

## G

gale; a very strong wind of 32–63 mph (14–28 m/sec)

gale warning; a National Weather Service warning of sustained winds having speed in the range of 34–47 knots

gallon; a unit for measuring volume

gangway; see: accommodation ladder

gantry crane; a crane having a hoist fitted in a trolley for parallel movement

garbage; waste material, rubbish or unwanted things that are thrown away

gas; a substance having perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion as opposed to a solid or a liquid

gas tanker; a tanker designed to carry gas

gear; 1. equipment 2. a section of a shaft having cut teeth of such form, size and spacing that they mesh with teeth in another part to transmit or receive force and motion

gear drive; a driving mechanism consisting only of gears, a gear train

general cargo; cargo packed into boxes, cases, crates, drums or any other kind of packing not in containers

general cargo carrier; a vessel designed to carry general cargo

generator; a machine for converting mechanical power into electricity

give-way vessel; (in COLREGS) the vessel which must keep out of the way of another in a close-quarters situation

global; relating to or affecting the whole world

Global Maritime Distress and Safety System; a system of notifying authorities about sea accidents, also: GMDSS

Global Positioning System; a system of obtaining a position, also: GPS

GMDSS; see: Global Maritime Distress and Safety System

goggles; glasses worn at work to protect eyes

goods; commodities, cargoes

GPS; see: Global Positioning System

grab; a mechanical device for gripping and lifting cargo

grab crane; a crane fitted with a device for gripping and lifting cargo

grain; a small, hard seed such as wheat, corn, rye, rice or millet

grain capacity; total capacity of the hold available for cargo such as grain with an allowance for the volume occupied by frames and beams measured in cubic metres or cubic feet

grating; a fixed frame of bars covering an opening to allow air to pass underneath

green awareness; being conscious about the environment

green water; water environment extending from the outer edge of the brown-water zone past any continental shelves, archipelagos and islands, perhaps a thousand miles from shore

groove; a long, narrow cut in a surface

gross tonnage; measurement of the total internal volume of a vessel including all under deck tonnage and all enclosed spaces above tonnage deck

gross weight; total weight without deductions for tare or waste

grounding; 1. event of running aground while underway 2. see: earthing

gust of wind; a sudden strong blast of wind

gyro compass; an automatic compass with one or more gyroscopes which point to true North

## H

habitat; the natural surroundings in which an animal or plant usually lives

Hague rules; the provisions of the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25th August, 1924 including the amendments by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 23rd February, 1968, if such amendments are compulsorily applicable to the Bill of Lading

Half ahead!; a standard engine order indicating that the engine should operate at half speed forward

Half astern!; a standard engine order indicating that the engine should operate in reverse gear at half speed

hammer; a tool made of a heavy piece of metal having an attached handle and used for breaking things and knocking in nails

handle; 1. to manage, to deal with 2. a part of a thing to be grasped by hand for operating a machine, device or gear

handling; manual or mechanical process by which cargo is moved, carried or transported

hand-operated valve; a valve in a cargo line which can be opened and closed manually

handysize; a dry bulk vessel or product tanker from 15.000–50.000 dwt

harbour (Bri.) harbor (Am.); port, haven

harbour authority; port authority

harbourmaster; see: harbour master

harbour master; an official who supervises operations in a port area (primarily regarding safety of navigation and for keeping records and control of ship's and seafarers certificates) and administers its rules

harbor master's office; the headquarters of the harbor master's service

Hard-a-port!; a standard wheel order to put the rudder fully over to port

Hard-a-starboard!; a standard wheel order to put the rudder fully over to starboard

harmful; causing harm

hatch; an opening, usually rectangular, in the deck through which cargo can be loaded and unloaded, often synonymous with ship's hold, usually numbered as hold

hatch coaming; a raised border around an opening in the deck holding hatch covers and designed to prevent water from running below

hatch cover; Mc Gregor or pontoon cover of such an opening in the deck

hatch ladder; a ladder for climbing down the hatch to the tweendeck or hold

haul in; to pull a line or chain (e.g. back on the forecastle), heave in

haven; a safe place for boats, an old name for a harbour or a port

hawse; part of a bow where hawseholes for the anchor cable are located

hawse pipe; the tube leading through the hawsehole to prevent chafe of anchor chain or rope

hazard; a danger

hazardous; dangerous, esp. to the health or safety of human beings

hazardous cargo; cargo which may cause harm to humans, animals or the environment

heading; the horizontal direction of the vessel's bows at a given moment measured in degrees clockwise from north (IMO SMCP 2001)

heat exchanger; a device used either as a heater or a cooler, or both, in internal combustion engines used primarily for cooling: thus commonly called coolers

heave; 1. to raise or lift with effort 2. to throw or cast a line across

heave away; an order to pull on the line around the capstan or winch drum

heave in; to start pulling a line which is slack, remove the slack of the line or chain

heave on; to tighten the line

heave to; 1. to delay arrival (for a certain time, because of early landfall) 2. slowing down and turning the ship's head in extremely heavy weather to reduce stress and strain on the ship's hull

heave up anchor; to raise an anchor, lift an anchor

heaving; a movement where the whole ship rises bodily and then sinks into the trough of a wave

heaving line; a thin line with a pendulum to which a mooring line is attached, used for sending the mooring lines on shore

