

**NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND
DEFINITIONS**

**GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET
DEFINITIONS**

AAP-6 (V)

Modified version 02 (Parts II and III)
Version modifiée 02 (Parties II et III)

07 August / août 2000

This “electronic” version of AAP-6(V) contains all the newly NATO Agreed terms and definitions approved up to 07 August 2000 plus various editorial corrections in parts II and III. Nations and other users may use this version as they see fit and refer to it as official. This version is in Microsoft Word 97.

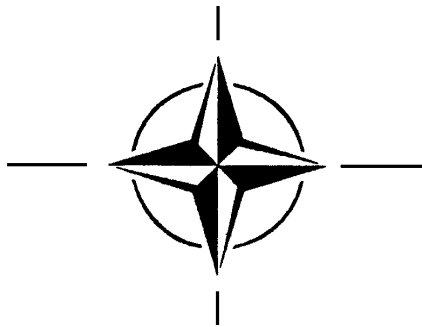
Cette version “électronique” de l’AAP-6(V) contient tous les nouveaux termes et définitions Agréés OTAN approuvés en date du 07 août 2000 ainsi que diverses corrections éditoriales dans les parties II et III. Les pays et autres utilisateurs peuvent utiliser cette version comme bon leur semble et à titre de référence officielle. Cette version est produite sur Microsoft Word 97.

(Signed/Signé)

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**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION
MILITARY AGENCY FOR
STANDARDIZATION
(MAS)
1998**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
BUREAU MILITAIRE DE
STANDARDISATION
(BMS)
1998**



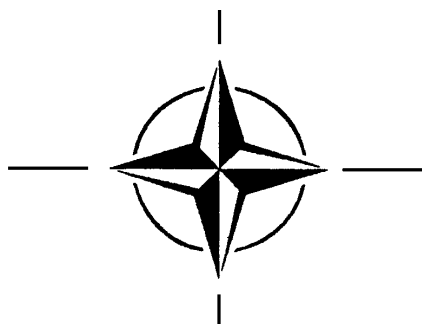
**NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS
AND DEFINITIONS
(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)**

**GLOSSAIRE OTAN
DE TERMES ET DEFINITIONS
(ANGLAIS ET FRANCAIS)**

Listing terms of military significance and their definitions for use in NATO, together with an index of NATO Agreed Documents containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

Liste de termes et définitions d'importance militaire à l'usage de l'OTAN, accompagnée d'un répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.

1998



**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION
(MAS)**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
BUREAU MILITAIRE DE STANDARDISATION
(BMS)**

1. AAP-6(V) is promulgated by the Military Agency for Standardization and is effective NATO-wide upon receipt.
2. This publication completes actions under NATO Agreed list up to and including N° 77.
3. All terms are followed by a date, (day, month, year), indicating when they became NATO Agreed and introduced to AAP-6 as terms or amended if they were already included in AAP-6.

1. L'AAP-6(V) est promulguée par le Bureau Militaire de Standardisation et entre en vigueur dans l'ensemble de l'OTAN dès réception.
2. Cette publication met un terme aux mesures prises au titre des listes agréées OTAN jusqu'à la liste N° 77.
3. Tous les termes sont suivis de la date, (jour, mois, année), indiquant quand ils ont atteint le statut Agréé OTAN et ont été introduits à l'AAP-6 en tant que nouveaux termes ou modifiés s'ils paraissaient déjà à l'AAP-6.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION (MAS)**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE
NORD
BUREAU MILITAIRE DE STANDARDISATION
(BMS)**

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

LETTRE DE PROMULGATION OTAN

September 1998

Septembre 1998

1. AAP-6(V) - NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH) is a NATO Allied Publication. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3680.

1. L'AAP-6(V) - GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS) est une Publication interalliée OTAN. L'accord par lequel les pays se sont engagés à utiliser cette publication a été consigné dans le STANAG 3680.

2. AAP-6(V) is effective upon receipt. It supersedes AAP-6(U) which shall be destroyed in accordance with the local procedure for destruction of documents.

2. L'AAP-6(V) entre en vigueur dès réception. Elle remplace l'AAP-6(U), qui sera détruite conformément aux procédures locales de destruction des documents.

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A. GRØNHEIM
Major General, NOAF
Chairman/Président

**RECORD OF CHANGES
REPERTOIRE DES MODIFICATIONS**

Change N° and Date Modification N° et Date	Date Entered Date d'inscription	By Whom Entered: (Signature and Rank) Inscrit par: (Signature et grade)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
Title Page	I
NATO Letter of Promulgation (English-French)	II
Introduction	III
Record of Changes	IV
Table of contents (English-French)	V-VI
Preface (English- French)	VII - IX
Part 1. Policy and Procedures for the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme (English) Sample Format (English)	1-E-1 to 1-E-15 1-E-A-1
Part 2. NATO Agreed Terms and definitions of military significance in English	2-A-1 to 2-Z-1
Part 3. NATO Agreed Terms and Definitions of military significance in French	3-A-1 to 3-Z-5
Part 4. Index of NATO Agreed Documents containing Specialist Terms and Definitions (English-French) in English	4-1 to 4-8
Part 5. Index of Specialist Terms from NATO Agreed Documents Supplement to AAP-6-July 1994 Edition. (Under review) (Limited distribution on request)	Supp(E)-1 to Supp(E)-69

TABLE DES MATIERES

<i>Objet</i>	<i>Numéro des pages</i>
Page de titre	I
Lettre de promulgation OTAN	II
Introduction	III
Répertoire des modifications	IV
Table des matières (anglais-français)	V-VI
Préface (anglais-français)	VII-IX
Partie 1. Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN, Politique et Procédures Formulaire pour la présentation des propositions de corrections (anglais-français)	1-F-1 à 1-F-17 1-F-A-1
Partie 2. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN, en anglais	2-A-1 à 2-Z-1
Partie 3. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN, en français	3-A-1 - 3-Z-5
Partie 4. Répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions	4-1 à 4-8
Partie 5. Supplément à l'AAP-6 Répertoire des termes techniques des documents agréés OTAN - Edition de juillet 1994. (En cours de revision) (Diffusion limitée sur demande)	Supp(f)1 à Supp(f)-50

PREFACE

1. This glossary is compiled by direction of the Military Committee and with the approval of the NATO Council. Its purpose is to standardize terminology used throughout NATO, thereby promoting mutual understanding. The definitions contained herein reflect current NATO use and do not modify or establish NATO policy and doctrine.

2. The glossary is available in printed and electronic forms in the two official languages of NATO English and French. While the printed version is reviewed and published every two to three years the electronic version is updated and made available twice a year through the Internet or on request on diskettes.

3. In accordance with STANAG 3680 and the Guide to the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme the terms and definitions contained herein have been approved by all NATO nations.

4. The Concise Oxford Dictionary (Ninth Edition) is the reference for English in AAP-6. Le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (Edition June 1996) is the reference for French in AAP-6.

5. The glossary is divided into five main parts.

Part 1. Policy and Procedures for NATO Terminology Standardization Programme.

Part 2. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in English (white paper). Corresponding French terms are shown immediately following the English terms e.g., **no-fire line/ligne de sécurité**.

1. Le présent glossaire est réalisé sur les instructions du Comité militaire, avec l'approbation du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord. Il a pour but de normaliser la terminologie utilisée au sein de l'OTAN et de développer ainsi la compréhension mutuelle. Les définitions qui y figurent reflètent l'usage OTAN courant et ne modifient ni ne déterminent la politique et la doctrine de l'OTAN.

2. Le glossaire est disponible en versions imprimée et électronique dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, l'anglais et le français. La version imprimée est révisée et publiée tous les deux à trois ans tandis que la version électronique est mise à jour et disponible sur demande deux fois par an via l'Internet ou sur disquette.

3. En vertu du STANAG 3680 et du Guide du Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN les termes et définitions qui y figurent ont été approuvés par toutes les nations de l'OTAN.

4. L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie anglaise de l'AAP-6 est le Concise Oxford Dictionary (9ème édition). L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie française de l'AAP-6 est le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (édition juin 1996).

5. Le glossaire est divisé en cinq parties :

1ère partie. Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN Politiques et Procédures.

2ème partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en anglais (papier blanc). Les termes français correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme anglais, par exemple **no fire ligne/ligne de sécurité**.

Part 3. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in French (green paper). Corresponding English terms are shown immediately following the French terms e.g. **redressement/rectification**.

Part 4. Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

Part 5. Under limited distribution as supplement to AAP-6 and index of Specialist Terms from NATO Agreed Documents. The existing edition of July 1994 is under review.

6. Cross-references are used as follows:

- a. *See* - Is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms e.g. **ground mine/mine de fond**. *See bottom mine*.
- b. *See also* - Is used after a definition to draw attention to terms that are analogous in form of substance, e.g. **bottom mine/mine de fond**. A mine ... *See also mine*.
- c. *Also called* - Is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definitions, e.g. **bottom mine/mine de fond**. A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. *Also called "ground mine"*.

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order and separated by semi-colons.

3ème partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en français (papier vert). Les termes anglais correspondants sont indiqués, immédiatement après le terme français, par exemple **redressement/rectification**.

4ème partie. Répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.

5ème partie. Répertoire des Termes Techniques des Documents Agréés OTAN, à diffusion limitée comme Supplément à l'AAP-6. La présente édition de juillet 1994 est en cours de révision.

6. Les renvois suivants sont utilisés :

- a. *Voir* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer à un synonyme avec définition ou à l'élément approprié d'une famille de termes. Exemple: **position d'attaque/attack position**. *Voir zone de démarrage*.
- b. *Voir aussi* - Peut être employé après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes analogues par le fond ou par la forme. Exemple: **acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**. Opération ... *Voir aussi analyse d'objectifs*.
- c. *Aussi appelé* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme avec définition pour signaler un ou plusieurs synonymes sans définition. Exemple: **zone de démarrage /forming up place**. Dernière... *Aussi appelé "position d'attaque"*.

Ces renvois sont séparés par un point-virgule et classés dans l'ordre alphabétique de la langue source.

7. Separation of equivalent terms by a long dash, e.g. **elevation / élévation-cote**, indicates that the two French terms are synonymous. When synonyms are shown and more than one English definition exists, the corresponding French term is indicated, in quotation marks, at the end of the definition.

8. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or deletion of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with Section III of Part 1 and the prescribed format at Annex A to Part I.

9. All suggestions and inquiries concerning this glossary should be directed to the:

NATO Terminology Coordinator
Military Agency for Standardization (MAS)
NATO Headquarters
B. 1110 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel: (2) 707-5601 or (2) 707-5560
Fax: (2) 707-5718
Email: mastc@nato.hq.int

7. La séparation par un tiret de deux termes équivalents signifie qu'ils sont, en anglais synonymes. Exemple : **angle de dépression / angle of depression - depression angle** . Quand des synonymes sont indiqués et que plus d'une définition française existe, le terme anglais correspondant est repris, entre guillemets, à la fin de la définition.

8. Les propositions visant à insérer de nouveaux termes et définitions ou à modifier ou supprimer des termes et définitions existants doivent être formulées conformément à la Section III de la partie I et sous la forme prescrite à l'Annexe A à la Partie I.

9. Toutes les suggestions et demandes de renseignements concernant le présent Glossaire devront être adressées au :

Coordonnateur de terminologie de l'OTAN
Bureau Militaire de Standardisation (BMS)
Siège de l'OTAN
B. 1110 Bruxelles (Belgique)
Tel: (2) 707.5601 ou (2) 707.5560
Fax: (2) 707-5718
Email: mastc@nato.hq.int

PART I**POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE NATO
TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMME****INTRODUCTION**1. **GENERAL**

- a. The NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme was established by the NATO Standing Group in February 1954 which:
 - (1) Assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS).
 - (2) Outlined the initial steps for processing terminology.
 - (3) Provided general Terms of Reference (TOR).
- b. The TOR have been periodically changed and updated to provide for the participation of all NATO nations. In 1970 the Air Board, MAS promulgated STANAG 3680 - NATO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (English and French) (AAP-6) to assist Service Boards, Working Parties (WPs) and panels of experts in considering terminology within their purview.
- c. The object of STANAG 3680 as stated in its 4th Edition (Annex A) "is to register national acceptance of Allied Administrative Publication N° 6 (AAP-6)".
- d. The details of the agreement state that "participating nations agree to use AAP-6 and any subsequent changes published periodically as the primary glossary for NATO terms of military significance and their definitions".

2. **DIRECTIVES**

The following is a listing of directives that govern the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme:

- a. MC 20/8 Military Committee (MC) Policy on Standardization
- b. STANAG 3680 (Edition 4) Agreement of NATO nations to use AAP-6
- c. Policy and Procedures Included in Part 1 of AAP-6
- d. MAS Administrative Instructions (MASAI) (May 1998) Chapter 1 - outline the responsibilities of the Terminology Coordinator (TC) and the Service Boards towards the Terminology Standardization Programme.

3. **DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme, the following definitions will be used:

- a. **PROPOSAL (PL)**

A formal recommendation by an authorized proposer to modify AAP-6 by adding, changing or deleting entries.

- b. NATO TERMINOLOGY CONFERENCE
An executive body in continuous session embracing all NATO nations in which the Major NATO Commands (MNCs) participate as official advisers.
- c. ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS (ESN)
Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- d. FRENCH SPEAKING NATIONS (FSN)
Belgium, Canada and France.
- e. ESN/FSN PANEL
The Group of ESN and FSN nations of NATO.
- f. NATO TERMINOLOGY CONFERENCE PLENARY
The annual meeting of all NATO nations in which the Major NATO Commands (MNCs) participate as official advisers.
- g. ESN AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the ESNs.
- h. FSN AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the FSNs.
- i. ESN/FSN AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the ESNs and FSNs.
- j. NATO AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal for addition, modification or deletion has been reached by all the nations.
- k. AGREED LIST
A listing of proposals that have been agreed. Agreed Lists are numbered sequentially and are published at each level of the process of agreement, i.e. ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN and NATO.
- l. NATO REJECTION/WITHDRAWAL LIST
A listing of proposals that have been rejected by one of the meetings or withdrawn by the proposer. They are published as a NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List.
- m. ACTION LIST
A listing of proposals under active consideration by a nation, a Meeting, a Working Party or another NATO agency. It also includes proposals that have been deferred for further study.
- n. RECORD OF DECISIONS (ROD)
A formal document recording decisions taken at terminology meetings.
- o. SUSPENSE DATE
A date by which a formal response is to be sent to the TC.
- p. SILENCE PROCEDURE
Consent by silence by a given date.

SECTION I**POLICY****1. OBJECT**

- a. The purpose of the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme is to promote mutual understanding throughout NATO by the:
 - (1) Coordination of the development of NATO terminology by the adoption of terms or the amendment of existing terms and the production of new terms to ensure consistency throughout NATO.
 - (2) Publication in the two official NATO languages of a glossary entitled "NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)" (AAP-6), to include:
 - (a) A glossary of standardized terms of military significance and their definitions.
 - (b) An index of NATO Agreed documents containing specialist terms and definitions.
 - (3) Publication of a supplement to AAP-6 containing an index of Specialist Terms from NATO documents.
 - (4) Regular updating of AAP-6 and its supplement as a NATO Allied Publication.

2. CRITERIA

- a. Terms embodied in the "glossary" parts of AAP-6 are to be of a general application for NATO. Specialized terms of narrow application or terms already adequately defined in English in the Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD) and in French in "Le Petit Robert" will not be considered for inclusion in AAP-6. NATO Agreed documents containing specialist terms and definitions will be listed in the Index (Part 4). Specialist terms defined in NATO Agreed documents are also listed in the Supplement to AAP-6 (Part 5).
- b. Whenever appropriate, terms and definitions will be taken directly from internationally agreed glossaries, specialized dictionaries and encyclopaedias. International definitions will be identified by the publication number and date, for example, a definition taken from ISO could be identified by (ISO 2382-87), ISO 2382 is the source and -87 the date of publication. Also a request will be made to appropriate organization for the use of their definitions. The principles of NATO Standardization (CM(82)26 para 21) stipulates that standards agreed by International Standardization Bodies should be adopted for use without modification.
- c. Only those terms and definitions which have been agreed by all nations in both English and French and are aligned will be considered NATO Agreed.
- d. Terms and definitions must be NATO UNCLASSIFIED.

3. PROPOSERS

- a. Terms and definitions may be proposed by:
 - (1) A NATO nation, a NATO committee, an MNC, a NATO agency or NATO staff.
 - (2) An organization within NATO Commands, but the proposal must be co-ordinated with the appropriate MNC.

(3) A MAS Service Board.

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A proposal for the standardization of terminology is first considered by the ESN or by the FSN at the direction of the TC. Once agreement has been reached in one language, agreement is sought for the other language. When the proposal is agreed by both the ESN and FSN, it is then submitted to all nations for approval under an ESN/FSN Agreed List. Only with the unanimous approval of all NATO nations is the proposal considered NATO Agreed. A NATO Agreed List is then published authorizing the TC to modify AAP-6 accordingly.

5. SUBMISSION OF A PROPOSAL

Proposals are to be submitted in English and/or in French in the format prescribed at Annex A to Part I. The policy stated in AAP-6 authorizes the TC to make the necessary editorial corrections and to ensure the harmonisation of the English and French versions of the definitions. Any such corrections made by the TC must be mentioned on the proposal with a rationale mentioned in the "TC comments" paragraph.

6. COORDINATION

The TC is responsible for the general coordination of the proposals. The TC will provide a status report on a proposal to the proposer at each stage of approval, or whenever requested by a nation or MNC.

7. TIME LIMIT ON THE STAFFING OF A PROPOSAL

A proposal that is more than three years old and for which no favourable evolution is in sight will be submitted to the NATO Terminology Conference plenary meeting for decision. The Conference will either reject the proposal or agree to extend the staffing for a given period. If the proposal does not reach agreement within that additional given period, it will be automatically rejected and placed on a NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List.

SECTION IIDETAILED STAFFING PROCESS OF A NATO TERMINOLOGY PROPOSAL (PL)GENERAL

1. Proposals (PLs) are initially processed in one language only by the applicable group of nations, the ESN or the FSN. If the original or a modified proposal is agreed upon in the first language of staffing, the proposal is then staffed in the other language. If an equivalent version of the proposal is also agreed in the other language, the resulting ESN/FSN agreed proposal is then processed by the remainder of the NATO nations. Once the PL has been accepted by all nations, it is declared NATO Agreed and the decision is subsequently reflected in AAP-6.
2. MNCs play a major role throughout the process as official advisers to convey their views in accordance with MC 20/8, "The Military Committee Policy on Standardization".
3. Proposals will normally be processed first in the language in which they have originally been submitted. In case of a bilingual proposal, the TC will determine in which language it will be processed first. The TC will process the proposal as originally submitted other than editorial changes, which will be justified in the TC comments. If the TC wishes to raise an observation on the proposal as submitted, he may comment in a separate paragraph.
4. At any stage of the staffing process, the TC may:
 - a. Seek the advice of any NATO body, for instance, a working group (WG).
 - b. Refer the proposal to a particular nation to develop and propose a solution to a specific problem. This referral will normally be done with the agreement of the nation concerned.
 - c. Re-staff the proposal back to a previous stage of processing when so required in order to re-consider, or further justify, previously taken decisions.
 - d. Place the PL on the agenda of the next applicable terminology meeting (ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN Panel, NATO Plenary) in order to resolve problems.
5. When a proposal has been declared "rejected", discussion on the matter contained in that proposal can only be re-opened through the submission of a new PL with appropriate justification.
6. For staffing through the ESN and FSN procedures, a suspense date, usually 90 days from date of dispatch, is given by the TC on all correspondence requiring action to be taken. Responses as per para 9 below are required. For staffing of ESN/FSN Agreed Lists and ROD of NATO Conference plenary meetings, the silence procedure will be in effect.
7. The procedures which are outlined below apply to a PL that is processed in English first by the ESN. Procedures for processing in French first can be deduced by inverting the applicable steps and players. Similarly, procedures for processing in one language only can be determined by eliminating the unnecessary steps.

ESN STAFFING

8. The TC forwards the PL for staffing in English simultaneously to the following:
 - a. To the ESN for decision.
 - b. To the MNCs for advice or comment.
 - c. To the FSN for comment if considered essential.

9. On receipt of the PL, action addressees carry out their own internal staffing as required and then take action as follows:
 - a. Each ESN forwards its decision to the TC (info the other ESN and the MNCs) in one of the following forms:
 - (1) The PL is agreed as proposed,
 - (2) The PL is rejected and a justification is given.
 - (3) A modification to the PL is proposed and a justification is given.
 - b. Each MNC forwards its advice or comments to the TC with info to the other MNCs and ESN. When the original PL is in French it is implied that each MNC forwards its advice or comments to the TC with info to the other MNCs and FSN.
 - c. Each FSN forwards its comments to the TC only if considered essential.
10. The TC then updates the PL to include the decisions formulated by the ESN and the comments sent by the MNCs (and FSN if applicable).
11. The TC then follows up with one of the following courses of action:
 - a. If the PL has been rejected by one or more nations and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, it is included on the agenda of the next ESN meeting for discussion. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is rejected and placed on an ESN/FSN agreed list as a rejected PL. Ultimately, if it remains rejected by at least one participating nation, it goes on a Rejection List.
 - b. If the PL has been accepted by all the ESN, it is declared ESN Agreed, translated if necessary by the MAS, published on an ESN Agreed List and forwarded to the FSN and MNCs for comments with a 90- days suspense date.
 - c. If one or more ESN have proposed amendments to the PL, the updated PL is restaffed in English or included on the agenda of next ESN meeting for discussion and decision. Steps 8, 9 and 10 are repeated as necessary until the PL is agreed or rejected by the nations.

FSN STAFFING

12. Once a proposal has been declared "ESN Agreed", the TC initiates staffing in the French language. Steps described at paras 6 to 10 are carried out as necessary but in relation to a French language version. MNC comments will normally be in relation to proper French equivalency and not on the substance of the PL. If the accuracy of the ESN agreed definition is questioned by the FSN, the PL is returned to the ESN for restaffing with justification. The other nations are kept informed throughout the process but are not expected to comment unless they judge it essential. Staffing by the FSN will continue until:
 - a. The PL is rejected by one or more FSN and it is placed on the agenda of the FSN meeting for discussion. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is either rejected and placed on a Rejection List, or presented at the next ESN/FSN Panel meeting for discussion.
 - b. Unanimous agreement is reached by the FSN on an equivalent version of the ESN agreed term and definition.

STAFFING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ONLY

13. If a PL is raised but does not affect the French term and definition, steps 8 to 11 and 14 through 18 are followed. The TC is to identify on the proposal that the other language is not affected.

NATO STAFFING

14. Once a PL has been ESN and FSN agreed, the TC should ensure that both versions are equivalent and harmonized. An updated copy is forwarded under an ESN/FSN Agreed List to all NATO nations and for info to MNCs with a 90- day suspense date under the silence procedure.
15. Action addressees carry out internal staffing as required and then take action as follows:
 - a. Each nation forwards its decision to the TC in one of the following forms:
 - (1) The ESN/FSN agreed PL is accepted as it is (this may be by silence procedure).
 - (2) The PL is rejected and a full justification is provided.
 - (3) A modification is proposed to either or both versions and full justification is provided.
 - b. MNCs forward comments only if they judge it absolutely necessary. (This should seldom be the case in view of their previous extensive involvement).
16. The TC updates the PL to include the decisions and comments received.
17. The TC then follows up with one of the following courses of action:
 - a. If the PL has been rejected by one or more nations and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, it is placed on the agenda of the ESN/FSN Panel and NATO Conference plenary meetings. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is rejected and placed on a "Rejection List". If agreement is reached at the NATO Conference plenary Meeting, the decision is placed on the ROD and becomes NATO Agreed after a 90-day silence procedure.
 - b. If the PL has been accepted by all nations, the PL is declared "NATO Agreed" by the TC, and a NATO Agreed List is published.
 - c. If one or more nations have proposed amendments to the PL, the updated PL is re-staffed in English, French or both as required until the PL is NATO Agreed or rejected, or the updated PL is presented at the ESN/FSN Panel and NATO Terminology Conference plenary Meeting for discussion and decision.
18. Once a PL has been declared NATO Agreed, the TC will amend AAP-6 accordingly.
19. The TC will maintain in his database an updated version of the current AAP-6 edition where all newly NATO Agreed terms and definitions will be included periodically. This numbered modified version of the current AAP-6 edition will be available, through electronic transmission or exchange of diskettes, to all nations for their immediate use, pending the publication of the next edition of the AAP-6. All nations will be notified when the modified version is updated.

SECTION III**CONVENTIONS AND GUIDELINES**

1. **GENERAL**
The purpose of this section is to establish the English conventions when developing terms and definitions for AAP-6, Part II. The French conventions are under the same section in the French version of this document. Proposals shall conform to the syntactic or grammatical rules of the language in which they are written.
2. **REFERENCE SOURCES**
 - a. **Dictionaries** (MAS(79) 64/TC POL 31 January 1979)
 - (1) The Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD) is the authorized reference source for the English language in NATO.
 - (2) The "Petit Robert" is the authorized reference source for the French language in NATO.
 - b. **Other references**
When the Concise Oxford Dictionary does not suffice, other references may be used.
3. **GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF TERMINOLOGY PROPOSALS (PL)**
Proposer research and documentation in the preparation of a proposal will enhance its probability of approval. It will also facilitate its study by the personnel involved in the approval process, thereby expediting that process. The suggestions that follow will help originators to better prepare their terminology proposals:
 - a. Check with the Terminology Coordinator to ensure that the subject matter is not already being addressed through another proposal.
 - b. Search AAP-6 for related terms or definitions to ensure that no duplication, contradiction or other anomaly will result after the approval of the proposal. The proposal should also indicate the impact that the approval may have on existing AAP-6 entries.
 - c. Search other NATO publications to ensure that the proposed definition is consistent with the authoritative publication, e.g., ATPs, STANAGs.
 - d. If possible, ensure the proposal is not in conflict with terms and definitions adopted and published by international organizations. If such conflicts are inevitable, specify the reasons.
 - e. Ensure proposed definitions are written clearly and concisely.
 - f. When preparing a definition for a term, if a definition is already available, it should be retained unless it is ungrammatical, difficult to understand or too technical. Check Part V of AAP-6 for the listing of agreed specialised terms.
 - g. Use existing AAP-6 terms, English and French, in proposed definitions when applicable or when translating into the other language.
 - h. Provide a comprehensive justification clearly stating why the proposal should be adopted and provide all relevant references to support this proposal.

- i. Ensure that the proposal is agreed by all Services and relevant defence echelons in the case of a National proposal or a coordinated staff position when proposed by an Agency or Command.
- j. A proposed term should be in the singular unless the term is normally used in the plural. This is necessary to ensure entry in the Glossary in correct alphabetical order, particularly when the term consists of more than one word.
- k. Ensure that every definition which is proposed:
 - (1) is suitably qualified when the corresponding term is or may be used in relation to a different definition;
 - (2) correctly relates to its corresponding term, i.e., define a noun as a noun, an adjective as an adjective and a verb as a verb;
 - (3) contains cross-references to other AAP-6 entries when applicable;
 - (4) does not contain abbreviations or acronyms, unless they are listed as words in the COD or Le Petit Robert;
 - (5) does not constitute an official statement of doctrine or procedure although it is to be expected that a definition may necessarily reflect established doctrine or procedure; and
 - (6) does not contain examples unless considered essential for clarity.

4. CONVENTIONS (English)

a. Cross-references

- (1) *See* - is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms, e.g., **ground mine / mine de fond** - *See bottom mine.*
- (2) *See also* - is used after a definition to draw attention to terms of the same family e.g., **bottom mine / mine de fond** - *A mine... See also mine.*
- (3) *Also called* - is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definition, e.g., **bottom mine / mine de fond** - *A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. Also called "ground mine".*

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order in the original language, separated by semi-colons and printed in italics.

b. Qualifiers

A qualifier is not permitted in an AAP-6 term. Qualifiers may be used at the beginning of a definition. (MAS(TC)86-NATO/1 - 1983 dated 20 July 1983). Example:

Entry with incorrect qualifier:

pass time (road) / durée d'écoulement

In road transport, the time that ...

Entry with correct qualifier:

pass time / durée d'écoulement

In road transport, the time that ...

- c. Abbreviations
With the exception of acronyms, abbreviations are not to be used in terms or definitions in AAP-6. Exceptionally, on a case by case basis, abbreviations may be included if the expanded form is not normally used.
- d. Comma
- (1) A comma is used to separate introductory phrases and clauses from the remainder of a sentence. Examples:
- (a) "In July, all new contractors are given the opportunity to register for training permits".
 - (b) "Owing to the unfavorable report from the Security Service, a number of corrective measures were adopted."
 - (c) "When you determine the data needed, you should report the requirement immediately".
- (2) A comma is used to separate items in a series.
Examples:
- (a) "Munitions, aircraft engines, and camouflage material were loaded on Tuesday."
 - (b) "The instructor cited these reasons for modifying his approach: (1) the complexity of the material, (2) the inexperience of the students, and (3) the lack of laboratory equipment."
- (3) Coordinate (equal-rank) adjectives modifying the same noun are separated by a comma. (If the word "and" can be placed between the adjectives without altering the meaning of the sentence, they are considered to be coordinate). Example:
- "Vigorous, aggressive troops are needed for the exploitation of enemy weakness in this area."
- e. Verbs
Terms which can be defined either as a noun or a verb should be defined as a verb. The definition should normally begin with the word "to".
- f. Hyphenated words
The COD is the source reference for English terminology, and composite words should be used as they appear therein.
Compound words not shown in the COD are those of recent use, specialist terms or temporarily agglomerated words. In this case the rule of thumb suggests that hyphens are necessary if and when confusion is to be avoided.
- g. Use of pronouns "that" and "which"
When developing a definition containing these relative pronouns there is no specific rule. However, as a guide, the pronoun "that" should be used to restrict or define a clause, and "which" for non-defining clauses when developing definitions in English for AAP-6. (MAS(TC)143-UK 27 August 1984).
- h. Use of and/or
The conjunction "and/or" is only used when necessary and in accordance with the COD.

- i. Use of numerals
The common NATO rule, which is not to spell numerals is to be observed.
- j. Metric system
The two measurement systems are to be shown to avoid possible confusion. The English system is to be in parentheses.
- k. Quotation marks
The rule is to follow the COD.
- l. Repetition
The term should not be included in the definition, as a term cannot be defined by itself. However, the use of a generic component of the term is permitted if it is already defined in AAP-6 or in the COD, e.g "standing order - A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled". The repetition of a word in a definition should be avoided as far as possible.
- m. Capitalization
There is a tendency to make excessive use of capitals in English. As a general rule, capitals are to be avoided except where required by the grammar of the language, e.g. for proper nouns, nationalities or for official titles, e.g. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- n. Notes
To avoid including unnecessary detail or extraneous elements in a definition, such indications may be shown after it, when required, preceded by the word "Note".
- o. Mathematical symbols
Mathematical signs shall not be used in place of a lexical expression, e.g. "=" instead of "is the same as" or "+" instead of "plus" or "more".

SECTION IV**SPECIALIST GLOSSARIES**1. Aim

The aim is to provide a readily accessible glossary for a specialized field. The contents must be agreed by the majority of NATO nations, including one English Speaking Nation, and one French Speaking Nation.

2. Responsibility

- a. Any NATO group or committee may produce and maintain its own glossary of terms and definitions in English and French. However, only one glossary will be recognized as "The NATO Specialist Glossary" for each field.
- b. Any group or committee wishing to propose a NATO Specialist Glossary for its field will make a proposal to that effect to the NATO Terminology Coordinator through their respective Board (Tasking Authorities). Provided there is no conflicting claim, the NATO Terminology Coordinator will enter the reference in Part 4 and the terms in Part 5 of AAP-6.

3. Contents

- a. A specialist glossary may repeat terms and definitions taken from NATO agreed documents or international glossaries.
- b. Where a term and its definition are taken from a source document, they must match exactly what appears in the source. A reference to the source document must be shown in brackets after the definition, for example "(AAP-6)".
- c. When considered essential, it is permissible to have more than one definition for a specific term; a generic definition in AAP-6 and a more detailed or technical definition for specialist use in the glossary.
- d. When a definition of a term which appears in AAP-6 is augmented or refined for specialist purposes, the unabridged AAP-6 definition should be included in the Specialist Glossary with its reference shown in brackets after the definition, ie (AAP-6), followed by the revised definition which should be preceded by a qualifier such as: "In airborne operations...".

4. Changes

- a. The group or committee sponsoring a specialist glossary has the right to add new terms and definitions to it, amend existing ones and delete those considered obsolete. This is done by proposing changes to that specialist group or committee for agreement.
- b. The procedures for amending a specialist glossary are as follows:
 - (1) Any member of the specialist group or committee may write to their Secretary to propose a change.
 - (2) The Secretary of that group or committee will then circulate a written proposal to all national delegates and will include it as an agenda item for the next meeting.
 - (3) At the group or committee meeting, the proposal will be considered, and will be regarded as agreed if it has the majority of NATO Nations, including at least one ESN and one FSN.

- (4) If the Specialist group or committee chairman determines that a terminology proposal cannot gain the approval of the majority of NATO nations, including at least one ESN and one FSN, then it is to be rejected.

5. Publication

- a. A specialist glossary may be published as:
 - (1) The whole or part of a STANAG;
 - (2) A chapter of, or an annex to an AP;
 - (3) A separate allied glossary with a short covering STANAG.
- b. The specialist group or committee preparing a specialist glossary should bear in mind that actual STANAGs have a limited distribution and carry a statutory requirement that nations should reproduce the contents, together with reference to the STANAG number, in national implementing documents.
- c. A supplement to AAP-6 (Part 5), which provides an index of most specialist terms defined in NATO agreed documents, is available on limited distribution.
- d. For cases where an allied glossary with covering STANAG is deemed appropriate, a format for that STANAG is outlined in the Procedures for the Development, Preparation, Production and the updating of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Publications (APs) - (AAP-3).

6. Coordination

- a. An "Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions" is included as Part 4 of AAP-6, and is listed alphabetically by subject matter. As far as possible, these subjects coincide with the titles of the various specialist groups and committees who produce NATO specialist glossaries.
- b. Specialist groups or committees sponsoring a specialist glossary should consult Part 4 and the supplement (Part 5) to AAP-6 before submitting a proposal to add a new term or definition.
- c. In order to ensure that NATO terms and definitions use a standard format, the guidance set out in Section III, paras 3 and 4 should be followed when changes to any specialist glossary are processed.
- d. It is the responsibility of the custodian of a NATO specialist glossary to inform the NATO TC of any changes so that Part 4 and 5 of AAP-6 can be amended accordingly.

ANNEX A TO PART I

PROPOSAL LIST N° - TITLE
N° DE LA PROPOSITION - TITRE

- PROPOSER/
L'AUTEUR : Here state the nation, agency or other body proposing the terminology, e.g. MOD UK, SACLANT, Air Board MAS.
- SOURCE : Reference the source document, letter or report containing the initial proposal.
- PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION : (1) Details of the proposal e.g. add a new term and definition - change an existing entry - delete an existing entry.
 (2) Proposals to be in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation to be proposed by MAS.
- JUSTIFICATION : (1) Here include the reasons for the proposal especially when a change to an existing entry is recommended.
 (2) Justification to be in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation to be proposed by MAS.
- AAP-6 ENTRY/
ENTREE AAP-6 : Include the current English and French versions of the entry to be changed or deleted (if not a proposed new entry), noting the AAP-6 edition used as reference. In the case of an entry not yet in AAP-6, state the NATO Agreed List.
- OTHER SOURCE/
AUTRE SOURCE : Any additional references may be included here, such as specialist terms and definitions, ISO etc.
- TC COMMENTS (date) : As required.
COMMENTAIRES DU TC (date):

PARTIE IPOLITIQUE ET PROCEDURES POUR LE PROGRAMME DE
NORMALISATION DE LA TERMINOLOGIE DE L'OTANINTRODUCTION1. GENERALITES

- a. Le programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN a été établi par le Groupe permanent de l'OTAN en février 1954. Ce programme :
- (1) attribue la responsabilité de la coordination de la terminologie militaire de l'OTAN au Bureau Militaire de Standardisation (BMS).
 - (2) précise les étapes préliminaires du traitement de la terminologie.
 - (3) fournit des directives générales.
- b. Ces directives sont périodiquement corrigées et mises à jour pour tenir compte de la participation de tous les pays de l'OTAN. En 1970, le Bureau AIR du BMS a promulgué le STANAG 3680 "Glossaire OTAN de termes et définitions à usage militaire" (AAP-6), afin d'aider les Bureaux d'armée, Groupes de travail et Commissions d'experts à aborder la terminologie dans leurs domaines de compétence.
- c. Le but du STANAG 3680, tel que décrit dans la 4ème Edition (Annexe A), est d'enregistrer l'accord relatif à l'emploi de l'AAP-6 par les pays.
- d. Les modalités de l'accord stipulent que "les nations participantes sont convenues d'utiliser l'AAP-6, y compris ses corrections ultérieures, comme principal glossaire OTAN de termes d'importance militaire et leurs définitions".

2. DIRECTIVES

Les directives qui régissent le programme de normalisation de l'OTAN sont contenues dans les documents suivants :

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| a. | MC 20/8 | Directives du Comité Militaire relatives à la normalisation. |
| b. | STANAG 3680 (Edition 4) | Accord de normalisation relatif à l'emploi de l'AAP-6 par les pays. |
| c. | Politique et procédures | Incluses dans l'AAP-6, Partie 1. |
| d. | Instructions administratives du BMS (MASAI) (mai 1998) | le Chapitre 1 délimite les responsabilités du Coordonnateur de terminologie (CT) et des bureaux d'armées en ce qui concerne le programme de normalisation de la terminologie. |

3. DEFINITIONS

Les définitions ci-après sont utilisées dans le cadre du programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN :

- a. PROPOSITION (PL)
Recommandation officielle formulée par une source habilitée à proposer une modification à l'AAP-6 par ajout, changement ou suppression d'entrées.
- b. CONFERENCE DE TERMINOLOGIE DE L'OTAN
Un organe exécutif, siégeant en continu, réunissant tous les pays de l'OTAN et auquel participent les Grands Commandements de l'OTAN (GCO) à titre de conseillers officiels.
- c. PAYS ANGLOPHONES DE L'OTAN (ESN)
Le Canada, le Royaume-Uni et les Etats-Unis.
- d. PAYS FRANCOPHONES DE L'OTAN (FSN)
La Belgique, le Canada et la France.
- e. EQUIPE ESN/FSN
Groupe des pays anglophones et francophones de l'OTAN.
- f. CONFERENCE DE TERMINOLOGIE DE L'OTAN EN SEANCE PLENIERE
Réunion annuelle de tous les pays de l'OTAN auquel participent les Grands Commandements de l'OTAN (GCO) à titre de conseillers officiels.
- g. AGREEE FSN
Expression indiquant qu'une décision finale concernant une proposition de terminologie a été prise à l'unanimité des FSN.
- h. AGREEE ESN
Expression indiquant qu'une décision finale concernant une proposition de terminologie a été prise à l'unanimité des ESN.
- i. AGREEE ESN/FSN
Expression indiquant qu'une décision finale concernant une proposition de terminologie a été prise à l'unanimité des ESN et des FSN.
- j. AGREEE OTAN
Expression indiquant qu'une décision finale concernant une proposition de terminologie pour l'ajout, le changement ou la suppression d'une entrée, a été prise par tous les pays de l'OTAN.
- k. LISTE AGREEE
Liste des propositions de terminologie qui ont été adoptées. Les "listes agréées" sont publiées à chaque étape du processus d'accord (par exemple ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN et OTAN) et sont numérotées.
- l. LISTE OTAN DE PROPOSITIONS REJETEES/RETIREES
Liste des propositions de terminologie qui ont été rejetées à l'une des réunions ou retirées par l'auteur de la proposition.
- m. LISTE DES TERMES A L'ETUDE
Liste des propositions de terminologie en cours d'examen par un pays, une assemblée, un groupe de travail ou un organisme de l'OTAN; on y retrouve aussi les propositions renvoyées pour étude.
- n. COMPTE RENDU DE DECISIONS

Document officiel consignant les décisions prises aux réunions de terminologie.

- o. DELAI DE REPONSE
Date à laquelle une réponse officielle doit être envoyée au CT.
- p. PROCEDURE D'ACCORD TACITE
Accord tenu pour acquis après expiration d'un délai donné.

SECTION I**POLITIQUE****1. BUT**

- a. Le programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN a pour but de faciliter la compréhension mutuelle au sein de l'OTAN par :
- (1) la coordination de l'évolution de la terminologie de l'OTAN par l'adoption de termes ou la correction de termes existants et la publication de nouveaux termes, pour veiller à l'uniformité des termes utilisés dans toute la structure de l'OTAN.
 - (2) la publication dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN d'un glossaire intitulé "Glossaire OTAN de termes et définitions (AAP-6)" comprenant :
 - (a) un glossaire de termes et définitions normalisés d'importance militaire;
 - (b) un répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.
 - (3) la publication, à titre de supplément à l'AAP-6, d'un répertoire des termes techniques utilisés dans les documents de l'OTAN.
 - (4) la mise à jour régulière de l'AAP-6 et de son supplément qui sont une Publication interalliée OTAN.

2. CRITERES

- a. Les termes figurant dans la partie "glossaire" de l'AAP-6 doivent être d'application militaire générale dans l'OTAN. Les termes techniques d'application restreinte ou les termes définis de façon satisfaisante en anglais dans le "Concise Oxford Dictionary" (COD) et dans "Le Petit Robert" ne sont pas inclus dans le Glossaire. Les documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions sont indiqués dans la partie "Répertoire" (partie IV). Les termes techniques provenant de documents agréés OTAN sont également répertoriés dans la Partie V de l'AAP-6.
- b. Les termes et définitions doivent, dans la mesure du possible, être directement extraits des glossaires internationaux, des dictionnaires spécialisés et des encyclopédies. Les définitions internationales sont identifiées au moyen du numéro de publication et de la date. C'est ainsi qu'une définition empruntée à l'ISO peut être identifiée par (ISO 2382-87), ISO 2382 étant la référence et 87 la date de publication. Il convient également d'adresser une demande à l'organisation concernée pour utiliser ses définitions. Les Principes de la standardisation OTAN (C-M(82)26, paragraphe 21) stipulent qu'il convient d'adopter sans modification les normes approuvées par les organismes de standardisation internationale.
- c. Seuls les termes et définitions approuvés par tous les pays, en français et en anglais, sont considérés comme dûment agréés OTAN.
- d. Les termes et définitions doivent être OTAN SANS CLASSIFICATION.

3. AUTEURS DES PROPOSITIONS DE TERMINOLOGIE

- a. Les termes et définitions peuvent être proposés par :

- (1) les pays, comités, grands commandements, agences ou états-majors de l'OTAN.
- (2) des organismes subordonnés à des commandements de l'OTAN, mais, dans ce cas, les propositions doivent être coordonnées par le Grand commandement de l'OTAN compétent.
- (3) les Bureaux d'armée du BMS.

4. PRINCIPES GENERAUX

Une proposition de normalisation de la terminologie est, à la demande du coordonnateur de terminologie (CT), soumise en premier lieu à l'examen des pays anglophones (ESN) ou des pays francophones (FSN), selon la langue, l'anglais ou le français, dans laquelle elle est formulée. Après accord de l'un des groupes linguistiques, elle est soumise à l'accord de l'autre. Lorsqu'elle est approuvée à la fois par les ESN et les FSN, elle est soumise à l'ensemble des pays en vue de son adoption dans le cadre d'une liste agréée ESN/FSN. La proposition n'est considérée comme AGREEE OTAN que lorsqu'elle reçoit l'approbation unanime de tous les pays de l'OTAN. Une liste agréée OTAN est alors publiée, autorisant le coordonnateur de terminologie à modifier l'AAP-6 en conséquence.

5. SOUSSION D'UNE PROPOSITION

Les propositions de terminologie doivent être soumises en anglais ou en français selon le modèle prescrit à l'Annexe A de la Partie I. Comme le stipule l'AAP-6, le coordonnateur de terminologie est habilité à apporter les corrections d'ordre rédactionnel requises et à assurer l'harmonisation des textes anglais et français.

6. COORDINATION

Le coordonnateur de terminologie est responsable de la coordination générale des propositions de terminologie. Il informe l'auteur d'une proposition de l'évolution de cette dernière à chaque stade d'approbation ou chaque fois que la demande est faite par un pays ou un GCO.

