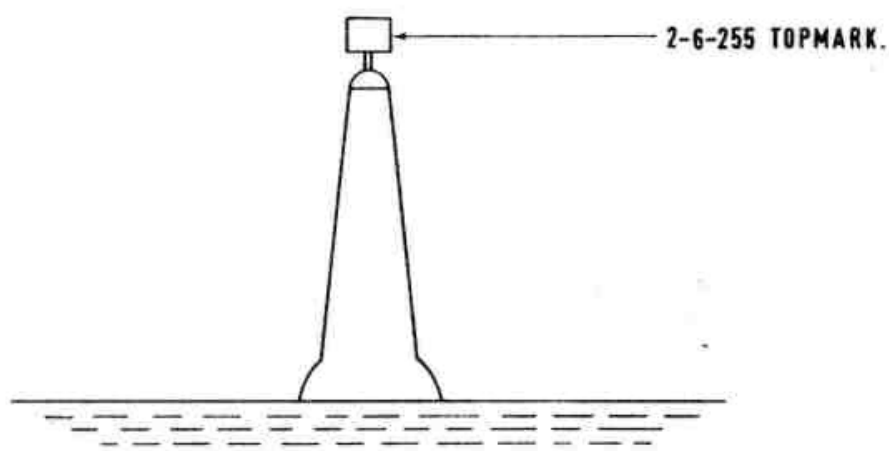
Wave, of which the wave surfaces are spherical, either wholly or in part.

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

Spindle Buoy

2-6-240

A buoy having a spindle-like shape floating nearly vertically.



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

Splash-protected enclosure (or machine)

6-8-250

Alternative term: Splash-proof enclosure (or machine)

An enclosure (or machine) designed to prevent the ingress of liquids or solid particles reaching it from any direction.

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

Split-phase motor

6-4-280

A single-phase induction motor provided with an auxiliary primary winding that is displaced in magnetic position from, and connected in parallel with, the main primary winding. There is a phase difference between the currents in these two windings.

Note: The auxiliary primary winding is designed to assist the starting of the motor and is commonly taken out of circuit during normal running conditions.

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

Split key

8-5-130

A steel or iron split pin 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)

Spoiler

6-3-190

A device fitted to the hub or the blades of a rotor, to produce aerodynamic braking.

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

Spoil Ground Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-135

A mark (or buoy) indicating an area used for deposition of waste material.

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

Spot welding

7-6-460

Non-continuous joining of two metallic parts by small localised welds.

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

Spreader beam

7-6-500

Alternative term: Yoke

Steel beam or frame used when lifting large objects to spread the lifting strops attached to a single-point lifting device.

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

Spread of bearings

4-2-220

Range of bearings

The angular range of all the corrected bearings given by a series of bearing observations of a given fixed transmitter.

Reference: B.S.

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

Spurious emission

4-1-070

Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary band, and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions and intermodulation products, but exclude emissions in the immediate vicinity of the necessary band, which are a result of the modulation process for the transmission of information.

Reference: I.T.U.

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

Spurious radiation

5-3-255

Radiation at a frequency or at frequencies outside the necessary band, the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious radiation includes harmonic radiation, parasitic radiation, and unwanted intermodulation products which are remote from the necessary band.

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

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

Square law detection

5-3-205

Detection in which the output is proportional to the square of 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)

Square law detector

4-1-810

A detector which demodulates small signals and whose output voltage is substantially proportional to the square of the voltage of the modulated input wave.

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

Squirrel-cage motor

6-4-260

An induction motor in which a primary winding on one member, usually the stator, is connected to the power source, and a secondary squirrel-cage winding on the other member, usually the rotor, carries induced current.

Note: A squirrel-cage winding consists of a number of conducting bars having their extremities connected by metal rings or plates at each end.

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

Stabilisation

6-7-085

The process of maintaining an electric quantity within specified limits.

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

Stabilised power supply (unit)

6-7-095

A converter that provides one or more voltages or currents, each of which is maintained within specific limits.

Note: The French term alimentation regulee refers to a stabilised power supply unit in which the stabilisation of voltage is made by feedback.

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

Stability

5-2-375

The property of a feedback control system or element such that its output is asymptotic, i.e., the output will ultimately attain a steady state within the linear range and without continuing external stimuli.

