

民航常用专业技术词汇



民航常用 专业技术词汇

(定义部分)

(英、汉、法、西、俄)

科学技术文献出版社

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内 容 简 介

本汇编以英、汉、法、西、俄五种文字排印，内容相同；是将《国际民航公约》及其所属技术附件以及《空中航行服务程序》等技术文件中使用和涉及的，有关国际民用航空方面的专业名词收集在一起编成的。它所编入的词汇都具有特定的解释。这些解释都是在长期实践中，经国际民航组织总部有关专家小组研究讨论后所下的定义，所以具有一定的权威性。其中 汉语部分是根据英、法、西、俄有关专业外语的人员，也是一本有用的多语种参考、对照工具书。

本汇编为正确理解各词汇的含义提供了可靠的依据。因此，它不仅对民航从业人员是一本有用的工具书，而且对航空、电信、导航、工程、空军、海军、气象乃至航空法律工作者都有参考价值。此外，对翻译工作者以及想要学习英、法、西、俄有关专业外语的人员，也是一本有用的多语种参考、对照工具书。

民航常用专业术语词汇(定义部分)

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几点说明

一、本汇编中的词条完全按 ICAO Lexicon Vol II (Definition) 1985 年第 5 版原书编排, 即不同语种分别排列。对 1985 年版本中已删节的 1974 年版本中的某些词条, 本汇编从学习这些词条的角度出发, 仍予保留并集中按各词条首字母顺序放在本书最后, 但均未予编号。

二、本汇编中各词条编号均按英语首字母依字母顺序排列, 排在紧靠该词条的左上侧。法、西班牙及俄语三种文字的相应各词条亦均同样冠以英语词条编号, 以便查找。为便于检索法、西、俄语的有关词条, 在本汇编后排有各该语种按其字母顺序排印的索引, 而索引中各词条后均列有按英语字母顺序排印的编号, 根据此编号即可查到所需法、西、俄语词条的定义。

三、本汇编中每词条的含义本身并不一定都具有独立的地位, 而是它们在各自出处中出现时所具有的特定意义。

四、词条前冠有星号“*”者系由该词条出处的文件附篇中提取的。这类词条的收入是为了引导和明确有关概念, 并不是其出处文件中的“标准和措施”或规格要求的一部分。

五、国际民航组织的根本大法是 1944 年 12 月 7 日签订的《国际民航公约》, 因其系在美国芝加哥城签订的, 所以也称《芝加哥公约》。该公约现有 18 个技术附件。它们是:

附件 1 人员执照

附件 2 空中规则

附件 3 国际航行的气象服务

附件 4 航图

附件 5 空、地操作中使用的计量单位

附件 6 航空器的操作使用

第 1 部分 国际商用航空运输

第 2 部分 国际通用航空

附件 7 航空器的国籍和注册标志

附件 8 航空器的适航性

附件 9 简化手续

附件 10 航空电信

卷 I 第 1 部分 设备和系统

第 2 部分 无线电频率

卷 II 通信程序

附件 11 空中交通服务

附件 12 搜寻和援救

附件 13 航空器失事调查

附件 14 机场

附件 15 航行情报服务

附件 16 环境保护

卷 I 航空器的噪音

卷 II 航空发动机的排泄物

附件 17 安全保卫——保护国际民用航空免受非法干扰行动

附件 18 危险物品的安全空运

在英文部分各词条最后括弧中列出的是该词条的出处，包括上述各个附件。

六、词条的出处除第五项中所列 18 个附件外，还有《空中航行服务程序》(PANS)。其中有关空中航行方面的主要有：

航空器的运用(英语缩写为 OPS)

• 卷 I 飞行程序；

卷 II 目视和仪表飞行程序的设计绘制；

空中规则和空中交通服务(RAC)。

七、本汇编共收入词条 700 余，约 5 万字。

八、本汇编各词条均有经过国际民航组织有关专业的各国专家讨论后的统一定义，因此有助于从事民航飞行和专业技术工作的人员掌握完整正确的概念。

九、卢光华、张亚峰、黄傅明、郭华以及顾其行等同志曾参加本汇编 1974 年版的整理和审校工作，本书付印前又由王章铤、马士观、王晓光、李焯等同志作了审校。

十、由于编者的水平和时间有限，译文中难免有遗漏、错误和不妥之处，请使用者提出修改指正意见。

朱民光

《民航经济与技术丛书》

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A

Accelerate-stop distance available See Declared distances

A1

Accepting unit. Air traffic control unit next to take control of an aircraft. (An. :11)

A2

Accepting unit/controller Air traffic control unit/air traffic controller next to take control of an aircraft.