7. LIMITE DE TEMPS SUR LA DISCUSSION D'UNE PROPOSITION

Toute proposition datant de plus de trois ans et pour laquelle aucun accord n'est en vue est soumise à l'examen de la conférence de terminologie en séance plénière. La conférence en séance plénière peut alors soit prononcer son rejet, soit prolonger son étude d'une durée donnée. Si la proposition n'est pas agréée après la période supplémentaire donnée, elle est automatiquement rejetée et placée sur une liste de propositions rejetées/retirées.

SECTION II**PROCEDURE DETAILLEE D'ETUDE
D'UNE PROPOSITION DE TERMINOLOGIE OTAN****Généralités**

1. Les propositions de terminologie sont d'abord traitées dans une seule des deux langues des groupes linguistiques concernés, soit les ESN, soit les FSN. Si la proposition telle que soumise initialement ou après modification est adoptée dans la première langue d'étude, elle est soumise pour étude au deuxième groupe linguistique. Si une version équivalente de la proposition est également adoptée dans l'autre langue, la proposition ESN/FSN ainsi obtenue est alors examinée par les autres pays de l'OTAN. Une fois acceptée par tous les pays, la proposition de terminologie est déclarée agréée OTAN. Cette décision se traduit alors par une modification de l'AAP-6.
2. Les GCO jouent un rôle important pendant tout le processus d'étude en tant que conseillers officiels, conformément au document MC 20/8 (Politique du Comité Militaire en matière de normalisation).
3. Normalement, les propositions sont d'abord étudiées dans la langue dans laquelle elles ont été soumises initialement. Lorsqu'une proposition est bilingue, c'est le CT qui décide dans laquelle des deux langues elle sera étudiée en premier lieu. Le CT étudie la proposition telle qu'elle a été initialement soumise, mis à part les corrections d'ordre rédactionnel qu'il justifie dans ses commentaires. S'il souhaite formuler une observation au sujet de la proposition soumise, il peut le faire dans un paragraphe distinct.
4. A tout moment au cours de la procédure d'étude, le coordonnateur peut :
 - a. prendre conseil auprès de n'importe quel organisme OTAN, par exemple un groupe de travail (GT);
 - b. Soumettre la proposition à l'avis d'un pays auquel il demande de proposer une solution à un problème particulier. En principe, cette mesure est prise en accord avec le pays concernée;
 - c. renvoyer la proposition à un stade antérieur de la procédure d'étude lorsqu'il est nécessaire de reconsidérer les décisions prises ou d'en compléter la justification;
 - d. inscrire la proposition de terminologie à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion de terminologie appropriée (ESN, FSN, Equipe ESN/FSN, Plénière OTAN) afin de résoudre les problèmes.
5. Lorsqu'une proposition de terminologie a été déclarée "rejetée", le débat sur son contenu ne peut être rouvert que par la soumission d'une nouvelle proposition dûment justifiée.
6. Le Coordonnateur de terminologie fixe un délai de réponse, habituellement de 90 jours à compter de la date d'expédition, pour toute correspondance impliquant une prise de décision. Des réponses formulées conformément au paragraphe 9 ci-après, sont exigées. La procédure d'accord tacite s'applique à l'examen des listes agréées ESN/FSN et aux comptes rendus de décisions des réunions de la Conférence de l'OTAN en séance plénière.
7. Les procédures décrites ci-dessous concernent une proposition de terminologie étudiée d'abord en français par les FSN. Les procédures d'étude en anglais d'abord peuvent être déduites en inversant le processus et les intervenants. De même, les procédures d'étude dans une seule langue peuvent être déduites par élimination des étapes inutiles.

ETUDE EFFECTUEE PAR LES FSN

8. Le Coordonnateur de terminologie transmet simultanément, en vue de son examen en français, la proposition de terminologie :
 - a. aux FSN, pour décision;
 - b. aux GCO, pour avis et observations;
 - c. aux ESN, pour observations si jugées essentielles.
9. Après avoir reçu la proposition de terminologie, les destinataires entreprennent leur étude interne, puis procèdent comme suit :
 - a. chaque pays FSN communique sa décision au Coordonnateur de terminologie (avec copie pour information aux autres pays FSN et aux GCO) sous l'une des formes suivantes :
 - (1) la proposition de terminologie est approuvée telle quelle,
 - (2) la proposition est rejetée (avec justification), ou
 - (3) une modification de la proposition est formulée (avec justification);
 - b. chaque GCO adresse ses conseils ou ses observations au Coordonnateur de terminologie et en informe les autres GCO et pays FSN. Lorsque la proposition initiale est en anglais, il est entendu que chaque GCO adresse ses conseils ou ses observations au Coordonnateur en informant les autres GCO et les ESN.
 - c. Chaque pays ESN transmet ses observations au Coordonnateur de terminologie uniquement s'il le juge indispensable.
10. Le coordonnateur met alors à jour la proposition de terminologie afin qu'elle tienne compte des décisions formulées par les FSN et des observations envoyées par les GCO (et, le cas échéant, par les ESN).
11. Le coordonnateur procède alors comme suit :

- a. si la proposition de terminologie a été rejetée par un ou plusieurs pays et qu'un compromis par correspondance est peu probable, elle est inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la réunion suivante des FSN pour y être discutée. Si l'on ne parvient pas à résoudre le problème, la proposition est rejetée et placée sur une liste de propositions rejetées;
- b. si la proposition de terminologie a été acceptée par tous les FSN, elle est déclarée agréée FSN, traduite au besoin par le BMS, publiée sur une liste agréée FSN et communiquée aux ESN et aux GCO, qui formulent leurs observations dans un délai de 90 jours;
- c. si une ou plusieurs FSN ont proposé des modifications à la proposition, la proposition de terminologie révisée est soumise à une nouvelle étude en français ou elle est inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion FSN pour discussion et décision. Les étapes 8, 9 et 10 sont répétées autant de fois qu'il le faut jusqu'à ce que la proposition de terminologie soit agréée ou rejetée par les pays.

ETUDE EFFECTUEE PAR LES ESN

12. Dès qu'une proposition a été déclarée "agréée FSN", le coordonnateur de terminologie lance le processus d'étude en langue anglaise. La procédure décrite aux paragraphes 6 à 10 est suivie comme il convient, mais en s'appliquant au texte de langue anglaise. En principe, les observations des GCO portent sur l'équivalence entre l'anglais et le français et non pas sur la substance même de la proposition. Si les ESN remettent en question l'exactitude de la définition agréée FSN, la proposition de terminologie est renvoyée avec justification au stade voulu de l'étude FSN. Les autres pays sont tenus informés tout au long du processus, mais ne sont pas censés formuler des observations à moins qu'ils ne le jugent indispensable. L'étude des ESN continue jusqu'à ce que :
 - a. la proposition de terminologie soit rejetée par un ou plusieurs pays ESN, auquel cas elle est inscrite (pour examen) à l'ordre du jour de la réunion des ESN. Si le problème ne peut être résolu, la proposition est rejetée et portée sur une liste de propositions rejetées, ou encore, elle est inscrite (pour examen) à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion de l'Equipe ESN/FSN.
 - b. les ESN parviennent à s'entendre unanimement sur une version équivalente du terme et de la définition adoptés par les FSN.

ETUDE EFFECTUEE UNIQUEMENT EN FRANCAIS

13. Lorsqu'une proposition ne concerne ni le terme ni la définition en anglais, on suit les étapes 8 à 11 et 14 à 18. Le Coordonnateur de terminologie doit signaler sur la proposition que l'autre langue n'est pas concernée.

ETUDE EFFECTUEE PAR L'OTAN

14. Après adoption de la proposition de terminologie par les ESN et par les FSN, le coordonnateur vérifie que les deux versions correspondent et sont harmonisées. Un exemplaire à jour est alors communiqué à tous les pays de l'OTAN sous la forme d'une liste agréée ESN/FSN (avec copie pour information aux GCO) dans le cadre d'une procédure d'accord tacite assortie d'un délai de réponse de 90 jours.
15. Les destinataires de la proposition effectuent leur étude interne comme il convient puis procèdent comme suit :
 - a. Chaque pays communique sa décision au Coordonnateur de terminologie en optant pour l'une des solutions suivantes :

- (1) acceptation de la proposition de terminologie agréée ESN/FSN telle qu'elle est (cette réponse peut être donnée en laissant simplement passer la date d'accord tacite) ; ou
 - (2) rejet de la proposition de terminologie (dûment justifié); ou
 - (3) proposition d'une modification de l'une des deux versions, ou des deux à la fois, dûment justifiée.
 - b. Les GCO ne transmettent leurs observations que s'ils le jugent absolument nécessaire (compte tenu de l'importance de leur participation aux stades antérieurs, ce cas sera normalement rare).
16. Le Coordonnateur de terminologie met à jour la proposition de terminologie en y introduisant les décisions et les observations reçues.
17. Le coordonnateur poursuit alors son action en optant pour l'une des mesures suivantes :
- a. Si la proposition de terminologie a été rejetée par un ou plusieurs pays et qu'un compromis par correspondance est peu probable, elle est inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la réunion de l'Equipe ESN/FSN et de la Conférence de l'OTAN en séance plénière. Si le problème ne peut être résolu, elle est rejetée et placée sur une liste de propositions rejetées. Si l'on parvient à un accord lors de la Conférence de l'OTAN en séance plénière, la décision prise est enregistrée dans le compte rendu de décisions et la proposition devient "agréée OTAN" par application de la procédure d'accord tacite à l'issue d'un délai de 90 jours.
 - b. Si tous les pays ont accepté la proposition de terminologie, celle-ci est déclarée "agréée OTAN" par le Coordonnateur de terminologie et une liste agréée OTAN est alors publiée.
 - c. Si un ou plusieurs pays ont proposé des corrections à la proposition de terminologie, celle-ci révisée, est à nouveau soumise à l'examen en anglais, en français ou dans les deux langues, jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit agréée OTAN ou rejetée, ou inscrite (pour discussion et décision) à l'ordre du jour des réunions de l'Equipe ESN/FSN et de la Conférence de terminologie de l'OTAN en séance plénière.
18. Lorsqu'une proposition de terminologie a été déclarée "agréée OTAN", le Coordonnateur de terminologie fait en sorte que l'AAP-6 soit modifié en conséquence.
19. Le CT maintiendra à jour dans sa base de données une version modifiée de la présente édition de l'AAP-6. Y seront inclus périodiquement tous les nouveaux termes et définitions agréés OTAN. Cette version modifiée numérotée de la présente édition de l'AAP-6 sera disponible à tous les pays, pour leur utilisation immédiate en attendant la prochaine réédition de l'AAP-6 (par la transmission électronique ou l'échange de disquettes). Tous les pays seront avisés de toute mise à jour de la version modifiée.

SECTION III**CONVENTIONS ET INSTRUCTIONS**1. Généralités

Le but de cette section est de regrouper les conventions françaises employées lors de la préparation de termes et définitions pour l'AAP-6, Partie III. Les conventions anglaises figurent à la même section de la version anglaise du document. Les propositions doivent être conformes aux règles grammaticales et syntaxiques de la langue dans laquelle elles sont rédigées.

2. SOURCES DE REFERENCE

a. Dictionnaires

(BMS(79) 64/TCPOL 31 de janvier 1979)

(1) Au sein de l'OTAN, l'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie française est le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (Edition en vigueur).

(2) L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie anglaise à l'OTAN est le "Concise Oxford Dictionary" (COD).

b. Autres références

Lorsque le Petit Robert ne suffit pas, d'autres références peuvent être employées.

3. INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVES A LA PREPARATION DES PROPOSITIONS DE TERMINOLOGIE

La recherche et la documentation dont a fait l'objet la préparation d'une proposition de terminologie augmentent les chances de cette dernière d'être approuvée. De plus, cela facilite et, par conséquent, accélère le processus d'approbation pour les personnes qui en sont chargées. Les suggestions qui suivent aideront les auteurs de propositions de terminologie à mieux élaborer celles-ci :

- a. vérifier avec le Coordonnateur de terminologie que le sujet n'est pas déjà en cours d'étude dans le cadre d'une autre proposition;
- b. vérifier que l'adoption de la proposition n'introduira pas de doubles emplois, de contradictions ni d'autres anomalies par rapport aux termes de la même famille déjà définis dans l'AAP-6. La proposition doit indiquer aussi l'incidence que son adoption pourrait avoir sur les entrées déjà existantes de l'AAP-6;
- c. consulter les documents de l'OTAN faisant autorité en la matière (ATP et STANAG par exemple) afin de s'assurer que la définition proposée leur est conforme;
- d. si possible, s'assurer que la proposition n'est pas en contradiction avec les termes et définitions adoptés et publiés par des organismes internationaux. Lorsqu'une telle contradiction est inévitable, les raisons doivent en être précisées;
- e. s'assurer que les définitions proposées sont écrites d'une façon aussi claire et concise que possible;

- f. lors de la rédaction de la définition d'un terme, adopter sa définition technique si celle-ci existe déjà, à moins qu'elle ne soit mal construite, de grammaire douteuse ou encore qu'elle contienne trop de détails techniques. Vérifier la liste des termes spécialisés agréés qui figure à la Partie V de l'AAP-6;
- g. employer les termes anglais et français de l'AAP-6 pour élaborer une définition, lorsque cela est nécessaire, ou lors de la traduction dans l'autre langue;
- h. justifier clairement la proposition d'introduction du terme dans l'AAP-6 et fournir les références à l'appui de cette proposition;
- i. s'assurer que la proposition est approuvée par toutes les armées (Terre, Air, Mer) et par tous les autres organismes de la défense intéressés, dans le cas d'une proposition nationale, ou exprime une position commune à l'ensemble de l'état-major, de l'organisme ou du commandement OTAN soumettant la proposition;
- j. proposer les termes au singulier, à moins qu'ils ne soient normalement utilisés au pluriel, afin qu'ils figurent dans le glossaire dans l'ordre alphabétique correct, particulièrement lorsqu'ils comportent plusieurs mots;
- k. s'assurer que la définition :
 - (1) est suffisamment qualifiée lorsque le terme correspondant est ou peut être employé avec une définition différente (exprimant un concept différent);
 - (2) définit correctement le terme (c'est-à-dire que la définition doit préciser s'il s'agit d'un adjectif, d'un nom ou d'un verbe);
 - (3) fait référence à d'autres entrées de l'AAP-6, lorsque cela est nécessaire;
 - (4) ne contient ni abréviation ni sigle, à moins qu'ils ne soient employés comme termes dans le COD ou Le Petit Robert;
 - (5) ne constitue pas un énoncé officiel de doctrine ou de procédure bien qu'une définition reflète nécessairement la doctrine ou les procédures établies;
 - (6) ne contient pas d'exemple à moins que ceci soit considéré comme essentiel pour des raisons de clarté.

4. CONVENTIONS (français)

a. Renvois

- (1) *Voir* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer à un synonyme avec définition ou à l'élément approprié d'une famille de termes. Exemple : **position d'attaque** / attack position. *Voir zone de démarrage*.
- (2) *Voir aussi* - Employé après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes de la même famille. Exemple : **acquisition d'objectif** / target acquisition. *Voir aussi analyse d'objectifs*.
- (3) *Aussi appelé* - Employé après un terme avec définition pour signaler un ou plusieurs synonymes sans définition. Exemple : **zone de démarrage** / forming up place. *Aussi appelée "position d'attaque"*.

Ces renvois sont séparés par un point-virgule, classés dans l'ordre alphabétique de la langue source et écrits en italique.

b. Qualifiants

Les qualifiants ne doivent pas être utilisés dans un terme de l'AAP-6. Ils peuvent être employés au début de la définition. (MAS(TC)86-NATO/1 - 1983, 20 juillet 83).

Exemple d'un terme avec un qualifiant avant l'introduction de cette politique:

durée d'écoulement (circulation routière)/pass time (road)

Temps qui ...

Maintenant, le terme et la définition se lisent :

durée d'écoulement/pass time

En circulation routière, temps ...

c. Abréviations

Hormis les acronymes, les abréviations ne doivent pas être utilisées dans les termes et définitions de l'AAP-6. Exceptionnellement, et au cas par cas, des abréviations peuvent être employées si leur forme développée n'est pas usuelle.

d. Verbes

Les termes qui peuvent être définis soit comme noms, soit comme verbes, doivent être définis comme verbes.

Si le terme est un verbe pronominal, la forme pronominale doit être rajoutée entre parenthèses après le verbe, afin de conserver le classement alphabétique du terme.

e. Adjectifs et participes passés

Les termes qui peuvent être définis soit comme adjectifs ou participes passés, soit comme noms, sont définis comme noms.

f. Mots avec traits d'union

Le Petit Robert est le document de référence de la terminologie française, et les mots composés qui y figurent sont repris tels quels, en l'absence d'une règle grammaticale en fixant l'emploi. Les mots composés non répertoriés dans le Petit Robert sont des mots récents, spécialisés ou temporairement réunis. Dans tous les cas, on admet l'omission du trait d'union sauf lorsque sa présence évite une ambiguïté ou lorsqu'il doit être placé avant et après le "t" euphonique intercalé à la troisième personne du singulier entre une forme verbale et un pronom sujet postposé. Lorsque c'est le cas, on pourra utilement se référer aux volumes du nouveau dictionnaire de l'Académie française (volumes I à V et suivants, à mesure de leur parution).

g. Emploi des chiffres

Selon l'usage OTAN, les chiffres ne sont en général pas orthographiés dans les définitions.

h. Système de mesure

Les deux systèmes de mesure doivent être indiqués pour éviter toute confusion. Le système anglais doit figurer entre parenthèses.

i. Ponctuation

La ponctuation est marquée conformément aux règles de la langue française. On pourra utilement se référer dans ce domaine au "Bon Usage" de Maurice Grevisse, édition en vigueur.

Notamment :

. **Les guillemets** s'emploient, en langue française, comme suit :

- obligatoirement :

- . pour indiquer une expression, un tour ne faisant pas partie du langage régulier (néologismes, régionalismes, emprunts à une langue étrangère);
 - facultativement:
 - . pour indiquer une citation;
 - . pour mettre en évidence un élément d'une phrase;
 - . comme marque itérative (c'est-à-dire pour indiquer que certains des mots sont virtuellement répétés).
 - . **Les guillemets français** (<< >>) et les guillemets anglais (" ") peuvent être utilisés indifféremment. L'apostrophe et la minute (' ') peuvent être utilisées pour guillemeter une citation à l'intérieur d'une phrase elle-même guillemetée.
 - . **La barre oblique**, dans l'AAP-6, est utilisée exclusivement pour séparer le terme anglais du terme français.
 - . **Deux tirets** s'emploient pour isoler certains éléments d'une phrase et peuvent servir à mettre en valeur ce qu'ils isolent. Le second tiret est habituellement mis devant une ponctuation forte.
 - . **Les parenthèses** s'emploient pour intercaler dans un texte une indication accessoire ou la coexistence de deux formes, laissant le choix entre celles-ci. Les parenthèses ne doivent pas être utilisées pour transformer en qualificatif un complément du nom.
Ex : "Schéma d'assemblage (de cartes)" doit se lire "Schéma d'assemblage de cartes".
 - . **La virgule** est un signe de ponctuation faible, utilisé pour marquer une pause dans le discours sans changer d'idée. Elle précède les conjonctions de coordination, sauf la conjonction "et" lorsque celle-ci est utilisée dans son sens premier, c'est-à-dire comme marque de liaison exclusive (Pierre et Paul). La virgule peut précéder "et" lorsque les éléments coordonnés sont au nombre de trois au moins et que la conjonction "et" est utilisée devant plusieurs éléments.
 - . **Les points de suspension ...** sont une marque de ponctuation forte indiquant qu'une énumération n'est pas exhaustive. Cette marque équivaut à la locution latine "et caetera", en abrégé etc.
- j. Temps
Dans la mesure du possible, la définition d'un terme est donnée à l'indicatif présent, sauf nécessités de concordance des temps.
- k. Emploi des articles
Conformément aux règles de lexicographie de la langue française, aucune définition ne commence par un article, défini ou indéfini.
- l. Redites
Le terme ne doit pas être repris dans la définition, étant donné qu'un terme ne peut se définir par lui-même. Toutefois, l'emploi d'un composant générique du terme est autorisé, s'il a déjà été défini dans l'AAP-6 ou dans le Petit Robert. Par ailleurs, il y a lieu d'éviter, dans toute la mesure du possible, l'emploi répétitif d'un vocable dans la définition; par exemple "Ordre permanent - Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé".
- m. Et, ou

La locution conjonctive "et/ou" est à proscrire, son emploi étant inutile et déconseillé, car elle laisse au lecteur le soin de choisir lui-même entre deux propositions antinomiques. Elle peut, en effet, dans tous les cas, être remplacée par et, ou, soit ... soit, ni ... ni. Toutefois, afin d'éviter les confusions dues au sens à la fois inclusif et exclusif de la conjonction "ou", la construction "soit ... soit, ou les deux" est à utiliser dans la définition lorsque la coordination peut être à la fois inclusive et exclusive.

n. Emploi des majuscules

On emploie la majuscule :

- après un point
- au début d'un texte :
 - . lorsqu'une phrase est subdivisée en alinéas;
 - . au début d'une note ou d'un nota bene;
- au début d'un nom propre, d'un nom de lieu, d'un nom de personne désignant les habitants d'un pays, d'une ville ou d'une région; d'un nom de fonction officielle. Les points cardinaux ne prennent la majuscule que s'ils sont utilisés comme noms propres (la mer du Nord);
- au premier mot uniquement d'un syntagme désignant un titre (ouvrage, organisme, grade ...).

NOTE: La majuscule ne s'emploie après deux points que s'il s'agit d'une citation (avec ou sans guillemets); les points d'exclamation, d'interrogation, de suspension sont suivis d'une majuscule s'ils terminent une phrase, car ils équivalent à un point. Ils sont suivis d'une minuscule lorsqu'utilisés à l'intérieur d'une phrase.

o. Note, nota, nota bene

Pour indiquer une remarque supplémentaire sur le texte d'une définition, il est convenu de faire précéder celle-ci du mot "note".

p. Signes mathématiques

L'emploi des signes mathématiques (= au lieu de "égale" ; + au lieu de "plus") à la place d'une locution lexicale doit être évité .

SECTION IV**GLOSSAIRES TECHNIQUES****1. But**

Le but recherché est de disposer, dans un domaine particulier, d'un glossaire d'emploi facile dont le contenu est approuvé par la majorité des pays de l'OTAN, parmi lesquelles devront figurer au moins un pays anglophone (ESN) et un pays francophone (FSN).

2. Responsabilité

- a. Tout groupe ou comité de l'OTAN peut publier et tenir à jour un glossaire technique de termes et définitions en anglais et en français. Il ne pourra toutefois exister plus d'un glossaire technique OTAN par spécialité.
- b. Tout groupe ou comité de spécialistes désirant proposer un glossaire susceptible de devenir le "glossaire technique OTAN" couvrant son domaine soumet une proposition à cet effet au Coordonnateur de terminologie de l'OTAN par l'intermédiaire de la direction dont il relève. Sous réserve d'opposition, le Coordonnateur en fait figurer les références dans la 4ème partie et les termes dans la 5ème partie de l'AAP-6.

3. Contenu

- a. Des termes et définitions provenant de documents OTAN approuvés ou de glossaires internationaux peuvent être repris dans un glossaire technique.
- b. Les termes et définitions tirés d'un autre document doivent être reproduits fidèlement. La référence du document dont ils sont extraits doit figurer entre parenthèses à la fin de la définition, par exemple "(AAP-6)".
- c. Lorsque cela est jugé essentiel, on peut admettre plusieurs définitions pour un terme donné : une définition générale destinée à l'AAP-6 et une définition plus détaillée ou technique destinée au glossaire spécialisé.
- d. Lorsque la définition d'un terme repris dans l'AAP-6 est complétée ou précisée à des fins techniques, la définition doit être approuvée par le TC. La définition intégrale de l'AAP-6 doit être incluse dans le Glossaire de termes techniques avec sa référence entre parenthèses, c'est-à-dire (AAP-6), le tout suivi de la définition spécialisée laquelle doit être précédée d'un qualifiant tel que : "En opérations aéroportées ...".

4. Modifications

- a. Le groupe ou le comité de spécialistes s'occupant d'un glossaire technique peut y ajouter de nouveaux termes et définitions, modifier ceux qui s'y trouvent et supprimer ceux qu'il juge périmés. Ces corrections doivent faire l'objet d'une proposition soumise à l'approbation du groupe ou du comité en question.
- b. La procédure à suivre pour amender un glossaire technique se présente comme suit :
 - (1) Tout membre d'un groupe ou d'un comité de spécialistes peut soumettre par écrit une proposition de correction au secrétaire de cet organisme.

- (2) Le secrétaire du groupe ou comité adresse par écrit une proposition à l'ensemble des délégués nationaux et l'inscrit à l'ordre du jour de la réunion suivante.
- (3) La proposition est étudiée lors de la réunion du groupe ou comité et elle est considérée comme adoptée si elle reçoit l'approbation de la majorité des pays de l'OTAN, parmi lesquelles doivent figurer au moins un pays anglophone et un pays francophone.
- (4) Si le Président d'un groupe ou d'un comité de spécialistes constate qu'une proposition de terminologie ne peut obtenir l'approbation d'une majorité de pays de l'OTAN comprenant au moins un pays anglophone et un pays francophone, cette proposition doit être rejetée.

5. PUBLICATION

- a. Un glossaire technique peut être publié sous l'une des trois formes suivantes :
 - (1) STANAG ou partie d'un STANAG;
 - (2) Chapitre ou annexe d'une publication interalliée en vigueur;
 - (3) Glossaire interallié accompagné d'un court STANAG de notification.
- b. Les groupes ou comités de spécialistes se souviendront au moment de rédiger un glossaire technique que les STANAG font l'objet d'une diffusion limitée et comportent une clause contraignant les pays à en reproduire la teneur dans leurs documents de mise en application, avec référence au STANAG en question.
- c. Un supplément à l'AAP-6 (5ème partie) répertoriant la plupart des termes techniques figurant dans les documents agréés OTAN est disponible en quantité limitée.
- d. Lorsque l'on juge nécessaire d'avoir un glossaire interallié accompagné d'un STANAG, il convient de se reporter au modèle décrit dans le document "Mise au point, établissement et tenue à jour des accords de normalisation de l'OTAN (STANAG) et publications interalliées (AP) - (AAP-3)."

6. Coordination

- a. Un répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leur définition constitue la 4ème partie de l'AAP-6. Les sujets énumérés dans ce répertoire sont classés par ordre alphabétique. Dans la mesure du possible, les titres des sujets traités coïncident avec les noms des différents groupes ou comités de spécialistes qui élaborent ces glossaires.
- b. Les groupes ou comités de spécialistes responsables d'un glossaire doivent consulter la 4ème partie et le supplément (5ème partie) de l'AAP-6 avant de soumettre une proposition visant à ajouter un nouveau terme ou une nouvelle définition.
- c. Pour que les termes et définitions OTAN soient présentés de façon homogène, il convient de se conformer aux instructions énoncées aux paragraphes 3 et 4 de la Section III pour toute correction apportée à un glossaire technique.
- d. Il incombe au responsable d'un glossaire OTAN technique d'informer le
Coordonnateur de terminologie de l'OTAN de toute modification apportée
- e. afin que les 4ème et 5ème parties de l'AAP-6 puissent être modifiées en conséquence.

ANNEXE A LA PARTIE IPL _____

PROPOSITION (PL) N _____ - TITRE
PROPOSAL (PL) N _____ - TITLE

PROPOSER/
AUTEUR

: Indiquer le pays, l'agence ou tout autre organisme soumettant la proposition de terminologie (par exemple MDN Bonn, SACLANT, Bureau AIR du BMS).

SOURCE

: Indiquer le document dans lequel la proposition a été initialement faite.

PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION

- : (1) Nature de la proposition (par exemple : ajout d'un nouveau terme et de sa définition, modification d'un texte existant, suppression d'un texte existant).
- (2) Soumission de la proposition en anglais et en français si possible. Dans le cas contraire, traduction à proposer par le BMS.

JUSTIFICATION

- : (1) Indiquer les raisons pour lesquelles cette proposition est soumise, particulièrement lorsque la correction d'un terme existant est recommandée.
- (2) Soumission de la justification en anglais et en français si possible. Dans le cas contraire, traduction à proposer par le BMS.

AAP-6 ENTRY/
ENTREE AAP-6

: Indiquer le texte de l'entrée figurant aux parties 2 et 3 de l'AAP-6 (s'il ne s'agit pas d'une nouvelle entrée) et devant être modifiée ou supprimée en précisant l'édition de l'AAP-6 concernée. Dans le cas d'une entrée non incluse dans l'AAP-6, préciser la Liste OTAN Agréée.

OTHER SOURCE/
AUTRE SOURCE

: Indiquer toute référence supplémentaire utile telle que termes et définitions techniques, ISO, etc.

TC COMMENTS (date)/COMMENTAIRES DU CT (date): Selon les besoins.

A

abac scale / abaque de conversion

A nomogram for obtaining the conversion angle to apply when plotting great circle bearings on a Mercator projection. 1/7/73

abeam / par le travers

Bearing approximately 090 or 270 degrees relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle. 18/08/98

abeam replenishment / ravitaillement à couple

The transfer at sea of personnel and/or supplies by rigs between two or more ships proceeding side by side. 1/7/80

abort / avorter

1. To terminate a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point after the beginning of the mission and prior to its completion.
2. To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch. 1/5/73

abrasion / rayure

In photography, a scratch or mark produced mechanically on an emulsion surface or film base. 1/1/73

absolute filter / filtre absolu

A filter capable of cutting off 100 % by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/1/80

absolute height / hauteur absolue

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying. *See also altitude.* 1/7/94

absorbed dose / dose absorbée

The amount of energy imparted by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material. The unit is the rad. 1/2/73

acceleration error / erreur d'accélération

An error caused by the deflection of the vertical reference due to any change in acceleration of the aircraft. 1/2/73

acceptable product / produit de substitution

One which may be used in place of another for extended periods without technical advice. *See also emergency substitute; standardized product.* 1/2/73

acceptance trial / essai à la réception - essai de recette

A trial carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance

and characteristics have been met. 1/2/73

access procedure / procédure d'accès

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 9/1/96

accuracy of fire / justesse de tir

The precision of fire expressed by the closeness of a grouping of shots at and around the centre of the target. 1/10/84

acknowledgement / aperçu

A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood. 1/1/74

acknowledgement signal / signal d'accusé de réception

A signal sent to indicate that a message has been received properly. 9/5/2000

acclinic line / équateur magnétique - ligne acclinique

See magnetic equator. 1/2/73

acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique

A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target. *See also mine.* 2/5/95

acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique

Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. 1/11/86

acoustic mine / mine acoustique

A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

acoustic minehunting / chasse aux mines acoustique

The use of a sonar to detect mines or mine-like objects which may be on or protruding from the sea bed, or buried. 1/11/75

acoustic warfare / guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, the use of acoustic energy to provoke, exploit, restrict or prevent hostile use of the acoustic spectrum and the implementation of any measures taken to restrict its use to friendly forces. *See also acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 13/12/99

acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures / contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, those actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the acoustic spectrum by countering hostile acoustic warfare measures. Acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures involve anti-acoustic warfare support measures and anti-acoustic warfare countermeasures, and may not involve underwater acoustic emissions. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 13/12/99

acoustic warfare countermeasures / contre-mesures de guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, actions taken to prevent or reduce the use of the acoustic spectrum by hostile forces. Acoustic warfare countermeasures involve intentional underwater acoustic emissions for deception and jamming. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 13/12/99

acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record and analyze radiated acoustic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiation. The use of acoustic warfare support measures involves no intentional underwater acoustic emission and is generally not detectable by hostile forces. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures* 13/12/99

action information centre / centre d'information de combat

See combat information centre. 1/3/73

activate / activer

In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function in its assigned capacity. 13/12/99

activation detector / détecteur de neutrons par activation

A device used to determine neutron flux or density by virtue of the radioactivity induced in it as a result of neutron capture. 1/2/73

active / actif(ve)

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit energy capable of being detected. 1/11/75

active air defence / défense aérienne active

Direct defensive action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defence weapons, weapons not used primarily in an air defence role and electronic warfare. *See also air defence.* 1/11/86

active electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique actives

Detectable measures, such as altering transmitter parameters as necessary, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

active homing guidance / guidage actif

A system of homing guidance wherein both the source for illuminating the target, and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target, are carried within the missile. *See also homing guidance.* 1/2/73

active material / matière fissile

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction. 1/2/73

active mine / mine à dispositif actif

A mine actuated by the reflection from a target of a signal emitted by the mine. *See also passive mine.* 1/11/94

active public information policy / attitude active en matière d'information publique

A policy which dictates that attempts will be made to stimulate media/public interest about an issue or activity for the purpose of informing the public. Interest may be stimulated by press advisories, news releases, personal contacts, press conferences or other forms of public presentation. *See also passive public information policy.* 1/11/90

actual ground zero / point zéro réel

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of an actual nuclear detonation. *See also desired ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

actuate / déclencher

To operate a firing mechanism by an influence or a series of influences in such a way that all the requirements of the mechanism for firing or for

registering a target count are met. 9/1/96

actuator / servocommande

A mechanism that furnishes the force required to displace a control surface or other control element. 1/1/80

acute radiation dose / dose d'irradiation aiguë

Total ionising radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/3/79

ad hoc movement / mouvement improvisé

A movement which may occur at any time, for which necessary or appropriate planning data is not yet available. This movement will be partially or fully planned as soon as the required information has been provided. *See also fully planned movement; partially planned movement.* 1/11/90

add / plus loin

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that an increase in range along a spotting line is desired. 1/9/74

adjust fire / 1. prêt à régler; 2. réglage

In artillery and naval fire support:
1. A method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.
2. An order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire. 1/9/74

adjustment of fire / ajustage observé de tir - réglage observé de tir

Process used in artillery and naval fire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire. *See also spot.* 1/2/73

administration / 1. administration et logistique; 2. administration

1. The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy; primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management.
2. The internal management of units. 1/11/91

administrative chain of command / voie administrative

The normal chain of command for administration. *See also chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/6/84

administrative control / contrôle administratif

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. *See also command; control; full command; operational command; operational control.* 1/4/71

administrative escort / escorteur administratif

A warship or merchant ship under naval control, carrying a convoy commodore and his staff, serving as a platform for simultaneous communication with an operational control authority and a coastal convoy. 1/10/78

administrative loading / chargement administratif

A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troops and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used. *Also called "commercial loading".* 1/2/73

administrative movement / mouvement administratif

A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated. 1/2/73

administrative order / ordre administratif

An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details. 1/2/73

administrative plan / plan administratif et logistique

A plan, normally relating to and complementing the operation plan or order, which provides information and instructions covering the logistic and administrative support of the operation. 1/9/81

advance force / force d'avant-garde

A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support. 1/6/81

advance to contact / marche à l'ennemi

An offensive operation designed to gain or re-establish contact with the enemy. *See also approach march.* 1/10/78

advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé

An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area. *See also aerodrome.* 20/11/96

advanced base / base avancée

A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations. 1/3/81

advanced fleet anchorage / mouillage avancé de flotte

A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units and auxiliaries located in or near a theatre of operations. *See also emergency anchorage.* 1/2/73

advanced guard / avant-garde

The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to insure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions:

- a. To find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system.
- b. To prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition.
- c. To clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body. *See also main guard.* 1/2/73

advisory area / région à service consultatif

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available. 1/2/73

advisory control / contrôle consultatif

A mode of control under which the aircraft commander selects his own speed, altitude and heading, and has freedom of action to accomplish the assigned task. The aircraft control unit will inform the aircraft of the current tactical picture and provide adequate warnings of hazards affecting aircraft safety. 1/11/75

aerial picket / avion piquet-radar

See air picket. 1/8/76

aerial reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne

See air reconnaissance 1/3/81

aerodrome / aérodrome

An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft. *See also advanced aerodrome; air strip; alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; landing area; landing site;*

main aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome. Also called "airfield". 20/11/96

aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome

The range of activities required to restore the operational capability of an aerodrome after non-nuclear attack, including:

- a. Reconnaissance to assess the damage and essential recuperative work.
- b. Explosive ordnance disposal.
- c. Restoration of minimum operating surfaces, including aircraft manoeuvring areas and access tracks.
- d. Restoration of services and facilities essential for the conduct of air operations. *Commonly called "ADR".* 3/8/98

aerodrome traffic / circulation d'aérodrome

1. All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome
2. All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome. 1/2/73

aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path. *See also ballistic missile; guided missile.* 1/11/94

aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne

The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation control centre / centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes

The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command movement control centre and coordinates overall medical requirements with airlift capability. It also assigns medical missions to the appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system and monitors patient movement activities. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/ establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation operations officer / officier responsable des

opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an aeromedical evacuation control centre, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movements. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

A system which provides:

- a. control of patient movement by air transport;
- b. specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care;
- c. facilities on, or in the vicinity of, air strips and air bases, for the limited medical care of intransit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system;
- d. communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements. 1/2/73

aeromedical staging unit / hôpital de transit "air"

A medical unit operating transient patient beds located on or in the vicinity of an emplaning or deplaning air base or air strip that provides reception, administration, processing, ground transportation, feeding and limited medical care for patients entering or leaving an aeromedical evacuation system. 1/2/73

aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique

A chart specifically designed to meet air navigation requirements. *See also aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map.* 1/11/91

aeronautical information overprint / surimpression d'informations aéronautiques

Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation. 1/2/73

aeronautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route aéronautique

A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map.* 1/10/84

aeronautical topographic chart / carte topographique aéronautique

A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; map.* 1/2/73

aeropause / aéropause

Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist. 1/2/73

afloat support / soutien logistique à la mer

A form of logistic support outside the confines of a harbour in which fuel, ammunition and supplies are provided for operating forces either underway or at anchor. 1/12/74

after-flight inspection / vérification après le vol

General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft. *Also called "post flight inspection".* 1/2/73

afterburning / postcombustion

1. The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.
2. The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine). 1/2/73

age of moon / âge de la lune

The elapsed time, usually expressed in days, since the last new moon. 1/2/73

agency / organisme de renseignement

In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information. *See also agent; intelligence cycle; source. Also called "collection agency".* 1/9/81

agent / agent

In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report information. *See also agency; source.* 1/9/81

agonic line / ligne agonale

A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified year date. 1/2/74

agreed point / repère convenu

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment. 1/2/73

air / fusant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst or group of bursts occurred before impact. 1/8/74

air cargo / cargaison aérienne

Stores, equipment or vehicles, which do not form part of the aircraft, and are either part or all of its payload. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique

A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography. *Also called "mapping camera".* 1/5/73

air cartographic photography / photographie aérienne cartographique - photographie topographique aérienne

The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting purposes. *Also called "air survey photography".* 1/2/73

air control / contrôle aérien

See air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control area; control zone; controlled airspace; interceptor controller; tactical air controller; tactical air control centre; terminal control area. 1/2/73

air controller / contrôleur aérien

An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area. *See also air control; tactical air controller.* 1/2/73

air corridor / corridor aérien

A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces. 1/2/73

air cushion vehicle / aéroglesseur

A vehicle capable of being operated so that its weight, including its payload, is wholly or significantly supported on a cushion of air generated continuously at higher than ambient pressure. *See also ground effect machine.* 9/1/96

air data computer / centrale aérodynamique

See central air data computer. 1/3/81

air defence / défense aérienne

All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. *See also active air defence; passive air defence.* 1/3/85

air defence action area / zone d'action de défense aérienne

An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/7/93

air defence area / zone de défense aérienne

A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided. 1/7/93

air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne

The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne

A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne

The principal information, communications and operations centre from which all aircraft, antiaircraft operations, air defence artillery, guided missiles and air warning functions of a specific area of air defence responsibility are supervised and coordinated. *See also combat information centre.* 9/7/97

air defence early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne

See early warning. 1/3/81

air defence ground environment / réseau de défense aérienne

The network of ground radar sites and command and control centres within a specific theatre of operations which are used for the tactical control of air defence operations. 1/1/83

air defence identification zone / zone d'identification de défense aérienne

Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/2/73

air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne - zone de tir contrôlé

A geographical area within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence operations and other types of operations. It may include one or more of the following:

- a. air defence action area;
- b. air defence area;
- c. air defence identification zone;
- d. firepower umbrella. *See also air defence action area; air defence identification zone.* 15/7/2000

air defence region / région de défense aérienne

A geographical subdivision of an air defence area. 1/12/74

air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne

A geographical subdivision of an air defence region. 1/2/73

air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne

The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence. 1/2/73

air draught / tirant d'air

The vertical distance between the waterline and the highest point of a ship's structure. *See also draught.* 15/7/2000

air evacuation / évacuation par air

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo. 1/2/73

air freighting / aérotransport de matériel

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air. 1/2/73

air interception / interception aérienne

An operation by which aircraft effect visual or electronic contact with other aircraft. *See also broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception; controlled interception.* 1/12/74

air interdiction / mission d'interdiction aérienne

Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. 1/2/73

air landed / posé

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or

while a helicopter is hovering. *See also air movement.* 1/12/74

air liaison officer / officier de liaison "air"

A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical air operation matters. *See also ground liaison officer.* 1/11/75

air logistic support operation / opération aérienne de soutien logistique

An air operation, excluding an airborne operation, conducted within a theatre of operations to distribute and/or recover personnel, equipment and supplies. 15/7/2000

air mission / mission aérienne

See mission part 2. 1/2/73

air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel. *See also airdrop; air landed; air trooping; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.* 1/11/94

air movement officer / régulateur

An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections. 1/2/73

air movement table / tableau d'enlèvement

A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order:

- a. indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted;
- b. designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial;
- c. specifies the departure area, time of loading and take-off. 1/2/73

air movement traffic section / section trafic des mouvements aériens

A section located on those aerodromes which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail and materiel. 1/2/73

air observation post / observatoire aérien

See observation post. 1/2/73

air observer / observateur aérien

An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information. 1/2/73

air photographic reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne photographique

The obtaining of information by air photography, divided into three types:

- a. Strategic photographic reconnaissance.
- b. Tactical photographic reconnaissance.
- c. Survey/cartographic photography - air photography taken for survey/cartographical purposes and to survey/cartographic standards of accuracy. It may be strategic or tactical. 1/2/73

air picket / avion piquet-radar

An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts. *Also called "aerial picket". See also airborne early warning and control.* 1/8/76

air plot / 1.2. graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air - 3. plot air

1. A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.
2. A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.
3. Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship. 1/2/73

air policing / police aérienne

The use of interceptor aircraft, in peacetime, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of a specified airspace. 1/12/74

air portable / aérotransportable - transportable par air

Denotes materiel which is suitable for transport by an aircraft loaded internally or externally, with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling within the capabilities of user units. This term must be qualified to show the extent of air portability. *See also load.* 1/2/73

air position / position air

The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect. *Also called "no-wind position".* 1/2/73

air priorities committee / comité de priorités aériennes

A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo. *See also air transport allocations board.* 1/2/73

**air raid reporting control ship /
bâtiment contrôleur des
renseignements de raids aériens**

A ship to which the air defence ship has delegated the duties of controlling air warning radar and air raid reporting. 1/2/73

**air reconnaissance / reconnaissance
aérienne**

The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors. *See also reconnaissance. Also called "aerial reconnaissance".* 1/3/81

air route / route aérienne

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. 1/2/73

**air staging unit / service d'escale
aérienne**

A unit situated at an aerodrome and concerned with reception, handling, servicing and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo. 1/12/93

air station / point de prise de vue

In photogrammetry, the point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure. *Also called "exposure station".* 1/9/74

air strip / bande d'atterrissage

An unimproved surface which has been adapted for take-off or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities. *See also aerodrome.* 1/2/73

air superiority / supériorité aérienne

That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. 1/2/73

air supply / ravitaillement par air

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing. 1/2/73

air support / appui aérien

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea. *See also call mission; close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support.* 1/2/73

**air support operations centre / centre
d'opérations d'appui aérien**

An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support. *See also tactical air control centre.* 1/1/83

air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference. 1/2/73

air surface zone / zone air-surface

A restricted area established for the purpose of preventing friendly surface vessels and aircraft from being fired upon by friendly forces and for permitting antisubmarine operations, unrestricted by the operation of friendly submarines. *See also restricted area.* 25/9/98

air surveillance / surveillance aérienne

The systematic observation of air space by electronic, visual or other means, primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of aircraft and missiles, friendly and enemy, in the air space under observation. *See also surveillance.* 1/2/73