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Stability (2)

7-5-190

The resistance of a structure to sliding, overturning or collapse.

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

Stabilization (in radionavigation)

4-1-1060

Maintenance of a desired orientation independent of the motion of the vessel.

Reference: I.R.E.

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

Stabilizing pendulum

8-2-055

A device intended to reduce tilting of the optical system of a floating body such as a light vessel, light float or large navigation buoy, when the body moves under the action of waves or currents. The optical system is mounted on a pendulum inside the lantern.

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

Stainless steel

7-3-030

An alloy of steel having a high chromium and nickel content, often with molybdenum additives, to give it a high corrosion resistance.

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

Stair well

7-2-455

The space enclosed by the flights of a stair.

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

Stair well (2)

7-2-460

The space occupied by the flights of a stair.

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

Stakeholder(s)

Any individual, group, or organization able to affect, be affected by, or believe it might be affected by a decision or activity.

The decision-maker(s) is a stakeholder.

Source: IALA VTS Manual

Stand

1-3-040

Period of time during which the sea level is momentarily nearly stationary between a rising and falling tide or between a falling and rising tide.

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

Stand-by apparatus

1-1-080

Permanently available apparatus specially designed to be brought easily into service if the normal equipment fails. It may often be brought into service automatically. It usually provides an adequate replacement for the normal service equipment.

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

Standard (radio) atmosphere

4-1-915

Standard (radio) atmosphere (for tropospheric propagation)

An atmosphere having the standard refractive modulus gradient.

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

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

Standard Illuminant

2-1-455

A colorimetric illuminant, the spectral energy distribution of which is specified by the C.I.E., with various scientific applications in view.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

Note: For further details, see Reference: C.I.E.

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

Standard Lamp

2-3-260

(Photometric) Standard Lamp

A lamp which has been calibrated to give a known value of luminous flux, colour temperature, or luminous intensity in a specified direction, under specified conditions of operation. Such lamps are used as standards in photometric measurements.

Note: Standard lamps include both Secondary Standards and Working Standards as well as the Primary Standard. For definitions of these, see Reference: C.I.E.

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

Standard propagation

4-1-920

The propagation of radio waves over a smooth spherical earth of uniform electrical characteristics, under conditions of standard refraction in the atmosphere.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Standard radio horizon

4-1-955

The radio horizon corresponding to propagation through the standard radio atmosphere.

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

Standard refraction

4-1-925

The refraction which would occur in a standard atmosphere.

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

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

Standard refractive modulus gradient

4-1-905

Alternative term: Standard M gradient

That uniform variation of refractive modulus with height above the earth's surface which is regarded as a standard for comparison. The gradient considered as normal has a value of 0.12 M units per metre (3.6 M units per hundred feet).

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Standard wave error

4-2-360

The total polarization error produced by a plane wave incident at an angle of elevation of 45 degrees and having equal vertically and horizontally polarized components.

Note: As a criterion of performance the term is not appropriate to direction finders employing elevated antenna systems.

Reference: B.S.

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

Standby Lamp

2-5-085

A lamp brought into service in the event of failure of the lamp in regular service. It may often be brought into service automatically.

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

Standby Light

2-5-080

A light installed permanently, close to the light in regular service, but operating independently from the latter and intended to be brought easily into service in the event of failure of the latter.

It may often be brought into service automatically.

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

Standby redundancy

5-1-095

Redundancy wherein the alternative means of performing the function is inoperative until needed and is switched on upon failure of the primary means of performing the function.

Reference: I.E.E.E.

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

Star-delta starting (of a three-phase motor)

6-4-310

The process of starting a three-phase motor with the primary winding initially connected as a star network, and then reconnected as a delta network for the normal running conditions.

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

Starboard Hand Mark (or Buoy)

2-6-070

A mark (or buoy) which is to be left to the starboard hand when approaching from the open sea or in general proceeding in the direction of 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)

Start-up wind speed (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-215

The lowest wind speed at which a wind-power generator will begin rotation but not necessarily have a usable energy output.