Note.- See definition of transferring unit/controller.

(PANS : RAC)

A3

Accident. An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, in which:

a) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of:

- being in the aircraft, or
- direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become detached from the aircraft, or
- direct exposure to jet blast,

except when the injuries are from natural causes, self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew; or

b) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which:

- adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and
- would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component,

except for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to the engine, its cowlings or accessories; or for damage limited to propellers, wing tips, antennas, tires, brakes, fairings, small dents or puncture holes in

the aircraft skin; or

c) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

Note 1. - For statistical uniformity only, an injury resulting in death within thirty days of the date of the accident, is classified as a fatal injury by ICAO.

Note 2. - An aircraft is considered to be missing when the official search has been terminated and the wreckage has not been located. (An. : 13)

A4

Accredited medical conclusion. The conclusion reached by one or more medical experts acceptable to the Licensing Authority for the purposes of the case concerned, in consultation with flight operations or other experts as necessary. (An. : 1)

A5

Accredited Representative. A person designated by a State, on the basis of his qualifications, for the purpose of participating in an investigation conducted by another State. (An. : 13)

A6

Acrobatic flight. Manoeuvres intentionally performed by an aircraft involving an abrupt change in its attitude, an abnormal attitude, or an abnormal variation in speed. (An. : 2 PANS : RAC)

A7

Adviser. A person appointed by a State, on the basis of his qualifications, for the purpose of assisting its accredited representative at an investigation. (An. : 13)

A8

Advisory airspace. A generic term meaning variously, advisory area(s) or advisory route(s). (An. : 2, 11 PANS : RAC)

A9

Advisory area. A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available. (An. : 2, 11 PANS : RAC)

A10

Advisory route. A route within a flight information region along which air traffic advisory service is available.

Note. - Air traffic control service provides a much more

complete service than air traffic advisory service; advisory areas and routes are therefore not established within controlled airspace, but air traffic advisory service may be provided below and above control areas.

The note to the above definition appears only in Doc 4444-PANS-RAC. (An. : 2, 11 PANS : RAC)

A11

Aerial work. Specialized commercial aviation operations, not including air transport operations within the scope of Annex 6, Part I, performed by aircraft, chiefly in agriculture, construction, photography and surveying. (An. : 6/II)

A12

Aerodrome. A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.

Note. - The term "aerodrome" where used in the provisions relating to flight plans and ATS messages is intended to cover also sites other than aerodromes which may be used by certain types of aircraft, e.g. helicopters or balloons.

The note to the above definition appears only in Doc 4444-PANS-RAC. (An. : 2, 3, 4, 6/I, 6/II, 11, 14, 17 PANS : RAC)

A13

Aerodrome beacon. Aeronautical beacon used to indicate the location of an aerodrome from the air. (An. : 14)

A14

Aerodrome climatological summary. Concise summary of specified meteorological elements at an aerodrome, based on statistical data. (An. : 3)

A15

Aerodrome climatological table. Table providing statistical data on the observed occurrence of one or more meteorological elements at an aerodrome. (An. : 3)

A16

Aerodrome control radio station. A station providing radiocommunication between an aerodrome control tower and aircraft or mobile aeronautical stations. (An. : 10/II)

A17

Aerodrome control service. An traffic control service for aerodrome traffic. (An. : 2, 11 PANS : RAC)

A18

Aerodrome control tower. A unit established to provide air traffic control service to aerodrome traffic. (An. : 2, 3, 11 PANS : RAC)

A19

Aerodrome elevation. The elevation of the highest point of the landing area. (An. : 3, 4, 14 PANS : OPS/I, OPS/II, RAC)

A20

Aerodrome identification sign. A sign placed on an aerodrome to aid in identifying the aerodrome from the air. (An. : 14)

A21

Aerodrome meteorological office. An office, located at an aerodrome, designated to provide meteorological service for international air navigation. (An. : 3)

A22

Aerodrome operating minima. The limits of usability of an aerodrome for either take-off or landing, usually expressed in terms of visibility or runway visual range, decision altitude/height (DA H) or minimum descent altitude/height (MDA H) and cloud conditions. (An. : 4, 6/I, 6/II)

A23

Aerodrome reference point. The designated geographical location of an aerodrome. (An. : 4, 14)

A24

Aerodrome taxi circuit. The specified path of aircraft on the manoeuvring area during specific wind conditions. (PANS : RAC)

A25

Aerodrome traffic. All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome and all aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

Note. - An aircraft is in the vicinity of an aerodrome when it is in, entering or leaving an aerodrome traffic circuit. (An. : 2, 11 PANS : RAC)