**air surveillance officer / officier de
surveillance aérienne**

An individual responsible for coordinating and maintaining an accurate, current picture of the air situation within an assigned airspace area. 1/1/83

**air survey photography / photographie
topographique aérienne**

See air cartographic photography. 1/2/73

air terminal / aérogare

An installation on an aerodrome with facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and processing traffic (passengers, baggage, cargo and mail). 1/7/87

**air traffic control centre / centre du
contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre. *See also air control; area control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

**air traffic control clearance /
autorisation du contrôle de la
circulation aérienne**

Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions. 1/2/73

**air traffic control service / service du
contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

A service provided for the purpose of:
a. preventing collisions:
(1) between aircraft; and
(2) on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and obstructions; and
b. expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic. 1/11/80

**air transport allocations board /
bureau d'allocations de transports
aériens**

The joint agency responsible within the theatre for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theatre. *See also air priorities committee.* 1/2/73

**air transport liaison officer / officier
de liaison de transport par air**

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit. 1/2/73

**air transport liaison section / section
de liaison de transport aérien**

A sub-unit of the movement control organization deployed to aerodromes and responsible for the control of service movement at the aerodrome in connection with air movement operations and exercises. 1/2/73

**air transport operations / opérations
de transport aérien**

See strategic air transport operations; tactical air transport operations. 1/2/73

**air transportable unit / unité
aérotransportable**

A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement. *See also airborne, airborne operation.* 1/2/73

**air transported force / force
aérotransportable - force transportée
par air**

A force which is moved by air. *See also force(s).* 1/2/73

**air trooping / aérotransport de
personnel**

The non-tactical air movement of personnel. *See also air movement.* 1/2/73

**air-ground operations system /
système d'opérations air-sol**

An Army and/or Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air support

missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence. 1/2/73

air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air

An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

air-to-surface guided missile / missile air-surface

An air-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

airborne/1. 2. 3. aéroporté; 4. de bord; 5. en vol

Adjective used to describe the following:

1. Troops specially trained to carry out operations, either by paratroop or air landing, following an air movement. *See also airborne force; airborne operation; operation; paratroop.*
2. Materiel specially designed for airborne troops.
3. Aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.
4. Items forming an integral part of an aircraft.
5. The state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. 20/11/96

airborne alert / alerte en vol

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action. *See also fighter cover.* 1/2/73

airborne assault / assaut aéroporté

See assault phase part 2. 1/2/73

airborne command post / poste de commandement volant

A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the control of his forces. 1/6/78

airborne early warning and control / alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés

Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning aircraft which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communications equipment for controlling weapon systems. *See also air picket.* 1/2/73

airborne force / force aéroportée

A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations. *See also force(s).* 1/2/73

airborne force liaison officer / officier de liaison des forces aéroportées

An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the air force on aerodromes being used for airborne operations. 1/2/73

airborne interception equipment / centrale d'interception

A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception. 1/8/73

airborne operation / opération aéroportée

An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air. *See also air transportable unit.* 1/2/73

airborne radio relay / relais radio en vol

A technique employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communications systems. 1/2/73

airburst / explosion aérienne

An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration. *See also type of burst.* 1/2/73

aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours

A device, not dependent on an aircraft arresting hook, used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its forward momentum in an emergency landing or aborted take-off. *Also called "emergency barrier". See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/11/94

aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef

That portion of an aircraft arresting system which spans the runway surface or flight deck landing area and is engaged by the aircraft arresting hook. *Also called "aircraft arresting wire". See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/7/94

aircraft arresting gear / dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef

A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted take-off. *See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/1/83

aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef - crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear. *Also called "tail hook".*

See also aircraft arresting system. 1/7/94

aircraft arresting system / système d'arrêt d'aéronef

A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off. *See also aircraft arresting barrier; aircraft arresting cable; aircraft arresting gear; aircraft arresting hook.* 1/11/94

aircraft arresting wire / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef

See aircraft arresting cable. 1/1/83

aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef

Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means. 1/8/74

aircraft captain / commandant de bord

See aircraft commander. 1/3/79

aircraft climb corridor / couloir de montée pour aéronefs

Controlled airspace of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from a controlled area that may include an aerodrome, in which an aircraft executes all or part of a climb under positive control. 15/7/2000

aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef

The aircrew member designated by competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation and accomplishment of the assigned mission. *Also called "aircraft captain".* 1/11/77

aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air

A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s). 1/11/75

aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, according to an established operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement, and for which there may be a charge. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories:

- a. Stage A cross-servicing: The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown to another aerodrome/ship.
- b. Stage B cross-servicing: The servicing of an aircraft on an

aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown on an operational mission. *See also aircraft transient servicing; operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement.* 1/11/94

aircraft dispersal area / aire de dispersion

An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of enemy air raid. 1/2/73

aircraft flat pallet / palette d'aéronef

A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tie-down in an aircraft. *See also palletized unit load.* 1/2/73

aircraft guide / guide d'aéronef

See aircraft marshaller. 1/2/73

aircraft ground support equipment / matériel de servitude au sol

Equipment needed to carry out servicing and maintenance of an aircraft and its associated mission systems. 25/9/98

aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another. 1/2/73

aircraft inspection / vérification d'aéronefs

The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions. 1/2/73

aircraft loading table / tableau de fractionnement

A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft. 1/2/73

aircraft marshaller / signaleur

A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground into and out of landing, parking or hovering points. *Also called "aircraft guide".* 1/2/73

aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs - aire d'attente

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing. *See also manoeuvring area.* 1/2/73

aircraft mission equipment / équipement particulier d'un aéronef

Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfil a particular mission or task. *Also called "aircraft role equipment".* 1/2/73

aircraft modification / modification d'un aéronef

A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced. 1/2/73

aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. *Also called "aircraft tie-down".* 1/12/74

aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gasses to pre-determined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. Rearming is excluded. 1/2/73

aircraft role equipment / équipement de soute

See aircraft mission equipment. 1/2/73

aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat

Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness. 1/2/73

aircraft servicing connector / raccord de servitude pour aéronefs

A device fitted to aircraft and/or ground equipment which enables replenishing and/or servicing to be carried out. 1/12/79

aircraft store / charge emportée par aéronef

Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Aircraft stores are classified in two categories as follows:

- a. Expendable store - An aircraft store normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a missile, rocket, bomb, nuclear weapon, mine, torpedo, pyrotechnic device, sonobuoy, signal underwater sound device, or other similar items.
- b. Non-expendable store - An aircraft store which is not normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a tank (fuel and spray), line-source disseminator, pod (refuelling, thrust augmentation, gun, electronic-countermeasures, data link,

etc.), multiple rack, target, cargo drop container, drone or other similar items. *See also payload.* 1/9/81

aircraft tie-down / amarrage d'un aéronef

See aircraft picketing. 1/2/73

aircraft transient servicing / assistance aux aéronefs de passage

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned and for which there may be a financial charge. This activity is separate from the established aircraft cross-servicing programme and requires that the transient aircrew supervise the correct application of ground crew procedures. *See also aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/7/94

aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap

The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings. 1/2/73

airdrop / largage

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight. *See also airdrop platform; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

airdrop platform / plate-forme de largage

A base on which vehicles, cargo or equipment are loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction. *See also airdrop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

airfield / terrain d'aviation

See aerodrome. 1/2/73

airhead / tête de pont aérienne

1. A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and matériel and provides the manoeuvre space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation.
2. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. *See also beach-head; bridgehead.* 1/2/73

airlift capability / capacité d'emport instantané

The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service. *See also airlift requirement; payload parts 1 & 4.* 1/2/73

airlift requirement / capacité d'enlèvement demandé

The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. *See also airlift capability.* 1/2/73

airmiss / quasi collision

See near miss. 1/8/82

airmobile forces / force aéromobile

The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation. 1/3/79

airmobile operation / opération aéromobile

An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat. 1/11/92

airmobility / aéromobilité

A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat. 1/12/77

airspace control / contrôle de l'espace aérien

A combination of airspace organization planning procedures, the resulting control structure and coordinating functions to minimize risks and allow for efficient and flexible use of airspace by all elements involved in air, land and sea operations. *See also airspace control authority.* 20/11/96

airspace control area / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien

Airspace which is laterally defined by the boundaries of the area of operations. The airspace control area may be subdivided into airspace control sub-areas. 1/3/81

airspace control authority / autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien

The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. 1/9/81

airspace control boundary / limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien

The lateral limits of an airspace control area, airspace control sub-area, high density airspace control zone or airspace restricted area. 1/3/81

airspace control system / système de contrôle de l'espace aérien

An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and

facilities required to perform airspace control functions. 1/9/81

airspace restrictions / restrictions de l'espace aérien.

Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions. 1/7/80

airspace warning area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne

See danger area. 1/2/73

airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse air - badin

An instrument which displays the indicated airspeed of the aircraft derived from inputs of pitot and static pressures. 1/3/81

airway / voie aérienne

A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigational aids. *See also air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.* 1/2/73

alert / 1.2.3. alerte; 4. alerter

1. Readiness for action, defence or protection.
2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.
3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.
4. To forewarn; to prepare for action. *See also airborne alert.* 1/2/73

alerting service / service d'alerte

A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required. 1/2/73

alighting area / aire d'amerrissage

A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing. 1/2/73

alignment / alignement

1. The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.
2. Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail. 1/2/73

all weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets in all weather conditions, day and night. *See also fighter.* 1/10/84

all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources

Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies. *See also intelligence.* 1/12/90

Allied commander / commandant interallié

See NATO commander. 1/3/84

Allied joint operation / opération interarmées interalliée

An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate. *See also joint.* 16/7/99

Allied press information centre / centre interallié d'information de la presse

A facility established by the public information staff of an Allied military headquarters to provide the media with timely and accurate information on Allied issues, events and operations occurring within the command and to provide other support, advice and assistance. *See also press information centre.* 1/11/91

allocation / 1. allocation; 2. attribution des ressources

1. In nuclear warfare planning, the specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only. 1/3/82
2. The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission. *See also mission; sortie.* 16/7/99

allotment / détachement pour emploi

The temporary change of assignment of tactical air forces between subordinate commands. The authority to allot is vested in the commander having operational command. 1/6/81

allowable load / charge offerte

The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume. *See also load.* 1/6/84

alternate aerodrome / aérodrome de dégagement

An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing. An alternate aerodrome may be the aerodrome of departure. *See also aerodrome; main aerodrome.*

(ICAO Lexicon (Doc 9294/5 Vol II, 1985). 1/7/93

alternate escort operating base / base de remplacement pour escorteurs

A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods of time. 1/2/73

alternate water terminal / terminus maritime auxiliaire

A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centres. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/2/73

altimeter / altimètre

An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level. 1/11/92

altitude / altitude

The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level. *See also absolute altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; elevation; height; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.* 1/2/73

altitude acclimatization / accoutumance à l'altitude

A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure. 1/2/73

altitude chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

See hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

altitude datum / référence d'altitude

The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 m.bs); and for true altitude, mean sea level. *See also altitude.* 1/2/73

altitude delay / retard de suppression d'écho proche

Synchronization delay introduced between the time of transmission of the radar pulse and the start of the trace on the indicator, for the purpose of eliminating the altitude hole on the plan position indicator-type display. 1/2/73

altitude hole / cône mort - secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection

The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the centre of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side-looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot. 1/12/74

altitude slot / secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection

See altitude hole. 1/3/81

altitude tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

See hypsometric tinting. 1/2/73

ammunition / munition - munitions

See munition. 1/10/92

ammunition and toxic material open space / parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques

An area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings. 1/2/73

ammunition lot / lot de munitions

A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. *See also ammunition.* 1/2/88

amphibious assault / assaut amphibie

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile shore. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/80

amphibious assault area / zone d'assaut amphibie - zone de mise à terre

See landing area. 1/7/80

amphibious chart / carte pour opérations amphibies

A special naval chart designed to meet special requirements for landing operations and passive coastal defence, at a scale of 1:25,000 or larger, and

showing foreshore and coastal information in greater detail than a combat chart. *See also combat chart.* 1/8/79

amphibious command ship / navire de commandement amphibie

A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations. 1/2/73

amphibious control group / groupe de contrôle amphibie

Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation. 1/2/73

amphibious demonstration / démonstration amphibie

A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to him. *See also amphibious operation; demonstration.* 1/7/83

amphibious force / force amphibie

1. A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations.
2. In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet. *See also landing force.* 1/2/73

amphibious group / groupement amphibie

A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of division-size amphibious operation. 1/2/73

amphibious lift / capacité de transport amphibie

The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies. 1/2/73

amphibious objective area / zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie

A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air and land operations. 1/7/83

amphibious operation / opération amphibie

An operation launched from the sea by naval and landing forces against a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *See also amphibious assault; amphibious demonstration; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal.* 1/11/85

amphibious raid / raid amphibie

A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/87

amphibious reconnaissance / reconnaissance amphibie

An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal. 1/10/80

amphibious squadron / escadron amphibie

A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious assault shipping to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious assault operation. 1/2/73

amphibious transport group / groupe de transport amphibie

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships. 1/1/83

amphibious vehicle / véhicule amphibie

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. *See also landing craft; vehicle.* 1/2/73

amphibious vehicle launching area / zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies

An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles. 1/2/73

amphibious withdrawal / repli amphibie

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/87

amplifying report / compte rendu supplémentaire de contact

See contact report. 1/2/73

analysis / analyse

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence

cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/9/91

analysis staff / équipe d'analyse

See central analysis team. 1/2/73

anchor / crapaud

See sinker. 1/11/75

anchor cable / câble de parachutage

In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached. 1/3/82

anchor line extension kit / prolongateur de câble de largage

A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear. 1/2/73

ancillary facilities / moyens d'appoint

Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces. 21/11/96

angle of convergence / convergence oculaire

The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus. 1/11/91

angle of depression / angle de dépression

1. The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.
2. In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal. *Also called "depression angle". See also tilt angle.* 1/3/79

angle of safety / angle de sécurité

The minimum permissible angular clearance, at the gun, of the path of a projectile above the friendly troops. It is the angle of clearance corrected to insure the safety of the troops. *Also called "safety angle". See also elevation of security.* 1/2/73

angle of view / angle de vue

1. The angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to two opposite corners of the format.
2. In photogrammetry, twice the angle whose tangent is one half the length of the diagonal of the format divided by the calibrated focal length. *See also field of view.* 1/2/73

angle T / angle d'observation - angle O

In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line. 1/2/73

angular velocity sight / viseur à défilement angulaire

See bomb sighting systems part 3. 1/12/74

annotated print / épreuve renseignée

A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols. 1/2/73

annotation / annotation

A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance. 1/2/73

antenna mine / mine à antennes

In naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae which, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

anti-air warfare / lutte antiaérienne

Measures taken to defend a maritime force against attacks by airborne weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based sites. 13/12/99

anti-aircraft operations centre / centre d'opérations antiaériennes

The tactical headquarters of an anti-aircraft commander. The agency provided to collect and evaluate information; and disseminate intelligence for the anti-aircraft defence, and through which operational control over subordinate units is exercised. 1/2/73

antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère antichar

A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets. *Also called "antitank helicopter".* 1/11/86

anticountermining device / dispositif anti-contreminage

A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock. 1/8/76

anticrop agent / agent anticultures

A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

anticrop operation / opération anticultures

The employment of anticrop agents in military operations to destroy the enemy's source of selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

antilift device / dispositif antirelevage
A device designed to actuate a mine, if the mine is moved. 9/1/96

antimateriel agent / agent antimatériel
A living organism or chemical used to cause deterioration of, or damage to, selected materiel. 1/2/73

antimateriel operation / opération antimatériel
The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations. 1/2/73

antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations
A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. *See also guided missile.* 1/2/73

antirecovery device / dispositif antirécupération
In naval mine warfare, any device in a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism. *Also called "prevention of stripping equipment".* 1/11/75

antisubmarine action / action de lutte anti-sous-marin
An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine. *See also antisubmarine warfare.* 16/07/96

antisubmarine barrier / barrage anti-sous-marin
The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines. *See also antisubmarine patrol; barrier.* 1/2/73

antisubmarine carrier group / groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions - groupe hunter-killer
A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter/killer roles. *Also called "hunter-killer group".* 1/2/73

antisubmarine minefield / champ de mines anti-sous-marines

A field laid specifically against submarines. It may be laid shallow and be unsafe for all craft, including submarines, or laid deep with the aim of being safe for a surface ships. *See also minefield.* 1/3/77

antisubmarine patrol / barrage anti-sous-marin
The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarine movement can be established. *See also antisubmarine barrier.* 1/2/73

antisubmarine screen / écran anti-sous-marin
An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine. 1/2/73

antisubmarine search / recherche anti-sous-marin
Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident. 1/2/73

antisubmarine support operation / opération de soutien anti-sous-marin
An operation conducted by an antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defence of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information. 1/2/73

antisubmarine warfare / guerre anti-sous-marin
Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines. 1/2/73

antisubmarine warfare free area / zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marin
In naval warfare, a waterspace management area in which no friendly submarines are operating and in which there are no restrictions on the use of antisubmarine weapons. *See also submarine action area.* 16/07/96

antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation / opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin
The stationing of a screening ship or antisubmarine warfare aircraft between

the screen and main body to strengthen the antisubmarine defence in the direction of advance of the formation. Note: that ship or aircraft is considered part of the antisubmarine screen. *Also called "pouncer operation". See also mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.* 15/7/2000

antisurface air operation / opération aérienne antisurface
An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces. 1/3/82

antisweep device / dispositif antidrague
Any device incorporated in the mooring of a mine or obstructor, or in the mine circuits to make the sweeping of the mine more difficult. 1/11/75

antisweeper mine / mine antidragueur
A mine which is laid or whose mechanism is designed or adjusted with the specific object of damaging mine countermeasures vessels. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

antitank helicopter / hélicoptère antichar
See antiarmour helicopter. 1/11/86

antitank mine / mine antichar
A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank. *See also mine.* 1/2/73

antivignetting filter / filtre compensateur - filtre dégradé
A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types. 1/2/73

antiwatching device / dispositif anti-repérage
A device fitted in a moored mine which causes it to sink should it watch, so as to prevent the position of the mine or minefield being disclosed. *See also watching mine.* 1/11/75

apparent horizon / horizon apparent
The visible line of demarcation between land/sea and sky. 1/2/73

apparent precession / précession apparente
The apparent deflection of the gyro axis, relative to the earth, due to the rotating effect of the earth and not due to any applied force. *Also called "apparent wander". See also precession.* 1/8/74

apparent wander / précession apparente
See apparent precession. 1/8/74

apportionment / répartition

The quantification and distribution by percentage of the total expected effort, in relation to the priorities which are to be given to the various air operations in geographic areas for a given period of time. *See also allocation.* 9/5/2000

**appreciation of the situation /
appréciation de la situation**

See estimate of the situation. 1/2/73

**approach end of runway / entrée de
piste - début de piste**

That end of the runway nearest to the direction from which the final approach is made. 18/12/97

approach lane / couloir d'approche

An extension of a boat lane from the line of departure toward the transport area. It may be terminated by marker ships, boats or buoys. 1/2/73

approach march / marche d'approche

Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied. *See also advance to contact.* 1/8/74

approach route / route d'approche

A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route. 1/11/75

**approach schedule / horaire
d'approche**

In amphibious operations, the plan indicating, for each scheduled wave:

- the time of departure from the rendezvous area;
- the time when the line of departure is to be crossed;
- the times when other control points are expected to be crossed;
- the estimated time of arrival at the beach. 15/7/2000

**approach sequence / séquence
d'approche**

The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach. 1/9/81

approach time / heure d'approche

The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing. 1/2/73

apron / aire de trafic

A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft. *See also area.* 1/11/92

area bombing / bombardement de zone

Bombing of a group of targets constituting an area rather than a pinpoint target. 15/7/2000

area command / commandement de zone

A command which is composed of those organized elements of one or more of the armed services, designated to operate in a specific geographical area, which are placed under a single commander. *See also functional command; command.* 1/11/85

area control centre / centre de contrôle régional

A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction. *See also air traffic control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

area damage control / organisation de sécurité d'une zone

Measures taken before, during or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects. *See also damage control.* 1/2/73

area interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction - opération de harcèlement

An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area. 1/6/78

area of influence / zone d'influence

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command or control. *See also sector.* 1/3/77

area of intelligence responsibility / zone de responsabilité de renseignement

An area allocated to a commander, in which he is responsible for the provision of intelligence, within the means at his disposal. *See also area of interest; area of responsibility.* 1/3/82

area of interest / zone d'intérêt

The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his areas of influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto. *See also area of influence; area of operations; area of responsibility.* 13/12/99

area of militarily significant fallout / zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire

Area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission. 1/11/92

area of operational interest / zone d'intérêt opérationnel

In air defence, an area in which automatic cross-telling of tracks of interest is provided to an adjacent site based on established criteria, such as identity and location. 1/9/74

area of operations / zone d'opérations

That portion of an area of war necessary for military operations and for the administration of such operations. 1/8/79

area of responsibility / zone de responsabilité

1. The geographical area assigned to each NATO strategic command and to each regional command of Strategic Command Europe. *See also joint operations area; regional command; strategic command* The geographical area assigned to each NATO strategic command and to each regional command of Strategic Command Europe. *See also joint operations area; regional command; strategic command* 15/7/2000

2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. *See also area of intelligence responsibility.* 1/2/73

area operations / opérations de zone

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force. 1/8/79

area search / recherche sur zone

Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated information on general or specific situations and/or activities. 1/9/81

area target / objectif non ponctuel

A target consisting of an area rather than a single point. 1/2/73

armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé

A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems. 1/11/75

armed mine / mine armée

A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or arming delay devices have operated. Such a mine is ready to be actuated after receipt of a target signal, influence or contact. 2/5/95

**armed reconnaissance /
reconnaissance armée**

An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e. enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communications routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets. 1/2/73

armed sweep / drague armée

A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings. 1/11/75

arming / armement

As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness. 2/5/95

arming delay device / dispositif de retard d'armement

A device fitted to a mine or any autonomous munition designed to prevent it from being armed for a pre-set time after laying or delivery. 16/7/99

arming lanyard / fil d'armement

See arming wire. 1/7/93

arming pin / goupille de sécurité

A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle. *Also called "safety pin". See also safety device.* 2/5/95

arming wire / fil d'armement

A cable, wire or lanyard routed from the aircraft to an expendable aircraft store in order to initiate the arming sequence for the store upon release from the aircraft, when the armed release condition has been selected; it also prevents arming initiation prior to store release and during safe jettison. *Also called "arming lanyard". See also safety wire.* 1/7/93

army / armée

1. A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps.
2. In certain nations "army" is the land component of the armed forces.
3. In certain nations "armée" covers all the armed forces. 1/7/83

army corps / corps d'armée

A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group. It usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services. *Also called "corps".* 1/7/83

army group / groupe d'armées

The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander. 1/7/83

artificial daylight / jour artificiel

Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night... (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.) *See also battlefield illumination.* 1/2/73

artificial horizon / horizon artificiel

See attitude indicator. 1/8/79

artificial moonlight / clair de lune artificiel

Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night. *See also battlefield illumination.* 1/2/73

artillery fire plan table / plan de feux d'artillerie

A presentation of planned targets giving data for engagement. Scheduled targets are fired in a definite time sequence. The starting time may be on call, at a prearranged time or at the occurrence of a specific event. 1/2/73

artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie

An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use. 3/8/98

artillery preparation / préparation d'artillerie

Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence. 1/2/73

artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie

An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets. 16/7/99

artillery survey control point / point topographique d'artillerie

A point at which the coordinates and the altitude are known and from which the bearings/azimuths to a number of reference objectives are also known. 1/8/82

aspect change / fluctuation d'écho

The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target. 1/2/73

assault / assaut

1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.

2. See amphibious assault.

3. A short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort or a machine-gun nest. *See also assault phase; follow-on echelon; follow-up.* 1/3/81

assault aircraft / aéronef de transport d'assaut

A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area. 1/3/92

assault craft / engin d'assaut

A landing craft or amphibious vehicle primarily employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation. 1/7/80

assault echelon / échelon d'assaut

The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. 1/8/82

assault phase / phase d'assaut

1. In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of their mission.
2. In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. *See also assault.* 1/9/91

assault shipping / bâtiments d'assaut

Shipping assigned to the amphibious task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment and supplies to the objective area. 1/2/73

assault wave / vague d'assaut

See wave. 1/2/73

assembly / ensemble

In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts. *See also component; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement

An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships. *See also emergency anchorage; holding anchorage; laying-up position.* 1/6/78

assembly area / 1. aire de montage; 2. zone de rassemblement

1. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining

components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.

2. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. 1/2/73

assign / affecter

1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.
2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. *See also attach.* 1/7/80

associated product / produit connexe

In the context of fuels and lubricants, a petroleum or chemical product used as a hydraulic fluid, corrosion preventive, liquid propellant or specialized product, required for the operation, maintenance or storage of military equipment. 1/10/92

associated support / soutien associé

In naval usage, operations in which a designated unit operates independently of a specified force or group, but is tasked to provide contact information to, receive intelligence from and, if authorized, to cooperate and coordinate operations with the supported force. Tactical control of the unit remains with the assigning authority who coordinates tasking and movement of the unit in response to the requirements of the supported force commander. *See also direct support.* 25/9/98

astern refuelling / ravitaillement en combustible en flèche

The transfer of fuel at sea during which the receiving ship(s) keep(s) station astern of the delivering ship. 1/3/81

astro altitude / hauteur astronomique

The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body. 1/11/75

astro compass / astrocompas

An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies. 1/2/75

astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur

A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude. 1/1/73

astronomical twilight / crépuscule astronomique

See twilight. 1/1/73

asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile

A person who invokes the protection of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees before the national authorities of a State and claims persecution to gain official refugee status in that country. *See also evacuee; internally displaced person; refugee.* 15/7/2000

asymmetrical sweep / drague dissymétrique

A sweep whose swept path under conditions of no wind or cross-tide is not equally spaced either side of the sweeper's track. 1/11/75

at my command / à mon commandement

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire. 1/11/75

at priority call / sur demande prioritaire

A precedence applied to the task of an artillery unit to provide fire to a formation/unit on a guaranteed basis. Normally observer, communications and liaison are not provided. An artillery unit in "direct support" or "in support" may simultaneously be placed "at priority call" to another unit or agency for a particular task and/or for a specific period of time. *See also direct support; in support.* 1/3/81

atomic demolition munition / charge nucléaire statique

A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition. 1/3/82

atomic weapon / arme atomique

See nuclear weapon. 1/2/73

attach / détachement pour mise aux ordres - mise aux ordres

1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed in the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereover as he does over the units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.
2. To detail individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, i.e., attach for quarters and rations, attach for flying duty. *See also assign.* 1/3/81

attack group / groupe d'assaut

A subordinate task organization of the navy forces of an amphibious task force. It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land and initially support a landing group. 1/2/73

attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque

A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets. 1/11/85

attack position / position d'attaque - zone de démarrage

See forming up place. 1/3/82

attenuation / atténuation

1. Decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e. the inverse square of distance effect.
2. In mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases.
3. In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object of surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background. *Also called "tone down".* 1/11/91

attenuation factor / facteur d'atténuation

The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material. This is the reciprocal of the transmission factor. 1/2/73

attitude / orientation

1. The position of a body as determined by the inclination of the axes to some frame of reference. If not otherwise specified, this frame of reference is fixed to the earth.
2. The grid bearing of the long axis of a target area.
3. *See intelligence cycle.* 1/1/83

attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette

An instrument which displays the attitude of the aircraft by reference to sources of information which may be contained within the instrument or be external to it. When the sources of information are self-contained, the instrument may be referred to as an artificial horizon. 1/3/79

attrition / attrition - usure

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel. 1/2/73

attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition

In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

attrition rate / taux d'attrition - taux d'usure

A factor, normally expressed as a percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time. 1/2/73

attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition

The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible. 1/8/76

augmentation force / force d'appoint

Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces. *See also reinforcing force.* 1/7/87

authentic document / document authentique

A document bearing a signature or seal attesting that it is genuine and official. If it is an enemy document, it may have been prepared for purposes of deception and the accuracy of such document, even though authenticated, must be confirmed by other information, such as conditions of capture. 1/2/73

authentication / authentification

1. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official.
2. A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions. 1/2/73

authenticator / signe d'authentification

A letter, number or group of letters and/or numbers, attesting to the authenticity of a transmission, a message or data, or to the identity of a net, station or user. 9/5/2000

automated data handling / traitement et transmission automatique de données

See automatic data handling. 1/12/74

automatic data handling / traitement et transmission automatique des données

A generalization of automatic data processing to include the aspect of data transfer. *Also called "automated data handling".* 1/12/74

automatic flight control system / système de contrôle automatique de vol

A system which includes all equipment to control automatically the flight of an aircraft or missile to a path or attitude described by references internal or external to the aircraft or missile. 1/2/73

automatic search jammer / brouilleur à poursuite automatique

An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics. *Also called "search jammer".* 1/2/73

automatic toss / lancement

automatique en cabré

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the toss bombing manoeuvre of an aircraft is controlled automatically. 1/1/73

autonomous operation / opération autonome

One mode of operation of a unit in which the unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. This mode may be either directed by higher authority or result from a loss of all means of communication. 1/2/73

auxiliary contours / courbe auxiliaire

Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval. 1/2/73

available supply rate / taux de ravitaillement consenti

The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period. 1/10/84

average heading / cap moyen

The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time. 1/1/73

average speed / vitesse moyenne

The average distance travelled per hour calculated over the whole journey excluding specifically ordered halts. 1/1/70

aviation medicine / médecine aéronautique

The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight. 1/2/73

axial route / pénétrante

A route running through the rear area and into the forward area. *See also route.* 1/2/73

axis / axe

In land warfare, the general direction of movement, planned or achieved, usually between assigned boundaries. 1/2/89

azimuth angle / angle d'azimut

An angle measured clockwise in the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line. 1/2/73

azimuth guidance / guidage directionnel

Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track. 1/10/80

azimuth resolution / pouvoir séparateur en azimut

The ability of radar equipment to separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a reference point. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the reference point. 1/3/81

asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile

A person who invokes the protection of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees before the national authorities of a State and claims persecution to gain official refugee status in that country. *See also internally displaced person; evacuee; refugee.* 15/7/00

B

back tell / transfert descendant

See track telling. 1/2/73

back-up / renvoi au verso

In cartography, an image printed on the reverse side of a map sheet already printed on one side. Also the printing of such images. 1/2/73

background count / effet parasite de fond

The evidence or effect on a detector of radiation, other than that which it is desired to detect, caused by any agency. In connection with health protection, the background count usually includes radiations produced by naturally occurring radioactivity and cosmic rays. 1/2/73

background radiation / radioactivité naturelle

Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surrounding to which individuals are always exposed. 1/2/73

balance station zero / plan de référence - centrage zéro

See reference datum. 1/11/68

bale cubic capacity / capacité volumétrique en balles

The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the bale cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship. 1/2/73

balisage / balisage de circulation routière

The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day-time speed, under blackout conditions. 1/2/73

ballistic missile / missile balistique

A missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. *See also aerodynamic missile; guided missile.* 15/7/2000

ballistic trajectory / trajectoire balistique

The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag. 1/2/73

ballistics / balistique

The science or art that deals with the motion, behaviour, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force. 1/12/74

balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon

In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes. 1/12/74

bank angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis. 1/1/80

bar scale / échelle de distance - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire

See graphic scale. 1/3/73

barometric altitude / altitude barométrique

The altitude determined by a barometric altimeter by reference to a pressure level and calculated according to the standard atmosphere laws. *See also altitude.* 1/11/94

barrage fire / tir de barrage

Fire which is designed to fill a volume of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target. *See also fire part 3.* 1/2/73

barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies. *See also jamming.* 1/3/73

barrier / système d'obstacles

A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to detect, channel, direct, restrict, delay or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time and equipment on the opposing force. *See also antisubmarine barrier.* 1/11/91

barrier restricted area / zone d'obstacles réglementée

An area declared by an authorized commander where manoeuvre of friendly forces must not be hindered by barriers. Restrictions imposed may include a complete ban on the emplacement of obstacles in certain areas for specified periods. 9/1/96

base / 1. base; 2. base de départ - base de feux

1. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. *See also emergency fleet operating base; establishment.*
2. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 1/3/73

base development / aménagement d'une base

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations. 1/3/73

base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base. 1/3/73

base fuze / fusée de culot

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb. *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

base map / carte de base

A map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data of specialized nature are compiled or overprinted. Also a map containing all the information from which maps showing specialized information can be prepared. *See also chart base.* 1/3/74

base map symbol / symbole de carte de base

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart. *Also called "base symbol".* 1/3/73

base surge / nuage de base

A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid. 1/3/73

base symbol / symbole de base

See base map symbol. 1/3/73

baseline / 1. 2. base géodésique ; 3. base de radionavigation; 4. base de triangulation

1. In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.
2. In photogrammetry, the line between the principal points of two consecutive

vertical air photographs. It is usually measured on one photograph after the principal point of the other has been transferred.

3. In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.

4. In triangulation, the side of one of a series of coordinated triangles the length of which is measured with prescribed accuracy and precision and from which lengths of the other triangle sides are obtained by computation. 1/11/94

basic intelligence / renseignement de base - renseignement de documentation

Intelligence, on any subject, which may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence. *See also current intelligence; information; intelligence.* 1/11/94

basic load / dotation initiale

The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. 1/3/81

basic military route network / réseau routier militaire de base

Axial, lateral, and connecting routes designated in peacetime by the host nation to meet the anticipated military movements and transport requirements, both Allied and national. 1/3/79

basic stocks / stocks initiaux

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial pre-determined period. *See also stock; sustaining stocks.* 1/2/88

basic stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire

The probability, expressed as a percentage, of a single vehicle being stopped by mines while attempting to cross a minefield. 1/12/79

bathymetric contour / courbe bathymétrique

See depth contour. 1/3/73

battery / batterie

1. Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.

2. All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights or missile launchers of the same size or calibre or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity. 1/3/73

battery centre / centre de batterie - pièce de base - pièce directrice

A point on the ground, the coordinates of which are used as a reference indicating the location of the battery in the production of firing data. *Also called "chart location of the battery".* 1/10/80

battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie

The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level. 1/11/75

battery left / batterie par la gauche

In artillery, the procedural term to indicate that the weapons are to fire from the left, one after the other, at five second intervals unless otherwise specified. 2/5/95

battery right / batterie par la droite

In artillery, the procedural term used to indicate that the weapons are to fire from the right, one after the other, at five second intervals unless otherwise specified. 2/5/95

battle casualty / perte au combat

Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission. *See also casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.* 1/6/89

battle damage repair / réparation au combat

Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. 1/6/89

battlefield illumination / éclairage du champ de bataille

The lighting of the battle area by artificial light either visible or invisible to the naked eye. *See also artificial daylight; artificial moonlight; indirect illumination.* 1/3/82

battlefield psychological activities / activités psychologiques du champ de bataille

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of combat operations and designed to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in achievement of operational and tactical objectives. 16/7/99

battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille

Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence. *See also surveillance.* 1/8/79

beach capacity / capacité de plage

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day. *See also port capacity.* 1/3/73

beach group / élément de plage - groupe de plage

See shore party. 1/8/79

beach minefield / champ de mines antidébarquement

A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach. *See also minefield* 1/11/77

beach reserves / réserves de plage

In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas. 1/3/92

beachhead / tête de pont - tête de plage

A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore which, when seized and held, provides for the continuous landing of troops and matériel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore. *See also airhead; bridgehead.* 1/12/93

beacon / balise

See also crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon. 1/3/73

beam rider / guidé sur faisceau

A missile guided by radar or radio beam. 1/3/73

bearing / azimut - relèvement

The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction. 9/1/96

before-flight inspection / préparation pour le vol

Preflight check to ensure general aircraft safety and that disposable loads, e.g., fuel and armament equipment, etc., are correctly adjusted for the particular

operation or sortie. *Commonly called "preflight inspection".* 1/4/90

bi-margin format / carte à deux marges

The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally north and east, thus leaving two margins only. 1/3/73

bilateral infrastructure / infrastructure bilatérale

Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another). *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

binary chemical munition / munition chimique binaire

A munition in which chemical substances, held in separate containers, react when mixed or combined as a result of being fired, launched or otherwise initiated to produce a chemical agent. *See also munition; chemical ammunition; multi-agent munition.* 1/11/91

binding / chargement sur palette

The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet. *See also palletized unit load.* 1/3/73

biological agent / agent biologique

A micro-organism which causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. *See also biological environment; biological operation; biological weapon; chemical agent.* 1/3/73

biological ammunition / munition biologique

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent. 1/3/92

biological defence / défense biologique

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents. 1/10/92

biological environment / environnement biologique

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons. *See also biological agent.* 1/11/90

biological operation / opération biologique

Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Also called "biological warfare". See also biological agent.* 1/3/73

biological warfare / guerre biologique

See biological operation. 1/3/73

biological weapon / arme biologique

An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. *See also biological agent.* 1/3/73

blast / souffle

The brief and rapid movement of air, vapour or fluid away from a centre of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. This term is commonly used for "explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished. 1/3/73

blast wave / onde de souffle

Wave created by the rapid expansion of hot gases in the atmosphere which results from an explosion. The blast wave is initially a shock wave which subsequently decays into a sound wave. *See also shock wave.* 1/10/92

blast wave diffraction / diffraction de l'onde de souffle

The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave. *See also blast wave; shock wave.* 16/7/99

bleeding edge / champ vif

That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet. 1/8/79

blind bombing zone / zone de bombardement sans restriction

A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces. 1/3/73

blip / spot

The luminous image of an object on a visual display. 2/5/95

blister agent / agent vésicant

A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. *Also called "vesicant agent".* 1/8/76

block stowage loading / chargement par destination

A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid off-loading at the destination, with

the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

block time / temps bloc à bloc

The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take-up of moorings after the flight. 1/3/73

blocking and chocking / calage

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit. 1/3/73

blocking position / position d'arrêt

A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent his advance in a given direction. 1/6/78

blood agent / hémotoxique

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. 1/11/91

blowback / 1. fuite de gaz vers l'arrière; 2. pression des gaz vers l'arrière

1. Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge case or a faulty primer.
2. Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock-mechanism. 1/3/73

blue commander / commandant bleu

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

blue forces / forces bleues

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises. *See also force(s).* 1/10/80

blue key / fond bleu actinique

A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *See also drawing key; key.* 1/3/73

boat lane / couloir de débarquement

A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of a boat lane is determined by the length of the corresponding beach. 1/3/73

boat wave / vague d'embarcations
See wave. 1/3/73

boattail / tronçon de queue
The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag. 1/3/73

body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte
That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines. 1/3/73

bomb release line / ligne de largage de bombes
An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective. 1/3/73

bomb release point / point de largage de bombes
The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation. 1/3/73

bomb sighting systems / viseurs de bombardement
1. Vector sights - Sighting systems using the vector principle and incorporating a mechanical representation of the vectors of the bombing triangle.
a. pre-set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and wind are set manually on the bomb sight.
b. continuously set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and drift are automatically and continuously updated.
2. Tachometric or synchronous sights - Sighting systems which automatically release the bomb at the correct bombing angle by maintaining the sight line on the target, thus determining the speed relative to the target and in some cases the track through the target.
3. Angular velocity sight - A sighting system in which the correct release point is determined when the angular velocity of the target relative to the bomb aimer reaches a precomputed value. 1/12/76

bombing angle / angle de bombardement
The angle between the vertical and a line joining the aircraft to what would be the

point of impact of a bomb released from it at that instant. 1/3/73

bombing errors / écarts de bombardement
1. 50 percent Circular Error - The radius of a circle, with the centre at a desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.
2. 50 percent Deflection Error - Half the distance between two lines, drawn parallel to the aircraft's track and equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.
3. 50 percent Range Error - Half the distance between two lines drawn perpendicular to the aircraft's track equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact. (Note: Above errors should imply overall errors unless otherwise stipulated by inclusion of the word "Random" or "Systematic" as necessary). 1/3/73

bombing height / hauteur de bombardement
In air operations, the height above ground level at which the aircraft is flying at the moment of ordnance release. Bombing heights are classified as follows:
very low: below 100 feet;
low: from 100 to 2,000 feet;
medium: from 2,000 to 10,000 feet;
high: from 10,000 to 50,000 feet;
very high: 50,000 feet and above. 1/1/83

bombing run / passage de bombardement
In air bombing, that part of the flight that begins, normally from an initial point, with the approach to the target, includes target acquisition, and ends normally at the weapon release point. 1/11/83

bonding / métallisation
In electrical engineering, the process of connecting together metal parts so that they make low resistance electrical contact for direct current and lower frequency alternating currents. *See also earthing; grounding.* 1/10/80

booby trap / piège
An explosive or nonexplosive device or other material, deliberately placed to cause casualties when an apparently harmless object is disturbed or a normally safe act is performed. 1/12/79

booster / 1. propulseur d'appoint; 2. renforçateur d'amorçage
1. An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain, or consist of, one or more units. *See also charge.*
2. A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling. 1/1/91

border / marge intérieure
In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework. 1/3/73

border break / crevé
A cartographic technique used when it is required to extend a portion of the cartographic detail of a map or chart beyond the sheetlines into the margin. 1/3/73

border crosser / frontalier
An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes. 1/3/73

boresafe fuze / fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme
Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon. *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

bottom mine / mine de fond
A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. *Also called "ground mine".* *See also mine.* 1/12/76

bottom sweep / drague de fond
A sweep, either wire or chain, used either to sweep mines close to the bottom or to remove mines from a channel by dragging. 1/12/76

bound / bond
In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire. 1/9/91

boundary / limite
In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined. 1/6/78

boundary disclaimer / non-reconnaissance de frontière
A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the

government of the publishing nation.
1/3/73

bouquet mine / mine bouquet

In naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

bracketing / réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation

A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained. 1/3/73

branch / branche

Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area. *See also cell; division; section.* 1/7/88

break-off position / point de séparation

The position at which a leaver or leaver section breaks off from the main convoy to proceed to a different destination.
1/3/79

break-up / éclatement

1. In detection by radar, the separation of one solid return into a number of individual returns which correspond to the various objects or structure groupings. This separation is contingent upon a number of factors including range, beam width, gain setting, object size and distance between objects.
2. In imagery interpretation, the result of magnification or enlargement which causes the imaged item to lose its identity and the resultant presentation to become a random series of tonal impressions. *Also called "split-up".*
1/12/74

breakaway / séparation de l'onde de choc

The onset of a condition in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

brevity code / code abrégé - code condensé

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. 1/3/73

bridgehead / tête de pont

An area of ground, in a territory occupied or threatened by the enemy, which must be held or at least controlled, so as to permit the continuous

embarkation, landing or crossing of troops and material, and/or to provide manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent operations. *See also airhead; beachhead.* 1/3/82

bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. *See also objective area.* 1/3/73

briefing / briefing

The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information. 1/3/73

broadcast-controlled air interception / interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air

An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control. *See also air interception; close-controlled air interception.* 1/3/73

buffer distance / marge de sécurité

In nuclear warfare:

- a. the horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error;
- b. the vertical distance which is added to the fallout safe-height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error. 1/3/73

build-up / alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs

The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process. 1/3/73

bulk petroleum product / produit pétrolier en vrac

A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 litres. 1/8/82

burial / inhumation

See emergency burial. 1/3/73

burn-out / fin de combustion

The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cut-off. 1/3/73

burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de combustion

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out. 20/11/96

C

calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée
Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors. *Also called "rectified airspeed".* 1/3/73

calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée
Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

calibrated focal length / distance focale mesurée
An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera. *See also focal length.* 1/3/73

call for fire / demande de tir
A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. *See also on call.* 1/3/73

call sign / indicatif d'appel
Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. *See also collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.* 1/3/73

camera axis / axe focal
An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane. 1/3/73

camera axis direction / direction de prise de vue
Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to true/magnetic north. 1/3/73

camera calibration / étalonnage d'un appareil photographique
The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length. 1/3/73

camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues
The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second. 1/11/75

camera magazine / magasin

A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained. *See also cassette.* 1/3/73

camera nadir / nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue - nadir de la photographie
See photo nadir. 1/3/73

camera window / hublot de prise de vue
A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken. 1/3/73

camouflage / camouflage
The use of natural or artificial material on personnel, objects or tactical positions with the aim of confusing, misleading or evading the enemy. *See also countersurveillance.* 1/12/77

camouflage detection photography / photographie anti-camouflage
Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage. *See also false colour film.* 1/12/74

camouflet / camouflet
The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface. 1/3/73

campaign / campagne
A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces. 16/7/99

cancel / annulé
In artillery and naval fire support, the term cancel, when coupled with a previous order, other than an order for a quantity or type of ammunition, rescinds that order. 1/12/74

cannibalize / cannibaliser
To remove serviceable assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from a repairable or serviceable item of equipment in order to install them on another. *See also salvage.* 15/7/2000

cannot observe / ne suis pas en mesure d'observer
A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire, but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing upon it without adjustment or observation. 1/3/77

capsule / capsule
1. A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.
2. An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface. 1/3/73

captive firing / essai au banc
A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand. 1/3/73

cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos
The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radarscope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern. *Also called "normal impact effect".* 1/3/73

cargo / cargaison
Commodities and supplies in transit. *See also air cargo; controlled dangerous air cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo; wanted cargo.* 1/3/81

cargo sling / élingue de suspension
A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended. 1/3/73

carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis - tapis de bombes
The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof. 1/3/73

carriage / affût - affût de canon
See gun carriage. 1/3/73

carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué
A group of aircraft squadrons placed under a single command for administrative and tactical control of operations from an aircraft carrier. 15/7/2000

carrier striking force / force d'attaque de porte-avions
A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable

of conducting offensive operations.
18/12/97

cartesian coordinates / coordonnées cartésiennes

A coordinate system in which locations of points in space are expressed by reference to three mutually perpendicular planes, called coordinate planes. The three planes intersect in three straight lines called coordinate axes. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

cascade image intensifier / amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages

An optoelectronic amplifier capable of increasing the intensity of a radiant image by two or more stages. 1/11/75

cassette / chargeur

In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions. *See also camera magazine.* 1/3/73

casualty / perte

In relation to personnel, any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, diseased, detained, captured or missing. *See also battle casualty; non-battle casualty.* 1/6/89

catapult / catapulte

A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same functions for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell. 1/3/73

caution area / zone à restrictions

An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. *See also area.* 1/3/73

cease engagement / cessez l'engagement

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct units to stop the firing sequence against a designated target. Guided missiles already in flight will continue to intercept. *See also engage; hold fire.* 1/7/83

cease loading / ne pas recharger

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used during firing of two or more rounds to indicate the suspension of inserting rounds into the weapon. 1/3/73

celestial sphere / sphère céleste

An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected. 1/3/73

cell / cellule

Part of a NATO headquarters section which produces work of a specific nature within a major functional area. *See also branch; division part 2; section.* 1/7/88

centigray / centigray

A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad). 1/7/87

central air data computer / centrale de bord

A device which computes altitude, vertical speed, air speed and mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature. *Also called "air data computer".* 1/2/74

central analysis team / groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice

A team composed of representatives from two or more Major NATO Commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large-scale NATO exercise. *Also called "analysis staff".* 1/3/73

central planning team / groupe central de planification

A team composed of representatives of two or more NATO or national commands, responsible for the production of an exercise operation order in accordance with the exercise specification and/or exercise planning directive. *Also called "planning staff".* 1/3/81

centralized control / contrôle centralisé

In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. *See also decentralized control.* 1/3/73

centre of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts

See mean point of impact. 1/10/78

centre of gravity / centre de gravité

Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight. 25/9/98

centre of gravity limits / limites de centrage

The limits within which an aircraft's centre of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The centre of gravity of the loaded aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified. 1/3/73

chaff / paillettes

Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or metallized glass fibre used to reflect electromagnetic energy, usually dropped from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure. *See also rope; rope-chaff.* 1/3/81

chain of command / chaîne de commandement

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. *Also called "command channel". See also administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/3/73

chalk commander / chef de transport

The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number. *See also chalk troops.* 1/3/73

chalk number / numéro-repère

The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier. *See also chalk troops.* 1/3/73

chalk troops / troupe numérotée

A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number. *See also chalk commander; chalk number.* 1/3/73

challenge / procédé d'identification

Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another. *See also countersign; password; reply.* 1/3/73

change of operational control / changement de contrôle opérationnel

The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another. *Also called "chop".* 1/3/73

characteristic actuation probability / probabilité caractéristique d'interception

The average probability of a mine of a given type being actuated by one run of the sweep within the characteristic actuation width. 1/11/75

characteristic actuation width / intercept caractéristique

The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear. 1/11/75

characteristic detection probability / probabilité caractéristique de détection

The ratio of the number of mines detected on a single run to the number of mines which could have been detected within the characteristic detection width. 1/11/75

characteristic detection width / intercept caractéristique de détection

The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run. 1/11/75

charge / charge

1. The amount of propellant required for a fixed, semi-fixed, or separate loading projectile, round or shell. It may also refer to the quantity of explosive filling contained in a bomb, mine or the like.
2. In combat engineering, a quantity of explosive, prepared for demolition purposes. *See also cratering charge; cutting charge; inert filling; shaped charge. See also booster; primed charge; priming charge.* 30/11/92

charged demolition target / ouvrage miné

A demolition target on which all charges have been placed and which is in the state of readiness, either state 1 - safe, or state 2 - armed. *See also state of readiness - state 1 - safe; state of readiness - state 2 - armed.* 1/10/92

charging point / prise de ravitaillement

A connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air or hydraulic fluid, etc. *Also called "filler point".* 1/3/73

chart / carte spécialisée

A special purpose map, generally designed for navigation or other particular purposes, in which essential map information is combined with various other data critical to the intended use. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious chart; chart base; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; map; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; non-submarine chart.* 16/07/96

chart base / carte de base

A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed. *Also called "topographic base". See also base map; topographic base.* 1/3/73

chart index / carte index - schéma d'assemblage (topographie)

See map index. 1/3/73

chart location of the battery / centre de batterie

See battery centre. 1/10/80

chart series / série de cartes

See map series. 1/3/73

chart sheet / carte

See map sheet. 1/3/73

check firing / halte au tir

In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing. 1/7/87

check sweeping / dragage de vérification

In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation. 1/12/76

checkpoint / 1. 2. point de référence; 3. centre d'impact; 4. poste de contrôle de la circulation

1. A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.
2. Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electrical means.
3. Centre of impact; a burst centre.
4. A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations. *See also contact point.* 1/3/73

checkout / vérification systématique

A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof. 1/3/73

chemical agent / agent chimique

A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. The term excludes riot control agents, herbicides and substances generating smoke and flame. *See also chemical ammunition; chemical defence; chemical dose; chemical environment; riot control agent.* 1/12/93

chemical ammunition / munition chimique

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent. *See also chemical agent; multi-agent munition.* 1/3/73

chemical defence / défense contre agents chimiques

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks utilizing chemical agents. *See also chemical agent.* 1/11/91

chemical dose / dose chimique

The amount of chemical agent, expressed in milligrams, that is taken or absorbed by the body. *See also chemical agent.* 1/2/88

chemical environment / environnement chimique

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons. *See also chemical agent.* 1/11/90

chemical horn / corne chimique

In naval mine warfare, a mine horn containing an electric battery, the electrolyte for which is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet. *Also called "Hertz-Horn".* 1/11/75

chemical mine / mine chimique

A mine containing a chemical agent designed to kill, injure, or incapacitate personnel or to contaminate materiel or terrain. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

chemical monitoring / veille chimique

The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present. *See also chemical survey.* 1/2/88

chemical operation / opération chimique

Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, man or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Also called "chemical warfare".* 1/8/79

chemical survey / reconnaissance chimique

The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area. *See also chemical monitoring.* 1/9/81

chemical warfare / guerre chimique

See chemical operation. 1/3/73

chemical, biological and radiological operation / opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire

A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation. 1/3/73

chop / chop

See change of operational control. 1/3/73

chronic radiation dose / dose d'irradiation chronique

A dose of ionising radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period of time. A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death but if received at a low dose rate a significant portion of the acute cellular damage will be repaired. *See also acute radiation dose; radiation dose; radiation dose rate.* 1/8/82

chuffing / toux d'une fusée

The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise. 1/3/73

circling approach / approche indirecte

An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing. (ICAO). 15/7/2000

circular error probable / écart circulaire probable

An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall. *See also delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/3/73

civil defence / protection civile

Mobilization, organization, and direction of the civil population, designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of enemy action against all aspects of civil life. 1/3/73

civil disturbance / troubles publics

Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. 1/3/73

civil twilight / crépuscule civil

See twilight. 1/3/73

civil-military cooperation / coopération civilo-militaire

The resources and arrangements which support the relationship between

commanders and the national authorities, civil and military, and civil populations in an area where military forces are or plan to be employed. Such arrangements include cooperation with non-governmental or international agencies, organizations and authorities. 25/9/98

civilian preparedness for war / préparation civile pour le temps de guerre

All measures and means taken in peacetime, by national and Allied agencies, to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort. 1/3/73

clandestine operation / opération clandestine

Operation related to intelligence, counter-intelligence and other similar activities, sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. 15/7/2000

classification of bridges and vehicles / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules

See military load classification. 1/12/79

classified matter / sujet classifié

Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security. *See also unclassified matter.* 1/3/73

cleansing station / station de décontamination

See decontamination station. 1/3/73

clear weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets by day and by night, but in clear weather conditions only. *See also fighter.* 1/10/84

clearance diving / déminage par plongeur

The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines. 1/8/76

clearance rate / vitesse de déblaiement

The area which would be cleared per unit time with a stated minimum percentage clearance, using specific minehunting and/or minesweeping procedures. 1/8/76

clearway / prolongement dégagé

A defined rectangular area on the ground or water at the end of a runway in the

direction of take-off and under control of the competent authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height. 1/7/80

climb mode / montée automatique

In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme. 1/3/73

close air support / appui aérien rapproché

Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

close control / contrôle serré

A form of aircraft mission control in which the aircraft is continuously controlled for altitude, speed and heading, to a position from which the mission can be accomplished. *See also close-controlled air interception.* 1/11/90

close support / appui rapproché

That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force. *See also support.* 1/3/73

close supporting fire / tir d'appui rapproché

Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit. *See also supporting fire part 3.* 1/3/73

close-controlled air interception / interception aérienne en contrôle serré

An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled to a position from which the target is within visual range or radar contact. *See also air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close control.* 1/3/73

closed area / zone fermée

A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited. *See also danger area; prohibited area; restricted area.* 1/3/73

closure minefield / champ de mines d'interdiction

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is planned to present such a threat that

water-borne shipping is prevented from moving. *See also minefield.* 1/8/76

cloud amount / couverture nuageuse

The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered. *Also called "cloud cover".* 1/7/80

cloud cover / couverture nuageuse

See cloud amount. 1/7/80

cluster / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. grappe; 7. groupe énergétique

1. Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.
 2. Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.
 3. Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.
 4. In land mine warfare, a component of a pattern-laid minefield. It may be antitank, anti-personnel or mixed. It consists of one to five mines and no more than one anti-tank mine.
 5. In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.
 6. Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit.
 7. In naval mine warfare, a number of mines laid in close proximity to each other as a pattern or coherent unit. They may be of mixed types.
- 1/3/81

cluster bomb unit / arme à dispersion

An expendable aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions. *See also aircraft store; dispenser; submunition.* 15/7/2000

clutter / fouillis

See radar clutter. 9/1/96

coarse mine / mine coriace

In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

coastal convoy / convoi côtier

A convoy whose voyage lies in general on the continental shelf and in coastal waters. *See also convoy.* 1/12/77

coastal refraction / réfraction côtière

The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land. *Also called "land effect"; "shore line effect".* 1/3/73

cocooning / mise en cocon

The spraying or coating of an aircraft or equipment with a substance, e.g., a plastic, to form a cocoon-like seal against the effects of the atmosphere. *Also called "plastic spray packaging".* 1/3/73

code word / mot-code

1. A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.
2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. 1/8/76

collapse depth / immersion d'écrasement - immersion de destruction

The design depth, referenced to the axis of the pressure hull, beyond which the hull structure or hull penetrations are presumed to suffer catastrophic failure to the point of total collapse. 1/3/81

collation / regroupement

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the grouping together of related items of information provides a record of events and facilitates further processing. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/2/88

collection / recherche

See intelligence cycle. 1/3/73

collection agency / organisme de renseignement

See agency. 1/9/81

collection management / gestion de la recherche

In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results and retasking, as required. *See also intelligence; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/90

collection plan / plan de recherche

A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies. *See also information; information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/93

collective call sign / indicatif d'appel collectif

Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective

Protection provided to a group of individuals in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment which permits relaxation of individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection. 1/4/82

collimating mark / repère de fond de chambre - repère de cliché

An index mark, rigidly connected with the camera body, which forms an image on the negative. This image is used to determine the position of the optical centre or principal point of the imagery. *Also called "fiducial mark".* 1/3/73

collocation / co-implantation

The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location. 1/7/80

column cover / couverture de colonne

Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and/or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column. *See also cover.* 1/3/73

column formation / formation en ligne de file

A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. *See also trail formation; transport stream.* 1/3/73

column gap / créneau

The space between two consecutive elements proceeding on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element. 1/12/79

column length / longueur d'encombrement

The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement. *See also road space.* 1/10/80

combat air patrol / patrouille aérienne de combat

An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets. *See also air defence area; combat patrol; objective area; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 15/7/2000

combat available aircraft / aéronef disponible pour le combat

An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable

but may require to be fuelled, armed or have combat ready crews. *See also combat ready aircraft.* 1/12/93

combat chart / carte de combat

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50.000, designed for naval fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt. *See also amphibious chart.* 1/10/80

combat control team / équipe de guidage

In air transport operations, a team of specially trained personnel who can be airdropped to provide local air traffic control and to advise on all aspects of landing, airdrop, and/or extraction zone requirements. 1/11/83

combat day of supply / approvisionnement d'un jour de combat

The total amount of supplies required to support one day of combat, calculated by applying the intensity factor to a standard day of supply. *See also one day's supply.* 1/3/73

combat information / renseignement brut de combat

That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels. *See also combat intelligence.* 1/8/82

combat information centre / centre d'information de combat

The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre. *Also called "action information centre". See also air defence control centre.* 1/3/73

combat intelligence / renseignement de combat

That intelligence concerning the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations. *See also combat information; intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/9/81

combat load / charge de combat

The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft. *See also payload.* 1/3/73

combat loading / chargement de combat

The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

combat patrol / patrouille de combat

For ground forces, a tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body by fighting if necessary. *Also called "fighting patrol". See also combat air patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 1/3/82

combat power / puissance de combat

The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. 1/8/74

combat readiness / prêt au combat

See combat ready. 1/9/80

combat ready / prêt au combat

1. As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.
2. As applied to personnel : qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned. 9/1/96

combat ready aircraft / aéronef prêt au combat

A combat available aircraft which is fuelled, armed and has a combat ready aircrew available. *See also combat available aircraft.* 1/12/93

combat search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage de combat

A coordinated operation using pre-established procedures for the detection, location, identification and recovery of downed aircrew in hostile territory in crisis or wartime and, when appropriate, isolated personnel in distress, who are trained and equipped to be rescued. *See also search and rescue.* 13/12/99

combat service support / soutien logistique du combat

The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics. 1/12/74

combat support / appui tactique

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. 1/11/94

combat survival / mesure de survie en zone de combat

Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture. 1/3/73

combat zone / zone de combat

1. That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
2. The territory forward of the army group rear boundary. It is divided into:
a. The forward combat zone, comprising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary.
b. The rear combat zone, usually comprising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary. *See also communications zone.* 1/7/83

combination circuit / mise de feu combinée

Firing circuit actuated by two or more influences received either simultaneously or at a predetermined interval. *See also firing circuit.* 25/9/98

combination firing circuit / circuit combiné de mise de feu

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, one non-electric and one electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges. *See also dual firing circuit.* 1/3/81

combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée

A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a pre-determined order. *Also called "combined influence mine". See also mine.* 1/11/94

combined / multinational.

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate. *Also called "multinational". See also joint.* 16/7/99

combined airspeed indicator / badin combiné - indicateur combiné de vitesse air

An instrument which displays both indicated airspeed and mach number. 1/3/81

combined force / force multinationale

A force composed of elements of two or more nations. 25/9/98

combined influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée

See combination influence mine.
1/11/94

combined joint operation / opération interarmées multinationale

An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate. *See also combined; joint; multinational.* 16/7/99

combined logistic support / soutien logistique multinational

The pooling of specified resources by member nations for use by NATO nations as decided by a coordinating authority. *See also logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.*
1/11/94

combined operation / opération interalliée

An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. 1/3/73

combustor / dispositif combustor

A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine. 1/3/73

command / 1. 2. 3. commandement; 4. 5. commander

1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.

2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.

3. A unit, or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual.

4. To dominate by a field of weapon fire or by observation from a superior position.

5. To exercise a command. *See also administrative control; area command; base command; full command; functional command; national command; operational command.*
1/3/73

command and control information system / système d'information de commandement et de contrôle

An integrated system comprised of doctrine, procedures, organizational structure, personnel, equipment, facilities and communications which

provides authorities at all levels with timely and adequate data to plan, direct and control their activities. 12/7/99

command and control warfare / guerre du commandement et du contrôle

The integrated use of all military capabilities including operations security, deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and physical destruction, supported by all-source intelligence and communication and information systems, to deny information to, influence, degrade or destroy an adversary's command and control capabilities while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against similar actions. 15/7/2000

command axis / axe de déplacement des postes de commandement - axe de transmission

A line along which a headquarters will move. 1/3/73

command channel / chaîne de commandement

See chain of command. 1/3/73

command controlled stocks / stocks contrôlés par un commandement

Stocks which are placed at the disposal of a designated NATO commander in order to provide him with a flexibility with which to influence the battle logistically. "Placed at the disposal of" implies responsibility for storage, maintenance, accounting, rotation or turnover, physical security and subsequent transportation to a particular battle area. 1/3/84

command destruct signal / signal de destruction télécommandé

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile. 1/3/73

command detonated mine / mine télécommandée

A mine detonated by remotely controlled means. *See also mine.* 1/3/79

command ejection system / système d'éjection commandée

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

command guidance / guidage télécommandé

A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path. 1/3/73

command net / réseau de commandement

A communications network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons

for the purpose of command control. 1/3/73

command of the sea / maîtrise de l'espace maritime

The freedom to use the sea and to deny its use to an adversary in the sub-surface, surface and above-water environments. *See also sea control; sea denial.* 13/12/99

command post / poste de commandement

A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post. 1/3/73

command post exercise / exercice de poste de commandement

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters. *See also exercise; field exercise.* 1/11/83

command select ejection system / système d'éjection à commande sélective

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

commander / commandant

See executing commander; exercise commander; Major NATO Commander; national command; national force commander; national territorial commander; releasing commander.
1/3/73

commercial loading / chargement administratif

See administrative loading. 1/3/73

commodity loading / chargement séparé par produit

A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

common infrastructure / infrastructure commune

Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members. *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

common user item / article d'usage commun

An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation. *See also interchangeability.* 1/7/82

commonality / communauté

The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used. 15/7/2000

communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu

A geographical point or area at which ships under naval control of shipping are required to report to the naval control of shipping authority. *See also naval control of shipping.* 3/8/98

communications and information system / système de communication et d'information

Assembly of equipment, methods and procedures, and if necessary personnel, organised so as to accomplish specific information conveyance and processing functions. 1/11/90

communications centre / centre des communications - centre des transmissions

An agency charged with the responsibility for handling and controlling communications traffic. The centre normally includes message centre, transmitting and receiving facilities. *Also called "signal centre".* 1/10/80

communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communications systems by other than intended recipients or users. 20/11/96

communications net / réseau de transmissions

An organization of stations capable of direct communications on a common channel or frequency. 1/6/81

communications satellite / satellite de télécommunications

An orbiting vehicle, which relays signals between communications stations. They are of two types:

- a. active communications satellite - A satellite which receives, regenerates, and retransmits signals between stations.
- b. passive communications satellite - A satellite which reflects communications signals between stations. 1/3/73

communications security / sécurité des télécommunications

The protection resulting from the application of cryptographic,

transmission, emission and physical security measures to deny unauthorized persons any information of value which might be derived from the study of all communications means. 16/07/96

communications zone / zone des communications

Rear part of a theatre of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces. *See also combat zone.* 1/3/73

comparative cover / couverture de comparaison - couverture de référence

Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details. *See also cover; coverage.* 13/12/99

compartment marking / marquage de soute

In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements. 1/3/73

compass direction / direction de compas

The horizontal direction expressed as an angular distance measured clockwise from compass north. 1/3/73

compass north / nord du compas - nord d'une boussole

The uncorrected direction indicated by the north seeking end of a compass needle. *See also magnetic north.* 1/3/73

compass rose / rose du compas

A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium. 1/3/73

compatibility / compatibilité

The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions. (ISO-IEC) 15/7/2000

compilation / compilation

Selection, assembly, and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources. 1/3/73

compilation diagram / carton des références

A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled; this does not necessarily include reliability information. *See also reliability diagram.* 1/3/73

complete round / coup complet

Ammunition which contains all the components necessary for it to function. 1/9/81

component / composant

In logistics, a part or combination of parts, having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. *See also assembly; equipment; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

component life / durée de vie d'un composant

The period of normal usage of a component after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases. 15/7/2000

compound helicopter / hélicoptère hybride

A helicopter with an auxiliary propulsion system which provides thrust in excess of that which the rotor alone could produce, thereby permitting increased forward speeds; wings may or may not be provided to reduce the lift required from the rotor system. 1/12/76

compression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare

See hyperbaric chamber. 1/10/84

compromised / compromis

A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing. 1/3/73

computed air release point / point de largage calculé

A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point. *See also release point.* 1/3/73

concealment / dissimulation

The protection from observation or surveillance. *See also cover; screen.* 1/11/75

concentrated fire / tir de concentration

1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target.
2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

concentration area / zone de concentration

1. An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.
2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time. 1/3/73

concept / concept

A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure. 1/11/83

concept of operations / concept de l'opération - idée de manoeuvre

A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission. 1/3/82

cone of silence / cône de silence

An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume. *See also Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

confusion reflector / réflecteur-brouilleur

A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors. 1/3/73

connecting route / itinéraire de raccordement

A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes. *See also route.* 1/6/78

console / 1. console; 2. pupitre de commande

1. A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate.
2. A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of, and/or control specific functions of, a system, such as missiles check-out, countdown, or launch operations. 1/3/73

consolidation of position / organisation d'une position conquise

Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy. 1/3/73

constant of the cone / constante du cône

For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection. *See grid convergence factor.* *See also convergence factor.* 1/3/73

consular shipping advisor / conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale

A naval officer appointed to the staff of a consular authority in a neutral country for naval control of shipping duties. *See also naval control of shipping.* 09/07/97

consultation / consultation

The deliberation and exchange of advice among the highest political authorities of the Alliance and of member nations for the purpose of crisis management, decision making and the issue of concerted directives to military commanders. 1/11/90

consumption rate / taux de consommation

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. 1/3/73

contact / contact

Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors. 16/7/96

contact lost / contact perdu

A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within sensor coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted. 9/1/96

contact mine / mine à contact

A mine detonated by physical contact. *See also mine.* 1/3/77

contact point / point de jonction

1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.
2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. *See also check point; control point; coordinating point; pull-up point; rendezvous; turn-in point.* 1/12/76

contact print / tirage contact

A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material. 1/3/73

contact report / compte rendu de contact - compte rendu initial de contact - compte rendu supplémentaire de contact

A report indicating any detection of the enemy. *Also called "amplifying report"; "initial contact report".* 1/12/79

contain / contenir

To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to centre his activity on a given front and to prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere. 1/3/73

container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs

A sheltered anchorage (not a port) with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from containerhips to other vessels. 1/6/78

contamination / contamination - infection

The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects. *See also fall out; induced radiation; residual radiation.* 1/11/94

contamination control / contrôle de contamination

Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations. 1/3/81

contamination control line / ligne de contrôle de contamination

A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest. 1/3/73

contamination control point / point de contrôle de contamination

That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area. 1/3/73

contingency plan / plan de circonstance

A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning. 25/9/98

continuous fire / tir continu

1. Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to order the guns to load and to fire at a specified time

interval or as rapidly as possible consistent with accuracy within the prescribed maximum rate of fire for the weapon. 9/1/96

continuous illumination fire / tir éclairant continu

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area. *See also coordinated illumination fire.* 1/3/73

continuous processor / machine à traitement continu

Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips. 1/3/73

continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu

A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft. 1/3/73

continuous strip imagery / bande d'image continue

Imagery of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight. 1/8/76

continuous strip photography / photographie en défilement continu

Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight. 1/3/73

continuously computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage

Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds. 1/11/75

continuously set vector / viseur à affichage continu

See bomb sighting systems Part 1. 1/8/76

contour interval / équidistance

Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines. 1/3/73

contour line / courbe de niveau

A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation. 1/3/73

control / 1. contrôle; 2. réseau de points de contrôle

1. That authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his

command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.

2. In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined. *See also administrative control; operational control; tactical control.* 1/9/81

control and reporting centre / centre de détection et de contrôle

A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control centre from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility. *See also air control.* 1/3/73

control and reporting system / réseau de détection et de contrôle

An organization set up for:
a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft, and
b. control of all active air defences. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centres and an observer organization, together with the necessary communications network. 1/3/73

control area / région de contrôle

A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth. *See also air control; airway; control zone; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

control point / 1. poste de contrôle; 2. point repère; 3. point de référence

1. A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check, in marking mosaics.
2. A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft.
3. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. *See also contact point; ground control; field control.* 1/3/73

control zone / zone de contrôle

A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit. *See also airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

controllable mine / mine contrôlable

A mine which after laying can be controlled by the user, to the extent of making the mine safe or live, or to fire the mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/91

controlled airspace / espace aérien contrôlé

An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to controlled flights. *See also air control; control area; terminal control area.* 1/3/73

controlled dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée

Cargo which is regarded as highly dangerous and which may only be carried by cargo aircraft operating within specific safety regulations. *See also cargo.* 1/7/82

controlled exercise / exercice dirigé

An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction. *See also free play exercise.* 1/8/76

controlled interception / interception aérienne contrôlée

An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station. *See also air interception.* 1/3/73

controlled item / article contrôlé

See regulated item. 1/11/91

controlled mosaic / mosaïque contrôlée - photoplan

A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/3/73

controlled passing / croisement contrôlé

A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time. 1/3/73

controlled port / port contrôlé

A harbour or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment of berths, and traffic within the harbour or anchorage are controlled by military authorities. 1/3/73

controlled route / itinéraire réglementé

A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised. *See also route.* 1/6/84

conventional weapon / arme classique
A weapon which is neither nuclear, biological nor chemical. 1/3/79

converge / en convergence
In artillery and naval fire support, a command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the observer/spotter desires the planes of fire to intersect at a point. 1/3/82

convergence / convergence
See convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence. 1/3/73

convergence factor / facteur de convergence
The ratio of the angle between any two meridians on the chart to their actual change of longitude. *See also convergence; constant of the cone.* 1/3/73

conversion angle / angle de conversion
The angle between a great circle (orthodromic) bearing and a rhumb line (loxodromic) bearing of a point, measured at a common origin. 1/3/73

conversion scale / échelle de conversion
A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement. *See also scale.* 1/3/73

convoy / convoi
1. A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together.
2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. *See also coastal convoy; evacuation convoy; ocean convoy.* 1/3/73

convoy assembly port / port de rassemblement de convois
A port from which convoys, whether ocean going or coastal, sail. 1/3/73

convoy commodore / commodore de convoi
A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy, designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the officer in tactical

command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command. 1/12/74

convoy dispersal point / point de dislocation d'un convoi
The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter. *See also dispersion part 6.* 1/6/78

convoy escort / escorte de convoi
1. A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection.
2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured. *See also escort.* 1/3/79

convoy joiner / navire ralliant un convoi
See joiner. 1/6/78

convoy leaver / navire quittant un convoi - navire quittant
See leaver. 1/10/78

convoy loading / chargement par convoi
The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in vessels of the same movement group, but not necessarily in the same vessel. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

convoy route / route de convoi
The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority. 1/3/73

convoy schedule / plan de convois
Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval. 1/3/79

convoy speed / vitesse de convoi
For ships, the speed which the convoy commodore orders the guide of the convoy to make good through the water. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/3/73

convoy terminal area / zone terminale de convoi
A geographical area, designated by the name of a port or anchorage on which it is centred, at which convoys or sections of convoys arrive and from which they will be dispersed to coastal convoy systems or as independents to their final destination. 1/12/79

convoy through escort / escorte de bout en bout de convoi
Those ships of the close escort which normally remain with the convoy from its port of assembly to its port of arrival.

See also naval augmentation group. 1/3/73

convoy title / baptême de convoi
A combination of letters and numbers that gives the port of departure and arrival, speed, and serial number of each convoy. 1/10/78

coordinated attack / attaque coordonnée
A carefully, planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole. 1/3/73

coordinated draft plan / projet de plan coordonné
A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated with the nations involved. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may be implemented during an emergency. *See also draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

coordinated illumination fire / tir éclairant coordonné
A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and high-explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the fire. *See also continuous illumination fire.* 15/7/2000

coordinates / coordonnées
Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates. *See also cartesian coordinates; geographic coordinates; georef; grid coordinates; grid coordinate system.* 1/3/73

coordinating authority / autorité de coordination
The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries or commands, or two or more services or two or more forces of the same service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In

the event he is unable to obtain essential agreement he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority. 1/7/85

coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur

In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units. *See also commander(s); executing commander.* 9/1/96

coordinating point / point de coordination

Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination. *See also contact point.* 1/3/73

copy negative / copie négative

A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale. 1/12/74

corner reflector / 1. réflecteur polyédrique; 2. réflecteur à écho renforcé

1. A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.
2. In radar interpretation, an object which, by means of multiple reflections from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the physical size of the object. 1/7/80

corps / corps

See army corps. 1/7/83

corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée - troupe de corps

Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps. 1/3/73

correction / correction

1. In fire control, any change in firing data to bring the mean point of impact or burst closer to the target.
2. A communication proword to indicate that an error in data has been announced and that corrected data will follow. 1/8/79

corrective maintenance / maintenance corrective

Maintenance actions carried out to restore a defective item to a specified condition. *See also preventive maintenance.* 1/12/74

correlation / corrélation

In air defence, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a detection or display device or visually, is the same as that on which information is being received from another source. 2/5/95

correlation factor / facteur de corrélation - facteur de restitution

The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground. *Also called "restitution factor".* 1/3/73

counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne

An air operation directed against the enemy's air offensive and defensive capability in order to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority. 1/8/79

counter-command, control and communications / contre commandement, contrôle et communications

The process of denying an enemy effective use of his combat forces by coordinated attack on his command, control and communications systems and associated elements. *Commonly called "counter C3".* 1/2/88

counter-attack / contre-attaque

Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives. *See also countermove.* 1/1/60

counter-espionage / contre-espionnage

Action designed to detect and counteract espionage. *See also counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguerrilla

Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas. 1/11/90

counter-insurgency / mesure anti-insurrectionnelle

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency. 1/3/73

counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence

Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. *See also counter-espionage; counter-sabotage; counter-subversion; protective security; security; security intelligence.* 1/7/80

counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage

Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage. *See also counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

counter-subversion / contre-subversion

Action designed to detect and counteract subversion. *See also counter-intelligence; subversion.* 1/3/81

counterbattery fire / tir de contrebatterie

Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing indirect fire weapon systems. 1/9/74

counterfire / tir contre armes à feu

Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

countermine / contreminier

To explode the main charge in a mine by the shock of a nearby explosion of another mine or independent explosive charge. The explosion of the main charge may be caused either by sympathetic detonation or through the explosive train and/or firing mechanism of the mine. 1/11/91

countermine operation / opération de contreminage

In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields. 1/11/94

countermove / contre-mouvement

An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy. *See also counter-attack.* 1/3/82

counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation

Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

countersign / signal d'identification convenu

A secret challenge and its reply. *See also challenge; password; reply.* 1/3/73

**countersurveillance /
contre-surveillance**

All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. *See also camouflaging; surveillance.* 1/9/81

**country cover diagram / schéma de
surface couverte**

A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only. 1/12/74

course / route à suivre

The intended direction of movement in the horizontal plane. 1/10/78

**cover / 1. 2. couverture; 3. veille radio;
4. abri**

1. The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offence, defence, or threat of either or both.
2. Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.
3. The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.
4. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial. *See also column cover; comparative cover; concealment; fighter cover.* 1/3/81

cover search / recherche de couverture

In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement. 1/3/73

coverage / couverture

The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems. *See also comparative cover.* 1/3/81

covering fire / tir de protection

1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.
2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**covering force / 1. force de couverture
- troupe de couverture; 2. force de
sécurité - troupe de sécurité**

1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered.
2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger

force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defence, or by any combination of these methods. *Also called "covering troops". See also force(s).* 1/3/73

**covering force area / zone des forces
de couverture**

The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks. 1/7/83

**covering troops / troupe de couverture
- troupe de sécurité**

See covering force. 1/12/74

covertrace / calque de surface couverte

One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer. 1/2/74

crab angle / angle de dérive

The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. 1/12/74

**crash locator beacon / radiobalise de
repérage d'aéronef accidenté**

An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft. *See also beacon; emergency locator beacon; personal locator beacon.* 1/7/87

cratering charge / charge enterrée

A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater. *See also charge Part 2.* 1/3/79

creeping barrage / barrage roulant

A barrage in which the fire of all units participating remains in the same relative position throughout and which advances in steps of one line at a time. 1/3/73

creeping mine / mine rampante

In naval mine warfare, a buoyant mine held below the surface by a weight, usually in the form of a chain, which is free to creep along the seabed under the influence of stream or current. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

crest / masque

A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in an area beyond, resulting in dead space, or limiting the minimum elevation, or both. 1/8/76

crested / masqué

In artillery and naval fire support, a report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest. 1/3/77

crisis management / gestion des crises

The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result. 2/5/95

**crisis response shipping / transport
maritime de crise**

All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and, when appropriate, national prepositioned ships. 3/8/98

critical altitude / altitude critique

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

critical item / article critique

An item, the lack or failure of which would cause the loss of a mission-essential operational capability. *See also controlled item; regulated item; critical supplies and matériel.* 1/7/93

critical speed / allure vibratoire

A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/6/78

**critical supplies and matériel /
approvisionnement critique**

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply. *See also regulated item.* 1/10/92

cross tell / transfert latéral

See track telling. 1/3/73

**cross-servicing / services mutuels -
soutien logistique mutuel**

That servicing performed by one service or national element for other services or national elements and for which the other services or national elements may be charged. *See also mutual support.* 1/10/78

crossing area / zone de franchissement

A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander. 1/12/77

cruising altitude / altitude de croisière

A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level,

maintained during a flight or portion thereof. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

cruising level / niveau de croisière

A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

cryptanalysis / analyse cryptographique

The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption. 1/3/73

cryptomaterial / matériel de cryptographie

All material, including documents, devices or equipment that contains crypto information and is essential to the encryption, decryption or authentication of telecommunications. 1/3/73

cryptopart / cryptopartie

A division of a message as prescribed for security reasons. The operating instructions for certain cryptosystems prescribe the number of groups which may be encrypted in the systems, using a single message indicator. Cryptoparts are identified in plain language. They are not to be confused with message parts. 1/3/73

culture / caractéristique artificielle

A feature of the terrain that has been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings, and canals; boundary lines, and in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map. 1/3/73

currency / fiabilité

The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time. 1/3/73

current intelligence / renseignement de situation

Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level. *See also basic intelligence; intelligence.* 1/9/81

curve of pursuit / courbe de poursuite

The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance. 1/3/73

customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies. 1/6/80

cut-off / arrêt du réacteur

The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine. 1/3/73

cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off. 1/3/73

cutter / cisailles

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructors to part a sweep. 1/12/76

cutting charge / charge coupante

A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry. *See also charge part 2.* 1/11/90

D

D-day / jour J

See *designation of days and hours*.
1/8/82

damage area / zone de choc

In naval mine warfare, the plan area around a minesweeper inside which a mine explosion is likely to interrupt operations. 1/11/75

damage assessment / évaluation des dommages

The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. 1/3/73

damage control / organisation sécurité

In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish water-tight integrity, stability, manoeuvrability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from, fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from, toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel. See also *area damage control*. 1/3/73

damage radius / rayon de choc

In naval mine warfare, the average distance from a ship within which a mine containing a given weight and type of explosive must detonate if it is to inflict a specified amount of damage. 1/11/75

damage threat / probabilité d'avarie

The probability that a target ship passing once through a minefield will explode one or more mines and sustain a specified amount of damage. 1/8/76

dan runner / bâtiment longe-bouées dan

A ship running a line of dan buoys. 1/12/76

danger area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne

In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. Also called "*airspace warning area*". See also *closed area; prohibited area; restricted area*. 1/7/80

danger close / amis à proximité

In artillery and naval fire support, information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 metres of the target. 1/3/73

dangerous cargo / cargaison dangereuse

Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport. See also *cargo*. 1/3/73

dangerously exposed waters / zone maritime menacée

The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline. See also *evacuation of dangerously exposed waters; severely threatened coastline*. 1/2/89

data block / légende

Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation. 1/12/93

date line / ligne de changement de date

See *international date line*. 1/3/73

date-time group / groupe date-heure

A group of six digits with a zone time suffix and the standardized abbreviation for the month. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair the hour; the third pair the minutes. After the month may be added the last two digits of the year. 1/3/81

datum / donnée

Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is "datums" in contrast to the normal plural "data". 1/3/73

datum dan buoy / bouée dan repère

In naval mine warfare, a dan buoy intended as a geographical reference or check, which needs to be more visible and more securely moored than a normal dan buoy. 1/12/76

datum level / niveau de référence

A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related. See also *altitude*. 1/3/73

datum point / datum

Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken. See also *pinpoint*. 1/3/73

day air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne de jour

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage

airborne targets, but in clear weather conditions and by day only. See also *fighter*. 1/10/84

de facto boundary / frontière de fait

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administering authorities. 1/9/81

de jure boundary / frontière de droit

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized. 1/9/81

dead mine / mine inerte - mine morte

A mine which has been neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe. See also *disarmed mine; mine*. 1/8/76

dead space / 1. 2. zone en angle mort; 3. zone de silence

1. An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon. Also called "*dead zone*".
2. The volume of space above and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.
3. An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received. 1/3/82

dead zone / zone non battue

See *dead space part 1*. 1/3/73

debarkation / débarquement

The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship. 1/3/73

debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement

A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the water-borne ship-to-shore movement. Also called "*disembarkation schedule*". 1/3/73

decca / decca

A radio phase-comparison system which uses a master and slave stations to establish a hyperbolic lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing

facilities. *See also hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/12/74

decentralized control / contrôle décentralisé

In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft. *See also centralized control.* 1/3/73

deception / déception

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests. 1/3/73

decision altitude / altitude de décision

An altitude related to the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established. *See also decision height.* 1/8/76

decision height / hauteur de décision

A height above the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established. *See also decision altitude.* 1/6/78

decisive point / point décisif

A point from which a hostile or friendly centre of gravity can be threatened. This point may exist in time, space or the information environment. 13/12/99

declared speed / vitesse déclarée

The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions having due regard to her present condition. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/12/77

declassify / déclassifier

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter. *See also downgrade.* 1/3/73

declination / déclinaison astronomique

The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90 from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere. *See also magnetic declination; magnetic variation.* 1/3/73

decompression chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

See hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

decontamination / décontamination - désinfection

The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. *See also immediate decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/3/73

decontamination station / station de décontamination

A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants. *Also called "cleansing station".* 1/11/75

decoy / leurre

An imitation of a person, object or phenomenon, which is intended to deceive hostile surveillance or detection systems or mislead the adversary. *Also called "dummy".* 15/7/2000

decoy ship / navire-piège

A ship camouflaged as a non-combatant ship with its armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking its weapons quickly. *Also called "Q-ship".* 1/3/82

deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in water-proofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground. 1/8/73

deep minefield / champ de mines profond

An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross. *See also minefield.* 1/8/76

deep supporting fire / tir d'appui en profondeur

Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our forces, for neutralizing and destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications and observations. *See also fire; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

defector / transfuge

A person who repudiates his or her country when beyond its jurisdiction or control. 1/9/91

defence area / zone de défense

For any particular command, the area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary. It is here that the decisive defensive battle is fought. 1/7/83

defence in depth / défense en profondeur

The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre his reserve. 1/3/83

defence readiness condition / état de préparation

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises. *Also called "state of readiness".* 1/2/73

defence shipping authority / autorité des transports maritimes

The NATO civil wartime agency activated in time of crisis or war responsible for the allocation of merchant ships assigned to the Allied ocean shipping pool to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in support of the common effort. 1/10/78

defensive coastal area / zone côtière de défense

A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defence operations may involve land, sea, and air forces. 1/2/73

defensive fire / tir défensif

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action. 1/11/75

defensive mine countermeasures / mesures de protection contre les mines

Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying. 1/8/76

defensive minefield / champ de mines défensif

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defence of sea communications. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

defilade / défilement

1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.
2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.

3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles. 1/3/73

defoliant operation / opération de défoliation

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations. 1/3/73

defoliating agent / agent défoliant

A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely. 1/3/73

degree of nuclear risk / risque nucléaire

As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close-in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible. *See also emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.* 1/8/76

delay release sinker / crapaud à prise d'immersion différée

A sinker which holds a moored mine on the seabed for a predetermined time after laying. 1/8/76

delaying operation / manoeuvre retardatrice

An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged. 1/7/83

delegation of authority / délégation de pouvoirs

An action by which a commander assigns to a subordinate commander a clearly stated part of his authority. *See also transfer of authority.* 15/7/2000

deliberate attack / attaque délibérée

A type of offensive action characterized by preplanned coordinated employment of fire power and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy. *See also hasty attack.* 1/6/78

deliberate breaching / ouverture de brèche préparée

The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out. 1/1/91

deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé

The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. *See also hasty crossing.* 1/7/87

deliberate defence / défense préparée

A defence normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communications systems. *See also hasty defence.* 1/3/73

delivering ship / bâtiment ravitailleur

In replenishment at sea, the ship that delivers the rig(s). *See also receiving ship.* 15/7/00

delivery error / dispersion globale

The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point. *See also circular error probable; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/10/84

demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée

A defined area in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited. 1/3/73

demolition / destruction

The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means. *See also uncharged demolition target.* 1/7/93

demolition chamber / chambre de destruction

Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges. 1/11/94

demolition firing party / équipe de mise a feu du dispositif de destruction

The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition. *See also demolition guard.* 1/3/73

demolition guard / détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction

A local force positioned to ensure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demolition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party. *See also demolition firing party.* 1/3/73

demolition kit / lot de destruction

The demolition tool kit complete with explosives. *See also demolition tool kit.* 1/1/91

demolition target / ouvrage à détruire

A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition. 1/11/92

demolition tool kit / lot d'artificier

The tools, materials and accessories of a non-explosive nature necessary for preparing demolition charges. *See also demolition kit.* 1/1/91

demonstration / démonstration

An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. *See also amphibious demonstration; diversion; diversionary attack.* 1/3/73

denial measure / mesure d'interdiction

An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions. *See also secure.* 1/3/73

density altitude / densité-altitude

An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere. 1/3/73

departure end / fin de bande

That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial departure is made. 1/8/79

departure point / point d'origine

1. A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.
2. In amphibious operations, an air control point at the seaward end of the helicopter approach lane system from which helicopter waves are dispatched along the selected helicopter approach lane to the initial point. 1/7/80

deployment / 1.2.3. déploiement; 4. redéploiement

1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.
2. The movement of forces within areas of operations.
3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.
4. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations. *See also disposition.* 1/2/88

deployment operating base / base de redéploiement

A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war. *See also base; emergency fleet operating base.* 1/9/75

depression angle / angle de dépression
See angle of depression. 1/8/79

depth / profondeur
In maritime/hydrographic use, the vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake, or river. 1/3/73

depth contour / ligne bathymétrique - courbe bathymétrique - ligne des fonds
A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum. *Also called "bathymetric contour or depth curve".* 1/3/73

depth curve / ligne des fonds
See depth contour. 1/3/73

derived information / information dérivée
A parameter such as angle, range, position, velocity, etc. is said to be derived in the first receiver or other sensor in which that parameter exists or is capable of existing without reference to further information. 1/11/77

description of target / description de l'objectif
In artillery and naval fire support, an element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment or activity to be taken under fire. *Also called "target description".* 1/8/73

descriptive name / terme descriptif
Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol. 1/3/73

designation of days and hours / désignation des jours et des heures
The following designations have the meaning shown:
D-day - The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation.
E-day - The day on which a NATO exercise commences.
G-day - The day on which an order, normally national, is given to deploy a unit.
K-day - The day on which a convoy system is introduced or is due to be introduced on any particular convoy lane.