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

Starter

2-3-325

A device for starting a discharge lamp (in particular a fluorescent lamp) which provides for the necessary preheating of the electrodes, or causes a voltage surge in combination with the series ballast, or both.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Starter bar

7-3-280

A steel reinforcing bar projecting through a construction joint in a reinforced concrete construction, and used to effectively connect adjoining masses of reinforced concrete.

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

Starter motor

6-2-175

A motor used to start an engine by applying a short-duration drive to it.

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

Starting Electrode

2-3-320

An auxiliary electrode for starting the discharge in a lamp.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Starting motor

6-4-265

An auxiliary motor used to facilitate the starting and accelerating of a main (synchronous) machine to which it is coupled.

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

Star chain

4-1-1050

A radionavigation transmitting system comprising a master station about which three (or more) slave stations are more or less symmetrically located.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

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

State of charge

6-5-135

The capacity that is available from a secondary cell or a battery at any particular time as a proportion of the rated capacity.

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

Static converter

6-7-045

A converter that comprises only electronic, solid-state, magnetic or other devices without mechanical motion.

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

Static load

7-5-060

Any load of which the magnitude, direction and point of application do not vary.

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

Static pressure

3-1-055

(at a point in a medium)

The pressure that would exist at that point in the absence of sound waves.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Station

4-1-025

One or more transmitters or receivers, or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment necessary at one location, for carrying on a radiocommunication service. Each station is classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.

Reference: I.T.U. (modified)

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

Stationary battery

6-5-090

A battery that is designed to be put at a fixed site and is not intended to be moved habitually from place to place during its life.

Note: It is usually of large size and capacity and so designed as to be economical in construction and maintenance, and to have a long life.

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

Stationary wave

1-1-250

Alternative term: Standing wave

A state of vibration in which the oscillatory phenomena at all points are governed by the same time function, with the exception of a numerical factor, varying from one point to another.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

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

Station battery

6-5-080

The principal battery that is used to supply a station under normal operating conditions.

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

Station control

5-2-015

The controlling of more than one apparatus from a centralized point.

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

Stator (of an electric machine)

6-4-015

The portion of a machine that comprises the stationary magnetic parts with their associated windings.

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

Stator of a siren

3-2-090

Stator (of a siren)

The fixed part of the modulator containing regularly distributed apertures or "ports" for the passage of the compressed air.

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

Steel

7-3-015

A mixture of iron and carbon containing a low proportion of carbon and other components, in order to produce desirable characteristics (strength, hardness, etc...).

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

Step-strobe marker

4-3-340

Step-strobe marker (for an A-scan)

A form of strobe marker in which the discontinuity is in the form of a step in the time-base.

Reference: B.S.

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

Stepped Lens

2-2-130

A lens or fixed lens of dioptric elements only, having a profile of stepped shape.

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

Stepping motor

5-4-235

A motor designed to provide step-by-step control.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Step control system

5-2-090

A system in which the manipulated variable assumes discrete predetermined values.

Note:: The condition for change from one predetermined value to another is often a function of the value of the actuating signal. When the number of values of the manipulated variable is two it is called a two-step control system, when more than two, a multi-step control system.

Reference: ANSI

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

Sterling board

7-3-385

A structural board manufactured from large thin flakes of waste wood bonded together with synthetic resin under pressure to give a strong board of good dimensional stability, comparable to, but more economic than, plywood.

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

Stiction

5-2-385

Static friction.

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

Stiffener

7-2-305

An element added to a structural member to reinforce that member against deformation.

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

Stiffness

7-5-180

The resistance of a member to bending or buckling.

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

Stiles-Crawford Effect

2-1-355

Variation of the luminosity of a light stimulus with position of entry of the light pencil through the pupil.

Reference: C.I.E.

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

Stirling engine

6-2-30

An external combustion engine in which the working fluid expands when heated, driving the working piston. An auxiliary piston transfers the fluid to a colder region. It is then compressed by the working piston and transferred by the auxiliary piston to the hot region to start the cycle again. Helium under pressure is often used as the working medium.

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

Stirrup

7-3-275

Alternative terms: Link, Tie (of reinforcement)

Small diameter transverse reinforcement within a concrete beam or column.

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

Storage

5-3-565

The act of storing information.

