APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY

2-M— Microminiature electronic repair.

2D RADAR— Two dimensional; the radar provides information on two separate coordinates (usually range and azimuth).

3D RADAR— Three dimensional; the radar provides information on three separate coordinates (usually range, azimuth, and altitude).

A/D— Analog/digital.

AATC DAIR— Amphibious air traffic control DAIR uses an AN/TPX-42A(V)12 and is known as a type 12 system.

AAW— Antiair Warfare.

ACLS— Autostatic Carrier Landing System.

ADT— Automatic detection and tracking.

AFC— Automatic frequency control.

AIC— Air intercept control.

AMW— Amphibious warfare.

AOA— Amphibious objective area.

APG— Azimuth pulse generator.

APL— Allowance parts list.

ASAC— Antisubmarine aircraft control.

ASM— Antiship missile.

ASUW— Antisurface warfare.

ASW— Antisubmarine warfare.

ATC— Air traffic control.

ATCRBS— Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System.

ATD— Automatic target detection.

BIT— Built-in-test.

BITE— Buih-in-test equipment.

CAC— Command and control.

CAP— Combat Air Patrol.

CATCC— Carrier Air Traffic Control Center.

CATCC DAIR— Carrier Air Traffic Control Center DAIR system uses a AN/TPX-42A(V)8 and is known as a type 8 system.

CCA— Carrier controlled approach.

CCS— Central computer subsystem.

CDO— Command duty officer.

CFAR— Constant false alarm rate.

CIC— Combat information center.

CM— Corrective maintenance.

CPA— Closest point of approach to other surface craft or aircraft.

CPR— Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

CRT— Cathode ray tube.

CSLC— Coherent sidelobe canceler.

CSTOM— Combat Systems Technical Operations Manual.

CW— Continuous wave.

DAIR— Direct Altitude and Identity Readout. The standard DAIR system uses an AN/TPX-42A(V)5 and is known as a type 5 system.

DCSC— Digital coherent sidelobe canceler.

DFS— Direct fleet support.

DMTI— Digital moving target indicator.

DOP— Designated overhaul point.

DRA— Dead reckoning analyzer.

DUCTING— The increased bending of radar waves as they pass through abnormal atmospheric conditions.

ECM— Electronic countermeasures.

EED— Electro-explosive devices.

EIMB— Electronics Installation and Maintenance Book.

EMCON— Emissions control.

EME— Electromagnetic radiation environment.

EMI— Electromagnetic interference.

ET— Electronics Technician.

FC— Fire Control Technician.

FM— Frequency modulation.

FRUIT— Nonsynchronous transponder replies that interfere with IFF video.

FTC— Fast time constant.

GCA— Ground controlled approach.

GPETE— General-pufpose electronic test equipment.

HDC— Helicopter direction center.

HERF— Hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuel.

HERO— Hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance.

HERP— Hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel.

I/O— Input/output.

IADT— Integrated Automatic Detection and Tracking System.

IF— Intermediate frequency.

IFF— Identification friend or foe.

IMA— Intermediate maintenance activity.

IS— Interference suppression.

LSLS— Intemogator side lobe suppression.

ITAWDS— Integrated Tactical Amphibious Warfare Data System.

KCMX— Keyset central multiplexer.

LED— Light-emitting diodes.

LOS— Line of sight.

LRM— Long range mode.

LRU— Lowest replaceable unit.

LSO— Landing signal officer.

MAM— Maintenance assist module.

MATCS— Marine air traffic control squadrons.

MCAS— Marine Corps air station.

MFC— Manual frequency control.

MLV— Memory loader/verifier.

MOB— Mobility.

MOISTURE LAPSE— A falling away from the standard moisture content of the air.

MOTU— Mobile technical unit.

MPPI— Maintenance planned position indicator.

MPU— Medium PRF upgrade.

MRC— Maintenance requirement card.

MTBF— Mean time between failures.

MTI— Moving target indicator.

MTTR— Mean time to repair.

MTU— Magnetic tape unit.

MUTE— Shipboard Emission Monitor-Control Set, AN/SSQ-82(V).

NAS— Naval air station.

NAVSEA— Naval Systems Engineering Activity.

NAVSEACEN— Naval Systems Engineering Activity Center.

NEC— Navy Enlisted Classifications.

NEETS— Navy Electricity and Electronics Training Series.

NTDS— Navy Tactical Data System.

OCC— Operator control console.

OOD— Officer of the deck.

PA— Power amplifier.

PALS— Precision Approach Landing System.

PAR— Precision approach radar.

PCB— Printed circuit board.

PM— Planned/preventive maintenance.

PMS— Planned Maintenance System.

PPI— Planned position indicator.

PRF— Pulse repetition frequency, also referred to as pulse repetition rate (PRR).

PRI-FLI— Primary flight.

PRR— Pulse repetition rate, also referred to as pulse repetition frequency (PRF).

R/T— Receiver/transmitter.

RADDS— Radar Display and Distribution Systems.

RADHAZ— Radiation hazard.

RATCF DAIR— Radar Air Traffic Control Facility DAIR system uses the AN/TPX-42A(V)10 and is known as a type 10 system.

RF— Radio Frequency.

RFI— Radio frequency interference.

RFSTC— RF sensitivity time control.

RHI— Range-height indicator.

RING-AROUND— The appearance of a target close to the origin of the display screen that extends nearly 360 degrees. Usually a result of close-in targets responding to side lobe IFF interrogations.

ROF— Radar operational facilities.

RPM— Rotation per minute.

RSC— Radar set control.

RTS— Radar test set.

RVC— Radar video converter.

RVP— Radar video processor.

SBBM— System/bootstrap bus monitor.

SDC— Signal data converter.

SDMS— Shipboard data multiplex system.

SEM— Standard electronic modules.

SHM— Ships heading marker.

SIF MODES— Selective identification feature modes of IFF (modes 1, 2, and 3/A) used by friendly aircraft and surface craft.

SM&R CODE— Source, maintenance, and recoverability code.

SMS— Ships motion sensor.

SPETE— Special-purpose electronic test equipment.

SPW— Special warfare.

SR— Sector radiate.

SRF— Ship repair facility.

SRM— Short range mode.

SSTX— Solid-state transmitter.

STALO— Stable local oscillator.

STC— Sensitivity time control.

STEEP— Support and Test Equipment Engineering Program.

SVC— Sensitivity velocity control.

TACC— Tactical Air Control Center on LHA and LHD type ships.

TAO— Tactical action officer.

TCAS— Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System.

TEMPERATURE INVERSION— An atmospheric condition in which the normal properties of the layers of the air are reversed.

TRS— Technical repair standards.

VCS— Video clutter suppression.

VSWR— Vohage standing wave ratio.

APPENDIX II

REFERENCES USED TO DEVELOP THE TRAMAN

NOTE: Although the following references were current when this TRAMAN was published, their continued currency cannot be assured. You, therefore, need to ensure that you are studying the latest revision.

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