A26

• • •

Aerodrome traffic circuit. The specified path to be flown by aircraft operating in the vicinity of an aerodrome. (PANS : RAC)

A27

Aerodrome traffic zone. An airspace of defined dimensions established around an aerodrome for the protection of aerodrome traffic. (An. : 2 PANS : RAC)

A28

Aeronautical beacon. An aeronautical ground light visible at all azimuths, either continuously or intermittently, to designate a particular point on the surface of the earth. (An. : 14)

A29

Aeronautical broadcasting service. A broadcasting service intended for the transmission of information relating to air navigation. (An. : 10/II)

A30

Aeronautical chart. A representation of a portion of the earth, its culture and relief, specifically designated to meet the requirements of air navigation. (An. : 4)

A31

Aeronautical descriptive climatological memorandum. Description of the main climatic features of concern to aviation for an area or an air route. (An. : 3)

A32

Aeronautical fixed circuit. A circuit forming part of the AFS. (An. : 10/I, 10/II)

A33

Aeronautical fixed service (AFS). A telecommunication service between specified fixed points provided primarily for the safety of air navigation and for the regular, efficient and economical operation of air services. (An. : 3, 10/I, 10/II, 11 PANS : RAC)

A34

Aeronautical fixed station. A station in the aeronautical fixed service. (An. : 10/II PANS : RAC)

A35

Aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (AFTN). A world-wide system of aeronautical fixed circuits pro-

• 3 •

vided, as part of the Aeronautical Fixed Service, for the exchange of messages and/or digital data between aeronautical fixed stations having the same or compatible communications characteristics. (An. : 3, 10/I, 10/II)

A36

Aeronautical fixed telecommunication network circuit. A circuit forming part of the AFTN. (An. : 10/I, 10/II)

A37

Aeronautical ground light. Any light specially provided as an aid to air navigation, other than a light displayed on an aircraft. (An. : 11 PANS : RAC)

A38

Aeronautical Information Circular. A notice containing information that does not qualify for the origination of a NOTAM or for inclusion in the AIP, but which relates to flight, safety, air navigation, technical, administrative or legislative matters. (An. : 15)

A39

Aeronautical Information Publication. A publication issued by or with the authority of a State and containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation. (An. : 2, 11, 15 PANS : RAC)

A40

Aeronautical meteorological station. A station designated to make observations and meteorological reports for use in international air navigation. (An. : 3)

A41

Aeronautical mobile service. A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may participate; emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies. (An. : 3, 10/II, 11 PANS : RAC)

A42

Aeronautical radio navigation service. A radio navigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircraft.

Note.- The following Radio Regulations are quoted for

purposes of reference and/or clarity in understanding of the above definition of the aeronautical radio navigation service:

- RR11 Radio navigation: Radiodetermination used for the purpose of navigation, including obstruction warning.
- RR10 Radiodetermination: The determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves. (An. : 10/II)

A43

Aeronautical station. A land station in the aeronautical mobile service. In certain instances, an aeronautical station may be located, for example, on board ship or on a platform at sea. (An. : 2, 10/II, 11 PANS : RAC)

A44

Aeronautical telecommunication agency. An agency responsible for operating a station or stations in the aeronautical telecommunication service. (An. : 10/II)

A45

Aeronautical telecommunication log. A record of the activities of an aeronautical telecommunication station. (An. : 10/II)

A46

Aeronautical telecommunication service. A telecommunication service provided for any aeronautical purpose. (An. : 10/II PANS : RAC)

A47

Aeronautical telecommunication station. A station in the aeronautical telecommunication service. (An. : 3, 10/II, 11 PANS : RAC)

A48

Aeroplane. A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight. (An. : 2, 6/I, 6/II, 7, 8, 16/I PANS : RAC)

A49

Aeroplane flight manual. A manual, associated with the certificate of airworthiness, containing limitations within

which the aeroplane is to be considered airworthy, and instructions and information necessary to the flight crew members for the safe operation of the aeroplane. (An. : 6/I, 6/II)

A50

Aeroplane reference field length. The minimum field length required for take-off at maximum certificated take-off mass, sea level, standard atmospheric conditions, still air and zero runway slope, as shown in the appropriate aeroplane flight manual prescribed by the certifying authority or equivalent data from the aeroplane manufacturer. Field length means balanced field length for aeroplanes, if applicable, or take-off distance in other cases.