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

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

Storage (2)

5-4-040

Alternative terms: Store (G.B.), Memory

Any device in which data can be entered, in which it can be held, and from which it can be retrieved at a later time.

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

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

Storage (air) cylinder

6-2-275

Alternative term: (air) receiver

A vessel in which compressed air is stored until required.

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

Storage life

6-5-155

The duration of storage under specified conditions at the end of which a battery retains its ability to give a specified performance.

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

Storage tube

4-3-575

An electronic tube in which a signal conveying information can be stored by conversion into an electrostatic charge.

Reference: B.S.

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

Storey

7-2-060

Alternative terms: Floor, Story (USA)

The space between two successive floors of a building.

Note: The French term *etage* does not apply to the space between the ground floor and the first floor.

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

Store room

7-1-130

A room housing spare parts and consumable stores.

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

Straight-Filament Lamp

2-3-175

A lamp having a filament which is uncoiled and straight or which consists of uncoiled straight portions.

Reference: C.I.E. (modified)

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

Strain

7-5-020

A measure of the effect of a force on a structural member, described by the ratio of the resulting change in length to the original length.

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

Straits

1-2-190

Alternative term: Strait

A relatively narrow waterway which permits passage between two larger bodies of water.

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

Stranded conductor

6-6-090

A conductor consisting of several wires (strands) twisted helically together and with no insulation between them.

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

Stratification

7-4-170

The formation of identifiable layers of different composition within a sedimentary rock mass.

Note: The resulting layers are called strata.

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

Stray Light

2-2-265

Light issuing from a source or optical apparatus in undesired directions.

Note: In the particular case when light is reflected by the lantern glazing (panes), the light is said to produce False Flashes.

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

Stray pick-up

4-2-175

Direct pick-up (deprecated)

Direct reception (deprecated)

In direction finding, the reception of signals by portions of the apparatus other than the antennas.

Reference: B.S. (modified)

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

Stress

7-5-015

A force per unit area within a solid body.

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

Stringer

7-2-470

An inclined beam that supports the treads of a stair.

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

Stripes

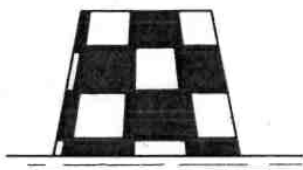
2-6-265

A number of areas of contrasting colour separated from one another by straight lines, and used as a distinguishing characteristic for navigation marks. (Fig.67b)

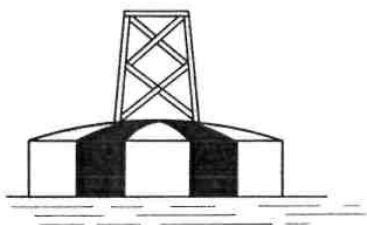
Note 1: The stripes may be vertical, horizontal or oblique.

Note 2: Horizontal stripes are usually called Bands in English and Bander in German.

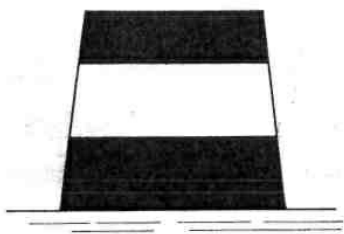
(Fig. 67c)



(a) 2-6-260 CHEQUERS (G.B.)



(b) 2-6-265 STRIPES.



(c) 2-6-265N STRIPES
BANDS (G.B.)

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

Strobe

5-4-055

A device used to sample the instantaneous value of a recurring waveform at recurring instants.

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

Strobe pulse

4-3-335

A pulse of duration less than the period of a recurrent phenomenon, used for scrutinizing a particular epoch of that phenomenon.

Note: In radar, a strobe pulse is sometimes made to follow automatically the echo from a moving object.

Reference: B.S.

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

Structural member

7-2-130

Component forming part of the frame of a structure, intended to resist or transmit forces or couples.

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

Strut

7-2-170

A structural member intended to resist compression, especially used to describe short or non-vertical members.

Note: The French term entretoise means more specifically a short member placed between two beams to maintain their separation.

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

Stud-link chain

8-5-115

Chain in which each link has a short cross-piece (stud) at its mid-length to give the link more rigidity and thus to increase the fatigue life.

