

C

cable; 1. 1/10 of a nautical mile 2. wire or chain connecting a vessel to her anchor 3. a thick line, hawser

cable buoy; a floating object marking the position of underwater cables

call at; to enter a port, usually for a brief period (for example to collect supplies or fuel)

Calling-In-Point; a point at which a vessel has to report

call sign; letters in combination with numbers used for identifying the vessel

calm sea; the sea like a mirror, Beaufort Scale 0

cam; projecting part of a rotating wheel or shaft

cam follower; a lifter

camshaft; a shaft which carries various cams required for the operation of inlet, exhaust and fuel valves

can buoy; a cylindrical unlighted buoy used as a channel marker

cap; an internally threaded cup-shaped part that screws on, a fitting that closes an end

capacity; the ability to receive, contain or lift (a cargo or load)

capitalize; to write with a capital letter

capsize; (of ships) to turn upside down at sea

capstan; a windlass rotated around a horizontal plane by hand or machinery for winding in ropes and cables

capture; (in marine insurance) the act of taking by force, seizure (e.g. a ship at a port)

cardinal buoy; see: cardinal mark

cardinal mark; a pillar-shaped or spar-shaped buoy with different top marks indicating the North, South, East and West from a fixed point e.g. a wreck, shallow water, banks etc., also: cardinal buoy

cargo; commodities or goods to be loaded on board ship, load, goods and products carried in a vessel

cargo arm; a rigid part of cargo gear connecting the ship's manifolds and the tanks and pipes ashore

cargo capacity; the entire capacity available for cargo on board ship

cargo control room; a room on board a ship from which the valves on board the ship may be operated automatically or tank contents monitored remotely

cargo hose; a flexible part of cargo gear connecting the ship's manifolds and the tanks and pipes ashore

cargo operation; a manual or mechanical process by which cargo is moved in port

cargo space; the entire space available for cargo on board ship

cargo tank; a part of cargo space on board a ship designed for carrying liquid cargo

carriage; the whole or any part of the operations and services undertaken by the Carrier in respect of the Goods covered by a Bill of Lading, transport of goods by sea

carrier; 1. the party named in the Signature Box on the face of the document 2. a vessel or a

company engaged in transporting passengers and goods across the sea for a profit

carrier's remuneration; money in the form of freight for the carriage of goods

CAS; Condition Assessment Scheme (for tankers)

case; 1. a small portable container, a box 2. a case in court

cask; a barrel for carrying liquids

cask buoy; barrel buoy

cast; to throw or hurl, to heave a line across (e.g. from ship to shore)

cast off; to take the line off the bitt or bollard, let go the line

cast anchor; drop the anchor, let go the anchor (SMCP)

casualty; 1. a person injured or killed in an accident or shipping disaster 2. a ship involved in an accident

centre tank; a cargo tank between wing tanks

CES; see: Coast Earth Station

CFR; see: Cost and Freight

changeover; complete change from one thing or condition to another

charge; 1. to require payment for a service (e.g. charge freight) 2. formally accuse 3. charge the battery

chart; sea map

charter; 1. to hire a vessel 2. a charter party contract

charter commission; broker's commission (compensation in percentage for a service)

charterer; the individual or company who hires a ship

chartering broker; a broker dealing with charter parties

charter-party; the contract setting out the terms under which the shipper contracts for the transportation of his cargo or the charterer contracts for the hire of a ship

chartroom; a compartment on or near the bridge for handling and stowage of navigational equipment

chemical; any material with a definite chemical composition

chemical cargo carrier; a ship specially designed to carry chemicals

chemical tanker; a tanker specially designed to carry chemicals

chief engineer; the head of the engine-room department

chief officer; the head of the deck department

chief petty officer; bosun

chief steward; the head of the catering department

chock; 1. a block of wood that can be put under a wheel or heavy cargo to prevent it from moving 2. (Am.) a fairlead

choke; to block or clog up

chute; a vertical or inclined passage, through which something can be dropped

CIF; see: Cost, Insurance and Freight

C.I.P.; see: Calling-In-Point

circuit; 1. a loop, a circular route, a roundabout way 2. a closed system of wires through which electricity flows

claim; a written request to pay for the damage

clarity; quality of being clear or easy to understand

cleanups; making a person or place clean and tidy

clearance; 1. the space between a moving and a stationary part 2. a distance between the bottom of the ship and the sea bed 3. the procedure of clearing the ship inward or outward 4. removal

clipper; a fast sailing vessel which was used in the past for carrying tea and spices

clockwise; in the direction in which the hands of a clock rotate

Closest Point of Approach; the shortest passing distance

closing date; a deadline by which the cargo should be on board

clutch; a device for connecting and disconnecting two working parts without bringing them to rest