Note.- Attachment A, Section 2 provides information on the concept of balanced field length and the Airworthiness Technical Manual (Doc 9051-AN/896) contains detailed guidance on matters related to take-off distance. (An. : 14)

A51

Aero-tow flight. Flight during which a glider is being towed by an aeroplane. (An. : 1)

A52

Aero-tow flight time- glider. The total time occupied in tow by an aeroplane, from the moment the glider first moves for the purpose of taking off until the moment it is released from the tow device. (An. : 1)

A53

Afterburning. A mode of engine operation wherein a combustion system fed (in whole or part) by vitiated air is used. (An. : 16/II)

A54

AFTN communication centre. An AFTN station whose primary function is the relay or retransmission of AFTN traffic from (or to) a number of other AFTN stations connected to it. (An. : 10/II)

A55

AFTN destination station. An AFTN station to which messages and/or digital data are addressed for processing for delivery to the addressee. (An. : 10/II)

A56

***AFTN entry-exit points.** Centres through which AFTN

traffic entering and leaving an ICAO Air Navigation Region should flow. (An. : 10/II)

A57

AFTN group. Three or more radio stations in the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network exchanging communications on the same radio frequency. (An. : 10/I, 10/II)

A58

AFTN origin station. An AFTN station where messages and/or digital data are accepted for transmission over the AFTN. (An. : 10/II)

A59

AFTN station. A station forming part of the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (AFTN) and operating as such under the authority or control of a State. (An. : 10/II)

A60

AIRAC. An acronym (Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control) signifying a system (and associated NOTAM) aimed at advance notification based on common effective dates, of circumstances that necessitate changes in operating practices. (An. : 15)

A61

Aircraft. Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface. (An. : 2, 3, 6/I, 6/II, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16/I, 17 PANS : RAC)

A62

Aircraft avionics. A term designating any electronic device - including its electrical part - for use in an aircraft, including radio, automatic flight control and instrument systems. (An. : 1)

A63

Aircraft - category. Classification of aircraft according to specified basic characteristics, e. g. aeroplane, glider, rotorcraft, free balloon.

Note. - Categories of aircraft are defined in Annex 7. (An. : 1)

A64

Aircraft classification number (ACN). A number expressing the relative effect of an aircraft on a pavement for a

specified standard subgrade category.

Note. - The aircraft classification number is calculated with respect to the center of gravity (CG) position which yields the critical loading on the critical gear. Normally the aftmost CG position appropriate to the maximum gross apron (ramp) mass is used to calculate the ACN. In exceptional cases the forward-most CG position may result in the nose gear loading being more critical. (An. : 14)

A65

Aircraft equipment. Articles, other than stores and spare parts of a removable nature, for use on board an aircraft during flight, including first-aid and survival equipment. (An. : 9)

A66

Aircraft identification. A group of letters, figures or a combination thereof which is either identical to, or the coded equivalent of, the aircraft call sign to be used in air-ground communications, and which is used to identify the aircraft in ground-ground air traffic services communications. (PANS : RAC)

A67

Aircraft observation. The evaluation of one or more meteorological elements made from an aircraft in flight. (An. : 3 PANS : RAC)

A68

Aircraft operating agency. The person, organization or enterprise engaged in, or offering to engage in, an aircraft operation. (An. : 10/II)

A69

Aircraft stand. A designated area on an apron intended to be used for parking an aircraft. (An. : 4, 14)

A70

Aircraft station. A mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service, other than a survival craft station, located on board an aircraft. (An. : 10/II)

A71

Aircraft - type of. All aircraft of the same basic design including all modifications thereto except those modifications which result in a change in handling or flight characteristics.

(An. : 1)

A72

Air-ground communication. Two-way communication between aircraft and stations or locations on the surface of the earth. (An. : 10/II, 11 PANS : RAC)

A73

Air-ground control radio station. An aeronautical telecommunication station having primary responsibility for handling communications pertaining to the operation and control of aircraft in a given area. (An. : 2, 10/II PANS : RAC)

A74

Airline. As provided in Article 96 of the Convention, any air transport enterprise offering or operating a scheduled international air service. (An. : 9 Convention/Convention/Convention/Конвенция)

A75

Air-report. A report from an aircraft in flight prepared in conformity with requirements for position and operational and/or meteorological reporting. (An. : 3, 10/II PANS : RAC)

A76 Air service. Any scheduled air service performed by aircraft for the public transport of passengers, mail or cargo. (Convention/Convention/Convention/Конвенция)

A77

Airship. A power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft. (An. : 7)

A78

Air side. The movement area of an aerodrome, adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, access to which is controlled. (An. : 17)

A79

Air-to-ground communication. One-way communication from aircraft to stations or locations on the surface of the earth. (An. : 10/II PANS : RAC)

A80

Air traffic. All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome. (An. : 2, 11 PANS : RAC)

A81