

APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY

- ABOARD**—Within or on the ship. The sailor's term; landsmen use on "board".
- ANCHOR AT SHORT STAY**—The anchor chain is out at a minimum length with the anchor still holding.
- ANCHOR BUOY**—A small float attached to the anchor by a line to mark the anchor's location if the chain is slipped or parted.
- ANCHOR IN SIGHT**—A report made by the anchor detail to the bridge when the anchor is first sighted as it is brought in.
- ANCHOR IS CLEAR**—When the anchor is first clear of the water and there is nothing fouling it or on it.
- ANCHOR IS FOULED**—The anchor has picked up a cable, debris, rock or coral, or is wrapped in its own chain.
- ANCHOR IS SHOD**—The anchor is covered with mud or bottom.
- ANCHOR'S AWEIGH**—The anchor has lifted clear of the bottom.
- AN/SLQ-37**—The magnetic/acoustic minesweeping system aboard the MCM 1 Class ship.
- ANSLQ-38**—The mechanical minesweeping system aboard the MCM 1 Class ship.
- AVAST**—Stop; cease; as in "Avast heaving".
- BECKET**—The fitting on a block to which the dead end of the fall is attached.
- BELAY**—The act of securing a line to a cleat, a set of bitts, or any other fixed point. In connection with an order or announcement, express the ideas to disregard, as in "Belay that last order".
- BIGHT**—A loop of rope, line, or chain.
- BOAT FALLS**—The rig used to hoist or lower small boats.
- BOLLARD**—A strong cylindrical upright on a pier, around which the eye or bight of a ship's mooring line is placed.
- CAPSTAN**—A vertical shaft machine used for handling lines or wires on a drum.
- CARRY AWAY**—The act of breaking loose.
- CHAIN PIPE**—Pipe leading from the forecastle deck to the chain locker.
- CLEAT**—A device for belaying a line or wire, consisting essentially of a pair of prolonged horns.
- CLOSE UP**—The act of hoisting a flag to, or in, its highest position.
- COCKLE**—A kink in an inner yarn of rope, forcing the yarn to the surface.
- DAY BEACON**—An unlighted structure that serves as a daytime aid to navigation.
- DAYMARK**—The identifying characteristics of a day beacon. Also, the shape or signal displayed by a vessel to indicate a special purpose, such as fishing, laying cable, and dredging.
- DIP THE EYE**—To arrange the eyes of mooring lines on bitts or bollards so one line dips into the eye of the other so that either line may be removed without disturbing the other.
- FAKE**—The act of disposing of a line, wire, or chain by laying it out in long, flat bights laid one alongside the one another.
- FLUKES**—board arms or palms of an anchor. The part of the anchor that digs into the bottom.
- GANTLINE**—Line used as a single whip for hoisting and lowering a boatswain's chair or one end of a stage.
- GROMMET**—A reinforced hole in a sail or awning. A grommet can be fashioned with line or made of metal.
- HAWSER**—Any line over 5 inches in diameter.
- HEAVE**—To throw, as to heave the lead or heaving line. To haul in, especially by some powered heaving engine.