C/N; credit note

COA; see: contract of affreightment

coal barge; a barge or hopper that carries coal

coal carrier; a vessel specially designed to carry coal, also: collier

Coast Earth Station; a radio station located on the coast, also: CES

Coast Guard; an organisation engaged by the Government (e.g. Ministry of the Interior, Defence, Transport) to watch the sea for ships in danger or involved in illegal activities near the coast

coastal; situated on the coast or relating to the coast (coastal waters)

coaster; a vessel that sails between ports along the coast

coastline; the particular shape of the land along the coast, especially as seen from the sea, the air or on a map

coil; one or more insulated wires wound in a series of turns

coke; coal from which most of the gases have been removed, used as fuel in industry

collapse; to fall down suddenly

collective bill of lading; a bill of lading which includes several consignments

collier; see: coal carrier

collision; an accident in which a ship that is moving crashes into another ship or object, the act of coming together with sudden, violent force

colonisation; the act of colonising (see: colonise)

colonise; micro-organisms that settle on a ship's hull and 'take over'

comb the coasts; to search a place or an area very carefully in order to find something

combat; a purposeful conflict to establish dominance

combination carrier; a bulker designed to carry both dry and liquid bulk cargo

combination tanker; a tanker designed to carry either liquefied petroleum gas or chemicals

combustion; a chemical reaction between a fuel and an oxidant producing heat or both heat and light

combustion chamber; the area in which the combustion reaction can be isolated and confined so that it can be easily controlled. In a scotch marine boiler it is referred to as a Morrison tube. In other boilers it is called a combustion furnace.

commerce; buying and selling of goods, trading business

commercialisation; exploitation for profit esp. at the expense of quality

commission; 1. to put a vessel into service 2. percentual compensation charged by an agent or broker for a service

commodity; 1. an article of commerce, (an item of) cargo, goods, freight 2. something of use, profit or advantage

common rail; fuel injection system with fuel circulating to all injectors all the time

compartment; one of the sections (of a ship) into which an enclosed space is divided

compass; a navigational instrument for determining direction relative to the Earth's magnetic poles

compound; a chemical that combines two or more elements

comprehensive; dealing with all, including much

compression; the process of compressing the air or the state of being compressed

Compression Wave Velocity; measure indicating how fast waves going through a material are compressed

compressor; a mechanical device that compresses the air or other gases

compulsory; obligatory or mandatory

condense; to make denser or reduce to another denser form

condenser; a chamber where exhaust steam is led to condense into water

confined space; a space that has a limited access, poor or no ventilation, and is not intended for continuous human occupancy, e.g. a ballast tank, a fuel tank

confined waters; narrow or restricted waters making navigation difficult

conical buoy; a seamark in a shape of a cone or having conical top marks

connecting rod; a rod connecting piston to a crankshaft

conquer; to get control by overcoming some forces, to win

CON-RO; Container and Ro-Ro vessel

consecutive; following in order, successive

consecutive voyage charter; a charter party for the next voyage

consignee; a person or company to whom the cargo or other merchandise is sent, a recipient, receiver of the goods

consignment; goods sent to an agent for sale, storage or shipment, shipment

constant; not changing, invariable

container; a large reusable box for solidating smaller cartons and cases into a single shipment, designed for easy and fast loading and unloading of freight

container port; a port whose only or mainly traffic is cargo in containers

container vessel; a vessel specially designed for the carriage of containers

containment; the process of controlling a substance (or situation) that could become harmful or dangerous

contaminant; a substance that makes another substance impure

contaminate; to introduce a foreign substance or energy exceeding natural levels, to make impure or change characteristics esp. by touching, mixing or stowing nearby

contamination; the presence of unwanted or dangerous substances

contingency; an event that might happen in the future but cannot be definitely predicted, esp. something bad or undesirable

contract; a formal agreement between two or more people, or parties, to do something

contract freight rate; a specified freight rate mentioned in the contract

contract of affreightment; an agreement under which a shipowner undertakes to carry quantities of a specific cargo on a particular route or routes over a given period of time (usually under annual agreements) against a set price per ton using ships of his choice with specific restrictions, also: COA

controllable pitch propeller; a propeller with a pitch (i.e. blade angle) that can be changed at any time, subject to bridge or engine room control

controllable pitch propeller automatic recorder; a device which shows the propeller blade pitch