heel; to lean to one side, to list or incline to one side as a result of wind pressure

heeling; listing of the vessel

helm; a wheel installed on the bridge of the ship to turn the rudder

helm switch; a switch to change the steering mode

helmsman; a person who steers the ship, wheelsman, quartermaster

herbicidal; using herbicides, chemicals used to destroy unwanted plants

high pressure; having the pressure above normal

high sea; 1. open (international) waters of an ocean or a sea not included in the territorial waters of any country 2. high waves

high speed craft; a vessel with engines of high rotational speed, usually ferries making 30–40 knots, also: HSC, high speed vessel

high-speed vessel; see: high speed craft

high tide; 1. the tide at its highest level 2. the time of high water

high water; see: high tide

hinged; equipped with joints that enable swinging, as e.g. a rudder or door

hinterland; (in port or transport economics) catchment area, the land behind the coastal region or an inland area supplying goods to the port

hire; 1. to engage the services for the temporary use of a vessel for the set freight 2. the price paid for the temporary use of a vessel and her space in the holds

hog; to bend, to arch in a center

hoist; 1. to raise or lift by mechanical appliances 2. a cable used by helicopters for lifting or lowering a person in a pick-up operation

hold; a compartment on board ship where the cargo is stowed

hook; a curved piece of metal for catching and pulling something or for suspending something

hopper tank; an enclosed space formed as a permanent structure in ships body, self-

unloading, for storing ballast water  
horizontal; parallel to the plane of the horizon, not vertical  
horse power; a unit of power equivalent to 745,7 watts  
hose; a flexible tube for conveying water, oil or other liquid substances  
HSC; see: high speed craft  
huddle position; position in which a group of people in water crowd together as close to each other as possible  
hull; the main body of a ship  
humid; damp, moist, containing a high amount of water or water vapour  
humidity; dampness  
hurricane; violent storm with extremely strong winds (of more than 63 nautical miles) which have a circular movement (Beaufort 12)  
hydrant; an upright pipe with a spout, nozzle or other outlet for drawing water from the main pipe in the street or ship for fighting fires  
hydrocarbon; a chemical combination of hydrogen and carbon, such as in oil or petrol  
hydrographic survey; measurement, description and mapping of the surface waters of the earth with special reference to their use for navigation  
hydrolysate; a product of a chemical reaction during which a substance is separated into simpler components by coming into contact with water  
hypothermia; subnormal body temperature resulting from long exposure to cold

## I

IALA; International Association of Lighthouse Authorities  
ice; a solid form of water produced by freezing  
ice anchor; a large hook-like device for setting in ice to anchor a vessel or to provide a hold for hawser in warping it along ice drag  
ice belt; elongated ice field  
ice pellet; piece of sleet in a form of small, translucent ice ball  
ice warning; a signal warning about the ice in the area  
iceberg; an ice mountain, mass of fresh water ice floating on water  
icebreaker; a ship specially constructed for breaking navigable passages through ice  
ice-field; a large sheet of floating ice, longer than an ice floe  
icing; a coating of ice on solid objects, e.g. the mast or superstructure of a ship  
ignite; to cause to start combustion  
ignition; the process that ignites the fuel in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine, the act of starting to burn or making something (e.g. oil) explode or burn  
illness on board; disease on the ship  
immediately; without delay  
IMO; International Maritime Organization  
IMPA; International Maritime Pilot Association  
impact; shock, the force of the collision  
impeller; a device that spins inside of a centrifugal pump, in order to develop centrifugal force in ballast; without cargo  
in bulk; (cargo) carried loose, not packed like grain, coal, ore

in case of emergency; in case of danger  
in situ burning; burning in its original or usual place, instead of being moved to another place  
inaccessible; impossible to reach or enter  
inbound; inward bound, e.g. inbound ships, ships sailing into the port, channel or fairway  
incident; an unforeseen and unexpected event which may have the potential to become an accident, but in which injury to personnel and/or damage to ship remains minor  
incinerate; burn rubbish, reduce to ashes  
inclined; having a leaning  
increase; to (make something) become larger or bigger  
indemnify; to compensate for damage or loss sustained, expense incurred  
indemnity; compensation for damage or loss sustained  
inert gas; gas not reacting chemically when in contact or mixed with other substances  
inflammable; flammable, capable to be set on fire easily, combustible  
ingenuity; an ability to think of clever new ways of doing something  
inject fuel; to put fuel into the engine  
injection; 1. a liquid injected into a body for medicinal purposes 2. fuel injection  
injury; physical harm or damage done to a person  
INMARSAT; International Maritime Satellite Organization  
inner; situated within, inside, interior, e.g. inner pilot station  
inoperative; not functioning  
inshore navigation; coastal traffic, navigation along the coast  
inshore traffic zone; a designated area between the landward boundary of a Traffic Separation Scheme and the adjacent coast, also: ITZ  
insulate; to cover something with a material or substance in order to stop heat, sound or electricity from escaping or entering  
insurance; a system of insuring property or life against damage or loss  
internal phone; a device used for communicating on board ship  
interval; a period of time between two points of time or events  
invertebrate; an animal without a spine  
inward vessel; a ship going to or entering the port  
investigation; examination (usually in case of accidents, for court purposes), study  
invisible; not seen, not visible  
isolate; to set apart from others  
ITZ; see: inshore traffic zone