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

Sub-refraction

4-1-930

Refraction for which the refractive modulus gradient is positive and greater than standard.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Subcarrier

5-3-160

A carrier which is applied as a modulating wave to modulate another carrier.

Reference: I.E.C.

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

Submarine (power) cable

6-6-075

A power cable laid in water, e.g. the sea, a river or a lake.

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

Submersible motor

6-4-270

A motor designed for service in a liquid.

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

Subsidence

7-4-270

An undesirable downward movement of the ground surface due to various geological reasons.

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

Subsidiary Light

2-5-045

A light placed on or near the support of a main light and having a special use in navigation.

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

Substructure

7-2-000

Alternative term: Base

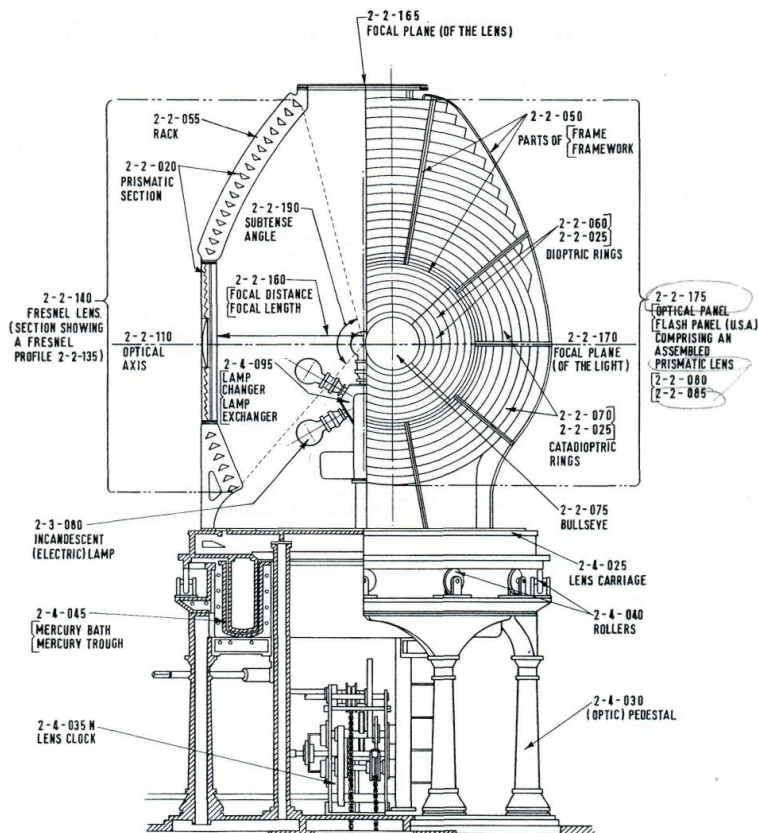
The part of a building or structure below ground level.

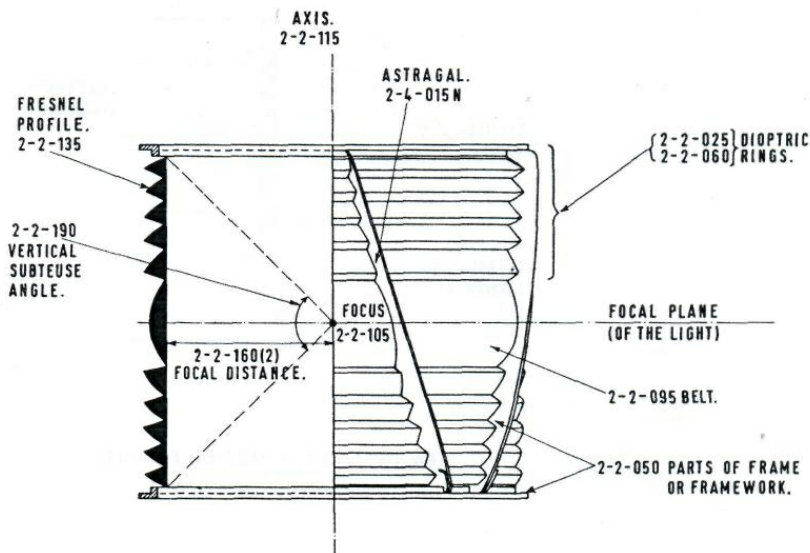
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Subtense Angle

2-2-190

The angle, with vertex at the focus, subtended by the edges of a lens or reflector, usually measured in a horizontal or vertical plane. (Figs. 10 and 16b)





Note: In France, the subtense angle of an optical panel, measured in the horizontal plane, is called Ouverture.