convey; to transfer, carry

conveyor; a mechanical chain or belt for carrying (usually bulk cargo)

convoy; a group of vessels which sail together e.g. through a canal or ice

cool; to bring to cold temperature

coolant; a substance, usually a fluid, used to remove heat, a cooling agent, in car or other cooling systems also called antifreeze

cooler; a device that cools or keeps cool

cooling; lowering the temperature of cargo

cooling agent; chemical component used in the process of cooling

cooling chamber; cooling compartment

Coordinator of Surface Search; see: on-scene commander

copper; a ductile pink or peach coloured metal with high electrical and thermal conductivity

coral reef; a bank of coral, the top of which can sometimes be seen just above the sea

corporation; 1. a group of people authorized by law to act as an individual and having its own powers, duties, and liabilities 2. the municipal authorities of a city or town 3. a particular type of company

corporatisation; a process by which formerly public assets or functions are sold or given to corporate entities

correction of charts; up-dating of sea charts

corresponding speed; matching speed of e.g. a pilot boat

corrosion; rusting

corrosive; harmful to metal parts of a ship

Cost and Freight; an international trade term (INCOTERMS) indicating that the seller must pay the costs and freight to bring the goods to the port of destination, however, risk is transferred to the buyer once the goods have crossed the ship's rail, also: CFR

cost efficiency; being economic by minimising the difference between cost input and a different output

Cost, Insurance and Freight; an international trade term (INCOTERMS) indicating that the seller must pay the costs and freight to bring the goods to the named port of destination, in addition, the seller must procure and pay for insurance for the buyer, the buyer is responsible for the import customs clearance and other costs and risks, also: CIF

counterclockwise; turning in the direction opposite the clock hands

couple (to); to connect

coupled with; secured together in such a manner as to permit disassembly if necessary

course; the direction taken by a ship

course made good; the course which a vessel makes good over the ground after allowing for the effects of currents, tidal streams and leeway caused by wind and sea

course over the ground; direction of the ship's movement relative to the earth, measured on board the ship, expressed in angular units from true north

COW; see: crude oil washing

c.p.; custom of the port

C/P; see: Charter Party

CPA; see: Closest Point of Approach

C.P.A.; see: Closest Point of Approach

C/P blading; charter party bill of lading

C.P.D.; charterers pay dues

crack; a break, usually without the separation of parts

crane; 1. a device for lifting and moving heavy weights in suspension 2. a number of supports for a boat (e.g. davit)

crank; a lever or bar used to transfer a force to a load and usually to provide a mechanical advantage, e.g. for rotating shaft

crankcase; a part of the main engine consisting mainly of a crankshaft, bearings and a connecting-rod

crank pin; a short cylindrical pin at the outer end of a crank, held by and moving with a connecting

rod

crankshaft; a shaft having one or more cranks for transmitting motion

crankshaft throw; one crankpin with its two webs

crate; a large basket or a box, made of pieces of wooden strips or thin battens (for carrying vegetable, fruit etc.)

critical speed; critical revolutions of the engine, critical velocity

cross bearing; fixing the ship's position by taking bearings of two different objects on shore

cross section; cutting through something

crosshead; the lower end of the piston rod, carries the top end of the connecting rod

crossover valve; a valve which separates tanks in port-starboard-port direction

crude oil; a naturally occurring flammable liquid found in rock formations

crude oil tanker; a tanker designed to carry crude oil

crude oil washing; a system of cleaning tanks with crude oil

cruise; a pleasure trip by boat or a passenger ship

cruise ship; a passenger ship used for pleasure trips taking passengers on extended cruises calling occasionally at ports having various places of interest

crushed ice; ice in small pieces

crustacean; a class of animals having a shell or a crust, living in water

CSS; Coordinator of Surface Search

current; a large body of water moving in a certain direction like a stream

curriculum; the group of subjects studied in a school, college, etc.

cushion; a soft pad for absorbing shock

cyclone; a violent tropical storm in which the air moves very fast in a circular direction,

counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere (= depression)

cyclonic wind; low pressure wind

cylinder; a round geometric figure hollow inside

cylinder block; the metal casting containing the cylinders and cooling channels or fins of a reciprocating internal-combustion engine

cylinder bore; measured in millimeters (mm) or in centimeters (cm) and is used to identify the interior (inside) diameter of the cylinder

cylinder head; a casing bolted to the top of the cylinder block, contains valves and injectors (=cylinder cover)

cylindrical buoy; a seamark having the form of a cylinder