M-day - The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.
H-hour - The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences, or is due to commence (This term is used also as a reference for the designation of days/hours before or after the event). 1/8/82

desired ground zero / point zéro désiré
The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned nuclear detonation. *See also actual ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

despatch route / itinéraire gardé
In road traffic, a roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. Movement credit is required for its use, even by a single vehicle. *See also route.* 9/5/2000

destruction fire mission / mission de destruction
In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target. *See also fire.* 1/8/82

destruction radius / rayon de destruction
In mine warfare, the maximum distance from an exploding charge of stated size and type at which a mine will be destroyed by sympathetic detonation of the main charge, with a stated probability of destruction, regardless of orientation. 1/11/75

detachment / détachement
1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.
2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. 1/3/73

detail / détail
The basic graphic representation of features. 1/3/73

detailed photographic report / compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique
A comprehensive, analytical, intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, a target, target complex, and of a detailed nature. 1/3/73

detecting circuit / détecteur
The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target. 1/3/77

detection / détection
The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or

phenomenon of potential military significance. *See also recognition; identification; identification, friend or foe (IFF).* 1/12/76

detection and tactical control system/système de détection et de contrôle tactique
In air usage, a complete, mobile and autonomous system (equipment and personnel) permitting the coordination of all assets used in a given airspace above the battlefield. 20/11/96

deterioration limit / limite de détérioration
A limit placed on a particular product characteristic to define the minimum acceptable quality requirement for the product to retain its NATO code number. 1/8/79

deterrence / dissuasion
The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act. 9/1/96

detonating cord / cordeau détonant
A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave. 1/11/94

detonating cord amplifier / relais d'amorçage
A device attached to a detonating cord which allows for the ignition of a charge and the simultaneous transmission of a detonating wave to another charge. 1/12/77

detonator / détonateur
A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave. 1/7/80

detour / détour
Deviation from those parts of a route, where movement has become difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour. 1/8/73

deviation / 1. déviation; 2. écart
1. The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.
2. The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target. *See also circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion error; horizontal error; dispersion.* 1/3/73

diaphragm / diaphragme

The physical element of an optical system which regulates the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image. 1/3/73

diapositive / diapositive

A positive photograph on a transparent medium. *See also plate; transparency.* 1/3/73

died of wounds received in action / décédé des suites de blessures de guerre

A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility. *See also battle casualty; killed in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

differential ballistic wind / vent balistique différentiel

In bombing, a hypothetical wind equal to the difference in velocity between the ballistic wind and the actual wind at a release altitude. 1/3/73

diffraction loading / force de diffraction

The total force which is exerted on the sides of a structure by the advancing shock front of a nuclear explosion. 1/4/90

dip / surimmersion

In naval mine warfare, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream acting on the mine casing and mooring. 1/11/75

dip needle circuit / mise de feu à aiguille aimantée

In naval mine warfare, a mechanism which responds to a change in the magnitude of the vertical component of the total magnetic field. 1/6/78

diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique

Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels. 1/3/73

direct action fuze / fusée percutante

See impact action fuze. 1/3/73

direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des dommages

A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation. 1/03/73

direct fire / tir direct

Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

direct illumination / éclairage direct

Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights. 1/3/73

direct laying / pointage à vue

Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target. 1/8/74

direct support / 1. appui direct; 2. soutien direct

1. The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation. *See also at priority call; in support.*

2. In maritime usage, operations related to the protection of a specific force by other units, normally under the tactical control of that force. *See also associated support.* 1/11/94

direct support artillery / artillerie d'appui direct

Artillery whose primary task is to provide fire requested by the supported unit. 1/3/73

direct supporting fire / tir d'appui direct

Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole. *See also fire; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice

See exercise directing staff. 1/3/81

direction / 1. gisement d'observation; 2. orientation

1. In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by a spotter/observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.

2. See intelligence cycle. 1/1/83

directive / directive

1. A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.

2. A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.

3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure. 1/3/73

disabled submarine / sous-marin desarmé

A submarine that has lost all or part of its means of propulsion, steering or buoyancy control. 16/7/99

disarmed mine / mine désarmée

A previously armed mine which has been returned to a safe state. *See also dead mine; inert mine.* 9/5/2000

discriminating circuit / circuit d'analyse

That part of the operating circuit of a sea mine which distinguishes between the response of the detecting circuit to the passage of a ship and the response to other disturbances (e.g. influence sweep, countermining, etc.). 1/8/76

disembarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement

See debarkation schedule. 1/3/73

dispenser / distributeur

In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release submunitions. *See also cluster bomb unit.* 1/7/80

dispersal / dispersion

In naval control of shipping, reduction of the concentration of shipping by reberthing within a port area or at working/holding anchorages in the vicinity. 3/8/98

dispersed movement pattern / dispositif dispersé

A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth. This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor. 1/3/73

dispersed site / site isolé

A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area. 1/7/87

dispersion / dispersion

1. A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.

2. In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.

3. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.

4. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form.

5. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.

6. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection in order to minimize the risk of damage from attack. *See also convoy dispersal point;*

circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; disposition; horizontal error. 1/9/81

dispersion error / écart de dispersion

The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to the mean point of impact or burst. *See also circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion.* 1/3/73

dispersion pattern / schéma de dispersion

The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or a group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible; the points of burst or impact being dispersed about a point called the mean point of impact. 1/3/73

disposition / dispositif

1. Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it.
2. A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle.
3. A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft. *See also deployment; dispersion.* 1/3/73

disruptive pattern / dessin de camouflage

In surveillance, an arrangement of suitably coloured irregular shapes which, when applied to the surface of an object, is intended to enhance its camouflage. 1/12/74

dissemination / diffusion

See intelligence cycle. 1/3/73

distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse

A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface. *Commonly called DISSUB.* 16/7/99

distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse

Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued. *Also called "DISSUB personnel".* 18/12/97

distributed fire / tir sur zone

Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

distribution point / point de distribution

A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting

supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible. 1/3/73

diversion / 1. diversion; 2.3. détournement; 4. déviation

1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention. *See also demonstration.*
2. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.
3. In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. *See also route.*
4. In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended. *See also alternate aerodrome.* 1/7/80

diversion aerodrome / aérodrome de détournement

An aerodrome with at least minimum essential facilities, which may be used as an emergency aerodrome or when the main or deployment aerodrome is not usable or as required to facilitate tactical operations. *See also aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome.* 1/11/94

diversionary attack / attaque de diversion

An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defences away from the main effort. *See also demonstration.* 1/3/73

diving chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

See hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

division / division

1. A tactical unit/formation as follows:
 - a. A major administrative and tactical unit/ formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps.
 - b. A number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections.

c. An air division is an air combat organization normally consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units.

2. An organizational part of a headquarters that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans, and training, or supply and evacuation.
3. A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command. 2. *See also branch; cell; section.* 1/3/73

doctrine / doctrine

Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application. 1/3/73

dome / dôme - dôme d'écume

See spray dome. 1/3/73

door bundle / colis d'accompagnement

A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists. 1/3/73

Doppler effect / effet Doppler

The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation. 1/3/73

Doppler radar / radar Doppler

Any form of radar which detects motion relative to a reflecting surface by measuring the frequency shift of reflected radio energy due to the motion of the observer or of the reflecting surface. 1/12/76

dormant / insensible

In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated. 2/5/95

dormant state / état dormant – état insensible – en sommeil

In mine warfare, the transitory state of a mine during which design features prevent it from being actuated. *See also actuate.* 15/7/2000

dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive

A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation

dose rate at a given time is the same.
Also called "isodose rate line". 1/3/73

dosimetry / dosimétrie

The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques. 1/3/73

double flow route / itinéraire à double courant

A route of at least two lanes allowing two columns of vehicles to proceed simultaneously, either in the same direction or in opposite directions. *See also limited access route; route; single flow route.* 1/11/80

doubtful / non observé

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by an observer or spotter to indicate that he was unable to determine the difference in range between the target and a round or rounds. 1/3/77

down / plus bas

In artillery and naval fire support:
a. A term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target.
b. A correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired. 1/9/74

down lock / verrou train sorti

A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position. 1/7/80

downgrade / déclasser

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material. *See also declassify.* 1/3/73

draft plan / projet de plan

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency. *See also initial draft plan; coordinated draft plan; final plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

draftee / isolé - maintenu en attente

See transient. 1/3/73

drag loading / pression résultante

The force on an object or structure due to transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. It is the product of the dynamic pressure and the drag coefficient, which is dependent upon the shape or geometry of the object or structure. 3/8/98

drainage system / réseau hydrographique

Rivers, streams, and other inland water features. 1/3/73

draught / tirant d'eau

The vertical distance between the waterline and the lowest point of a ship. *See also air draught.* 15/7/2000

drawing key / fond provisoire

An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *See also blue key; key.* 1/3/73

drift / dérive

In ballistics, a shift in projectile direction due to gyroscopic action which results from gravitational and atmospheric induced torques on the spinning projectile. 1/4/74

drift angle / angle de dérive

The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good. 1/3/73

drifting mine / mine dérivante

A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide. *See also floating mine.* 1/3/73

drill mine / mine d'entraînement

An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials. *See also mine; practice mine.* 1/1/91

drone / drone

An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source. *See also remotely piloted vehicle.* 1/2/88

droop stop / butées centrifuges

A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown. 1/3/81

drop / plus près

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that a decrease in range along a spotting line is desired. 1/9/74

drop altitude / altitude de largage

The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. *See also altitude; drop height.* 1/3/73

drop height / hauteur de largage

The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft. *See also drop altitude.* 1/3/73

drop message / message lesté

A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit. 1/3/73

drop zone / zone de largage

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. 1/3/73

dry gap bridge / pont sur brèche sèche

A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., antitank ditches, road craters, etc. 1/3/73

dual capable unit / unité à double capacité

A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions. 1/10/84

dual firing circuit / circuit double de mise de feu

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges. *See also combination firing circuit.* 1/3/81

dud / raté

Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed. 1/3/83

dummy / leurre

See decoy. 1/11/73

dummy message / message de volume

A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text. 1/3/73

dummy minefield / champ de mines factice

In naval mine warfare, a minefield containing no live mines and presenting only a psychological threat. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

dump / dépôt temporaire

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies. 1/3/73

duplicate negative / copie négative

A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive. 1/8/73

durable materiel / matériel non consommable

See non-expendable supplies and materiel. 1/1/80

dwelt at/on / restez sur les éléments

In artillery and naval fire support, this term is used when fire is to continue for an indefinite period at specified time or on a particular target or targets. 1/8/74

dynamic pressure / pression dynamique

Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave. *See also drag loading. 1/3/73*

E

E-day / jour E

See *designation of days and hours*.
1/8/82

early resupply / premiers ravitaillements

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply. See also *element of resupply*. 1/3/73

early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne - pré-alerte

Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called "*air defence early warning*". 1/3/81

earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation

The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee. 1/12/74

earmarking of stocks / désignation de stocks

The arrangement whereby nations agree, normally in peacetime, to identify a proportion of selected items of their war reserve stocks to be called for by specified NATO commanders. 1/3/84

earthing / mise à la terre

The process of making a satisfactory electrical connection between the structure, including the metal skin, of an object or vehicle, and the mass of the earth, to ensure a common potential with the earth. See also *bonding; grounding*. 1/7/80

easting / vers l'est

Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

echelon / 1.2.3. échelon; 4. en échelon

1. A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon, rear echelon.
2. Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.
3. A fraction of a command in the direction of depth, to which a principal combat mission is assigned; i.e., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon.
4. A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a

lateral and even spacing to the same side. 1/3/73

echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons

Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. 1/3/73

economic mobilization / mobilisation économique

The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency. 1/3/73

economic potential / potentiel économique

The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services. See also *strength*. 1/3/73

economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique

Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military. 3/8/98

edition / édition

In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues. 1/3/73

edition designation / désignation d'édition

The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another. 1/3/73

ejection / éjection

1. Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.
2. In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation. 1/7/83

ejection systems / systèmes d'éjection

- a. command ejection system. - A system in which the pilot of an aircraft or the occupant of the other ejection seat(s) initiates ejection resulting in the automatic ejection of all occupants;
- b. command select ejection system. - A system permitting the optional transfer from one crew station to another of the control of a command ejection system for automatic ejection of all occupants;
- c. independent ejection system. - An ejection system which operates

independently of other ejection systems installed in one aircraft;

d. sequenced ejection system. - A system which ejects the aircraft crew in sequence to ensure a safe minimum total time of escape without collision. 1/3/81

electro-explosive device / dispositif électro-explosif

An explosive or pyrotechnic component that initiates an explosive, burning, electrical, or mechanical train and is activated by the application of electrical energy. 1/11/86

electro-optics / optoélectronique

The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state. 1/11/86

electrode sweep / drague à électrode

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic cable sweep in which the salt water and the seabed form part of the electric circuit. 15/7/2000

electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique

The ability of equipment or a system to function in its electromagnetic environment without causing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment. See also *electromagnetic vulnerability*. 9/5/2000

electromagnetic environment / environnement électromagnétique

The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location. 1/7/93

electromagnetic interference / interférence électromagnétique

Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment. 1/7/87

electromagnetic radiation hazard / risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique

A condition which would expose personnel, equipment, munitions or fuel to a dangerous level of electromagnetic radiation. 1/11/90

electromagnetic vulnerability / vulnérabilité électromagnétique

The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer degradation in performance of, or inability to perform, its specified task as a result of electromagnetic interference. *See also electromagnetic compatibility.* 1/7/87

**electronic countermeasures /
contre-mesures électroniques**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization. 9/1/96

**electronic deception / déception
électronique**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to confuse, distract or seduce an enemy or his electronic systems. 9/1/96

**electronic intelligence / renseignement
électronique**

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users. 9/1/96

**electronic jamming / brouillage
électronique**

The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems. *See also jamming.* 13/12/99

**electronic masking / camouflage
électronique**

The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence, without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. 1/11/91

**electronic neutralization / neutralisation
électronique**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum. 20/11/96

**electronic protective measures/
mesures de protection électronique**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic

spectrum despite the enemy's use of electromagnetic energy. There are two subdivisions of electronic protective measures: active electronic protective measures and passive electronic protective measures. *See also active electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

**electronic warfare / guerre
électronique**

Military action to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum encompassing: the search for, interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the employment of electromagnetic energy, including directed energy, to reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and actions to ensure its effective use by friendly forces. *See also electronic support measures; electronic counter-measures; electronic protective measures.* 9/1/96

**electronic warfare support measures /
mesures de soutien de guerre
électronique**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept and identify electromagnetic emissions and to locate their sources for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. It provides a source of information required for immediate decisions involving electronic countermeasures, electronic protective measures and other tactical actions. 9/1/96

**element of resupply / élément de
réapprovisionnement**

See early resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe. 1/3/73

elevation / élévation - cote

The vertical distance of a point or level, on, or affixed to, the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level. *See also altitude; height.* 1/3/73

**elevation guidance / guidage en
altitude**

Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path. 1/10/80

**elevation of security / hausse de
sécurité**

Minimum elevation permissible for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipment having a flat trajectory. *See also angle of safety.* 1/3/73

**elevation tint / coloriage
hypsométrique - teinte de niveau -
teinte hypsométrique**

See hypsometric tinting. 1/3/73

embarkation / embarquement

The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft. Note: In French, the word "embarquement" applies to rail and road transport in addition to ships and aircraft. *See also loading.* 1/10/92

**embarkation area / zone
d'embarquement**

An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. 1/3/73

**embarkation order / ordre
d'embarquement**

An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment. *See also movement table.* 1/3/79

**emergency anchorage / mouillage
auxiliaire**

An anchorage, which may have a limited defence organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships. *See also advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; holding anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/3/73

**emergency barrier / barrière d'arrêt
d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours**

See aircraft arresting barrier. 1/11/94

**emergency burial / inhumation
d'urgence - inhumation**

A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in a cemetery or burial according to national or international legal regulations. *Also called "burial".* 1/10/80

**emergency complement / tableau
d'effectifs en temps de crise**

See emergency establishment. 1/11/75

**emergency destruction of nuclear
weapons / destruction d'urgence
d'armes nucléaires**

The destruction of nuclear munitions, components, and associated classified material, without significant nuclear yield, to render the weapon tactically

useless, to prevent the disclosure of classified design information, and to prevent salvage of the weapon for reprocessing. 1/11/75

emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise

A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions. *Also called "emergency complement".* 1/11/75

emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte

A base providing logistic support for fleet units operating in an area for limited periods of time. *See also base; deployment operating base.* 1/3/73

emergency in war / état de crise en temps de guerre

An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National Commander concerned. 1/3/73

emergency locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage de détresse

A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. *See also beacon; crash locator beacon; personal locator beacon.* 1/6/87

emergency nuclear risk / risque nucléaire exceptionnel

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, or both and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

emergency substitute / produit de remplacement d'urgence

A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations. *See also acceptable product; standardized product.* 1/3/73

emission control / contrôle d'émission

Selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy. The aim may be twofold:

a. to minimize the enemy's detection of emissions and exploitation of the information so gained,

b. to reduce electromagnetic interference thereby improving friendly sensor performance. 1/11/94

emission control policy / doctrine de contrôle d'émission

The policy which states what electromagnetic and acoustic emission may be allowed. 1/11/75

emplacement / 1. emplacement. 2. mise en batterie

1. A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks.
2. The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired. 1/6/81

end item / matériel complet

In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use. 1/11/94

end of mission / cessez le feu

In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific target. 1/9/74

end state / état final

The political and/or military situation to be attained at the end of an operation, which indicates that the objective has been achieved. 15/7/2000

endurance / autonomie

The time an aircraft can continue flying, or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating, under specified conditions e.g., without refuelling. *See also endurance distance.* 1/3/73

endurance distance / distance franchissable d'endurance

Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self-propelled at any specified endurance speed. *See also endurance.* 1/3/73

endurance speed / vitesse d'endurance

The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds. *See also speed.* 1/3/73

endurance time / endurance

The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated. 1/3/73

engage / engagez

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target. *See also cease engagement; hold fire.* 1/11/80

engagement control / contrôle d'interception

In air defence, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defence unit that are related to detection, identification, engagement, and destruction of hostile targets. 1/3/73

engineer commander / commandant du génie militaire

In land warfare, a combat engineer officer who advises an appropriate commander on engineer matters, proposes engineer operations, commands engineer operations as directed, and supervises engineer operations by troops not directly under his command. In some armies, these responsibilities may be divided between two individuals. 1/12/93

envelopment / enveloppement

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear. *See also turning movement.* 1/10/78

equal area projection / projection équivalente

One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map. 1/3/73

equipment / équipement

All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization. *See also assembly; component; establishment; part; sub-assembly; supplies.* 1/10/92

equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé

The movement within the logistic system of an equipment requiring maintenance. 15/7/2000

equivalent focal length / distance focale équivalente

The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera. *See also focal length.* 1/3/73

escort / escorte

1. A combatant unit(s) assigned to accompany and protect another force or convoy.
2. Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.

3. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.
4. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour. *See also* *convoy escort*. 1/12/79

essential cargo / cargaison essentielle
See essential supply. 1/3/73

essential supply / approvisionnement essentiel - cargaison essentielle
A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores. *Also called "essential cargo"*. *See also cargo*. 1/3/73

establishment / 1. organisme; 2. tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement
1. An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.
2. The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit/formations; sometimes called table of organization or table of organization and equipment. *See also base; equipment; unit equipment*. 1/3/73

estimate of the situation / appréciation de la situation
A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission. *Also called "appreciation of the situation"*. 1/3/73

evacuation control ship / bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire
In an amphibious operation, a ship designated as a control point for landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters evacuating casualties from the beaches. Medical personnel embarked in the evacuation control ship effect distribution of casualties throughout the attack force in accordance with ship's casualty capacities and specialized medical facilities available, and also perform emergency surgery. 1/3/73

evacuation convoy / convoi d'évacuation
A convoy which is used for evacuation of dangerously exposed waters. *See also* *convoy; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters*. 1/12/77

evacuation of dangerously exposed waters / évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée
The movement of merchant ships under naval control from severely threatened coastlines and dangerously exposed waters to safer localities. *See also* *dangerously exposed waters; evacuation convoy; severely threatened coastline*. 1/2/89

evacuation of port equipment / évacuation de l'équipement portuaire
The transfer of mobile/movable equipment from a threatened port to another port or to a working anchorage. 1/11/94

evacuee / évacué
A person who has been ordered or authorized to move from a place of danger by competent authorities, and whose movements and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities. *See also* *asylum seeker; internally displaced person; refugee*. 15/7/2000

evaluation / évaluation
In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle constituting appraisal of a item of information in respect of the reliability of the source, and the credibility of the information. *See also* *intelligence cycle*. 1/9/81

evasion and escape / évation
The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control. 9/1/96

exaggerated stereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie
See hyperstereoscopy. 1/3/73

examination / inspection
In maintenance, a comprehensive scrutiny supplemented by measurement and physical testing in order to determine the condition of an item. *See also* *maintenance*. 1/11/90

exceptional transport / transport exceptionnel
In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight, or preparation entails special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of even one of the railway systems to be used. *See also* *ordinary transport*. 1/11/94

executing commander / commandant utilisateur
In nuclear warfare, the NATO strategic commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific

targets or in accordance with approved plans. *See also* *commander(s); coordinating commander*. 9/1/96

exercise / exercice
A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations. *See also* *command post exercise; field exercise*. 1/3/81

exercise commander / commandant participant
A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command. *See also* *commander(s)*. 1/6/84

exercise directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice
A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise. *Also called "directing staff"*. 1/3/81

exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à compte d'influences
In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an inert filling and an indicating device. *See also* *dead mine; explosive filled mine; fitted mine; inert mine; mine*. 1/8/76

exercise incident / incident en cours d'exercice
An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised, or their facilities, and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised. 1/6/81

exercise mine / mine d'exercice
In naval mine warfare, a mine suitable for use in mine warfare exercises, fitted with visible or audible indicating devices to show where and when it would normally fire. *See also* *mine; practice mine*. 1/10/78

exercise planning directive / directive pour la planification de l'exercice
The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise. 1/11/75

exercise programme / programme annuel d'exercices ou de manoeuvres

The specifications of the exercises programmed by a NATO commander for a particular calendar year. 1/12/77

exercise specifications / spécifications d'un exercice

The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements and costs. 1/6/84

exercise sponsor / officier prescrivait l'exercice

The commander who conceives a particular exercise and orders that it be planned and executed either by his staff or by a subordinate headquarters. 1/9/81

exercise study / étude théorique

An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis. 1/11/83

expendable supplies and materials / approvisionnement consommable

Items which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, or which lose their identity such as certain repair parts, or which are of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures. 1/3/73

exploder / exploseur

A device assigned to generate an electric current in a firing circuit after deliberate action by the user in order to initiate an explosive charge or charges. 1/7/80

exploitation / exploitation

1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.
2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.
3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. 1/3/81

exploratory hunting / chasse d'exploration

In naval mine warfare, a parallel operation to search sweeping, in which a sample of the route or area is subjected to minehunting procedures to determine the presence or absence of mines. 1/11/75

explosive / explosif

A substance or mixture of substances which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat. 1/6/89

explosive filled mine / mine chargée

In mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge but not necessarily the firing train needed to detonate it. *See also exercise filled mine; fitted mine.* 1/12/76

explosive ordnance / explosifs et munitions

All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature. *See also munition.* 1/9/74

explosive ordnance disposal / neutralisation des explosifs et munitions

The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosives ordnance. It may also include explosives ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration. 1/6/89

explosive ordnance disposal incident / incident de neutralisation de munition explosive

The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges. 1/12/74

explosive ordnance disposal procedures / procédures d'élimination des explosifs

Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.
a. access procedures. Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.

b. diagnostic procedures. Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.

c. render-safe procedures. The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

d. recovery procedures. Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.

e. final disposal procedures. The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means. 1/10/80

explosive ordnance reconnaissance / reconnaissance de munition explosive

Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance, by explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents, in order to determine further action. 1/3/73

explosive train / chaîne de mise à feu

A succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function. 1/12/79

exposure dose / dose d'exposition

The exposure dose at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure dose is the roentgen. 1/3/73

exposure station / point de prise de vue

See air station. 1/3/73

extent of a military exercise / importance d'un exercice militaire

The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands. *See also inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.* 1/11/85

external reinforcing force / force de renfort extérieure

A reinforcing force which is principally stationed in peacetime outside its intended Major NATO Command area of operations. 1/6/84

extraction drop / largage par extraction

The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes. *See also platform drop; gravity extraction.* 15/7/2000

**extraction parachute / parachute
extracteur**

An auxiliary parachute used to release lashings, pull cargo out of an aircraft or deploy one or more cargo parachutes. *See also extraction drop.* 15/7/2000

**extraction zone / zone de largage à
faible hauteur**

A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground. 1/7/80

F

face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte

The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears. 1/3/73

facsimile / fac-similé

A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form. 1/3/73

fair drawing / dessin final

A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction. 1/3/73

fallout contours / courbe(s) d'isointensité

Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fall-out pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour. 1/3/73

fallout pattern / diagramme des retombées radioactives

The distribution of fall-out as portrayed by fall-out contours. 1/3/73

fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées

A wind sector diagram based on the wind structure from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest. 1/3/73

false colour film / film à spectre décalé

A colour film with at least one emulsion layer sensitive to radiation outside the visible region of the spectrum (e.g. infrared), in which the representation of colours is deliberately altered. *See also camouflage detection photography.* 1/3/73

false origin / fausse origine - point de référence relatif

A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward. 1/3/73

false parallax / parallaxe fausse

The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of observation. 1/3/81

fan camera photography / faisceau de photographies

Photography taken simultaneously by an assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles

relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. *See also tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

fan cameras / faisceau d'appareils photo

An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. *See also tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

fan marker beacon / radioborne en éventail

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. The signal can be keyed for identification purposes. *See also beacon; radio beacon; Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

feature / détail cartographique

In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart. 1/3/73

feature line overlap / couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain

A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc. 1/3/73

fiducial mark / repère de cliché

See collimating mark. 1/3/73

field control / réseau trigonométrique

A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and are sometimes referred to as trig control or trigonometrical net(work). *See also control point, ground control.* 1/8/79

field exercise / exercice de combat à simple action

An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline. *See also command post exercise; exercise.* 1/3/73

field fortification / fortification de campagne

An emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by

units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation. 1/3/73

field of fire / champ de tir

The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position. 1/3/73

field of view / angle de champ

1. In photography, the angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to the two opposite sides of the format. Not to be confused with angle of view. *See also angle of view.*

2. The total solid angle available to the gunner when looking through the gun sight. *See also field of vision.* 1/12/74

field of vision / angle de vision

The total solid angle available to the gunner from his normal position. *See also field of view.* 1/5/73

fighter / chasseur

A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets. *See also all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor.* 1/2/89

fighter cover / couverture aérienne

The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities. *See also airborne alert; cover.* 1/7/93

fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat

An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft. 1/7/93

fighter engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs

See weapon engagement zone. 1/7/83

fighter interceptor / chasseur d'interception - intercepteur

See interceptor. 1/3/73

fighter sweep / sweep

An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations. 1/3/73

fighting patrol / patrouille de combat

See combat patrol. 1/3/73

filler point / prise de remplissage

See charging point. 1/3/73

film badge / dosiphote

A photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma-ray dosage. 1/3/73

filter / filtre

In electronics, a device which transmits only part of the incident energy and may thereby change the spectral distribution of energy:

- a. High pass filters transmit energy above a certain frequency.
- b. Low pass filters transmit energy below a certain frequency.
- c. Band pass filters transmit energy of a certain bandwidth.
- d. Band stop filters transmit energy outside a specific frequency band.

1/3/77

filtering / filtrage

The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths.

1/3/73

final approach / approche finale

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.

- a. In a non-precision approach it normally begins at the final approach fix or point and ends at the missed approach point or fix.
- b. In a precision approach the final approach is deemed to commence at the glide path intercept point and ends at the decision height/altitude. 1/11/83

final destination / destination finale

In naval control of shipping, the final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent) irrespective of whether or not routing instructions have been issued. *See also original destination.* 1/3/73

final disposal procedures / procédé de destruction définitive

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/11/74

final plan / plan final

A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/7/80

final protective fire / tir d'arrêt

An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. 1/12/79

fire / 1. feu; 2. tir; 3. tir

1. The command given to discharge a weapon(s).
2. To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system.
3. *See barrage fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire; counterfire; counterpreparation fire; covering fire; deep supporting fire; direct fire; direct supporting fire; distributed fire; grazing fire; harassing fire; indirect fire; interdiction fire; neutralization fire; observed fire; preparation fire; radar fire; registration fire; searching fire; supporting fire; unobserved fire. See also destruction fire mission.* 1/11/75

fire capabilities chart / carte des possibilités de tir

A chart, usually in the form of an overlay, showing the areas which can be reached by the fire of the bulk of the weapons of a unit. 1/8/73

fire coordination / coordination des tirs - coordination des tirs d'appui

See fire support coordination. 1/8/79

fire coordination area / zone de coordination des feux

An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints. 1/8/74

fire direction centre / bureau de conduite de tir - poste central de tir

That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction centre receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction. 1/8/76

fire for effect / tir d'efficacité

1. Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point.
2. Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired. 1/3/73

fire mission / mission de tir

1. Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan.
2. Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire. 1/3/73

fire plan / plan d'emploi des feux

A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated. 1/3/73

fire support / appui-feu

The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy. *See also naval fire support.* 1/11/94

fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui

An appropriate manoeuvre area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation. *See also naval support area.* 1/3/73

fire support coordination / coordination des tirs d'appui - coordination des tirs

The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. *Also called "fire coordination".* 1/3/73

fire support coordination centre / centre de coordination des feux d'appui - centre de coordination des armes d'appui

A single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. *Also called "supporting arms coordination centre".* 1/8/79

fire support coordination line / ligne de coordination des feux d'appui

Within an assigned area of operations, a line established by a land or amphibious force commander to denote coordination requirements for fires by other force elements which may affect the commander's current and planned operations. The fire support coordination line applies to fires of air, ground or sea weapons using any type of ammunition against surface or ground targets. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate commanders and supporting elements. Attacks against surface or ground targets short of the fire support coordination line must be conducted under the positive control or procedural clearance of the associated land or amphibious force commander. Unless in exceptional circumstances, commanders of forces attacking targets beyond the fire support coordination line must coordinate with all affected commanders in order to avoid fratricide and to harmonize joint objectives. Note: in the context of this definition the term "surface targets" applies to those in littoral or inland

waters within the designated area of operations. 15/7/2000

fire support group / groupement de tirs d'appui

A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval fire. A fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements. 1/3/73

fire-ball / boule de feu

The luminous sphere of hot gases which forms a few millionths of a second after detonation of a nuclear weapon and immediately starts expanding and cooling. 1/3/73

fire-control / conduite de tir

The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target. 1/3/77

fire-control radar / radar de tir

Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system. 1/3/77

fire-control system / système de commande de tir

A group of interrelated fire control equipments and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons. 1/8/73

fire-power / puissance de feu

1. The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.
2. Ability to deliver fire. 1/3/73

fire-power umbrella / zone de tir contre-avions

An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/3/73

fire-storm / tempête de feu

Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity. 1/3/81

fire unit / unité de tir

The smallest artillery or mortar organization, consisting of one or more weapon systems, capable of being employed to execute a fire mission. 20/11/96

firing / mise à feu

Actuation of the firing system. *See also firing system.* 25/9/98

firing area / aire d'explosion

In a sweeper - sweep combination, the horizontal area at the depth of a particular mine in which the mine will detonate. The firing area has exactly the same dimensions as the interception area but will lie astern of it unless the mine detonates immediately when actuated. 1/12/76

firing circuit / circuit de mise de feu - mécanisme de mise de feu

1. In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected charges from a firing point.
2. In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter. *Also called "firing mechanism".* 1/7/80

firing mechanism / mécanisme de mise de feu - circuit de mise de feu

See firing circuit. 1/7/80

firing point / point de mise de feu

That point in the firing circuit where the device employed to initiate the detonation of the charges is located. 1/3/79

firing system / mise de feu

System designed to actuate an explosive, electric or other train, in order to cause the explosion of a charge. *See also firing.* 25/9/98

fission / fission

The process whereby the nucleus of a heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy. 1/11/75

fission products / produits de fission

A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission. 1/3/73

fission to yield ratio / rapport "fission/puissance"

The ratio of the yield derived from nuclear fission to the total yield; it is frequently expressed in percent. 1/3/73

fitted mine / mine disponible

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge, a primer, detonator and firing system. *See also exercise filled mine; explosive filled mine.* 1/11/75

fix / point

A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data. 1/3/73

fixed ammunition / munition encartouchée

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile. *See also munition.* 1/3/73

fixed medical treatment facility / installation fixe du service de santé

A medical treatment facility which is designed to operate for an extended period of time at a specific site. 1/3/73

fixed station patrol / barrage fixe

One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the centre of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft. 1/3/73

fixer network / réseau de détermination de position - système de détermination de position

A combination of radio or radar direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight. *Also called "fixer system".* 1/3/73

fixer system / système de détermination de position

See fixer network. 1/3/73

flame-thrower / lance-flammes

A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel. 1/3/73

flank guard / flanc-garde

A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack. *See also guard; screen.* 1/8/76

flanking attack / attaque de flanc

An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy. *See also frontal attack.* 1/7/83

flare / arrondi

The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of descent for touchdown. *Also called "roundout".* 1/3/73

flash blindness / aveuglement par l'éclair

Impairment of vision resulting from an intense flash of light. It includes

temporary or permanent loss of visual functions and may be associated with retinal burns. 1/11/83

flash burn / brûlure par l'éclair

A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation. 1/3/73

flash suppressor / cache-flamme - dispositif anti-lueur

Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases. 1/3/73

flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son

The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard. 1/7/88

flat / non-contrasté

In photography, lacking in contrast. 1/3/77

flight following / contrôle en vol

The task of maintaining contact with specified aircraft for the purpose of determining en route progress and/or flight termination. 1/3/73

flight information centre / centre d'information de vol

A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service. 1/3/73

flight information region / région d'information de vol

An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided. *See also air traffic control centre; area control centre.* 1/3/73

flight information service / service d'information de vol

A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights. 1/2/88

flight levels / niveaux de vol

Surfaces of constant atmospheric pressure which are related to a specific pressure datum, 1013.2 mb (29.92 in), and are separated by specific pressure intervals. (Flight levels are expressed in three digits that represent hundreds of feet; e.g. flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet and flight level 255 is an indication of 25,500 feet.) 1/3/73

flight path / trajectoire de vol

The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space. 1/10/80

flight plan / plan de vol

Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft. 1/3/73

flight profile / profil de vol - profil

Trajectory, or its graphic representation, followed by an aircraft in flight and defined by its altitude, speed, distance flown and manoeuvre. *Also called "profile".* 1/11/94

flight readiness firing / essai au point fixe

Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test. 1/3/73

flight surgeon / médecin de l'air

A physician specially trained in aviation medical practice whose primary duty is the medical examination and medical care of aircrew. 1/3/73

flight test / essai en vol

Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information. 1/3/73

floatation / flottabilité

The capability of a vehicle to float in water. 1/3/73

floating base support / bâtiment de soutien logistique

A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other services are provided in harbour or at an anchorage for operating forces from ships. 1/12/74

floating lines / ligne flottante

In photogrammetry, lines connecting the same two points of detail on each print of a stereo pair, used to determine whether or not the points are intervisible. The lines may be drawn directly on to the prints or superimposed by means of strips of transparent material. 1/3/73

floating mark or dot / marque repère

A mark seen as occupying a position in the three dimensional space formed by the stereoscopic fusion of a pair of photographs, used as a reference mark in examining or measuring a stereoscopic model. 1/3/73

floating mine / mine flottante

In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface. *See also drifting mine; free mine; watching mine; mine.* 1/11/75

floating reserve / réserve non débarquée

In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed. *See also general reserve.* 1/3/73

flooder / dispositif de sabordage

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a buoyant mine which, on operation after a pre-set time, floods the mine case and causes it to sink to the bottom. 1/11/75

fluxgate / fluxmètre

A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis. *Also called "fluxvalve".* 1/1/80

fluxvalve / fluxmètre

See fluxgate. 1/1/80

focal length / distance focale

See calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length. 1/3/73

focal plane / plan focal

The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused. 1/3/73

folded optics / système à trajet optique replié

Any optical system containing reflecting components for the purpose of reducing the physical length of the system or for the purpose of changing the path of the optical axis. 1/6/78

follow-on echelon / échelon de premier renfort

In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft equipment, and supplies which, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault. *See also assault; follow-up.* 1/3/82

follow-up / renfort-soutien

In amphibious operations, the landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and follow-on echelons have been landed. *See also assault; follow-on echelon.* 1/3/82

follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement

In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. 1/7/83

force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces

A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force. *Also called "group rendezvous"*. 1/3/81

force(s) / force(s)

See airborne force; air transported force; black forces; blue forces; combined force; covering force; forces allocated to NATO; garrison force; national forces for the defence of the NATO area; NATO assigned forces; NATO command forces; NATO earmarked forces; opposing forces; other forces for NATO; purple forces; task force; underway replenishment force; white forces. 1/7/94

forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN

Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:

- a. NATO command forces.
- b. NATO assigned forces.
- c. NATO earmarked forces.
- d. Other forces for NATO. *See also force(s).* 1/8/79

forces in being / forces constituées

Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document. 1/3/85

form lines / courbe figurative

Lines resembling contours, but representing no actual elevations, which have been sketched from visual observation or from inadequate or unreliable map sources, to show collectively the configuration of the terrain. 1/3/73

form overlay / cadre de surimpression

A pattern, such as a report form, grid or map, used as background image. 5/9/2000

format / format

1. In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.
2. In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart. 1/3/73

formation / formation

1. An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.
2. An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander. 1/10/80

formatted message text / texte de message formaté

A message text composed of several sets ordered in a specified sequence, each set characterized by an identifier and containing information of a specified type, coded and arranged in an ordered sequence of character fields in accordance with the NATO message text formatting rules. It is designed to permit both manual and automated handling and processing. *See also free form message text; structured message text.* 1/7/87

forming up place / zone de démarrage - position d'attaque

The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure. *Also called "attack position"*. 1/3/73

forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant - évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone. 1/3/73

forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé

A qualified individual who, from a forward position on the ground or in the air, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support of land forces. 1/8/82

forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille

The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre of units. 1/7/83

forward line of own troops / ligne avant des forces amies

A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. 1/3/91

forward observer / observateur avancé

An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information. 1/3/81

forward overlap / recouvrement longitudinal

See overlap. 1/3/73

forward slope / glacié

Any slope which descends towards the enemy. 1/3/73

forward tell / transfert ascendant

See track telling. 1/3/73

found shipment / marchandise non manifestée

Freight received but not listed or manifested. 1/3/73

four-round illumination diamond / tir éclairant à quatre pièces

A method of distributing the fire of illumination shells which, by a combination of lateral spread and range spread, provides illumination of a large area. 1/6/78

fragmentary order / ordre simplifié

An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections. 1/3/91

frame / cliché

In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs. 1/3/73

free air overpressure / surpression incidente

The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an explosion. 1/3/73

free drop / largage en chute libre

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. *See also airdrop; air movement; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.* 1/3/73

free fall / saut en commandé

A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or automatically, at a predetermined altitude. *See also free drop.* 1/3/71

free form message text / texte de message libre

A message text without prescribed format arrangements. It is intended for fast drafting as well as manual handling and processing. *See also formatted message text; structured message text.* 1/7/87

free mine / mine dérivante

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut. *See also floating mine; mine.* 1/11/75

free play exercise / exercice à libre action

An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations. *See also controlled exercise.* 1/6/84

free rocket / roquette libre

A rocket not subject to guidance or control in flight. 1/3/73

front / front

1. The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.
 2. The direction of the enemy.
 3. The line of contact of two opposing forces.
 4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.
- 1/3/73

frontal attack / attaque frontale

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces. *See also flanking attack.* 1/12/77

full beam spread / faisceau ouvert

See indirect illumination. 1/11/75

full command / commandement intégral

The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services.

Note: the term "command" as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No NATO or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to him since, in assigning forces to NATO, nations will delegate only operational command or operational control. *See also administrative control; operational command; operational control.*

15/7/2000

full naval control of shipping / contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale

Mandatory worldwide naval control of shipping for all Allied merchant shipping or specified categories thereof. *See also naval control of shipping; regional naval control of shipping.* 9/7/97

fully planned movement / mouvement entièrement planifié

A movement which is prepared in detail, based on definite data and for which all necessary movement and transportation

support will be arranged as required or agreed. This type of movement can be executed on declaration of alert measures or on call. *See also ad hoc movement; partially planned movement.* 1/11/90

functional command / commandement fonctionnel

A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas. *See also command.* 1/3/73

fusion / 1. fusion ; 2. fusionnement

1. The process whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element, with the release of tremendous amounts of energy.
2. In intelligence usage, the blending of intelligence and/or information from multiple sources or agencies into a coherent picture. The origin of the initial individual items should then no longer be apparent. 1/11/91

fuze / fusée

A device which initiates an explosive train. *See also base fuze; boresafe fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.* 1/10/80

fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage

A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze. 1/12/79

G

G-day / jour G

See designation of days and hours.
1/2/89

gap / couloir

In land mine warfare, an area within a barrier, free of obstacles and not exposed to the effects of mines, whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation. *See also phoney minefield.*
9/1/96

gap filler radar / radar de couverture complémentaire

A radar used to supplement the coverage of the principal radar in areas where coverage is inadequate. 1/12/74

gap marker / marqueur d'extrémité de couloir

In land mine warfare, markers used to indicate a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to, and exit from, the gap will be referenced to a landmark or immediate marker. *See also marker.*
1/3/81

garnishing / garnissage de camouflage

In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage. 1/12/74

garrison force / garnison

All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities. *See also force(s).* 1/3/73

general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire

Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport. *See also cargo.* 1/7/87

general stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt général

The percentage of a group of vehicles in battle formation likely to be stopped by mines when attempting to cross a minefield. 1/9/81

general support / action d'ensemble - appui général

That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.
1/8/76

general support artillery / artillerie d'appui général - artillerie d'action d'ensemble

Artillery which executes the fire directed by the commander of the unit to which it

organically belongs or is attached. It fires in support of the operation as a whole rather than in support of a specific subordinate unit. 1/3/82

general unloading period / phase de déchargement général

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. It encompasses the unloading of units and cargo from the ships as rapidly as facilities on the beach permit. It proceeds without regard to class, type, or priority of cargo, as permitted by cargo handling facilities ashore. *See also initial unloading period.* 1/3/82

generic plan / plan générique

A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required.
25/9/98

geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques

The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

geomatics / géomatique

The science and technology of geospatial information management, including the acquisition, storage, analysis and processing, display and dissemination of georeferenced information. *See also geospatial.*
16/7/99

georef / géoref

A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System"). *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

geospatial / géospatial

Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth. *See also geomatics.* 13/12/99

go around / remise de gaz

See overshoot. 1/8/79

go no-go / go no-go

The condition or state of operability of a component or system: "go", functioning properly; or "no-go", not functioning properly. 1/3/82

gradient circuit / mise de feu à gradient

In mine warfare, a circuit which is actuated when the rate of change, with time, of the magnitude of the influence is within predetermined limits. 1/11/75

graphic / document graphique

Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart, or mosaic or even a film-strip that was produced using cartographic techniques. 1/3/73

graphic scale / échelle graphique - échelle de distance - échelle linéaire

A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance. *See also scale. Also called "bar scale"; "linear scale".*
1/2/74

grapnel / grappin

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut.
1/11/75

graticule / graticule

1. In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.
2. In imagery interpretation; *See reticle. See also neatlines.* 1/11/77

graticule ticks / amorce de réseau géographique

In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect. 1/3/73

gravity extraction / largage par gravité

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight.
1/3/73

graze / percutant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that all bursts occurred on impact. 1/8/74

grazing fire / tir rasant

Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the centre of the cone of

fire does not rise above one metre from the ground. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

great circle route / orthodromie

The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points. 1/3/73

grid / carroyage militaire - grille

See military grid. 1/3/73

grid bearing / azimuth grille

Bearing measured with reference to grid north. *See also bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.* 9/1/96

grid convergence / convergence de la grille

The horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north. *See also convergence; grid convergence factor.* 1/3/73

grid convergence factor / facteur de convergence de la grille

The ratio of the grid convergence angle to the longitude difference. In the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection this ratio is constant for all charts based on the same two standard parallels. *See also constant of the cone; convergence; grid convergence.* 1/3/73

grid coordinate / coordonnées de carroyage

Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart. *See also coordinates.* 1/12/74

grid coordinate system / système de carroyage

A plane-rectangular coordinate system usually based on, and mathematically adjusted to, a map projection in order that geographic positions (latitudes and longitudes) may be readily transformed into plane coordinates and the computations relating to them may be made by the ordinary method of plane surveying. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

grid interval / intervalle d'un quadrillage

The distance represented between the lines of a grid. 1/3/73

grid magnetic angle / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north.