In Germany, the subtense angle of a fixed lens or of an optical panel, measured in the horizontal plane, is called Spannwinkel.

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

Suction dredger

7-6-305

A dredger which lifts material by means of powerful suction pumps.

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

Summing point

5-2-135

Any point at which signals are added or subtracted.

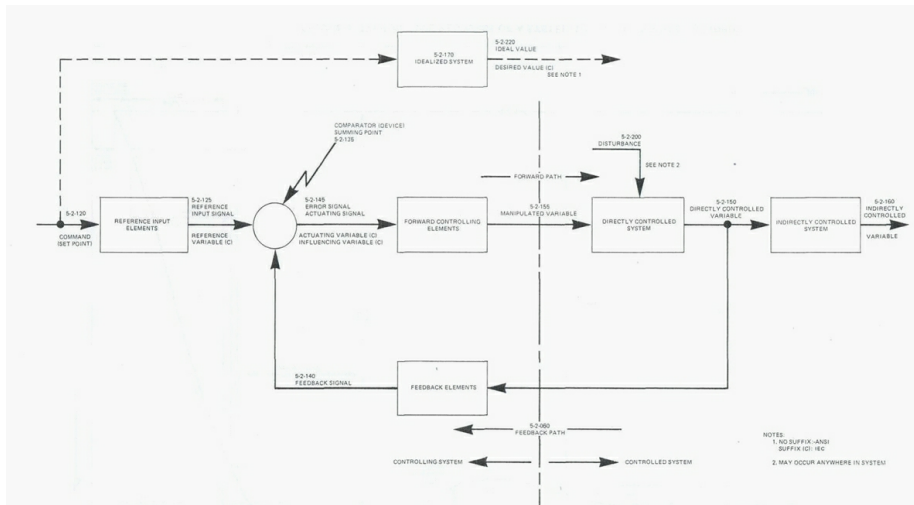


Figure 2 - Block diagram of automatic control system (5-2-045) incorporating a closed loop (5-2-080)

Reference: ANSI (modified)

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

Sun switch

5-4-335

Sun relay Daylight control

A device operated by daylight that automatically controls a light, often electric, 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)

Superheterodyne reception

4-1-700

A method of reception in which the signal carrier-frequency is changed to another, generally lower, radio frequency by a heterodyne process. There may be more than one such change of radio frequency.

Note: This method was originally called "supersonic heterodyne reception".

Reference: B.S.

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

Superstructure

7-2-005

The part of a building or structure above ground level.

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

Superstructure (of a buoy)

8-4-075

A substantial frame or construction that is carried on top of the body of a buoy. It may serve as a daymark and may carry a signal light, a topmark and other aids to navigation.

Note 1:

The term cage refers to a part of a superstructure that is an external frame of closely spaced slats or ribs. The purpose of a cage is to provide a characteristic shape such as a cylinder, cone or sphere.

Note 2:

The terms lantern support and lantern post (USA) refer to that part of the buoy superstructure that provides direct support to the buoy light and possibly also the topmark and radar reflector.

The French term support de lanterne has the same meaning.

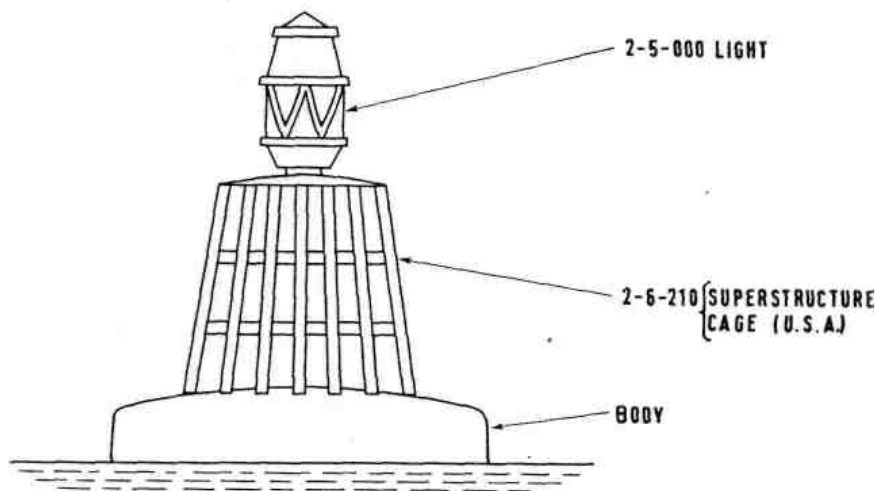
Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Superstructure (of a buoy, usually lighted)