- HITCH**—A knot used to bend the end of a line to a ring or to a cylindrical object. Usually, but not always, designated as some form of hitch.
- HOIST**—To move an article vertically upward by means of some hoisting rig.
- HSD**—Heat sensing devices that are used to detect a slow or fast rise in temperature for automatic activation of a magazine sprinkler system.
- LANYARD**—Any line used to attach an article of equipment to a person.
- LEFT-LAID**—Refers to line or wire in which the strands spiral along in a counterclockwise direction as one looks along the line.
- LINE**—In general, sailors refer to fiber rope as line; wire rope is referred to as rope, wire rope, or just wire. More exactly, line refers to a piece of rope, either fiber or wire, that is in use or has been cut for a specific purpose, such as a lifeline, heaving line, or lead line.
- MAGAZINE**—Any compartment, space, or locker that is used, or intended to be used, for the stowage of explosives or ammunition of any kind.
- MARLINE**—Two-strand, left-laid tarred hemp small stuff.
- MAXIMUM RANGE**—The greatest distance that a projectile will travel.
- MOUSING**—Line fashioned around a hook or shackle to prevent the load from falling off or the shackle pin from being undone.
- OCCULATING LIGHT**—A navigational aid in which the period of light is equal to or more than the period of darkness.
- OGIVE**—The forward portion of a projectile.
- ONBOARD**—Word to describe equipment installed aboard a ship.
- OROPESA (or O-type)**—Designation given to mechanical sweep gear, by the British after the HMS OROPESA, the ship on which the gear was developed. It is a sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by a multiplane kite (otter), and depth being controlled at the ship by a multiplane kite (depressor) and at the otter end by a float and pendant.
- OSPREY CLASS**—The MHC 51 Class coastal minehunter ship.
- OTTER**—In mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance.
- PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**—The regular lubrication, inspection, and cleaning of equipment.
- PRIMARY MAGAZINES**—Ammunition stowage spaces, generally located below the main deck, and insofar as is practical, below the waterline.
- PRP**—Pneumatically released pilot valve.
- PYROTECHNIC**—A device used for illumination, marking, and signaling.
- RATGUARD**—A hinged metal disk that can be secured to a mooring line to prevent rats from using the line to gain access to the ship.
- RATTLE BARS**—Acoustic minesweeping gear (A Mk 2 (g)) made of pipes.
- READY-SERVICE MAGAZINES**—Spaces physically convenient to the weapons they serve; they provide permanent stowage for part of the ammunition allowance.
- RIGHT-LAID**—Refers to line or wire in which the strands spiral along in a clockwise direction as one looks along the line.
- SEA PAINTER**—A line led well forward on the ship to a boat alongside.
- SHOT**—One of the lengths of chain that, when joined together, makes up the anchor cable. A standard shot is 15 fathoms long.
- SLUSH**—The act of applying a protective coating to line or wire. The substance composing the protective coating so applied.
- SMALL ARMS**—Any firearm with a caliber (cal.) of .60 inch or smaller and all shotguns.
- SMALL STUFF**—Refers to a line 1 1/4 inches or less in circumference.
- SOUNDING**—A measure of the depth of the water.
- STOPPER**—A line or chain or a patented device used for stopping off a rope or chain.
- STREAMING**—The process of deploying minesweeping gear in preparation for a sweep operation.

TB-26—Towed body-26, An acoustic device aboard MCM 1 Class ships (formerly called A Mk 6(b).)

TB-27—Towed body-27, An acoustic device aboard MCM 1 Class ships (formerly called A Mk 4(v).)

UNLAY—Untwist and separate the strands of a rope.

WEIGH ANCHOR—Hoist the anchor clear of the bottom.

APPENDIX II

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The entries listed in this appendix are abbreviations and acronyms as they are used in this training manual.

A

AA&E—Arms, ammunition, and explosives

A/C—Air-conditioning

ACP—Autoloading Colt pistol

ACU—Automatic control unit

AE—Ammunition ship

AFS—Combat stores ship

AO—Oiler

AOE—Fast combat support ship

AOR—Replenishment oiler

APC—Acoustic power cable

B

B/B—Bridge-to-bridge

BMG—Browning machine gun

BS—Breaking strength

C

cal—Caliber

CDO—Command Duty Officer

CO—Commanding Officer

COMMO—Communications Officer

CONREP—Connected replenishment

E

EM—Electrician's Mate

EMO—Electrical Maintenance Officer

EN—Engineman

ESI—Explosive Safety Inspection

F

FAS—Fueling at sea

FM—Field manual

H

HB—Heavy barrel

HSD—Heat-sensing device

I

IALA—International Association of Lighthouse Authorities

L

LWT—Lightweight-type

M

MCM—Mine countermeasures

MK—Mark

Mod—Modification

MRC—Maintenance requirement card

N

NSTM—Naval Ship's Technical Manual

NWP—Naval Warfare Publication

O

OOD—Officer of the Deck

OTC—Officer in Tactical Command

P

PCU—Power converter unit

PO—Petty officer
PRP—Pneumatically-released pilot

Q

QK—Quick
QM—Quartermaster

R

RACON—Radar beacon
RAS—Replenishment at sea
RIB—Rigid-hull inflatable boat
rpm—rounds-per-minute

S

SAP—Semiautomatic pistol
SLAD—Slewing arm davit

SM—Signalman

SORM—Standard Organization and Regulations of the
US Navy

S/P—sound-powered phone

STREAM—Standard Tensioned Replenishment
Alongside Method

SWL—Safe working load

T

TB—Towed body
TM—Technical manual

U

UNREP—Underway replenishment

V

VQK—Very quick

APPENDIX III

REFERENCES USED TO DEVELOP THIS TRAMAN

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

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