Also called "grid variation; grivation". See also isogriv. 1/3/73

grid navigation / navigation-grille

A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference. *See also navigational grid.* 1/12/74

grid north / nord de la grille

The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference. 1/3/73

grid ticks / amorce d'un quadrillage

Small marks on the neatline of a map or chart indicating additional grid reference systems included on that sheet. Grid ticks are sometimes shown on the interior grid lines of some maps for ease of referencing. 1/3/73

grid variation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

See grid magnetic angle. 1/3/73

gripper edge / bord d'entraînement

The edge by which paper or other printing material is drawn into the printing machine. 1/3/73

grivation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

See grid magnetic angle. 1/3/73

gross weight / poids total en charge

1. Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, crew, personal equipment and load.
2. Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding. *See also net weight.* 1/3/82

ground alert / alerte au sol

That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order. 1/4/74

ground control / cheminement par triangulation

A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between

points on the earth. *See also control point; field control; traverse.* 1/3/73

ground effect machine / appareil à effet de sol - véhicule à coussin d'air

A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air cushion. 1/11/94

ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre

An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and/or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations. *See also air liaison officer.* 1/3/73

ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres

A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters. 1/3/82

ground mine / mine de fond

See bottom mine. 1/11/75

ground nadir / nadir au sol

The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective centre of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point. 1/3/73

ground observer organization / corps d'observateurs terrestres

A corps of ground watchers deployed at suitable points throughout an air defence system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements. 1/3/73

ground position / point "sol"

The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft. 1/3/73

ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol

An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft. 1/3/73

ground return / écho de sol

The radar reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image. 9/5/2000

ground signals / signal de trafic

A visual signal displayed on an aerodrome to give local air traffic rules information to flight crews in the air. *See also signal area.* 1/3/73

ground speed / vitesse sol

The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface. 1/11/75

ground zero / point zéro - surface zéro

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned or actual nuclear detonation. *Also called "surface zero". See also actual ground zero; desired ground zero.* 1/9/81

ground-controlled approach procedure / procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol

The technique for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a position for landing. *See also automatic approach and landing.* 13/12/99

ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol

A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or guided missiles for the purpose of effecting interception. 1/8/73

grounding / mise à la masse

The bonding of an equipment case, frame or chassis, to an object or vehicle structure to ensure a common potential. *See also bonding; earthing.* 1/7/80

group of targets / groupe d'objectifs

Two or more targets on which fire is desired simultaneously. A group of targets is designated by a letter/number combination or a nickname. 1/8/76

group rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces

See force rendezvous. 1/8/76

guard / élément de protection

A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information. *See also flank guard, screen.* 1/3/81

guarded frequency / fréquence gardée

An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled. 9/1/96

guard-ship / bâtiment de garde

A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness. 1/3/73

guerilla warfare / guérilla

Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. 1/3/73

guidance coverage / zone de guidage

That volume of space in which guidance information (azimuth and/or elevation and/or distance) is provided to aircraft to the specified performance and accuracy. This may be specified either with relation to aerodrome/airstrip geometry, making assumptions about deployment of ground equipment or with relation to the coverage provided by individual ground units. 1/9/81

guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol

The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight. 1/3/73

guide signs / signal indicateur

Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information. 1/3/73

guide specification / spécification-type

Minimum requirements to be used as a basis for the evaluation of a national specification covering a fuel, lubricant or associated product proposed for standardization action. 1/10/84

guided missile / missile

An unmanned self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, is controlled. *See also aerodynamic missile; air-to-air guided missile; antiradiation missile; ballistic missile; sea skimmer; surface-to-air guided missile; surface-to-surface guided missile.* 1/8/82

guinea-pig / cobaye

In naval mine warfare, a ship used to determine whether an area can be considered safe from influence mines under certain conditions, or, specifically, to detonate pressure mines. 1/11/75

gull / leurre flottant

In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes. 1/12/73

gun carriage / affût de canon - affût

A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms. *Also called "carriage".* 1/3/73

gun direction / direction de tir

The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship. 1/3/73

gun empty / pièce vide

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered. *Also called "gun clear".* 16/07/96

gun-target line / ligne pièce-but

An imaginary straight line from gun to target. 2/5/95

gun-type weapon / arme nucléaire type canon

A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain. 1/3/79

gyromagnetic compass / compas gyromagnétique

A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit. 1/12/79

H

H-hour / heure H

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

hachuring / hachures

A method of representing relief upon a map or chart by shading in short disconnected lines drawn in the direction of the slopes. 1/3/73

half thickness / demi-épaisseur

Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it. 1/3/73

half-life / période radioactive

The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination. 1/3/73

half-residence time / demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère

As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value. 1/3/73

half-tone / demi-teinte

Any photomechanical printing surface or the impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape, varying in direct proportion to the intensity of the tones they represent. See also *half-tone screen*. 1/3/73

half-tone screen / trame de demi-teinte

A series of regular spaced opaque lines on glass, crossing at right angles, producing transparent apertures between intersections. Used in a process camera to break up a solid or continuous tone image into a pattern of small dots. See also *half-tone; screen*. 1/3/73

hand-over line / ligne de recueil

A control feature, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another. 1/7/85

hang fire / long feu

An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system. 1/10/78

harassing fire / tir de harcèlement

Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower morale. See also *fire*. 1/3/73

harbour defence / défense portuaire

The defence of a harbour or anchorage and its water approaches against external threats such as:

- a. submarine, submarine borne, or small surface craft attack;
- b. enemy minelaying operations; and
- c. sabotage.

The defence of a harbour from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defence. See also *port security*. 1/12/74

hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/7/85

hard stand / 1. aire de stationnement; 2. aire de stockage

1. A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.
2. Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material. 1/3/73

hardened site / site durci

A site, normally constructed under rock or concrete cover, designed to provide protection against the effects of conventional weapons. It may also be equipped to provide protection against the side-effects of a nuclear attack and against a chemical or a biological attack. 1/3/81

hasty attack / attaque improvisée

In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in order to exploit an opportunity. See also *deliberate attack*. 1/7/83

hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide

The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method. 1/7/80

hasty crossing / franchissement dans la foulée

The crossing of an inland water obstacle using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations. See also *deliberate crossing*. 1/1/91

hasty defence / défense improvisée

A defence normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles. See also *deliberate defence*. 1/3/73

head-up display / présentation tête haute

A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. See also *horizontal situation display*. 1/11/80

heading / cap

The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or ship is pointed, usually expressed in degrees clockwise from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid). 1/3/73

heading indicator / répéteur de cap

An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system. 1/11/80

headroom / hauteur libre

The vertical distance between the top of the superstructure of a vehicle or the head of a person and any obstruction above them. See also *overhead clearance*. 15/7/2000

health service support / soutien santé

All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population. 13/12/99

heavy-lift-ship / bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes

A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. 1/3/73

height / hauteur

1. The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum. (ICAO)
2. The vertical dimension of an object. See also *altitude; elevation*. 1/3/73

height of burst / hauteur d'éclatement - hauteur d'explosion

The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst. *See also optimum height of burst; safe burst height.* 1/3/73

helicopter approach route / itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move to a specific landing site or landing zone. *See also helicopter lane; helicopter retirement route.* 1/10/80

helicopter assault force / force d'assaut d'hélicoptères

A task organization combining helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations. 1/3/73

helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères

In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the overall control of the tactical air control centre. 1/3/82

helicopterborne operation / opération héliportée

An operation in which helicopters act in support of a formation, unit or organization to accomplish the movement of troops, supplies and/or equipment. *See also airborne operation.* 20/11/96

helicopter lane / couloir d'hélicoptères

A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations. *See also helicopter approach route; helicopter retirement route.* 1/3/73

helicopter retirement route / itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move from a specific landing site or landing zone. *See also helicopter approach route; helicopter lane.* 1/10/80

helicopter support team / groupe de soutien des hélicoptères

A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of helicopter-borne troops, equipment and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and prisoners of war. 1/8/79

helicopter wave / vague d'hélicoptères

See wave. 1/3/73

helipad / aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères

A prepared area designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters. (Includes touch-down or hover point). 1/3/73

heliport / héliport

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters. 1/3/73

Hertz-Horn / corne Hertz

See chemical horn. 1/11/75

high altitude / haute altitude

Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet). *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

high altitude burst / explosion nucléaire à haute altitude

The explosion of a nuclear weapon which takes place at a height in excess of 100,000 feet (30,000 metres). *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

high angle / tir vertical

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire. 1/9/74

high angle fire / tir vertical (ou courbe)

Fire delivered at angles of elevation greater than the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned; fire, the range of which decreases as the angle of elevation is increased. 1/8/79

high density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons/airspace users. 1/9/81

high velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low velocity drop) and lower than free drop velocity. *See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.* 1/3/73

hill shading / estompage

A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction. *See also shaded relief.* 1/3/73

hoist / treuil

In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically. 1/3/82

hold / 1. cale; 2. tenir; 3. fixer; 4. maintenir en attente

1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.
2. In land operations, to maintain possession of a position or area by force. 2/6/2000
3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.
4. As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with Air Traffic Control instructions. 1/3/73

hold fire / halte au feu

In air defence, an emergency order to stop firing. Missiles already in flight must be prevented from intercepting, if technically possible. *See also cease engagement.* 1/7/83

holdee / isolé - maintenu en attente

See transient. 1/3/73

holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente

An anchorage where ships may lie:

- a. if the assembly or working anchorage, or port, to which they have been assigned is full;
- b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from proceeding immediately on their next voyage;
- c. when dispersed from a port to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack. *See also assembly anchorage; emergency anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/6/78

holding attack / action de fixation

An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location. 1/3/73

holding point / point d'attente

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearances. *See also orbit point.* 1/10/84

holding position / position d'attente

A specified location on the aerodrome, close to the active runway and identified by visual means, at which the position of a taxiing aircraft is maintained in

accordance with air traffic control instructions. 1/3/79

holiday / blanc

In naval mine warfare, a gap left unintentionally during sweeping or minehunting arising from errors in navigation, station-keeping, dan laying, breakdowns or other causes. 1/11/75

hollow charge / charge perforante

A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation. 1/12/77

homing / processus de ralliement

The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point. 1/3/79

homing adaptor / adaptateur de radioralliement

A device which, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft. 1/3/73

homing guidance / guidage de collision

A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of a self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target. *See also active homing guidance; passive homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.* 1/3/73

homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse

In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

hook operation / transport sous élingue

In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads. *See also underslung load.* 1/7/88

horizontal action mine / mine à action horizontale

In land mine warfare, a mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground. *See also mine.* 1/1/91

horizontal error / écart probable horizontal - écart probable

The error in range, deflection, or in radius, which a weapon may be expected to exceed as often as not. Horizontal error of weapons making a nearly vertical approach to the target is described in terms of circular error probable. Horizontal error of weapons

producing elliptical dispersion pattern is expressed in terms of probable error.

Also called "probable error". See also circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error. 1/3/73

horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale

Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

horizontal situation display / visualisation de la situation horizontale

An electronically generated display on which navigation information and stored mission and procedural data can be presented. Radar information and television picture can also be displayed either as a map overlay or as a separate image. *See also head-up display.* 1/11/80

horizontal situation indicator / plateau de route

An instrument which may display bearing and distance to a navigation aid, magnetic heading, track/course and track/course deviation. 1/11/73

horn / corne

In naval mine warfare, a projection from the mine shell of some contact mines which, when broken or bent by contact, causes the mine to fire. *See also switch horn.* 1/11/75

horse collar / sangle de sauvetage

See rescue strop. 1/6/84

host nation / pays hôte

A nation which, by agreement:
a. receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory;
b. allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or
c. provides support for these purposes. *See also host-nation support.* 15/7/2000

host nation post / poste tenu par un ressortissant local

A post which has been agreed by the local national authorities and should be permanently filled by them in view of its administrative/national nature. 1/11/75

host-nation support / soutien fourni par le pays hôte

Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis or war by a host nation to NATO and/or other forces and NATO organizations which are located on,

operating on/from, or in transit through the host nation's territory. *See also host nation.* 15/7/2000

hostile track / piste hostile

A track determined to be a threat in accordance with established criteria. 15/7/2000

hot spot / point chaud

Region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighbouring regions in the area. 1/3/73

hovering / plongée statique - vol stationnaire

A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater. 1/3/73

hovering ceiling / plafond de vol stationnaire

The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect. 1/3/73

human intelligence / renseignement humain - humint

A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. *Also called "humint".* 1/1/83

humint / humint - renseignement humain

See human intelligence. 1/1/83

hunter track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur

In naval mine warfare, the track to be followed by the hunter (or sweeper) to ensure that the hunting (or sweeping) gear passes over the lap track. *Also called "sweeper track".* 1/11/75

hunter-killer group / groupe hunter-killer

See antisubmarine carrier group. 1/3/73

hydrogen bomb / bombe à hydrogène

See thermonuclear weapon. 1/11/75

hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique

A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area. *Also called "nautical chart".* 1/3/73

hydrography / hydrographie

The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes. 1/3/73

hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare - caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression

A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment. It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving. *Also called "compression chamber; diving chamber; recompression chamber".* 1/10/84

hyperbolic navigation system / système de navigation hyperbolique

A radio navigation system which enables the position of an aircraft equipped with a suitable receiver to be fixed by two or more intersecting hyperbolic position lines. The system employs either a time difference measurement of pulse transmissions or a phase difference measurement of phase-locked continuous wave transmissions. *See also decca; loran.* 1/12/74

hyperfocal distance / distance hyperfocale

The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity. 1/3/73

hypergolic fuel / carburant hypergolique

Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems. 1/3/73

hypersonic / hypersonique

Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound. *See also speed of sound.* 1/3/73

hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie

Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base. *Also called "exaggerated stereoscopy".* 1/3/73

hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare - caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée

A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude. This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes. *Also called "altitude chamber"; "decompression chamber"; "diving chamber".* 1/10/84

hypometric tinting / teinte hypométrique - coloriage hypométrique - teinte de niveau

A method of showing relief on maps and charts by colouring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels. *Also called "altitude tint"; "elevation tint"; "layer tint".* 1/3/73

I

identification / 1. 2. identification; 3. identité

1. The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.
 2. The determination by any act or means of the friendly or hostile nature of a detected person, object or phenomenon. *See also detection; identification friend or foe; recognition..*
 3. In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class. *Also called "identity".* 15/7/2000

identification, friend or foe / identification ami/ennemi

A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces. *Commonly called "IFF". See also detection; identification; recognition.* 1/8/82

identity / identité - identification

See identification. 1/11/75

igniter / allumeur

A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train. 18/12/97

illumination by diffusion / éclairage par diffusion

See indirect illumination. 1/11/75

illumination by reflection / éclairage par réflexion

See indirect illumination. 1/11/75

illumination fire / tir éclairant

Fire designed to illuminate an area. 1/3/73

image degradation / affaiblissement de l'image

The reduction of the inherent optimum potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system, i.e. atmospherics, snow, cover, etc..., are not associated with the term. 1/11/75

image displacement / déformation de l'image

In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error. 1/3/73

image motion compensation / compensation de file

Movement intentionally imparted to film at such a rate as to compensate for the forward motion of an air or space vehicle when photographing ground objects. 1/3/73

imagery / imagerie

Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media. 1/3/73

imagery collateral / documents d'interprétation

The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function. 1/6/78

imagery correlation / corrélation de représentation

The mutual relationship between the different signatures on imagery from different types of sensors in terms of position and the physical characteristics signified. 1/11/75

imagery data recording / enregistrement des données de représentation

The transposing of information relating to the airborne vehicle, and sensor, such as speed, height, tilt, position and time, to the matrix block on the sensor record at the moment of image acquisition. 1/12/76

imagery exploitation / exploitation photographique

The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the preparation of reports and the dissemination of information. 1/9/74

imagery interpretation / 1. interprétation d'une représentation; 2. interprétation photographique

1. The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.
 2. The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images. *Also called "photographic interpretation".* 1/12/74

imagery interpretation key / clé d'interprétation

Any diagram, chart, table, list, or set of examples, etc., which is used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid

identification of objects visible on imagery. *Also called "photo interpretation key".* 1/3/73

imagery pack / dossier de représentation d'objectif

An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area. 1/12/74

imagery sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique - sortie photographique

One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery. *Also called "photographic sortie".* 1/3/73

immediate air support / appui aérien immédiat - appui aérien urgent

Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

immediate decontamination / décontamination immédiate

Decontamination carried out by an individual upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimize casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment. *See also decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/11/91

immediate destination / destination immédiate

The next destination of a ship or convoy, irrespective of whether or not onward routing instructions have been issued to it. *See also original destination.* 1/3/73

immediate operational readiness / situation paré à combattre

The state in which an armed force is ready in all respects for instant combat. *See also nuclear weapon exercise; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.* 1/3/81

immediately vital cargo / cargaison immédiatement vitale

A cargo already loaded which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of the war or for national survival, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. If the cargo is carried in a ship of another nation, then that nation must agree to the delivery of the cargo. The use of this term is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy. *See also cargo.* 1/3/73

impact action fuze / fusée percutante

A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze. *Also called "direct action fuze". See also fuze.* 1/3/73

impact area / zone d'impact - réceptacle

An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground. 1/3/73

impact point / point d'impact

See point of impact. 1/12/74

impact pressure / pression d'impact

The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure. 1/8/79

implementation / mise en application

In NATO standardization, the fulfilment by a member nation of its obligations as specified in an standardization agreement. *See also NATO standardization agreement; ratification; reservation.* 1/11/94

implosion weapon / arme à implosion

A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take place. The compression is achieved by means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the centre of the sphere. 1/11/85

imprint / référence de publication

Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information. 1/3/73

improvised early resupply / ravitaillement improvisé

The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance

A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. 1/10/92

in support / en appui

An expression used to denote the task of providing artillery supporting fire to a formation or unit. Liaison and observation are not normally provided. *See also at priority call; direct support.* 1/7/85

in support of / en appui de

Term designating the support provided to another unit, formation or organization while remaining under the initial command. *See also support.* 25/9/98

in-place force / force en place

A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO Command to which it is committed. 1/7/85

incapacitating agent / agent incapacitant

A chemical agent which produces temporary disabling conditions which (unlike those caused by riot control agents) can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. Medical treatment, while not usually required, facilitates a more rapid recovery. *See also chemical agent; riot control agent.* 1/3/82

inclination angle / assiette longitudinale

See pitch angle. 1/12/79

indefinite call sign / indicatif d'appel indéfini

A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

independent / indépendant

A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship. *See also military independent.* 1/6/78

independent ejection system / système d'éjection indépendant

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

independent mine / mine autonome

A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying. *See also mine.* 1/11/94

index contour line / courbe maîtresse

A contour line accentuated by a heavier line weight to distinguish it from intermediate contour lines. Index contours are usually shown as every fifth contour with their assigned values, to facilitate reading elevations. *See also intermediate contour line.* 1/3/73

index to adjoining sheets / carton index

See inter-chart relationship diagram. 1/11/91

indicator / indice

In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. 1/3/81

indirect air support / appui aérien indirect

Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority interdiction, and harassing. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

indirect fire / tir indirect

Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

indirect illumination / éclairage indirect

Battlefield illumination provided by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.
a. Illumination by diffusion: illumination of an area beneath and to the flank of a slightly elevated searchlight or of pyrotechnic illuminants, by the light scattered from atmospheric particles.
b. Illumination by reflection: illumination of an area by reflecting light from low cloud. Either or both of these effects are present when a searchlight is used in defilade or with its beam spread to maximum width. *See also battlefield illumination; full beam spread.* 1/11/75

indirect laying / pointage indirect

Aiming a gun either by sighting at a fixed object, called the aiming point, instead of the target or by using a means of pointing other than a sight, such as a gun director, when the target cannot be seen from the gun position. 1/8/76

individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle

Protection provided to the individual in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment by protective clothing and/or personal equipment. 1/4/82

individual protective equipment / équipement individuel de protection

In nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects. 1/7/93

induced precession / précession induite

A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyro. *See also precession.* 1/8/76

induced radiation / radiation induite

Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons. *See also contamination; residual radiation.* 1/3/73

induction circuit / mise de feu à induction

In naval mine warfare, a circuit actuated by the rate of change in a magnetic field due to the movement of the ship or the changing current in the sweep. 1/11/75

inert filling / charge inerte

A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling. *See also charge-2.* 1/11/75

inert mine / mine inerte - mine morte

A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion. *See also disarmed mine; drill mine; mine; practice mine.* 1/11/86

inertial navigation system / système de navigation à inertie

A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity. 1/10/80

infill / teinte de remplissage

In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc. 1/3/73

infiltration / infiltration

A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection. 1/8/82

inflight report / compte rendu en vol

A standard form of message whereby air crews report mission results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any

other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information. 1/3/73

influence field / champ d'influence

The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment. 1/12/76

influence mine / mine à influence

A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/94

influence release sinker / crapaud à largage à influence

In naval mine warfare, a sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable target influence. *See also sinker.* 15/7/2000

influence sweep / drague à influence

In naval mine warfare, a sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines. 15/7/2000

information / information - renseignement brut

Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence. *See also collection plan; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/91

information box / cadre d'informations

A space on an annotated overlay, mosaic, map, etc., which is used for identification, reference, and scale information. *See also reference box; reliability diagram.* 1/7/88

information requirements / besoins en information - besoins en renseignement brut

Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. *See also collection plan; priority intelligence requirements.* 1/7/80

infrared film / film infrarouge

Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. 1/11/77

infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire

A passive airborne infrared recording system which scans across the ground beneath the flight path, adding

successive lines to the record as the vehicle advances along the flight path. *See also laser linescan system.* 1/12/79

infrastructure / infrastructure

A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces. *See also bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; national infrastructure.* 1/3/73

initial approach / approche initiale

a. That part of an instrument approach procedure in which the aircraft has departed an initial approach fix or point and is manoeuvring to enter the intermediate or final approach. It ends at the intermediate fix or point or, where no intermediate segment is established, at the final approach fix or point.
b. That part of a visual approach of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination, or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced. 1/6/84

initial approach area / aire d'approche initiale

An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach. 1/3/73

initial contact report / compte rendu initial de contact

See contact report. 1/3/73

initial draft plan / projet de plan initial

A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency. *See also draft plan; coordinated draft plan; final plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

initial early resupply / ravitaillement initial

The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and

anchorage. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

initial path sweeping / dragage d'une bande initiale

In naval mine warfare, initial sweeping to clear a path through a mined area dangerous to the following minesweepers. *See also precursor sweeping.* 1/11/75

initial point / 1. 5. point initial; 2. trace origine; 3. point d'orientation (air); 4. point de contrôle

1. A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.
2. A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used as a reference. *See also target approach point.*
3. The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.
4. (Airborne) A point close to the landing area where serials (troop carrier air formations) make final alterations in course to pass over individual drop or landing zones.
5. An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites. 1/9/74

initial programmed interpretation report / compte rendu initial d'interprétation

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information on programmed mission objectives or other vital intelligence information which can be readily identified near these objectives, and which has not been reported elsewhere. 1/9/81

initial radiation / rayonnement initial

The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. *See also residual radiation.* 1/3/73

initial unloading period / phase de déchargement initial

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship to shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. All elements intended to land during this period are serialized. *See also general unloading period.* 1/6/81

initiation / amorçage

1. The action of a device used as the first element of an explosive train which, upon receipt of the proper impulse,

causes the detonation or burning of an explosive item.

2. (nuclear) The action which sets off a chain reaction in a fissile mass which has reached the critical state (generally by the emission of a "spurt" of neutrons). 1/9/81

inset / carton intérieur

In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized:

- a. an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale;
- b. a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale;
- c. a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes. 1/3/73

inshore patrol / défense littorale

A naval defence patrol operating generally within a defence coastal area and comprising all elements of harbour defences, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations. 1/3/73

instructional mine / mine d'instruction

An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose. *See also inert mine; practice mine.* 1/10/84

instrument approach procedure / procédure d'approche aux instruments

A series of predetermined manoeuvres for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated. 1/9/81

instrument flight / vol aux instruments

Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments. 1/3/73

instrument landing system / système d'atterrissage aux instruments

A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, which may include indications of distance from the optimum point of landing. *See also localizer.* 1/1/80

instrument recording photography / enregistrement photographique des instruments

Photography of the presentation of instrument data. 1/3/73

insurgency / sédition

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. 1/7/80

integrated logistic support / soutien logistique intégré

The management and technical process through which supportability and logistic support considerations are integrated into the design and taken into account throughout the life cycle of systems/equipment and by which all elements of logistic support are planned, acquired, tested and provided in a timely and cost-effective manner. *See also combined logistic support.* 1/11/94

integrated staff / état-major intégré

A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and service. *See also joint staff; parallel staff; staff.* 1/3/73

integrating circuit / mise de feu à intégration

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence. 1/11/75

integration / 1. superposition; 2. synthèse

1. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image.
2. In intelligence usage, a step in processing phase of the intelligence cycle whereby analyzed information and/or intelligence is selected and combined into a pattern in the course of the production of further intelligence. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/7/94

intelligence / renseignement

The product resulting from the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity. *See also all-source intelligence; basic intelligence; collection management; combat intelligence; current intelligence; intelligence cycle; security intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence.* 1/3/81

intelligence cycle / cycle du renseignement

The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases:

- a. direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies.
- b. collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.
- c. processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.
- d. dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it. *See also agency; analysis; collation; collection management; collection plan; evaluation; information; integration; intelligence; interpretation; priority intelligence requirements.* 1/9/81

intelligence estimate / appréciation "renseignement"

The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption. 1/7/83

intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité

A multiplying factor used in planning activities to evaluate the foreseeable intensity or the specific nature of an operation in a given area for a given period of time. It is applied to the standard day of supply in order to calculate the combat day of supply. 1/9/81

intensity mine circuit / mise de feu à intensité

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the field strength reaching a level differing by some pre-set minimum from that experienced by the mine when no ships are in the vicinity. 1/11/75

inter-chart relationship diagram / carton index

A diagram on a map or chart showing names and/or numbers of adjacent sheets in the same (or related) series. *Also called "index to adjoining sheets". See also map index.* 1/12/74

inter-command exercise / exercice inter-commandements

An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 15/7/2000

inter-look dormant period / période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions

In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register. 1/12/76

intercept point / point d'interception

The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception. 1/4/73

intercept receiver / détecteur d'interception radioélectrique

A receiver designed to detect and provide visual and/or aural indication of electromagnetic emissions occurring within the particular portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which it is tuned. 1/4/73

intercepting search / recherche d'interception

A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous position is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed. 1/3/73

interceptor / intercepteur - chasseur d'interception

A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects. *Also called "fighter interceptor". See also fighter.* 1/4/73

interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne

An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes. *See also air control.* 1/4/73

interchangeability / interchangeabilité

The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements. 15/7/2000

intercount dormant period / période d'insensibilisation après avance

In naval mine warfare, the period after the actuation of a ship counter before it is ready to receive another actuation. 1/8/76

interdiction fire / tir d'interdiction

Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point. *See also fire.* 1/4/73

intermediate approach / approche intermédiaire

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made. It blends the initial approach segment into the final approach segment. It begins at the intermediate fix or point and ends at the final approach fix or point. 1/6/84

intermediate area illumination / éclairage de la zone intermédiaire

Illumination in the area, extending in depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 metres) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of division artillery weapons (about 10,000 metres). 1/4/73

intermediate contour line / courbe de niveau normale

A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours. *See also index contour line.* 1/4/73

intermediate marker / marqueur intermédiaire

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield. *See also marker.* 1/4/73

intermediate objective / objectif intermédiaire

In land warfare, an area or feature between the line of departure and an objective which must be seized and/or held. 1/2/88

intermittent arming device / dispositif de réceptivité intermittente

A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times. 1/11/75

intermittent illumination / éclairage intermittent

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals. 1/3/74

internal radiation / rayonnement interne

Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body. 1/4/73

internally displaced person / personne déplacée

A person who, as part of a mass movement, has been forced to flee his or her home or place of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violation of human rights, fear of such violation, or natural or man-made

disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border. *See also asylum seeker; evacuee; refugee.* 15/7/2000

international actual strength / effectif international réel

The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts. 1/12/76

international call sign / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif

A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signalling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters.) *See also call sign.* 1/4/73

international civilian personnel with NATO status / personnel civil international à statut OTAN

Civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized NATO international civilian posts. 1/10/78

international cooperative logistics / coopération logistique internationale

Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions. 1/7/85

international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date

The line coinciding approximately with the anti-meridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day. *Also called "date line".* 1/4/73

international identification code / indice international d'identification

In railway terminology, a code which identifies a military train from point of origin to final destination. The code consists of a series of figures, letters, or symbols indicating the priority, country of origin, day of departure, national identification code number and country of destination of the train. 1/3/81

international job description / fiche de poste international

A delineation of the specific duties, responsibilities and qualification

pertaining to a specific international post. 1/11/75

international loading gauge (GIC) / gabarit international de chargement (GIC)

The loading gauge upon which international railway agreements are based. A load whose dimensions fall within the limits of this gauge may move without restriction on most of the railways of Continental Western Europe. GIC is an abbreviation for "gabarit international de chargement", formerly called PPI. 1/7/85

international manpower ceiling / maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux

The total number of international posts, military and civilian, which has been authorized for each international organization. 1/11/75

international map of the world / carte internationale du monde

A map series at 1: 1,000,000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications. 1/8/74

international military personnel / personnel militaire international

Military persons assigned or appointed to authorized international military posts. 1/11/77

international military post / poste militaire international

An international post authorized to be filled by a military person whose pay and allowances remain the responsibility of the parent nation. 1/8/76

international personnel / personnel international

Military and civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized international posts. 1/11/75

international post / poste international

A post, position, job or billet, authorized in a peacetime establishment or emergency establishment which carries a specific international job description, whose incumbent is responsible to international authority. 1/11/75

interoperability / interopérabilité

The ability of Alliance forces and, when appropriate, forces of Partner and other nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks. 15/7/2000

interpretability / possibilité d'interprétation

Suitability of imagery for interpretation with respect to answering adequately requirements on a given type of target in terms of quality and scale.

- a. poor - Imagery is unsuitable for interpretation to answer adequately requirements on a given type of target.
- b. fair - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target but with only average detail.
- c. good - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in considerable detail.
- d. excellent - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in complete detail. 1/12/79

interpretation / interprétation

In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/7/94

interrupted line / ligne discontinue

A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart. 1/4/73

interval / intervalle

1. The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.
2. The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.
3. The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.
4. The time lapse between photographic exposures.
5. At battery right or left, an interval ordered in seconds is the time between one gun firing and the next gun firing. Five seconds is the standard interval.
6. At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between successive rounds from each gun. 1/4/73

intra-command exercise / exercice intra-commandement

An exercise which involves part of a NATO strategic command or subordinate command. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 15/7/2000

intruder / intrus

An individual, unit, weapon system or tactical track in or near an operational or exercise area, which presents a threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity. 9/1/96

intruder operation / opération d'intruder

An offensive operation by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases. 1/4/73

inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel

That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. *Commonly called "materiel control"; "materiel management"; "inventory management"; and "supply management".* 1/4/73

inverter / onduleur

In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current. *See also rectifier.* 1/7/83

ionization / ionisation

The process of producing ions by the removal of electrons from, or the addition of electrons to, atoms or molecules. 1/4/73

irregular outer edge / contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines

In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the mine field. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines. 1/1/91

isocentre / isocentre

The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular. 1/8/74

isodose rate line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive

See dose rate contour line. 1/3/73

isogriv / isogrille

A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north. *See also grid magnetic angle.* 1/8/74

J

jamming / brouillage

See barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming. 1/3/73

jettison / délestage

Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat. 1/7/83

jettisoned mines / mines rejetées à la mer

Mines which are laid as quickly as possible in order to empty the minelayer of mines, without regard to their condition or relative positions. *See also mine. 1/10/78*

join up / rassemblement

To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation. *See also rendezvous. 1/8/76*

joiner / navire ralliant un convoi

An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy. *Also called "convoy joiner". See also joiner convoy; joiner section. 1/6/78*

joiner convoy / convoi ralliant

A convoy sailed to join the main convoy. *See also joiner; joiner section. 1/10/78*

joiner section / section ralliant un convoi

A joiner or joiner convoy, after rendezvous, and while manoeuvring to integrate with the main convoy. *See also joiner; joiner convoy. 1/6/78*

joint / interarmées

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organisations in which elements of at least two services participate. *Also called "multiservice". See also combined.. 16/7/99*

joint amphibious operation / opération amphibie interarmées

An amphibious operation conducted by significant elements of two or more services. 1/4/73

joint amphibious task force / force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées - force opérationnelle amphibie interforces

A temporary grouping of units of two or more services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in an amphibious operation. 1/4/73

joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées

A temporary area defined by a NATO strategic or regional commander, in which a designated joint commander plans and executes a specific mission at the operational level of war.

Note: it is defined in coordination with nations and approved by the North Atlantic Council or the Military Committee as appropriate, in accordance with NATO's Operational Planning Architecture. A joint operations area and its defining parameters, such as time, scope of the mission and geographical area, are contingency- or mission-specific and may overlap areas of responsibility. *See also area of responsibility; operational level of war. 15/7/2000*

joint staff / état-major interarmées - état-major interforces

A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country. *See also integrated staff; parallel staff; staff. 1/3/81*

joint subregional command / commandement interarmées sous-régional

A subregional command organization at the third level of the NATO military command structure with no permanently allocated area of responsibilities. This command is characterized as follows:

- a. it contains a combination of appropriate specific tri-service capabilities;
- b. it assumes subregional responsibilities for training and exercises; and
- c. it provides a permanent planning and command and control capability for the conduct of joint operations, allowing it to undertake or contribute to all Alliance missions as directed by the NATO regional commander. *See also strategic command; regional command; subregional command level; component command. 15/7/2000*

jump speed / vitesse de largage

The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft. 1/4/74

K

K-day / jour K

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

key / clé

In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend". *See also blue key; drawing key; legend.* 1/4/73

key point / point sensible

A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations. 1/4/73

key symbol / symbole clé

In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, colour, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target audience and which creates a favourable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme. 1/4/73

key terrain / position clé

Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. 1/4/73

kill probability / probabilité de destruction

A measure of the probability of destroying a target. 1/4/73

killed in action / tué au combat

A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility. *See also battle casualty; died of wounds received in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

kiloton weapon / arme kilotonnique

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons. *See also megaton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/4/73

kite / plongeur

In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level without sideways displacement. 1/11/75

L

laid life / durée d'activation

In land mine warfare, the period of time throughout which the fuzing system of a mine may be activated. 16/7/99

land effect / effet de terre

See coastal refraction. 1/3/73

land mine warfare / guerre des mines terrestre - guerre des mines

See mine warfare. 1/4/73

landing aid / aide à l'atterrissage

Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing. 1/4/73

landing approach / approche d'atterrissage

The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area. 1/4/73

landing area / 1. zone d'assaut amphibie - zone de mise à terre; 3. zone de poser

1. The part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. *Also called "amphibious assault area".*

2. The general area used for landing troops and matériel either by airdrop or air landing. *Also called "amphibious assault area".*

3. A specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for take-off and landing of aircraft. *See also aerodrome.* 1/10/92

landing beach / plage de débarquement

The portion of a shoreline required for landing a battalion landing team, which can also be used as a tactical locality over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed. 15/7/2000

landing craft / engin de débarquement

A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading and retracting. It is also used for resupply operations. *See*

also amphibious vehicle; resupply. 15/7/2000

landing diagram / présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre

A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement. *See also plan for loading.* 1/4/73

landing force / force de débarquement

A task organization of troop units, aviation and ground, assigned to an amphibious assault. It is the highest troop echelon in the amphibious operation. *See also amphibious force.* 1/4/73

landing group / groupe de débarquement

A subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions. 1/7/80

landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) - plaque semi-perforée

A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc. 1/4/73

landing point / point d'atterrissage

A point within a landing site where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land. 1/10/80

landing roll / course à l'atterrissage

The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration to taxi speed or full stop. 1/7/80

landing ship / bâtiment de débarquement

An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and on to a beach. 1/4/73

landing ship dock / bâtiment transport de chalands de débarquement

A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and/or amphibian vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ships and craft. 1/4/73

landing site / site d'atterrissage - site de débarquement

1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points.
2. In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means. 1. *See also aerodrome.* 1/1/83

landing zone / zone d'atterrissage - zone de débarquement

Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. *See also aerodrome.* 1/10/78

landing zone control party / groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement

Personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communications devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone. 1/9/81

landmark / repère terrestre

A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference. 1/4/73

lane marker / marqueur de cheminement

In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane. Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker. *See also marker; minefield lane.* 1/6/84

lap / bande

In naval mine warfare, that section or strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the area. 1/11/75

lap course / route de dragage

In naval mine warfare, the true course desired to be made good during a run along a lap. 1/11/75

lap track / rail

In naval mine warfare, the centre line of a lap; ideally, the track to be followed by the sweep or detecting gear. 1/8/76

lap turn / retournement

In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out during the period between the completion of one run and the commencement of the run immediately following. 1/6/78

lap width / largeur de bande interceptée

In naval mine warfare, the swept path of the ship or formation divided by the percentage coverage being swept to. 1/11/75

large ship / grand bâtiment

A ship of over 450 feet (or 137 metres) in length. *See also small ship.* 1/11/75

laser designator / marqueur laser

A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object. *Also called "laser illuminator".* 31/5/2000

laser guidance unit / dispositif de guidage par laser

A system fitted with a laser seeker to compute trajectory data for use by the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb. *See also laser seeker.* 15/7/2000

laser guided weapon / arme guidée par laser

A weapon which utilizes a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected. *See also laser seeker.* 1/12/79

laser illuminator / illuminateur laser

See laser designator. 13/12/99

laser linescan system / analyseur laser à balayage linéaire

An active airborne imagery recording system which uses a laser as the primary source of illumination to scan the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive across-track lines to the record as the vehicle advances. *See also infrared linescan system.* 1/3/81

laser pulse duration / durée d'impulsion laser

The time during which the laser output pulse power remains continuously above half its maximum value. 1/1/80

laser range-finder / télémètre à laser

A device which uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object. 1/11/75

laser seeker / chercheur laser

A device based on a direction sensitive receiver which detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver. *See also laser guided weapon.* 1/8/79

laser target designating system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser

A system which is used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target. The system consists of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to acquire the target and direct the beam of laser energy thereon. *Also called "laser target marking system".* 1/11/75

laser target marker / marqueur laser

See laser designator. 1/11/75

laser target marking system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser

See laser target designating system. 1/7/80

laser tracker / appareil de poursuite laser

A device which locks on to the reflected energy from a laser marked/designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself. 1/7/80

lashing / arrimage

See tie down. 1/12/74

lashing point / point d'arrimage

See tie down point. 1/8/79

late / retard

In artillery and naval fire support, a report made to the observer or spotter, whenever there is a delay in reporting "shot" by coupling a time in seconds with the report. 1/8/74

lateral gain / gain latéral

The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area. 1/4/73

lateral route / rocade

A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into, axial routes. *See also route.* 1/4/73

latitude band / zone de latitude

Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth. *Commonly called "latitudinal band".* 1/4/73

lattice / canevas

A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained. 1/4/73

launch pad / aire de lancement

A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned. 1/4/73

launcher / rampe de lancement

A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing. 1/4/73

launching site / site de lancement

Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface. 1/4/73

lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage

In naval mine warfare, a number allocated to an individual mine by the minefield planning authority to provide a simple means of referring to it. 1/11/75

laydown bombing / bombardement en vol rasant

A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuses and/or devices are used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb. 1/4/73

layer tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

See hypsometric tinting. 1/4/73

laying-up position / mouillage d'attente

Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations. *See also waiting position.* 1/10/84

lead aircraft / avion leader

1. An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions.
2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft. 1/4/73

lead collision course / cap de collision

A vector which, if maintained by an interceptor aircraft, will result in collision between the interceptor's fixed armament and the target. 1/12/74

lead pursuit / cap de poursuite

An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target. 1/12/74

leapfrog / progression par bonds

Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces. 1/4/73

leaver / navire quittant - navire quittant un convoi

A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and becomes independent. *Also called "convoy leaver". See also leaver convoy; leaver section.* 1/9/89

leaver convoy / convoi détaché

A convoy which has broken off from the main convoy and is proceeding to a different destination. *See also leaver, leaver section.* 1/6/78

leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi

A group of ships forming part of the main convoy which will subsequently break off to become leavers or a leaver convoy. *See also leaver; leaver convoy.* 1/6/78

left (or right) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)

1. Terms used to establish the relative position of a body of troops. The person using the terms left or right is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advancing towards or withdrawing from the enemy.