2-6-210

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

That part of the buoy built on top of the body of the buoy and used as a daymark or part thereof and usually to support the light or a topmark or a radar reflector, or a combination of these.



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

Super refraction

4-1-935

Refraction for which the refractive modulus gradient is less than standard, may become zero and may increase negatively.

Reference: C.C.I.R.

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

Support moment

7-5-215

Negative bending moment which occurs at the intermediate supports of a continuous beam.

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

Suppressed carrier

5-3-250

Carrier restricted to a power level more than 32 dB below the peak envelope power and preferably 40 dB or more 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)

Surcharge

7-5-110

Any load applied in excess of the permanent load on a structure.

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

Surface-following discus buoy

8-4-025

A buoy of which the body is a shallow disk, usually surmounted by a pillar or tower superstructure. The buoy has a large cross-section at the water-level, so that it follows the surface of the sea under the influences of swell and waves.

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

Surface duct

4-1-1005

Alternative term: Ground-based duct

A tropospheric radio duct in which the lower boundary is 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)

Surface treatment

7-3-505

Any process applied to the surface of a material, to modify its properties.

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

Surface wave

4-1-975

A wave which is propagated along the boundary between two media in a manner determined by the properties of the two media in the vicinity of the boundary.

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

Surge

6-8-115

A transient wave of voltage or current that is propagated in an electric circuit.

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

Surge absorber

6-8-120

A device designed to provide protection against surges occurring in power supplies.

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

Surveillance radar

4-3-015

A radio navigational aid employing primary radar to display at a land station the position of craft within its range.

Reference: B.S.

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

Survival wind speed (of a wind-power generator)

6-3-240

The maximum wind speed a wind-power generator in an automatic, unattended operation can sustain and remain operable.

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

Sustainable

Using the heritage in a way which meets the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to understand, appreciate and benefit from the historic environment.

Reference: Stirlingcharter

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

Swell

1-3-060

Oscillatory movement of the sea caused generally by winds at a distance or by winds that existed before the time of observation.

Note: In French an oscillation of the swell is called a lame.

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

Swell (2)

7-4-050

Oscillatory motion of the sea surface caused by strong winds in another area, or by a weather system which has since passed, which appears as a succession of long rolling waves.

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

Swing - angle

4-2-255

Alternative term: Null width

The angle containing the direction of a bearing observation and bounded by limits within which the variation of the intensity of the signal is too slight to be detected.

Note: The magnitude of the swing may alternatively be expressed as plus and minus half the angle defined above.

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

Switch

6-6-195

A device designed to make, break or link one or more electric circuits by means of mechanically separable contacts.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Switchboard

6-6-185

An assembly including the switchgear for the control of electric circuits, the electric connections and the supporting frame.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Switchgear

6-6-180

A general term covering switching devices and their associated equipment, to provide control of the supply of electric energy.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Switching device

6-6-190

A device designed to make, break or link one or more electric circuits.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Swivel

8-5-165

A chain link that provides for rotary motion between the lengths of chain that it connects.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchro

5-4-155

A transforming apparatus in the form of an induction voltage regulator. Its stator has one or more windings, either primary or secondary. Its rotor has one or more windings, either secondary or primary. A synchro is used either as a direct transmitter or as a signal receiver (which defines an angular position) or as a comparator for two signals each of which represents an angular position.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchronisation error

4-1-190

Synchronisation error (in radionavigation)

The error due to imperfect timing of two operations this may or may not include signal transmission time.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchronism

1-1-355

1. Coincidence of periodic phenomena of the same frequency or phase.

2. Coincidence of the characters of navigation lights.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchronous Lights

2-5-120

Two or more lights the characters of which are in synchronism.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchronous motor

5-4-230

An a.c. motor whose average speed of normal operation is exactly proportional to the frequency of the a.c. supply.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchronous motor (2)

6-4-240

An alternating-current motor in which the speed of rotation is constant (for a constant frequency of supply) irrespective of variation, within specified limits, of the supply voltage and load.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchronous speed (of an electric machine)

6-4-075

The speed of rotation of the magnetic field produced by, or linked with, the primary winding of the machine.

