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TERMINOLOGY

COUNTER-- side of a vessel's quarter.

COWL-- a smoke baffle located on top of a funnel; opening of a ventilator.

DAMAGE CONTROL-- comprehensive term for all means of mitigating or offsetting effects of damage aboard ship.

DEPTH CHARGE-- explosive device projected or dropped from air or surface craft; detonated at predetermined depths by a hydrostatic mechanism.

DISPLACEMENT-- the weight of water displaced by a ship.

FANTAIL-- after section of the main deck.

FORE-- That part of a ship lying between bow and midship section.

FORE AND AFT-- lengthwise of a ship.

FORECASTLE-- deck; a forward upper deck extending to bow.

FREEBOARD-- height of a ship's sides from waterline to a weather deck.

FLYING BRIDGE-- a light self-supporting structure extending from side of ship's bridge.

GUN HOUSE-- a lightly protected, rotating mount for guns of lesser calibre.

GUN SHIELD-- any protection for gun crews which does not completely enclose mount.

GUNWALE-- upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side.

HALYARDS-- light lines used in hoisting signals, flags, etc.

HATCH-- opening in a deck.

HAWSE PIPES-- tubes leading anchor chains from deck down and forward through bow plating.

HELM-- the mechanism for operating the ship's rudder.

HULL-- main body of a vessel exclusive of elements of superstructure.

ISLAND-- a free-standing section of a ship's superstructure. On aircraft carriers, the ship's superstructure.

KEEL-- center line strength member running fore and aft along the bottom of a ship.

KNOT-- a unit of speed, equalling one nautical mile (6,080.20 feet) per hour.

LIST-- transverse inclination of a vessel.

MAIN BATTERY-- the heaviest calibre gun armament carried by a naval vessel.

MAIN DECK-- a ship's highest continuous deck.

MINE-- a device containing high explosive charge, free-floating or anchored at fixed depth, or resting on bottom: detonated by contact, or by electrical or magnetic impulse.

MULTIPLE MAST-- an exposed mast having one or more supporting elements.

PEAK (fore and aft)-- compartment at the extreme bow or stern of vessel below decks—usually a tank.

PORT-- left hand side of a vessel when looking towards bow; an opening.

QUARTER-- that portion of a vessel's side near the stern.

QUARTER DECK-- part of upper deck reserved for officers; also the deck near the stern.

RADIO DIRECTION FINDER-- device for determining direction of source of radio impulses.

RAKE-- fore and aft inclination from vertical.

RANGEFINDER-- optical instrument for determining distance to a target or other object.

RECIPROCATING ENGINE-- a steam actuated piston engine as distinguished from a turbine.

RIGGING-- collective term for ropes and chains employed to support masts, yards, and booms of vessel.

SECONDARY BATTERY-- the gun armament next in calibre to main battery.

SHEER-- longitudinal upward or downward curvature of deck or gunwale.

SHEER LINE-- line formed by intersection of deck and sides of a ship.

SPLINTER SCREEN-- light armor shields for protection of crew.

STACK-- exposed uptake from ship's boilers; funnel.

STARBOARD-- the right hand side of a vessel when looking towards bow.

STEM-- extreme forward line of bow.

STERN POST-- the main vertical post in the stern frame upon which the rudder is hung.

SUPERSTRUCTURE-- any structure built above a ship's hull.

TASK FORCE-- a naval force organized to carry out a specific mission.

TURRET-- a rotating mount enclosed by armor for guns of large calibre.

TWIN TURRET-- a turret housing two guns.

TYPE-- all vessels built or converted for the same purpose.

WEATHER DECK-- any deck exposed to weather.

WELL-- a lateral opening in a ship's hull or superstructure.