2. Correction used in adjusting fire to indicate that a lateral shift of the mean point of impact perpendicular to the reference line or spotting line is desired. *Also called "right (or left)".* 1/8/73

legend / légende

An explanation of symbols used on a map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form at the side of the map, etc. *See also key.* 1/12/93

lens coating / couche antireflet

A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element. 1/7/70

lens distortion / distorsion

Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations. 1/7/70

level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements

The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands. 1/4/73

level-of-effort munitions / stocks de soutien en munitions

In stockpile planning, munitions stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of combat days and the attrition rate assumed, to counter targets the number of which is unknown. *See also threat-oriented munitions.* 1/2/88

liaison / liaison

That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military

forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. 1/4/71

liberated territory / territoire libéré

Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces. 1/4/73

life-guard submarine / sous-marin de sauvetage

A submarine employed for rescue in an area which cannot be adequately covered by air or surface rescue facilities because of enemy opposition, distance from friendly bases, or other reasons. It is stationed near the objective and sometimes along the route to be flown by the strike aircraft. 1/4/73

light damage / dégât léger

See nuclear damage. 1/11/75

light filter / filtre optique

An optical element such as a sheet of glass, gelatine or plastic dyed in a specific manner to absorb selectively light of certain colours. 1/10/80

light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit - ligne de black-out

A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights at night. 1/4/73

lightening / allégement

The operation (normally carried out at anchor) of transferring crude oil cargo from a large tanker to a smaller tanker, so reducing the draught of the larger tanker to enable it to enter port. 1/3/79

limit of fire / limite de tir

1. The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.
2. Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets. 1/2/74

limited access route / itinéraire à accès réglementé

A oneway route with one or more restrictions which preclude its use by the full range of military traffic. *See also double flow route; route; single flow route.* 1/1/80

line / en direction - bonne direction

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred on the spotting line. 1/3/77

line astern / formation en ligne

See trail formation. 1/11/77

line gauge / largeur de ligne

A measurement of line width. 1/2/74

line of arrival / ligne d'incidence

See line of impact. 1/8/73

line of departure / ligne de départ

1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.
2. In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times. 1/11/85

line of impact / ligne d'incidence

A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst. *Also called "line of arrival".* 1/3/82

line overlap / recouvrement linéaire

See overlap 1. 1/3/81

line search / reconnaissance sur itinéraire

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway or waterway, to detect fleeting targets and activities in general. 1/8/79

linear scale / échelle de distance - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire

See graphic scale. 1/2/74

lines of communications / lignes de communications

All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move. 1/6/81

link / 1. liaison; 2. bretelle

1. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communications facilities between two points.
2. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes. 1/11/75

liquid explosive / explosif liquide

Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

list of targets / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs

See target list. 1/7/80

live exercise / exercice réel

An exercise using real forces and units. 1/8/74

load / charge

The total weight of passengers and/or freight carried on board a ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle or other means of conveyance. *See also airlift capability; airlift requirement; combat load; standard load.* 30/11/92

load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement

Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone. 1/12/76

load spreader / répartiteur de charges - plateau-répartiteur

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed stress. 1/3/73

loading / chargement

The process of putting personnel, matériel, supplies and other freight on board ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles or other means of conveyance. Note: In French, the word chargement excludes personnel. *See also allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; convoy loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.* 1/10/92

loading plan / plan de chargement

All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. *See also ocean manifest.* 1/2/74

loading point / point de chargement

A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded. 1/12/76

loading site / site de chargement

An area containing a number of loading points. 9/7/97

local mean time / temps local moyen

The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's anti-meridian. 1/3/73

local wage rate NATO civilian employee / employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local

Civilian employee who does not occupy a NATO international civilian post and who does not enjoy NATO status. 1/10/78

localizer / radiophare d'alignement

A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a predetermined final approach course. *See also beacon; instrument landing system; radio beacon.* 1/11/80

location diagram / carton de localisation

On a map or chart, a diagram shown in the margin to indicate the position of the sheet in relation to the surrounding country, or to adjoining sheets of the same or adjacent map series. *See map index.* 1/3/73

lock-on / verrouillage

The state of a tracking system or target acquisition system which is continuously and automatically tracking a target, using one or more parameters. *See also track (to) part 2.* 15/7/2000

logistic assessment / évaluation logistique

An evaluation of the logistic support required to conduct a military operation, compared to the actual and/or potential logistic support available for that operation. 15/7/2000

logistic assistance / aide logistique

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war. *See also combined logistic support; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.* 1/3/73

logistics / logistique

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with:

- a. design and development, acquisition, storage, transport, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of matériel;
 - b. transport of personnel;
 - c. acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;
 - d. acquisition or furnishing of services; and
 - e. medical and health service support.
- 1/12/93

long-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action

See transport aircraft. 1/2/74

look / période de réceptivité

In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence. 1/11/75

loran / loran

A long-range radionavigation position fixing system using the time difference of reception of pulse type transmissions from two or more fixed stations. This

term is derived from the words long-range electronic navigation. *See also hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/7/70

lost / non observé - non vu

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, of an observation used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed. 1/2/74

low air burst / explosion nucléaire à basse altitude

The fall-out safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which maximizes damage to or casualties on surface targets. *See also type of burst.* 1/8/76

low angle / tir plongeant

In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low angle fire (less than 45). 1/9/74

low angle fire / tir plongeant

Fire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned. 1/11/75

low angle loft bombing / bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude

Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal. 1/3/73

low level transit route / route de transit à basse altitude

A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces. 1/9/84

low velocity drop / largage à faible vitesse de descente

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second. *See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.* 1/3/73

M

M-day / jour M

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

mach front / front de Mach - avant de l'onde de choc

See mach stem. 1/9/71

mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc - front de mach

The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case, the mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward). Also called "mach front". 1/9/71

magnetic bearing / azimut magnétique

Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north. See also bearing; grid bearing; relative bearing; true bearing. 9/1/96

magnetic circuit / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique

See magnetic mine. 1/11/75

magnetic compass / compas magnétique

An instrument containing a freely suspended magnetic element which displays the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the point of observation. 1/2/74

magnetic declination / déclinaison magnétique

The angle between the magnetic and geographical meridians at any place, expressed in degrees east or west to indicate the direction of magnetic north from true north. In nautical and aeronautical navigation, the term magnetic variation is used instead of magnetic declination and the angle is termed variation of the compass or magnetic variation. Magnetic declination is not otherwise synonymous with magnetic variation which refers to regular or irregular change with time of the magnetic declination, dip, or intensity. See also declination; magnetic variation. 1/9/71

magnetic equator / équateur magnétique - ligne aclinique

A line drawn on a map or chart connecting all points at which the magnetic inclination (dip) is zero for a specified epoch. Also called "acclinic line". 1/7/72

magnetic mine / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique

A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target. Also called "magnetic circuit". See also mine. 1/12/76

magnetic minehunting / chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques

The process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects which may be either on or protruding from the sea-bed, or buried. 1/12/76

magnetic north / nord magnétique

The direction indicated by the north seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field. See also compass north. 1/3/73

magnetic variation / 1. déclinaison magnétique; 2. variation magnétique

1. In navigation, at a given place and time, the horizontal angle between the true north and magnetic north measured east or west according to whether magnetic north lies east or west of true north.
2. In cartography, the annual change in direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field. See also declination; magnetic declination. 1/11/86

main aerodrome / aérodrome principal

Aerodrome designed for permanent occupation in peacetime, also suitable for use in wartime and having sufficient operational facilities for full use of its combat potential. See also aerodrome; alternative aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome. 1/11/94

main attack / attaque principale

1. The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.
2. An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle. 20/11/96

main convoy / convoi principal

The convoy as a whole which sails from the convoy assembly port/anchorage to its destination. It may be supplemented by joiners or joiner convoys, and leavers or leaver convoys may break off. See convoy. 15/7/2000

main detonating line / cordeau maître

In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches. 1/1/91

main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement

The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. See also route. 1/3/73

mainguard / réserve d'avant-garde

Element of an advanced guard. See also advanced guard. 1/3/73

maintainability / maintenabilité

The ability of an item, under stated conditions of use, to be retained in or restored to a state in which it can perform its required functions, when maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using prescribed procedures and resources. (IEC) 1/3/91

maintenance / maintenance

1. All actions taken to retain equipment in or to restore it to a specified condition, including inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding and reclamation. 15/7/2000
2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.
3. The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose. See also examination. 1/3/82

major nuclear power / puissance nucléaire importante

Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation. See also nuclear power. 1/7/70

major port / port principal

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets. See also port. 1/3/73

major water terminal / terminus maritime principal

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It covers a relatively large area, and its scope of operation is such that it is

designated as a probable nuclear target.
See also water terminal. 1/3/73

man portable / portable

Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify:

- a. Items designed to be carried as an integral part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit: approximately 14 kilogrammes (31 pounds).
- b. In land warfare, equipment which can be carried by one man over long distance without serious degradation of the performance of his normal duties. 1/10/78

manoeuvre / manoeuvre

1. A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.
2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.
3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.
4. Employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission. 1/8/82

manoeuvring area / aire de manoeuvre

That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing, excluding aprons. *See also aircraft marshalling area.* 1/9/81

manpower management / gestion du personnel

The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower. 1/11/75

manpower management survey / étude sur la gestion du personnel

Systematic evaluation of a functional area, utilizing expert knowledge, manpower scaling guides, experience and other practical considerations in determining the validity and managerial efficiency of the function's present or proposed manpower establishment. 1/11/75

manpower scaling guide / normes d'utilisation du personnel

Manpower management standards or guidelines which express a manpower requirement as a variable dependant upon workload encountered. 1/11/75

map / carte

A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural or artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographical chart; map index; map series; map sheet.* 1/9/71

map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte

The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart. *See also convergence.* 1/4/71

map index / schéma d'assemblage (topographie)

Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series. *Also called "chart index". See also location diagram; map.* 1/11/90

map reference / localisation

A means of identifying a point on the surface of the earth by relating it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid. 1/8/79

map reference code / code à référence cartographique

A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required. 1/1/68

map series / série de cartes - jeu de cartes

A group of maps or charts usually having the same scale and cartographic specifications, and with each sheet appropriately identified by producing agency as belonging to the same series. *Also called "chart series". See also map.* 1/8/73

map sheet / carte

An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series. *Also called "chart sheet". See also map.* 1/9/71

mapping camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique

See air cartographic camera. 1/12/74

margin / marge

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border. 1/8/79

marginal data / donnée marginale - renseignement marginal

All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates, and/or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet. *Also called "marginal information".* 1/4/71

marginal information / renseignement marginal - donnée marginale

See marginal data. 1/4/71

maritime area / zone maritime

A maritime theatre of operations can be divided for the purposes of decentralization of command into maritime areas and sub-areas, e.g., Atlantic theatre, which is divided into maritime area and sub-area commands. 1/3/73

maritime defence sector / secteur maritime de défense

One of the subdivisions of a coastal area. 1/11/86

maritime operation / opération maritime

An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy. 1/3/73

mark / marquer un objectif

In artillery and naval fire support:

- a. to call for fire on a specified location in order to orient the observer/spotter or to indicate targets;
- b. to report the instant of optimum light on the target produced by illumination shells. *See also marker.* 1/2/89

marker / 1. 2. marqueur; 3. bâtiment en marquage serré

1. A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.
2. In land mine warfare: See gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker.
3. In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target. *See also mark; shadower.* 1/2/89

marker ship / bâtiment-jalon

In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly

identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night. 1/3/73

marking error / erreur de balisage

In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target. 1/11/75

marking fire / tir de balisage

Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification. 1/8/74

marking panel / panneau

A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units. *See also panel code.* 1/3/73

marking team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage)

Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids. *See also pathfinder aircraft.* 1/3/73

married failure / raté de prise d'immersion

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the sea-bed connected to its sinker from which it has failed to release owing to defective mechanism. 1/11/75

marshalling / agencement

1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat or prepare for loading. *See also stage.*
2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. *See also staging area.* 1/3/73

mass / 1. concentration; 2. formation concentrée

1. The concentration of combat power.
2. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals. 1/4/71

mass casualties / pertes massives

Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities. 1/11/86

master film / film original

The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced. 1/11/75

master plot / schéma de surface couverte

A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map, and sortie information are shown. *Also called "sortie plot".* 1/12/74

materials handling / manutention

The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semi-finished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas. 1/3/73

maximum effective range / portée efficace maximale

The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired result. 1/7/83

maximum elevation figure / indication d'élévation maximale

A figure, shown in each quadrangle bounded by ticked graticule lines on aeronautical charts, which represents the height in thousands and hundreds of feet, above mean sea level, of the highest known natural or man-made feature in that quadrangle, plus suitable factors to allow for inaccuracy and incompleteness of the topographical heighting information. 1/7/87

maximum landing weight / masse maximale à l'atterrissage

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land. 1/3/73

maximum operating depth / immersion maximale opérationnelle

The depth which a submarine is not to exceed during operations. This depth is determined by the submarines national naval authority. 1/9/81

maximum ordinate / flèche

In artillery and naval fire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin. *Also called "vertex height". See also vertex.* 1/12/74

maximum permissible concentration / concentration maximale admissible - barème de radioconcentration

See radioactivity concentration guide 1/3/73

maximum permissible dose / dose maximale consentie

That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate

authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations. 1/3/73

maximum range / portée maximale

The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion. 1/8/76

maximum sustained speed / vitesse maximale de croisière

In road transport, the highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level first-class highway without sustaining damage. *See also speed.* 1/3/73

maximum take-off weight / poids maximal de décollage

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take-off. 1/3/73

meaconing / transplexion

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. *See also beacon.* 1/3/73

mean lethal dose / dose létale moyenne

1. The amount of nuclear irradiation of the whole body which would be fatal to 50 percent of the exposed personnel in a given period of time.
2. The dose of chemical agent that would kill 50 percent of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel. 1/7/87

mean point of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts

See mean point of impact. 1/8/74
mean point of impact / point moyen des impacts - point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement
The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact/burst of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions. *Also called "centre of burst"; "mean point of burst".* 1/10/78

mean sea level / niveau moyen de la mer

The average sea level for a particular geographical location, obtained from

numerous observations, at regular intervals, over a long period of time. 1/3/73

measured mile / base de vitesse

In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log. 2/5/95

measurement and signature intelligence / renseignement mesures et signature

Scientific and technical intelligence derived from the analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification. 25/9/98

measuring magnifier / loupe micrométrique

A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances. 1/3/73

mechanical sweep / drague mécanique

In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages. 1/11/75

median incapacitating dose / dose incapacitante moyenne

The amount or quantity of chemical agent which when introduced into the body will incapacitate 50 percent of exposed, unprotected personnel. 1/8/74

medical officer / médecin militaire

Physician with officer rank. 1/10/84

medium-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen

See transport aircraft. 1/2/74

meeting engagement / combat de rencontre

A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. 1/8/73

megaton weapon / arme mégatonnique

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of millions of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents. *See also kiloton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

member nation / pays membre

A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty. 9/1/96

merchant convoy / convoi marchand

A convoy consisting primarily of merchant ships controlled by the naval control of shipping organization. 25/9/98

merchant ship / navire de commerce - navire marchand

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits. 1/10/78

merchant ship communications system / système de télécommunications pour navires marchands - système mercomms

A worldwide system of communications to and from merchant ships using the peacetime commercial organization as a basis but under Operational Control Authority control, with the ability to employ the broadcast mode to ships when the situation makes radio silence necessary. *Also called "mercomms system".* 1/3/92

merchant ship control zone / zone de contrôle naval

A defined area of sea or ocean inside which it may be necessary to offer guidance, control and protection to Allied shipping. 1/3/79

merchant ship reporting and control message system / système de messages du contrôle naval

A world-wide message system for reporting the movements of and information relating to the control of merchant ships. 1/3/79

mercomms system / système mercomms - système de télécommunications pour navires marchands

See merchant ship communications system. 1/11/86

message / message

Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication. 1/3/73

microform / microformat

A generic term for any form, whether film, videotape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices. 1/6/81

midcourse guidance / guidage en vol

The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight. 1/11/75

military convoy / convoi militaire

A land or maritime convoy that is controlled and reported as a military unit. A maritime convoy can consist of any combination of merchant ships, auxiliaries or other military units. 1/3/84

military currency / monnaie de stationnement

Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and/or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either. 1/3/73

military geographic documentation / documentation géographique militaire

Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized and published in standardized format in order to meet a military requirement. 1/8/82

military geographic information / renseignement géographique militaire

Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations. 1/8/82

militaire - commandant militaire

The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior. 1/3/73

military grid / carroyage militaire - grille

Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points. *Also called "grid". See also military grid reference system; navigational grid.* 1/3/73

military grid reference system / système de référence de carroyage militaire

A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions. *See also military grid.* 1/3/73

military independent / indépendant à statut militaire

A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit. *See also independent.* 1/6/78

military load classification / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules

A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry. Vehicles are also assigned number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to use. *Also called "classification of bridges and vehicles". See also route classification.* 1/12/79

military necessity / nécessité militaire

The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures which are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not forbidden by the laws of war. 1/3/73

military nuclear power / état possédant des armes nucléaires - puissance nucléaire militaire

A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment. *Also called "nuclear weapons state". See also nuclear power.* 1/4/71

military requirement / besoin militaire - besoin opérationnel

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military objectives, missions, or tasks. *Also called "operational requirement".* 1/3/73

military strategy / stratégie militaire

That component of national or multi-national strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations. 1/3/82

military symbol / signe conventionnel militaire

A graphic sign used, usually on map, display or diagram, to represent a particular military unit, installation, activity or other item of military interest. 1/6/84

mine / mine

1. In land mine warfare, an explosive or material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel.

It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. *See also acoustic circuit; acoustic mine; antitank mine; horizontal action mine; practice mine; pressure mine; scatterable mine.*

2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbour installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices which explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. *See also antenna mine; antisweeper mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; coarse mine; creeping mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine; floating mine; free mine; homing mine; influence mine; jettisoned mines; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; pressure mine; rising mine; snagline mine; watching mine. See also armed mine; chemical mine; command detonated mine; contact mine; controllable mine; counter mine; dead mine; drill mine; independent mine; inert mine; magnetic mine.* 1/11/75

mine clearance / déminage

The process of removing all mines from a route or area. 1/2/88

mine countermeasures pouncer procedure / procédure de parachèvement du déminage

The delivery of explosive ordnance disposal divers, by helicopters or, occasionally, small surface vessels, to previously swept drifting mines or shallow moored mines to carry out disposal operations. *Also called "pouncer procedure". See also antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation; explosive ordnance disposal.* 15/7/2000

mine defence / emploi défensif des mines

The defence of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defence system includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate,

maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid. 1/3/73

mine disposal / déminage

The process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing or destroying mines. 9/5/2000

mine row / rangée de mines

A single row of mines or clusters. *See also mine strip.* 1/7/72

mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines

In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield. 1/11/75

mine strip / rangée double

In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart. *See also mine row.* 1/7/83

mine warfare / guerre des mines - guerre des mines terrestre

The strategic and tactical use of mines and their counter-measures. *Also called "land mine warfare".* 1/3/73

mine warfare chart / carte pour la guerre des mines

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000 or larger (preferably 1:25,000 or larger) designed for planning and executing mine warfare operations, either based on an existing standard nautical chart, or produced to special specifications. 1/10/80

mine warfare group / groupe de guerre des mines

A task organization of mine warfare units for the conduct of minelaying and/or mine countermeasures in maritime operations. 1/3/81

mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines

The collective term for all weapons which may be used in mine warfare. 1/6/78

mineable waters / eaux susceptibles d'être minées

Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target. 1/11/75

mined area / zone minée

An area declared dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines. 1/12/76

minefield / champ de mines

1. In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines laid with or without a pattern. *See also mixed minefield;*

nuisance minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; tactical minefield.

2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern. *See also antisubmarine minefield; attrition minefield; beach minefield; closure minefield; deep minefield; defensive minefield; dummy minefield; offensive minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; sustained attrition minefield; tactical minefield.* 1/3/77

minefield breaching / ouverture d'un champ de mines

In land mine warfare, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions. *See also minefield lane.* 1/7/88

minefield density / densité d'un champ de mines

In land mine warfare, the average number of mines per meter of minefield front, or the average number of mines per square meter of minefield. 1/11/85

minefield lane / passage à travers un champ de mines

In land mine warfare, a marked passage leading through a minefield, free of obstacles and not directly exposed to the effects of mines. *See also minefield breaching.* 16/7/99

minefield marking / marquage des champs de mines

A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield. 1/3/81

minefield record / plan de repérage d'un champ de mines - compte rendu de mouillage de mines

A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations. 1/11/94

minehunting / chasse aux mines

The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines. 1/10/78

minesweeping / dragage des mines

The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosion gear, which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces, in the area, the influence fields necessary to actuate it. 1/3/73

minewatching / guet contre les mines - veille contre les mines

In naval mine warfare, the mine countermeasures procedure to detect, record and, if possible, track potential minelayers and to detect, find the position of, and/or identify mines during the actual minelaying. 1/11/85

minimum aircraft operating surface / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs

The minimum surface on an aerodrome which is essential for the movement of aircraft. It includes the aircraft dispersal areas, the minimum operating strip and the taxiways between them. *See also minimum operating strip.* 1/3/82

minimum descent altitude / altitude minimale de descente

A specified altitude in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference. *See also altitude; circling approach.* 15/7/2000

minimum descent height / hauteur minimale de descente

A specified height in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference. *See also circling approach; height.* 15/7/2000

minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire

The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance. 1/3/73

minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire

The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time. 1/3/73

minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale

A runway which meets the minimum requirements for operating assigned and/or allocated aircraft types on a particular aerodrome at maximum or combat gross weight. *See also minimum aircraft operating surface.* 1/3/82

minimum quality surveillance / contrôle de qualité

The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use. 1/12/79

minimum residual radioactivity weapon / arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum

A nuclear weapon designed to have optimum reduction of unwanted effects from fallout, rainout, and burst site radioactivity. *See also salted weapon.* 1/6/78

minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité - altitude de sécurité

The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles. *Also called "safety height". See also altitude.* 1/3/73

minor port / port mineur

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only. *See also port.* 1/3/73

misfire / raté

1. Failure to fire or explode properly.
2. Failure of a primer of the propelling charge of a round or projectile to function wholly or in part. 1/11/75

missed approach / approche interrompue

An approach which is not completed by landing. 1/8/79

missed approach procedure / procédure d'approche interrompue

The procedure to be followed if the approach cannot be continued. (ICAO) Note: it is carried out:

- a. during an instrument approach, at the pilot's initiative if no visual contact with the runway environment has been established at the minimum descent altitude or height, or at the decision height or altitude; or
- b. during a visual approach, at the pilot's initiative if a landing cannot be carried out safely; or
- c. whenever so directed by air traffic control. *See also decision altitude, decision height; minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height.* 15/7/2000

missile control system / système de commande de missile

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections. *See also missile guidance system.* 1/3/73

missile destruct / destruction missile

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons. 1/3/73

missile destruct system / système de destruction missile

A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle. 1/3/73

missile engagement zone / zone d'engagement des missiles

See weapon engagement zone. 1/8/82

missile guidance system / système de guidage de missiles

A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of a missile and communicates the necessary commands to the missile flight control system. *See also missile control system.* 1/3/73

mission / mission

1. A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.
2. One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task. 1/8/82

mission report / compte rendu de mission

A standard report containing the results of a mission and significant sightings along the flight route. 1/10/80

mixed / panaché

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in an equal number of air and impact bursts. 1/8/74

mixed air / panaché fusant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being airbursts. 1/8/74

mixed bag / macédoine

In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays and ship counter settings. 1/3/77

mixed graze / panaché percutant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being impact bursts. 1/3/74

mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte

A minefield containing both antitank and antipersonnel mines. *See also minefield part 1.* 1/8/73

mobile air movements team / équipe mobile des mouvements aériens

An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties. 1/7/70

mobile mine / mine autopropulsée

In naval mine warfare, a mine designed to be propelled to its proposed laying position by propulsion equipment like a torpedo. It sinks at the end of its run and then operates like a mine. *Also called "propelled mine". See also mine.* 1/11/75

mobile support group / groupe de soutien logistique naval

A group which provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore. 1/3/82

mobility / mobilité

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission. 1/3/73

mobilizable reinforcing force / force de renfort mobilisable

In reinforcement planning, any force which is not in being and which, when mobilized, is NATO assigned, NATO earmarked or otherwise designated to strengthen NATO forces. *See also reinforcing force.* 1/11/86

mobilization / mobilisation

1. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.
2. The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service. 1/3/73

mock-up / maquette

A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, used in studying the construction of, and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon. 1/7/80

moderate damage / dégât modéré

See nuclear damage. 1/11/75

moderate nuclear risk / risque nucléaire modéré

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

modify / modification

In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan. 1/8/76

moment / moment

In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft. 1/7/70

monitoring / 1. 2. écoute de contrôle; 3. contrôle de radioactivité

1. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording the emissions of one's own or Allied forces for the purpose of maintaining and improving procedural standards and security, or for reference, as applicable.
2. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.
3. The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments. *Also called "radiological monitoring".* 1/7/83

moored mine / mine à orin

A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

mopping up / nettoyage

The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance. 1/3/73

mosaic / mosaïque

An assembly of overlapping photographs that have been matched to form a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the surface of the earth. *See also controlled mosaic; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 1/3/73

motorized unit / unité motorisée

A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources. 1/3/73

mounting / préparatifs en vue d'une opération

All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, preparation, and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable. 20/11/96

movement control / 1. mouvements et transports; 2. organisation des mouvements et transports

1. The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.
2. An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications. *Also called "movement control centre".* 1/11/94
movement control centre / organisation des mouvements et transports
See movement control. 1/11/94

movement control officer / officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements

An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport. 1/7/70

movement control post / poste de contrôle des mouvements

The post through which the control of movement is exercised by the commander, depending on operational requirements. 1/10/80

movement credit / crédit de mouvement

The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions. 1/4/71

movement priority / priorité de mouvement

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement. 1/3/73

movement restriction / restriction imposée à la circulation

A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of, or prevention of congestion. 1/3/73

movement table / tableau des mouvements et transports

A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction. *See also embarkation order.* 1/3/73

moving map display / visualisation cartographique mobile

A display in which a symbol, representing the vehicle, remains stationary while the map or chart image moves beneath the symbol so that the display simulates the horizontal movement of the vehicle in which it is installed. Occasionally the design of the display is such that the map or chart image remains stationary while the symbol moves across a screen. *See also projected map display.* 1/7/85

moving mine / mine mobile

The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines. 1/3/82

moving target indicator / éliminateur d'échos fixes

A radar presentation which shows only targets which are in motion. Signals from stationary targets are subtracted out of the return signal by the output of a suitable memory circuit. 1/8/70

multinational / multinational.

See combined. 16/7/99

multiservice / interarmées

See joint. 16/7/99

multi-agent munition / munition à agents multiples

A munition that, when activated, disperses two or more chemical and/or biological agents. *See also binary chemical ammunition; chemical munition; munition.* 1/11/91

multi-modal / multi-modes

In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport. 1/7/80

multi-spectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples

The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands. 1/1/80

munition / munition - munitions

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics,

initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes. *Also called "ammunition". Note: In common usage, munitions (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition and equipment. See also binary chemical munition; explosive ordnance; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition.* 1/10/92

mutual aid / aide mutuelle

Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other. *See also combined logistic support; logistic assistance; reallocation of resources.* 1/3/73

mutual support / appui réciproque

That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. *See also cross-servicing; support.* 1/3/73

N

national command / commandement national

A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander. *See also command.* 1/3/73

national commander / commandant national

A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command. 1/3/73

national component / contingent national

Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander. 1/3/73

national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées

Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands. *See also commander.* 1/3/73

national forces for the defence of the NATO area / forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN

Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defence of an area within the NATO area of responsibility. *See also force(s).* 1/3/73

national infrastructure / infrastructure nationale

Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO). *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

national military authority / autorité nationale militaire

The government agency, such as Ministry of Defence or Service Ministry, empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with Allied commanders or their subordinates. 1/3/73

national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande

The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. 1/12/79

national territorial commander / autorité territoriale nationale

A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him. *See also commander.* 1/3/73

nationality undetermined post / poste de nationalité non fixée

An international military post which has not been accepted by any nation. 1/11/75

NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN

The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters. 1/11/75

NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN

Forces in being which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at the declaration of a specific stage, state or measure in the NATO Precautionary System or as prescribed in special agreements. *See also force(s).* 16/7/99

NATO code number / numéro de code OTAN

An identifying letter and number allocated to a product when it meets a specification which has been accepted under a NATO Standardization Agreement. 1/3/82

NATO command forces / forces sous commandement OTAN

Forces in being which nations have placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander. *See also force(s).* 1/7/80

NATO commander / commandant interallié - commandant OTAN

A military commander in the NATO chain of command. *Also called "Allied commander".* 1/6/78

NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN

Forces which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future time. *See also force(s).* 1/7/80

NATO forces / forces de l'OTAN

See force(s). 1/3/73

NATO intelligence subject code / répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN

A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification. 1/3/73

NATO international civilian post / emploi civil international OTAN

A permanent international post of NATO grade A, L, B or C authorized to be filled by a civilian whose pay and allowances are established by the North Atlantic Council and provided from the international budget. 1/11/77

NATO joint subregional commander / commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN

A joint commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure. *See also area of responsibility; component commander; joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander; NATO strategic commander.* 15/7/2000

NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN

Any international military headquarters or organization covered by the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, (called the Paris Protocol) and any other military authority to which the NATO Council has applied the provisions of the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff (called the Ottawa Agreement) by virtue of the said Agreement. 1/8/79

NATO regional commander / commandant régional de l'OTAN

A commander at the second level of the NATO military command structure, responsible for the planning and execution of all Alliance military activities/matters, including:

- a. in Strategic Command Europe, delegated responsibilities in his designated region and beyond as directed;
- b. in Strategic Command Atlantic, delegated responsibilities within the Strategic Command Atlantic area of responsibility and beyond as directed. *See also area of responsibility; component commander; NATO joint*

subregional commander; NATO strategic commander. 15/7/2000

NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN - STANAG

The record of an agreement among several or all the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO Allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement. *Also called "STANAG". See also implementation; ratification; reservation; standardization.* 1/11/68

NATO strategic commander / commandant stratégique de l'OTAN

A commander at the first and highest level of command in the NATO military structure, responsible for the overall functions of command, planning, direction and conduct of all Alliance military matters and/or activities within his area of responsibility and beyond as directed. He is also responsible for developing and maintaining infrastructure, in accordance with his terms of reference. There are two strategic commanders, namely the Supreme Allied Commander Europe and the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. *See also area of responsibility; component commander; NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander.* 15/7/2000

NATO warning time / délai avant attaque

The time between recognition by a NATO strategic commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack.. 20/7/00

NATO-wide exercise / exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN

An exercise involving the NATO strategic commands and the majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 9/5/2000

nautical chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique

See hydrographic chart. 1/4/71

nautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route maritime

An outline chart, devoid of hydrographic information, of a specific scale and projection, usually portraying a graticule and compass rose, designed to be

ancillary to standard nautical charts, and produced either as an individual chart or a part of a coordinated series. 1/10/84

nautical twilight / crépuscule nautique
See twilight. 1/11/75

naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval

A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of operations for fleet logistic support. *See also naval forward logistic site.* 1/12/93

naval augmentation group / groupe de renfort d'escorte

A formed group of escort ships employed to augment the through escort of convoys when passing through areas known or suspected to be threatened by enemy forces. *See also convoy through escort.* 1/3/73

naval beach group / groupement naval de plage

A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and an assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced). *See also shore party.* 1/8/74

naval beach unit / section navale de plage

See naval beach group. 1/3/73

naval campaign / campagne navale

An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea. 1/3/73

naval control of shipping / contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

Control exercised by naval authorities of movement, routing, reporting, convoy organization and tactical diversion of Allied merchant shipping. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping. 1/12/79

naval control of shipping liaison officer / officier de liaison du contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

A naval officer designated for duty on the staff of an Allied naval control of shipping organization. 1/12/77

naval control of shipping officer / officier de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

A naval officer appointed to form merchant convoys, control and coordinate the movements of such convoys, independent merchant ships and hospital ships, in and out of a port, base, or shipping control point; subject to the direction of the commander functioning as operational control authority. *See also independent; merchant convoy.* 25/9/98

naval fire support / appui-feu naval

In naval operations, fire support provided from warships. *See also fire support.* 1/11/94

naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant

A location, with port and aerodrome facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theatre of operations. *See also naval advanced logistic support site.* 1/12/93

naval fire liaison team / équipe de liaison d'appui naval

Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval fire employment. 1/3/73

naval fire operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui naval

The agency established in a ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval fire, process requests for naval fire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the Supporting Arms Coordination Centre. 1/3/73

naval stores / approvisionnements navals

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition. 1/3/73

naval support area / zone de soutien naval

A sea area assigned to naval ships detailed to support an amphibious operation. *See also fire support area.* 1/3/73

navigation head / point de transbordement

A point alongside a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and

land carriers. It is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead. *See also railhead; trans-shipment point.* 15/7/2000

navigational grid / grille de navigation

A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid north, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines is generally a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles. *See also grid navigation; military grid.* 1/4/71

NBC contamination control / lutte contre la contamination NBC

The implementation of policy, doctrine and procedures, and the use of equipment to prevent or limit the spread of NBC contaminants; this includes decontamination and avoidance of contaminated areas. 15/7/2000

NBC hazard avoidance / prévention des dangers NBC

The avoiding or minimizing of the immediate and residual effects of NBC contamination through the implementation of policy, doctrine, procedures and equipment used to detect, identify, predict, warn and report NBC contamination hazards. 9/5/2000

NBC release other than attack / contamination NBC involontaire

The accidental dispersion of nuclear, biological or chemical contaminants, resulting from causes other than attacks by NBC weapons, excluding friendly attacks on adversary NBC weapons or adversary facilities containing NBC weapons. 9/5/2000

near miss / quasi collision

Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation. *Also called "airmiss".* 1/8/82

near real time / temps quasi réel (en)

Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays. *See also real time.* 1/11/91

neatlines / limite de coupure

The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians. *See also graticule.* 1/9/74

negative photo plane / plan du négatif

The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure. 1/7/70

neglect / coups partis avec éléments erronés

In artillery and naval gunfire support, a report to the observer/spotter to indicate that the last round(s) was fired with incorrect data and that the round(s) will be fired again using correct data. 1/9/84

negligible nuclear risk / risque nucléaire négligeable

A degree of nuclear risk where personnel are reasonably safe from a nuclear burst, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/7/80

nerve agent / agent neurotoxique

A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. 1/11/85

net call sign / indicatif d'appel de réseau

A call sign which represents all stations within a net. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

net sweep / drague à filet

In naval mine warfare, a two-ship sweep, using a net like device, designed to collect drifting mines or scoop them up from the sea bottom. 1/8/76

net weight / poids net à vide

1. Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, but not including the weight of the crew, personal equipment and load.
2. Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding. *See also gross weight.* 1/3/82

neutralization / neutralisation

In mine warfare, a mine is said to be neutralized when it has been rendered, by external means, incapable of firing on passage of a target, although it may remain dangerous to handle. 1/8/76

neutralization fire / tir de neutralisation

Fire which is delivered to hamper and interrupt movement and/or the firing of weapons. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

neutron induced activity / activité induite par les neutrons

Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons. 1/3/73

nickname / nom conventionnel

Two short separate words which may be formally or informally assigned by any

appropriate authority to an event, project, activity, place name, topographical feature, or item of equipment for convenience of reference but not for the security of information. 1/7/80

night effect / effet de nuit

An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall. 1/3/73

no-fire line / ligne de sécurité

A line short of which artillery or ships do not fire except on request or approval of the supported commander, but beyond which they may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops. 1/8/73

no-wind position / position sans vent
See air position. 1/3/73

nominal filter / filtre nominal

A filter capable of cutting off a nominated minimum percentage by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/3/79

nominal focal length / distance focale nominale

An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras. *See also focal length.* 1/4/71

nominal scale / échelle nominale - échelle principale

See principal scale. 1/4/71

nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale

A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons. *See also kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

non-battle casualty / pertes hors combat

A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned. *See also battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; wounded in action.* 1/3/73

non-expendable supplies and materiel / matériel non consommable

Items which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as

weapons, and which normally require further accounting. *Also called "durable materiel".* 1/3/73

non-linear approach / approche non rectiligne

In approach and landing systems, a final approach in which the nominal flight path is not a straight line. 1/1/80

non-quota post / poste hors quota

An international post which is open to all nations and which is filled by an individual who is selected by a defined process from among nominees from nations. 1/11/75

non-registered publication / publication non-enregistrée

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required. 1/3/71

non-submarine contact chart / carte des faux échos

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, showing bathymetry, bottom characteristics, wreck data and non-submarine contact data for coastal and off-shore waters. It is designed for use in conducting submarine and anti-submarine warfare operations. *Commonly called "non-sub contact chart".* 1/10/80

normal impact effect / effet d'incidence normale

See cardinal point effect. 1/3/79

normal lighting / éclairage normal

Lighting of vehicles as prescribed or authorized by the law of a given country without restrictions for military reasons. *See also reduced lighting.* 1/1/80

northing / vers le nord

Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

NOTAM / NOTAM

See notice to airmen. 13/12/99

notice to airmen / avis aux navigateurs - NOTAM

A notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations. (ICAO) *Also called "NOTAM".* 15/7/2000

nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire aérienne

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear bonus effects / effets

nucléaires favorables non prévisibles
Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result. 1/7/80

nuclear certifiable / apte à l'homologation nucléaire

Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency systems affecting the nuclear weapons. 1/11/86

nuclear certified / homologué nucléaire

See nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle. 1/11/85

nuclear certified delivery unit / unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire

Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives. *See also nuclear delivery unit.* 1/11/85

nuclear certified delivery vehicle / vecteur homologué nucléaire

A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures. *See also nuclear delivery vehicle.* 1/11/85

nuclear cloud / nuage nucléaire

An all-inclusive term for the volume of hot gases, smoke, dust, and other particulate matter from the nuclear bomb itself and from its environment, which are carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the detonation of the nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

nuclear collateral effects / effets nucléaires subsidiaires

Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons. 9/1/96

nuclear column / colonne nucléaire

A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot,

high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion. 1/3/73

nuclear commitment / engagement nucléaire

A statement by a NATO member that specific forces have been committed or will be committed to NATO in a nuclear only or dual capable role. 1/10/84

nuclear damage / dégât nucléaire

1. Light Damage. Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required red to make full use of the equipment or installations.
2. Moderate Damage. Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made.
3. Severe Damage. Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently. 1/3/73

nuclear damage assessment / évaluation de dommages nucléaires

The determination of the damage effect to the population, forces and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during and after an attack. The operational significance of the damage is not evaluated in this assessment. 1/7/80

nuclear defence / défense nucléaire

The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures. *See also radiological defence.* 1/3/73

nuclear delivery unit / unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire

Any level of organization capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority. *See also nuclear certified delivery unit.* 1/10/84

nuclear delivery vehicle / vecteur à capacité nucléaire

That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target. *See also nuclear certified delivery vehicle.* 1/10/84

nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system / système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire.

A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas, and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations. 1/3/73

nuclear incident / incident nucléaire

An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident. 1/3/73

nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire

The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. 1/3/73

nuclear nation / nation nucléaire

Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers. *See also nuclear power.* 1/4/71

nuclear power / puissance nucléaire

Not to be used without appropriate modifier. *See also major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear nation.* 1/4/71

nuclear radiation / rayonnement nucléaire

Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei. 1/9/71

nuclear safety line / ligne de sécurité nucléaire

A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend. 1/4/71

nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire

A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack. 1/8/76

nuclear surface burst / explosion nucléaire de surface

An explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of land or water; or above the

surface, at a height less than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also type of burst.* 1/7/70

nuclear target response / effet sur l'objectif nucléaire

The effect on men, material, and equipment of blast, heat, light, and nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/5/63

nuclear underground burst / explosion nucléaire souterraine

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear underwater burst / explosion nucléaire sous-marine

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the water. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear vulnerability assessment / évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire

The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. It is performed predominantly in the pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods. 1/7/70

nuclear warfare / guerre nucléaire

Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons. 1/3/73

nuclear weapon / arme atomique - arme nucléaire

A complete assembly (i.e. implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy. *Also called "atomic weapon".* 1/11/83

nuclear weapon debris / résidu d'arme nucléaire

The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, materials used for the casing and other components of the weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products. 1/11/83

nuclear weapon employment time / délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire

The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made. 1/3/73

nuclear weapon exercise / exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, prepared for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission. *See also immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.* 1/3/73

nuclear weapon manoeuvre / exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise and is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations. *See also immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon exercise.* 1/9/81

nuclear weapon(s) accident / accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)

Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property. 1/3/73

nuclear weapons state / état possédant des armes nucléaires - puissance nucléaire militaire

See military nuclear power. 1/4/71

nuclear yield / puissance d'une arme nucléaire

The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release. 1/7/70

nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation / centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique - région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

A geographical area consisting of several nuclear, biological, chemical zones of observation, comparable to the area of responsibility of an Army or Army Group or an Allied Tactical Air

Force. *Also called "sub-collection centre".* 1/3/73

See scale. 1/7/72

nuclear, biological, chemical collection centre / centre de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

An agency responsible for the receipt, collation and evaluation of reports of nuclear detonations, biological and chemical attacks and resultant contamination within the zone of observation and for the production and dissemination of appropriate reports and warnings. 1/3/81

nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique

The agency responsible for coordinating the activities of all nuclear, biological and chemical collection centres in a given area of observation. This agency may also assume the function of a collection centre for the area in which it is located. 1/3/81

nuclear, biological, chemical zone of observation / secteur d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

A geographical area which defines the responsibility for collecting and reporting information on enemy or unidentified nuclear detonations, biological or chemical attacks, and resultant contamination. Boundaries of nuclear, biological, chemical zones of observation, which may overlap, will be determined by the organization of the forces concerned. 1/3/82

nuisance minefield / champ de mines de harcèlement

A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

number... in (out) / nième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)

In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number... 1/8/76

numbered reference position system / positions de référence repérées

A system for maritime use based upon predetermined geographical positions through which a desired route is drawn. 3/8/98

numbered wave / vague numérotée

See wave. 1/3/73

numerical scale / échelle - échelle numérique

O

O-O line / ligne de coordination des observations

A line for the coordination of field artillery observation, designated by the corps or force artillery commander and dividing primary responsibility for observation between the corps or force artillery and division artillery. 1/8/74

objective / objectif

The physical object of the action taken, e.g., a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan. *See also target.* 1/3/73

objective area / zone de l'objectif

A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control. *See also bridgehead line; target part 1.* 1/3/73

oblique air photograph / photographie aérienne oblique

An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an "oblique".

- a. High Oblique. One in which the apparent horizon appears, and
 - b. Low Oblique. One in which the apparent horizon does not appear.
- 1/7/70

observation helicopter / hélicoptère d'observation

Helicopter used primarily for observation and reconnaissance but which may be used for other roles. 1/12/74

observation post / observatoire

A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne. 1/3/73

observed fire / tir observé

Fire for which the point of impact or burst can be seen by an observer. The fire can be controlled and adjusted on the basis of observation. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

observed fire procedure / réglage de tir par observation

A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target. 1/3/73

observer identification / identification de l'observateur

In artillery and naval fire support, the first element of a call for fire to establish communication and to identify the observer/spotter. 1/9/74

observer-target distance / distance d'observation

The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target. 1/11/75

observer-target line / ligne d'observation

An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target. *See also spotting line.* 1/9/74

obstruction / obstacle

1. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding surface or above a specified height to create a hazard to aircraft in flight.
2. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding sea bed to create a hazard to navigation. 1/8/82

obstructor / obstruteur

In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment. 1/3/77

occupation of position / occupation d'une position

Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position. 1/3/73

ocean convoy / convoi océanique

A convoy whose voyage lies, in general, outside the continental shelf. *See also convoy.* 1/12/77

ocean manifest / manifeste

A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed. *See also loading plan.* 1/3/81

ocean station ship / navire stationnaire océanique

A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid, and communications facilities. 1/3/73

offensive counter air operation / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien

An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible. 1/3/82

offensive mine countermeasures / mesures offensives anti-mines

Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines. 1/12/76

offensive minefield / champ de mines offensif

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

officer conducting the exercise / officier directeur de l'exercice

The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander. 1/11/83

officer conducting the serial / officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice

The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial. 1/9/74

officer in tactical command / officier assurant le commandement tactique

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command. 1/6/81

officer scheduling the exercise / officier chargé de la mise sur pied d'un exercice

The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise. 1/3/73

offset bombing / bombardement en déport

Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target. 1/1/73

offset distance / distance de décentrement

In nuclear warfare, the distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the centre of an area target or from a point target. 1/3/73

offset point / point futur

In air interception, a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made. 1/9/74

offset post / poste à reporter

A post identified for elimination or disestablishment when establishing a newly authorized post. The disestablished post may be within or outside the organization receiving the new post. 1/8/76

offshore patrol / patrouille du large

A naval defence patrol operating in the outer area of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defence forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol. *See also patrol.* 1/3/73

oiler / pétrolier

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea. 1/3/73

on call / à la demande

A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. *See also call for fire; call mission.* 1/9/71

on-call mission / mission sur demande - mission sur appel

A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load. *See also air support.* 15/7/2000

on-call target / tir à la demande - objectif à la demande

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled target on which fire is delivered when requested. 1/8/76

on-call wave / vague sur demande

See wave. 1/3/73

one day's supply / jour de ravitaillement

A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day. *See also standard day of supply; combat day of supply.* 1/9/71

one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique

A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only. 1/11/75

open route / itinéraire libre

A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions. *See also route.* 1/1/80

open source intelligence / renseignement de sources ouvertes

Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. 25/9/98

operation / opération

A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. 1/3/73

operation order / ordre d'opération

A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. *See also operation plan.* 1/3/73

operation plan / plan d'opération

A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance.