Note: The synchronous speed depends on the supply frequency and on the number of poles or projections in the machine.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchro angle

5-3-615

The angular displacement of the synchro rotor from its electrical zero position.

Reference: I.E.C.

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Synchro resolver

5-4-130

Magslip resolver

Resolver

A synchro used as a calculating element in the special case of two output signals corresponding to the sine and cosine of the synchro angle and to the value of the input signal. Conversely, a synchro resolver may be used to transmit an output signal obtained by compounding two input signals respectively proportional to the sine and cosine of the synchro angle.

Reference: I.E.C. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

Systematic error

An error which is non-random in the sense that it conforms to some kind of pattern.

Source: Nick Ward, Vicechair, IALA e-Nav Committee, March 2009

Systematic errors

4-1-165

Those errors having an orderly (non-random) character and which can be corrected by calibration.

Reference: I.R.E. (modified)

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

System deviation

5-2-190

The instantaneous value of the ultimately controlled variable minus the command.

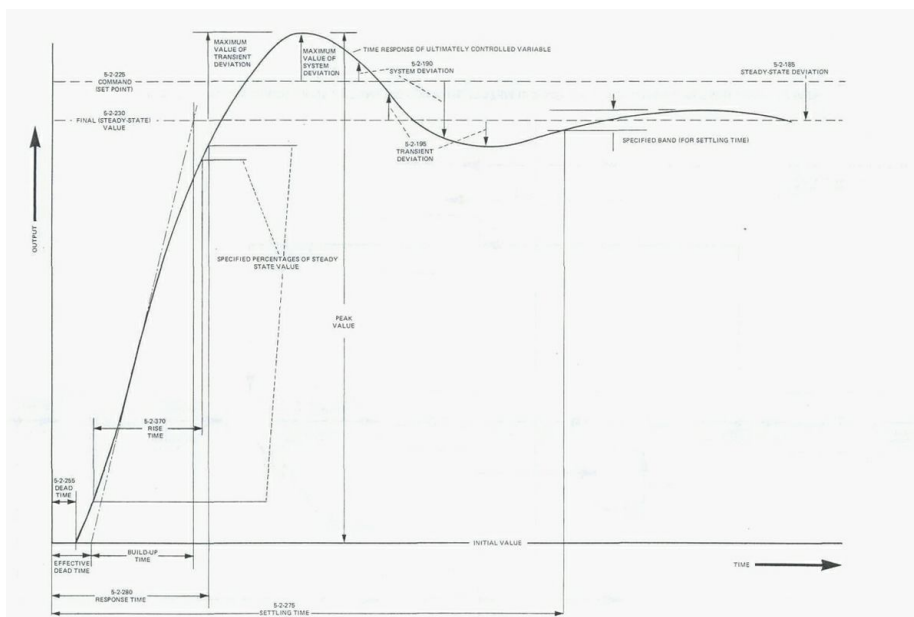


Figure 3 - Typical time response of a system to a step increase of input.

Reference: ANSI

Please note that this is the term as it stands in the original IALA Dictionary edition (1970-1989)

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Stator of a siren *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=2651> *Contributors:* Oferiks

Steel *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=5517> *Contributors:* Oferiks

Step-strobe marker *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=3487> *Contributors:* Oferiks

Stepped Lens *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=6727> *Contributors:* Oferiks

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Stiles-Crawford Effect *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=6595> *Contributors:* Oferiks

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Stirrup *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=5619> *Contributors:* Oferiks

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Storage (2) *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=4247> *Contributors:* Oferiks

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Subcarrier *Source:* <http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php?oldid=4047> *Contributors:* Oferiks

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