An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation order.* 1/3/73

operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement / besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs

A military requirement, established by a NATO commander, for a designated airfield or ship to provide stage A or stage B cross-servicing to aircraft not assigned to that airfield or ship. *See also aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/11/86

operational chain of command / chaîne de commandement opérationnel

The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations. *See also administrative chain of command; chain of command.* 1/3/73

operational characteristics / caractéristiques opérationnelles

The specific military qualities required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need. *See also technical specification.* 1/8/82

operational command / commandement opérationnel

The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include responsibility for administration or logistics. May also be used to denote the forces assigned to a commander. *See also administrative control; command.* 1/8/74

operational control / contrôle opérationnel

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control. *See also administrative control.* 1/6/84

operational control authority / autorité de contrôle opérationnel

The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control. 1/11/94

operational decontamination / décontamination opérationnelle

Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, matériel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination. *See also*

decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination. 1/10/92

operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel

Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level. *See also operational level of war.* 13/12/99

operational interchangeability / interchangeabilité opérationnelle

Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance. 1/3/73

operational level of war / niveau opérationnel de la guerre - niveau opératif

The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations. 1/7/93

operational procedures / procédures opérationnelles

The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out their operational tasks. 1/8/82

operational readiness / état de préparation opérationnelle

The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness. 1/8/76

operational readiness evaluation / évaluation du degré d'aptitude opérationnelle

An evaluation of the operational capability and effectiveness of a unit or any portion thereof. 1/12/76

operational requirement / besoin militaire - besoin opérationnel

See military requirement. 1/11/75

operational route / itinéraire opérationnel

Land route allocated to a command for the conduct of a specific operation, derived from the corresponding basic military route network. *See also route.* 1/9/81

operational stocks / stocks opérationnels

Level of stock necessary to meet possible operational requirements over and above holdings/allowances. *See also stock; theatre operational stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

operational training / entraînement opérationnel

Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units. 1/4/74

operations security / sécurité des opérations

The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions, capabilities and intentions of friendly forces. *See also counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; electronic warfare; physical security; protective security.* 1/10/92

opportunity target / objectif inopiné

See target of opportunity. 1/3/73

opposing forces / forces d'opposition

Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises. *See also force(s).* 1/7/94

opposing forces commander / commandant des forces d'opposition

The officer designated to exercise operational control over opposing forces for a specific period during NATO exercises. 1/7/94

optical axis / axe optique

In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centres of curvature of the lens surfaces. In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements. 1/7/70

optical minehunting / chasse aux mines à vue

The use of an optical system (e.g. television or towed diver) to detect and classify mines or mine-like objects on or protruding from the sea-bed. 1/11/75

optimum height / hauteur-type

The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target. 1/3/73

optimum height of burst / hauteur-type d'explosion

For nuclear weapons and for a particular target (or area), the height at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area. *See also height of burst.* 1/11/86

orbit point / point d'orbite

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical

operations when a predetermined pattern is not established. *See also holding point.* 1/6/84

order / ordre

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. 1/3/73

order of battle / ordre de bataille

The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. 1/3/73

ordinary transport / transport ordinaire

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight or preparation does not entail special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of the railway systems to be used. *See also exceptional transport.* 1/11/94

organic / organique

Forming an integral part of a military organization. 1/3/81

organization of the ground / organisation du terrain

The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defences of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities. 1/3/73

original destination / destination initiale

In naval control of shipping, the original final destination of a convoy or an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent). This is particularly applicable to the original destination of a voyage begun in peacetime. *See also final destination; immediate destination.* 1/3/73

originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial

A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. 1/3/73

oropesa sweep / drague mécanique divergente

In naval mine warfare, a form of sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by an otter and depth being controlled at the ship end by a kite and at the other end by a float and float wire. 1/11/75

orthomorphic projection / projection orthomorphique - projection conforme

A projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by

correct shape and bearings are correct.
1/3/73

oscillating mine / mine ludion

A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

other forces for NATO / autres forces pour l'OTAN

Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified. *See also force(s).* 1/10/80

otter / divergent

In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance. 1/8/76

outline map / carte à grandes lignes

A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it. 1/4/71

outline plan / avant-projet

A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning. 1/3/73

over / long - plus

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred beyond the target in relation to the spotting line. 1/3/77

overhead clearance / hauteur libre

The minimum vertical distance between a ground or water surface and any obstruction above it. *See also air draught.* 15/7/2000

overlap / recouvrement

1. In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a track is called forward overlap. The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called side overlap. The overlap of successive lines of a linescan is called line overlap.

2. In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.

3. In naval mine warfare, the width of that part of the swept path of a ship or formation which is also swept by an adjacent sweeper or formation or is re-swept on the next adjacent lap.
1/3/81

overlap tell / transfert de recouplement

See track telling. 1/8/73

overpressure / surpression

The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion. It is referred to as positive when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and negative during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure. 1/3/73

overprint / surimpression

Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use. 1/7/72

overrun control / commande de prolongation de fonctionnement

Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cut-off. 1/7/70

overshoot / remise de gaz

A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued to touchdown. *Also called "go around".*
1/1/73

P

pace / vitesse de marche
For ground forces, the speed of a column or element regulated to maintain a prescribed average speed. *See also pace setter; rate of march; speed.* 1/7/83

pace setter / guide
An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order. *See also pace.* 1/7/72

packaged petroleum product / produit pétrolier conditionné
A petroleum product, generally a lubricant, oil, grease or speciality item, normally packaged by the manufacturer and subsequently stored, transported, and issued in containers having an individual fill capacity of 250 litres or less. 1/8/82

pallet / palette
A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation, and storage by materials handling equipment. 1/9/71

palletized unit load / charge palettisée
Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit. *See also aircraft flat pallet; binding.* 1/3/73

panel code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air
A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels. *Also called "surface code". See also marking panel.* 1/1/68

panoramic camera / appareil photographique panoramique
1. In aerial photography, a camera which, through a system of moving optics or mirrors, scans a wide area of the terrain, usually from horizon to horizon. The camera may be mounted vertically or obliquely within the aircraft, to scan across or along the line of flight.
2. In ground photography, a camera which photographs a wide expanse of terrain by rotating horizontally about the vertical axis through the centre of the camera lens. 1/9/71

parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute

The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed. 1/3/73

paradrop / parachutage
Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight. 1/7/70

parallactic angle / angle parallactique
Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object. 1/7/70

parallax / parallaxe
In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation. 1/7/70

parallax difference / différence de parallaxe
The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs. 1/7/70

parallel classification / classification parallèle
In railway terminology, the classification of ordinary transport military vehicles and equipment, based on a comparative study of the main characteristics of those vehicles and equipment and of those of the ordinary flat wagons of a corresponding category onto which they can be loaded. 1/3/81

parallel staff / état-major parallèle
A staff in which one officer from each nation, or service, working in parallel is appointed to each post. *See also integrated staff; joint staff; staff.* 1/3/73

part / pièce
In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down. *Also called "piece part". See also assembly; component; equipment; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

partially planned movement / mouvement partiellement planifié
A movement which is prepared as far as possible or as appropriate, based on data available and for which provision of movement and transport support has been arranged, adequate to the information available. Prior to the execution, this movement will be fully planned as soon as all necessary complementary information has been

provided. *See also ad hoc movement; fully planned movement.* 1/11/90

pass time / durée d'écoulement
In road transport, the time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point. 1/7/70

passage of lines / passage de lignes
An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. 1/11/85

passive / passif
In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected. 1/12/76

passive air defence / défense aérienne passive
All measures, other than active air defence, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air action. These measures include deception, dispersion, and the use of protective construction. *See also air defence.* 1/11/85

passive electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique passives
Undetectable measures, such as those in operating procedures and technical features of equipment, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also electronic protective measures; active electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

passive homing guidance / guidage passif
A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target. *See also homing guidance.* 1/1/73

passive mine / mine passive
1. A mine whose anticountermining device has been operated preventing the firing mechanism from being actuated. The mine will usually remain passive for a comparatively short time.
2. A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target. *See also active mine.* 1/11/94

passive public information policy / attitude passive en matière d'information publique
A policy which dictates that no attempts will be made to generate media/public

interest in an issue or activity. However, when the passive policy is in effect, authorities must be prepared to respond to media queries about the issue or activity, or to make brief statements to avoid confusion, speculation, misunderstanding or false information that may prevail if media queries go unanswered. *See also active public information policy.* 1/3/91

password / mot de passe

A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge. *See also challenge; countersign; reply.* 1/3/73

pathfinder aircraft / aéronef marqueur

An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone or target. *See also marking team.* 1/8/80

pathfinder team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs

A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones. 1/7/70

patrol / patrouille

A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping up, or security mission. *See also combat air patrol, combat patrol; offshore patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol.* 1/7/70

pattern laying / pose de mines suivant schéma

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other. 1/7/72

payload / 1. charge; 2. 3. 4. charge utile

1. The sum of the weight of passengers and cargo that an aircraft can carry. *See also aircraft store; combat load; load.*
2. The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile. *See also transport capacity.*
3. The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile. *See also transport capacity.*
4. The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified

conditions of operation, in addition to its unladen weight. *See also transport capacity.* 1/11/85

peace support psychological activities / activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of peace support operations, designed to create a supportive atmosphere and a willingness to cooperate among the parties in conflict and the civilian population in the area of operations, to protect the peace support force and to assist in the achievement of mission objectives. 15/7/2000

peacetime complement / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix

See peacetime establishment. 1/8/74

peacetime establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix

A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters. *Also called "peacetime complement".* 1/8/74

peak overpressure / surpression de crête

The maximum value of overpressure at a given location which is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location. 1/7/70

pecked line / tiretés

A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals. 1/4/71

pencil beam / pinceau lumineux

A searchlight beam reduced to, or set at, its minimum width. 1/9/74

penetration / attaque de rupture

In land operations, a form of offensive which seeks to break through the enemy's defence and disrupt the defensive system. 1/8/82

percentage clearance / pourcentage de déblaiement

In mine warfare, the estimated percentage of mines of specified characteristics which have been cleared from an area or channel. 1/11/75

permanent echo / écho permanent

Any dense and fixed radar return caused by reflection of energy from the earth's surface. Distinguished from ground clutter by being from definable locations rather than large areas. 1/7/72

persistence / persistance

In biological or chemical warfare, the characteristic of an agent which pertains to the duration of its effectiveness under determined conditions after its dispersal. 1/2/88

personal locator beacon / radiobalise individuelle de repérage

An emergency radio locator beacon with a two-way speech facility carried by crew members, either on their person or in their survival equipment, and capable of providing homing signals to assist search and rescue operations. *See also beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon.* 1/7/87

personnel reaction time / temps de réaction du personnel

The time required by personnel to take prescribed protective measures after receipt of a nuclear strike warning. 1/7/70

perspective grid / réseau perspectif

A network of lines, drawn or superimposed on a photograph, to represent the perspective of a systematic network of lines on the ground or datum plane. 1/3/73

petroleum intersectional service / direction des essences inter-sections - direction des essences inter-zones

An intersectional or interzonal service in a theatre of operations that operates pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theatre Army elements and other forces as directed. 1/7/70

petroleum, oils, and lubricants / carburants et lubrifiants

A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces. 1/7/70

phase line / ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires

A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. *See also report line.* 1/8/76

phony minefield / faux champ de mines

An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. *See also gap; minefield.* 1/12/79

photo interpretation key / clé d'interprétation

See imagery interpretation key. 1/9/69

photo nadir / nadir de la photographie - nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue
The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane.
Also called "camera nadir". 1/9/69

photoflash bomb / bombe photo-éclair
A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography. 1/7/70

photoflash cartridge / cartouche photo-éclair
A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography. 1/5/73

photogrammetric control / cheminement photogrammétrique
Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control. 1/12/74

photogrammetry / photogrammètrie
The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images. 1/7/70

photographic filter / filtre photographique
A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light. 1/7/70

photographic interpretation / interprétation photographique
See imagery interpretation. 1/7/80

photographic reading / lecture photographique
The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques. 1/7/80

photographic scale / échelle photographique
The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows:
a. very large scale 1:4,999 and larger;
b. large scale 1:5,000 to 1:9,999;
c. medium scale 1:10,000 to 1:24,999;
d. small scale 1:25,000 to 1:49,999;
e. very small scale 1:50,000 and smaller. *See also scale.* 1/3/79

photographic sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique - sortie photographique
See imagery sortie. 1/8/70

photographic strip / bande de photographies
Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction. 1/9/69

photomap / photo-carte
A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added. 1/8/70

physical security / sécurité physique
That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. *See also port security; protective security; security; tactical security.* 1/8/79

pictorial symbolization / représentation conventionnelle
The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent. 1/8/71

piece part / pièce
See part. 1/12/77

pillbox / emplacement de tir abrité
A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags. 1/7/70

pilot's trace / tracé du pilote
A rough overlay to a map made by the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run. 1/7/70

pinpoint / repère - point par rapport à un repère au sol
1. A precisely identified point, especially on the ground, that locates a very small target, a reference point for rendezvous or for other purposes; the coordinates that define this point.
2. The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground. *See also datum point.* 1/7/70

pinpoint photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel
A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target. 1/5/73

pinpoint target / objectif ponctuel

In artillery and naval fire support, a target less than 50 metres in diameter. 1/4/74

pipeline / ligne de ravitaillement
In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. 1/7/70

pitch / 1. tangage; 2. inclinaison
1. The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft. Commonly called "tip". 18/12/97

pitch angle / assiette longitudinale
The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane. *Also called "inclination angle".* 1/12/79

plan for landing / plan général de débarquement
In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement. *See also landing diagram; ship-to-shore movement.* 1/3/82

plan position indicator / écran radar panoramique
A cathode ray tube on which radar returns are so displayed as to bear the same relationship to the transmitter as the objects giving rise to them. 1/7/72

plan range / distance horizontale
In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground. 1/7/70

planned resupply / ravitaillement préorganisé
The shipping of supplies in a regular flow as envisaged by existing preplanned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement. *See also element of resupply.* 1/7/70

planned target / objectif prévu
In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged. 1/8/76

planning factor / facteur de planification
A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning

factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time. 1/11/85

planning staff / état-major de planification

See central planning team. 1/9/69

plastic explosive / explosif plastique

Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

plastic range / champ d'élasticité

The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed. 1/7/70

plastic spray packaging / emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique

See cocooning. 1/9/69

plastic zone / zone plastique

The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture, but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density. *See also rupture zone.* 1/7/70

plate / 1. planche; 2. plaque

1. In cartography:
 - a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminium, or engraved copper;
 - b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate;
 - c. all details to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced from a single printing plate (e.g. the "blue plate" or the "contour plate").
2. In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion. *See also diapositive; transparency.* 1/4/71

platform drop / largage lourd

The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors. *See also airdrop; airdrop platform.* 1/9/69

plot / 1. schéma; 2. position graphique; 3. position visualisée

1. Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.
2. Representation on a diagram or chart of the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from positions; location of a position on a map or a chart.

3. The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time. 1/7/72

point designation grid / grille de désignation des points

A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale, or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located. 1/8/73

point of impact / 1. point d'atterrissage; 2. point d'impact

1. The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to land.
2. The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact. *Also called "impact point".* 1/12/74

point of no return / point de non-retour

A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply. 1/9/69

point target / objectif ponctuel

A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire. 1/9/69

poised mine / mine mûre

A mine in which the ship counter setting has been run down to "one" and which is ready to detonate at the next actuation. *See also mine.* 1/10/78

polar coordinates / coordonnées polaires

1. Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target. 1/9/74

polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires

The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates. 1/7/72

port / port

See major port; minor port; secondary port; water terminal. 1/6/78

port capacity / capacité portuaire

The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons. *See also beach capacity.* 1/9/69

port complex / complexe portuaire

A port complex comprises one or more port areas of varying importance whose activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys. 1/9/69

port designator / repère de port

A group of letters identifying ports in convoy titles or messages. 1/6/78

port evacuation of cargoes / évacuation portuaire des cargaisons

The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites. 1/7/93

port evacuation of shipping / évacuation de port par des navires marchands

The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection. 1/7/80

port security / sécurité portuaire

The safeguarding of vessels, harbours, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature. *See also harbour defence; physical security; security.* 1/12/74

position defence / défense ferme

The type of defence in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack. *Also called "positional defence".* 1/10/80

positional defence / défense ferme

See position defence. 1/10/80

positive control / contrôle intégral

In air traffic control within NATO, a method of regulation of all identified air traffic within a designated airspace, conducted with electronic means by an air traffic control agency having the authority and responsibility therein. 1/2/89

post-flight inspection / vérification après le vol

See after-flight inspection. 1/2/73

**post-strike damage estimation /
estimation indirecte des dommages**

A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment. 1/4/74

**pouncer operation / opération de
renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-
marin**

See antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation. 15/7/2000

**pouncer procedure / procédure de
parachèvement du déminage**

See mine countermeasures pouncer procedure. 15/7/2000

PPI gauge / gabarit PPI

See international loading gauge. 1/7/85

**practice mine / 1. mine
d'entraînement; 2. mine d'instruction**

1. In land mine warfare, an inert mine to which is fitted a fuze and a device to indicate, in a non-lethal fashion, that the fuze has been activated. *See also instructional mine; mine.*

2. In naval mine warfare, an inert-filled mine but complete with assembly, suitable for instruction and for practice in preparation. *See also drill mine; exercise mine; inert mine; instructional mine.* 1/11/75

pre-position / prépositionner

To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. 20/11/96

pre-set vector / viseur à pré-affichage

See bomb sighting systems. 1/8/76

prearranged fire / tir préparé

Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time. 1/8/76

**preassault operation / opération avant
l'assaut**

An operation conducted in the objective area prior to the assault. It includes reconnaissance, minesweeping, bombardment, bombing, underwater demolition, and destruction of beach obstacles. 1/9/69

precedence / priorité

A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted. 1/9/69

precession / précession

See apparent precession; induced precession; real precession. 1/8/76

**precursor front / front de pression
précurseur**

An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat-absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the behaviour in the precursor region is said to be non-ideal. 1/8/79

**precursor sweeping / dragage
précurseur**

The sweeping of an area by relatively safe means in order to reduce the risk to mine countermeasures vessels in subsequent operations. *See also initial path sweeping.* 1/11/75

**predicted fire / tir d'efficacité
d'emblée**

Fire that is delivered without adjustment. 1/1/83

**predominant height / hauteur
prédominante**

In air reconnaissance, the height of 51 p.c. or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material. 1/11/75

**preliminary demolition target /
ouvrage à destruction préliminaire**

A target, other than a reserved demolition target, which is earmarked for demolition and which can be executed immediately after preparation, provided that prior authority has been granted. *See also reserved demolition target.* 1/3/82

**preload loading / chargement
précurseur**

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another. *See also loading.* 1/9/69

preparation fire / tir de préparation

Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position. 18/12/97

**preplanned air support / appui aérien
à temps**

Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations. *See also air support.* 1/9/69

**prescribed nuclear load / charge
nucléaire prescrite - dotation nucléaire**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day among similar delivery units. 16/07/99

**prescribed nuclear stockage / stockage
nucléaire prescrit**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units. 1/9/69

**press information centre / centre
d'information de la presse**

A facility established by national headquarters/organizations to provide the media with timely and accurate information on national and Allied issues, events and operations, and to provide other support, advice and assistance including escorts for war correspondents. *See also Allied press information centre.* 1/11/91

**pressure breathing / alimentation en
oxygène sous pression**

The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure. 1/7/70

**pressure front / front de choc - front
de l'onde de surpression**

See shock front. 1/9/69

**pressure mine / 1. mine à pression; 2.
circuit de mise de feu à dépression -
mine à dépression**

1. In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target. *See also mine.*

2. In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. *Also called "pressure mine circuit". See also mine.* 1/12/76

pressure mine circuit / circuit de mise de feu à dépression - mine à dépression
See pressure mine. 1/12/76

pressure suit / vêtement de pressurisation

a. Partial. A skin tight suit which does not completely enclose the body but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure.

b. Full. A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function may be sustained. 1/9/69

pressure-altitude / altitude-pression

An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere.
See also altitude. 1/3/85

prevention of mutual interference / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle

1. Procedures to prevent interferences between active or between active and passive electromagnetic or acoustic sensors of friendly forces.

2. In submarine operations, a system of procedures to prevent, on the one hand, submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submerged submarines and friendly ship towed bodies or between submerged submarines and any other underwater object, and, on the other hand, interferences with any underwater event. 25/9/98

prevention of stripping equipment / dispositif antidémontage

See antirecovery device. 1/11/75

preventive maintenance / maintenance préventive

Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure. *See also corrective maintenance.* 1/12/74

primed charge / charge amorcée

A charge ready in all aspects for ignition. *See also charge.* 1/6/78

priming charge / charge d'amorçage

An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge. *See also charge.* 1/1/91

principal parallel / horizontale principale

On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

principal plane / plan principal

A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective centre of the lens and the ground nadir. 1/9/69

principal point / point principal

The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective centre. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks. 1/10/69

principal scale / échelle principale - échelle nominale

In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional relation of their respective radii. *Also called "nominal scale". See also scale.* 1/8/70

principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente

On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

print reference / référence d'une épreuve

A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie. 1/9/69

printing size of a map or chart / format de carte

The dimensions of the smallest rectangle which will contain a map or chart including all the printed material in its margin. 1/9/69

prior permission / autorisation préalable

Permission granted by the appropriate authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned. 1/9/69

priority intelligence requirements / besoins prioritaires en renseignement

Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision making. *See also information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/80

prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre

A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure. 1/9/69

prisoner of war branch camp / dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre

A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of a prisoner of war camp. 1/11/77

prisoner of war camp / camp de prisonniers de guerre

A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on, or independent of, other military installations. 1/9/69

prisoner of war collecting point / point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre

A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation. 1/9/69

prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre

A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp. 1/9/69

prisoner of war personnel record / fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre

A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention. 1/9/69

probability of damage / dégâts probables

The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. 1/11/68

probable error / écart probable - écart probable horizontal

See horizontal error. 1/11/68

probably destroyed / probablement détruit

In air operations, a damage assessment on an enemy aircraft seen to break off combat in circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash. 1/11/68

procedural control / contrôle aux procédures

A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously

agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. 1/3/81

procedure turn / virage conventionnel

An aircraft manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction, both turns being executed at a constant rate so as to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track. 1/7/72

processing / 1. traitement; 2. exploitation

1. In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.
2. See intelligence cycle. 1/10/80

profile / profil

See flight profile. 1/3/81

proforma / formulaire

A standard form. *See also standard NATO data message.* 1/10/84

programme of nuclear cooperation / programme de coopération nucléaire

Presidentially approved bilateral proposals for the United States to provide nuclear weapons, and specified support to user nations who desire to commit delivery units to NATO in nuclear only or dual capable roles. After presidential approval in principle, negotiations will be initiated with the user nation to develop detailed support arrangements. 1/10/84

prohibited area / zone interdite

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land area or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.
2. An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority. *See also closed area; danger area; restricted area.* 1/6/81

projected map display / carte projetée

The displayed image of a map or chart projected through an optical or electro-optical system on to a viewing surface. *See also moving map display.* 1/10/80

projectile / projectile

An object capable of being propelled by a force normally from a gun, and continuing in motion by virtue of its kinetic energy. 1/8/82

projection / projection

In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane. 1/8/70

projection print / épreuve par projection

A photographic print obtained by projection of the image of a negative or a transparency on to a sensitized surface. 1/3/81

propaganda / propagande

Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinion, emotions, attitudes, or behaviour of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.

- a. Black. Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one.
- b. Grey. Propaganda which does not specifically identify any source.
- c. White. Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by the sponsor or by an accredited agency thereof. 1/7/70

propelled mine / mine autopropulsée

See mobile mine. 1/11/75

protected frequency / fréquence protégée

A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized. 2/5/95

protected site / site protégé

A facility which is protected by the use of camouflage or concealment, selective siting, construction of facilities designed to prevent damage from fragments caused by conventional weapons, or a combination of such measures. 1/7/87

protective clothing / vêtement protecteur

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action. 1/7/70

protective minefield / champ de mines de protection

1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection.
2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbours, anchorages, coasts and coastal routes. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

protective security / sûreté

The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security. *See also physical security; security; tactical security.* 1/3/81

provisional unit / unité temporaire

An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission. 1/11/68

proximity fuze / fusée de proximité

A fuze wherein primary initiation occurs by remotely sensing the presence, distance, and/or direction of a target or its associated environment by means of a signal generated by the fuze or emitted by the target, or by detecting a disturbance of a natural field surrounding the target. *See also fuze.* 1/8/76

prudent limit of endurance / limite de sécurité du temps de vol

The time during which an aircraft can remain airborne and still retain a given safety margin of fuel. 1/9/69

prudent limit of patrol / heure-limite de sécurité sur zone

The time at which an aircraft must depart from its operational area in order to return to its base and arrive there with a given safety margin (usually 20 p.c.) of fuel reserve for bad weather diversions. 1/8/72

psychological consolidation activities / activités psychologiques de consolidation

Planned psychological activities in crisis and war directed at the civilian population located in areas under friendly control in order to achieve a desired behaviour which supports the military objectives and the operational freedom of the supported commanders. 16/7/99

psychological media / moyens psychologiques

The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience. 1/8/72

psychological operation / opération psychologique

Planned psychological activities designed to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives. *See also battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.* 13/12/99

**psychological operations approach /
forme d'opérations psychologiques**

The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience. 1/8/72

**psychological situation / situation
psychologique**

The current emotional state, mental disposition or other behavioral motivation of a target audience, basically founded on its national political, social, economic, and psychological peculiarities but also subject to the influence of circumstances and events. 1/8/72

**psychological theme / thème
psychologique**

An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based. 1/8/72

**public information / information
publique**

Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support. 1/8/72

pull-up point / point de cabré

The point at which an aircraft must start to climb from a low-level approach in order to gain sufficient height from which to execute the attack or retirement. *See also contact point; turn-in point.* 1/8/70

pulsejet / pulsoréacteur

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously. 1/11/68

pulsing / impulsion

In naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by current which varies or is intermittent in accordance with a predetermined schedule. 1/11/75

**purple commander / commandant
pourpre**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

purple forces / forces pourpres

In NATO exercises, forces used to oppose both blue and opposing forces. This term is most usually applicable to submarines and aircraft. *See also force(s).* 9/1/96

pursuit / poursuite

An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. 1/8/79

**pyrotechnic delay / retard
pyrotechnique**

A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. 1/6/78

**pyrotechnics / composition
pyrotechnique**

A mixture of chemicals which, when ignited, is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may be used to introduce a delay into a firing system because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives. 15/7/2000

Q

q-message / message q

A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels. 1/6/78

Q-ship / navire-piège

See decoy ship. 1/3/82

quadrant elevation / angle au niveau

The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid. 1/8/76

quick search procedure / méthode de recherche rapide

A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used. 1/11/68

quota post / poste permanent

An international post which a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely. 1/11/75

R

radar altimeter / altimètre radar

A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology. *See also absolute altimeter.* 1/12/93

radar altimetry area / zone de référence altimétrique radar

A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar. 1/4/71

radar camouflage / camouflage radar

The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object. 1/8/73

radar clutter / interférence radar - interférence

Unwanted signals, echoes, or images on the face of the display tube, which interfere with observation of desired signals. *Also called "clutter".* 1/1/73

radar countermeasures / contre-mesures radar

See electronic warfare; chaff. 1/8/73

radar coverage / couverture radar

The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations. 1/11/68

radar danning / navigation radar sur bouée dan

In naval mine warfare, a method of navigating by using radar to keep the required distance from a line of dan buoys. 1/11/75

radar echo / écho radar

1. The electromagnetic energy received after reflection from an object.
2. The deflection or change of intensity on a cathode ray tube display produced by a radar echo. *Also called "radar return".* 1/1/73

radar fire / tir au radar

Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar. *See also fire.* 1/11/68

radar guard-ship / bâtiment de veille radar

Any ship which has been assigned the task by the officer in tactical command of maintaining the radar watch. 20/11/96

radar horizon / horizon radar

The locus of points at which the rays from a radar antenna become tangential to the earth's surface. On the open sea this locus is horizontal but on land it varies according to the topographical features of the terrain. 1/6/78

radar netting / réseau radar

The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information. *See also radar netting station.* 1/7/70

radar netting station / centre de réseau radar

A centre which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting system. *See also radar netting.* 1/7/70

radar picket / piquet radar

Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range. 1/11/68

radar return / écho radar

See radar echo. 1/1/73

radar silence / silence radar

An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies. 1/11/68

radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar

A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns. 1/9/69

radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar

A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen. 1/9/69

radiac / radiac

An acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" and used as an all-encompassing term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This word is normally used as an adjective). 1/3/81

radial displacement / déformation radiale

On vertical photographs, the apparent "leaning out", or the apparent displacement of the top of any object having height in relation to its base. The direction of displacement is radial from the principal point on a true vertical, or from the isocentre on a vertical

photograph distorted by tip or tilt. 1/11/75

radiation dose / dose d'irradiation

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/7/85

radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement

The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/11/86

radiation exposure state / condition d'exposition aux radiations

The condition of a unit, or exceptionally an individual, deduced from the cumulative whole body radiation dose(s) received. It is expressed as a symbol which indicates the potential for future operations and the degree of risk if exposed to additional nuclear radiation. 1/7/80

radiation intensity / intensité d'irradiation

The radiation dose rate at a given time and place. It may be used, coupled with a figure, to denote the radiation intensity at a given number of hours after a nuclear burst, e.g., RI-3 is the radiation intensity 3 hours after the time of burst. 1/11/68

radiation scattering / diffusion du rayonnement

The diversion of radiation (thermal, electromagnetic, or nuclear) from its original path as a result of interaction or collisions with atoms, molecules, or larger particles in the atmosphere or other media between the source of the radiation (e.g., a nuclear explosion) and a point at some distance away. As a result of scattering, radiation (especially gamma rays and neutrons) will be received at such a point from many directions instead of only from the direction of the source. 1/11/68

radiation sickness / maladie des rayons

An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, which may be followed by loss of hair, haemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy. 1/7/70

radiation situation map / carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire - carte de situation radiologique

A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest. 1/11/68

radioactive fallout / retombées radioactives

1. The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.
2. Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst. 20/11/96

radio approach aids / aides radio d'approche

Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an aerodrome or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out. 1/11/68

radio beacon / radiophare

A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive, or characteristic, signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location. *See also beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; z-marker beacon.* 1/11/68

radio detection / détection radioélectrique

The detection of the presence of an object by radio-location without precise determination of its position. 1/11/68

radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie

Radio-location in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions. 1/11/68

radio fix / 1. localisation radiogoniométrique; 2. point radio

1. The locating of a radio transmitter by bearings taken from two or more direction finding stations, the site of the transmitter being at the point of intersection.
2. The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known. 1/7/83

radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique

An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids. 1/1/80

radio navigation / radionavigation

Radio-location intended for the determination of position or direction or

for obstruction warning in navigation. 1/11/68

radio range finding / radiotélémetrie

Radio-location in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wavelength. 1/11/68

radio range station / station radiophare

A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal zones. (In certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.) 1/11/68

radio recognition / identification radioélectrique

The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another. 1/11/68

radio silence / silence radio

A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative. 1/7/80

radio sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radio-acoustique

See sonobuoy. 1/11/68

radio-telephony / radiotéléphonie

The transmission of speech by means of modulated radio waves. 1/11/68

radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité

The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

radioactive decay curve / courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité

A graph line representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time. 1/3/73

radioactive decay rate / taux de décroissance de la radioactivité

The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

radioactive fallout/retombées radioactives

1. The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.
2. Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst. 20/11/96

radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioconcentration - concentration maximale admissible

The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption. *Also called "maximum permissible concentration".* 1/11/68

radiological defence / défense radiologique

Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazards resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons. *See also nuclear defence.* 1/9/69

radiological environment / environnement radiologique

Conditions found in an area resulting from the presence of a radiological hazard. 1/11/90

radiological monitoring / contrôle de radioactivité

See monitoring. 1/6/84

radiological operation / opération radiologique

The employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. It includes the intentional employment of fall-out from nuclear weapons. 1/11/68

radiological survey / reconnaissance radiologique

The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area. 1/9/81

radius of action / rayon d'action

The maximum distance a ship, aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refuelling, allowing for all safety and operating factors. 1/11/68

radius of safety / rayon de sécurité

The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable. 1/11/68

raid / raid

An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. 1/11/68

raid report / compte rendu de raid

In air defence, one of a series of related reports that are made for the purpose of developing a plot to assist in the rapid evaluation of a tactical situation. 1/9/74

railhead / terminal ferré

A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. *See also navigation head.* 1/3/81

railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer

The maximum number of trains which can be moved in each direction over a specified section of track in a 24 hour period. *See also route capacity.* 1/3/83

railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement

A sloping platform situated at the end or beside a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars or wagons. 1/8/79

rainout / pluie radioactive

Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation. 1/5/63

ramjet / statoréacteur

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine. 1/5/63

random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern. 1/10/78

range / 1. distance; 2. distance-limite; 3. autonomie; 4. champ de tir - polygone - stand de tir

1. The distance between any given point and an object or target.
2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun.
3. An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets. *Also called "target range"*.
4. The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment. 1/8/82

range marker / marqueur de distance

A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range. 1/9/69

range resolution / pouvoir séparateur en portée

The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a

similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use. 1/9/69

ranging / télémétrie

The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc. *See also spot.* 1/5/63

rate of fire / cadence de tir

The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute. 1/11/68

rate of march / vitesse de progression

The average number of miles or kilometres to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometres in the hour. *See also pace; speed of advance.* 1/9/69

rated load / charge nominale

The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions. 1/11/83

ratification / ratification

In NATO standardization, the declaration by which a member nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. *See also implementation; NATO standardization agreement; reservation.* 1/11/94

re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée

That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory. 1/11/68

readiness / préparation

Note: In English, "readiness" is a generic term covering "readiness state" and "readiness time". *See readiness state; readiness time.* 15/7/2000

readiness state / état de préparation

The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions. *See also operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.* 15/7/2000

readiness time / délai de préparation

The time within which a unit can be made ready to perform the tasks for which it has been organized, equipped and trained. This time is amplified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. It does not include transit time. *See also operational*

readiness; readiness state; readiness. 15/7/2000

ready / prêt

The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire. 1/1/73

ready position / position d'attente

In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up. 1/7/83

real precession / précession vraie - dérive vraie

Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance. *Also called "real wander"*. *See also precession.* 1/8/76

real wander / dérive vraie - précession vraie

See real precession. 1/8/76

reallocation authority / pouvoirs de réaffectation

The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically. *See also reallocation of resources.* 1/3/84

reallocation of resources / réallocation de ressources

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority. *See also combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation authority.* 1/11/68

rear area / zone arrière

For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions. 1/7/83

rear echelon / échelon arrière

Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area. 1/11/68

rear guard / arrière-garde

1. The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions:
 - a. To protect the rear of a column from hostile forces.

b. During the withdrawal, to delay the enemy.

c. During the advance, to keep supply routes open.

2. Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered. 1/8/82

receiving ship / bâtiment ravitaillé

In replenishment at sea, the ship that receives the rig(s). *See also delivering ship.* 15/7/00

receptivity / réceptivité

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media. 1/1/73

recognition / reconnaissance

The determination of the nature or a detected person, object or phenomenon, and possibly its class or type. This may include the determination of an individual within a particular class or type. *See also detection; identification; identification friend or foe.* 1/2/89

recompression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare

See hyperbaric chamber. 1/10/84

reconnaissance / reconnaissance

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. *See also air reconnaissance.* 1/3/92

reconnaissance by fire / reconnaissance par le feu

A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire. 1/11/68

reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance

A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery. *Commonly called "RECCEXREP".* 1/1/83

reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force - reconnaissance offensive

An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information. 1/7/80

reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance

For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy. *See also combat air patrol; combat patrol; patrol.* 1/3/82

record as target / enregistrer comme objectif

In artillery and naval fire support, the order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference. 1/1/73

recorded / enregistré

In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed. 16/07/96

recovery / 1. 3. 4. récupération; 2. retour; 4. recouvrement

1. In operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, small groups or units, or matériel. *See also extraction.*
2. In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.
3. In naval mine warfare, salvage of a mine as nearly intact as possible to permit further investigation for intelligence and/or evaluation purposes. *See also salvage procedure.* 25/9/98
4. In battlefield maintenance, the extrication of an abandoned, disabled or immobilized vehicle and, if necessary, its removal to a maintenance point. 13/12/99

recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil

The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency. 1/11/75

recovery procedure / procédé d'enlèvement

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/8/74

rectification / redressement

In photogrammetry, the process of projecting a titled or oblique photograph on to a horizontal reference plane. *See also controlled mosaic; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 1/9/69

rectified airspeed / vitesse rectifiée

See calibrated airspeed. 1/1/73

rectifier / redresseur

A device for converting alternating current into direct current. *See also inverter.* 1/1/83

redployment aerodrome / aérodrome de redéploiement

An aerodrome not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as the main aerodrome. *See also aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; main aerodrome.* 1/11/94

reduced lighting / éclairage réduit

The reduction in brightness of ground vehicle lights by either reducing power or by screening in such a way that any visible light is limited in output. *See also normal lighting.* 1/3/82

refer-to box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence

See reference box. 1/1/73

reference box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence

The identification box placed in the margin of a map or chart which contains the series designation, sheet number and edition number in a readily identified form. *Also called "refer-to box". See also information box.* 1/7/88

reference datum / plan de référence - centrage zéro

In aircraft loading, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes. *Also called "balance station zero". See also moment.* 9/7/97

reference diversion point / point de référence de déroutement

One of a number of positions selected by the routing authority on both sides of the route of a convoy or independent to facilitate diversion at sea. 1/3/79

reference point / point de référence

A prominent, easily located point in the terrain. 1/8/73

reflex sight / viseur reflex

An optical or computing sight that reflects a reticle image (or images) onto a combining glass for superimposition on the target. 1/11/75

refuge area / zone de refuge

A coastal area considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also safe anchorage.* 1/6/78

refugee / réfugié

Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (UN) *See also asylum seeker; evacuee; internally displaced person.* 15/7/2000

regeneration / régénération

The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels. *See also activate; mobilization.* 25/9/98

regional command / commandement régional

The command organization at the second level of the NATO military command structure. It contains a combination of appropriate joint capabilities for the planning and execution of all Alliance military activities, including delegated responsibilities, in the region and beyond as directed by the NATO strategic commander. *See also area of responsibility; joint subregional command; NATO regional commander; strategic command; subregional command.* 15/7/2000

regional naval control of shipping / contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale

Naval control of shipping measures introduced within a defined limited area. *See also full naval control of shipping; naval control of shipping.* 9/7/97

regional reinforcing force / force de renfort régionale

A reinforcing force made available to a Major NATO Commander which is further allocated by him to a specific NATO Subordinate Commander for employment. 1/6/84

register / contrôle de repérage

In cartography, the correct position of one component of a composite map image in relation to the other

components, at each stage of production. 1/1/73

register glass / glace de repérage

In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure. 1/7/70

register marks / index de repérage

In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions. 1/4/71

registered matter / question enregistrée

Any classified matter registered, usually by number, and accounted for periodically. 1/11/68

registered publication / publication enregistrée

A classified publication bearing a register number as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required. 1/11/68

registration fire / tir de réglage

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets. *See also fire.* 20/11/96

registration point / point de réglage

Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data. 1/1/73

regulated item / article contrôlé

Any item whose issue to a user is subject to control by an appropriate authority for reasons that may include cost, scarcity, technical or hazardous nature, or operational significance. *Also called "controlled item". See also critical supplies and materiel.* 1/11/91

regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation

A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic. 1/11/68

rehabilitation / 1. remise en condition; 2. remise en état

1. The processing, usually in a relatively quiet area, of units or individuals recently withdrawn from combat or arduous duty, during which units recondition equipment and are rested, furnished special facilities, filled up with replacements, issued replacement supplies and equipment, given training, and generally made ready for employment in future operations.

2. The action performed in restoring an installation to authorized design standards. 1/11/68

reimbursable NATO military personnel / personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable

A category of military personnel provided by the receiving state to NATO and for which reimbursement to the nation concerned is made from the NATO international budget. 1/8/79

reinforcing / renforcement

In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit. 1/3/85

reinforcing force / force de renfort

In rapid reinforcement planning, a force in being which is made available to a Major NATO Commander by nations to supplement in-place forces. *See also augmentation force; mobilizable reinforcing force.* 1/11/86

reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts

A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command. 1/11/86

relateral tell / transfert par tiers interposé

See track telling. 1/8/73

relative altitude / altitude relative - espacement vertical

See vertical separation. 1/8/73

relative bearing / gisement

The direction expressed as a horizontal angle normally measured clockwise from the forward point of the longitudinal axis of a vehicle, aircraft or ship to an object or body. *See also bearing; grid bearing.* 1/3/79

relative biological effectiveness / efficacité biologique relative

The ratio of the absorbed dose of gamma or X-rays of a certain energy to the absorbed dose of another ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect. 1/8/82

release / largage

In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store, from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store. *See also air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.* 1/7/80

release point / 1. point de dislocation; 2. point de largage

1. In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements

composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.

2. In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is airdropped. *See also computed air release point.* 1/7/93

released / au repos

In air defence, weapons and crews which have been released from commitments and states of readiness. When so released, they are given a time at which a state of readiness will be resumed.

1/8/73

reliability / fiabilité

The ability of an item to perform a required function under stated conditions for a specified period of time.

1/3/81

reliability diagram / carton documentaire

In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled. *See also compilation diagram; information box.* 1/4/71

relief / relief

Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading, or spot elevations. 1/4/71

relief in place / relève sur place

An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered. 1/11/68

remote delivery / pose à distance

In mine warfare, the delivery of mines to a target area by any means other than direct emplacement. The exact position of mines so laid may not be known.

1/10/78

remotely piloted vehicle / véhicule téléguidé

An unmanned vehicle capable of being controlled from a distant location through a communication link. It is normally designed to be recoverable. *See also drone; vehicle.* 1/10/80

render safe procedures / procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/8/74

rendezvous / 1. point de rassemblement - point de regroupement - zone de rassemblement - zone de regroupement; 2. rendez-vous

1. A pre-arranged meeting at a given time and location from which to begin an action or phase of an operation, or to which to return after an operation. *See also joinup.*

2. In land warfare, an easily found terrain location at which visitors to units, headquarters or facilities are met by personnel from the element to be visited. *See also contact point.* 1/11/85

repeat / mêmes éléments

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to fire again the same number of rounds with the same method of fire. 1/8/73

repeater-jammer / brouilleur-répéteur

A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming. 1/8/73

replacement factor / taux de remplacement

The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes. 1/5/63

replenishment at sea / ravitaillement à la mer

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea. *Also called "underway replenishment".* 1/9/81

reply / réponse

An answer to a challenge. *See also challenge; countersign; password.* 1/11/68

report line / ligne de compte rendu

A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon. *See also phase line.* 1/8/74

reporting post / poste de détection

An element of the control and reporting system used to extend the radar coverage of the control and reporting centre. It does not undertake the control of aircraft. 1/2/74

representative downwind direction / direction virtuelle du vent

During the forecast period, the mean surface downwind direction in the hazard area towards which the cloud travels. *See also representative downwind speed.* 1/2/88

representative downwind speed / vitesse virtuelle du vent

The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast. *See also downwind direction.* 1/2/88

representative fraction / échelle - échelle numérique

See scale. 1/8/73

reproduction material / matériel de reproduction

Material, generally in the form of positive or negative copies on film or glass for each colour plate, from which a map or a chart may be directly reproduced. 1/12/74

request modify / demande de modification

In artillery and naval fire support, a request by any person, other than the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan, for a modification. 1/8/74

required military force / moyens nécessaires

The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time. 1/11/68

required supply rate / taux de ravitaillement requis

The amount of ammunition expressed in rounds per weapon per day for those items fired by weapons, and of all other items of supply expressed in terms of appropriate unit of measure per day, estimated to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. 1/6/84

requisition / réquisition

An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request. 1/11/75

rescue ship / navire de sauvetage

In shipping control, a ship of a convoy stationed at the rear of a convoy column to rescue survivors. 1/3/79

rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage

A piece of rescue equipment which is placed around a person's chest to secure

that person to a rescue line or helicopter hoist cable. *Also called "horse collar".* 1/6/84

reseau / réseau

A grid system of a standard size in the image plane of a photographic system used for mensuration purposes. 1/1/80

reservation / réserve

In NATO standardization, the stated qualification by a member nation that describes the part of a standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations. *See also implementation; NATO standardization agreement; ratification.* 1/11/94

reserve / réserve

A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events. 16/7/99

reserved demolition target / ouvrage à destruction réservée

A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategical plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy. *See also preliminary demolition target.* 1/7/72

reserved route / itinéraire réservé

In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation. *See also route.* 1/6/84

residual contamination / contamination résiduelle

Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally. 1/3/82

residual radiation / rayonnement résiduel

Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation which results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. *See also contamination; induced radiation; initial radiation.* 1/10/86

resolution / pouvoir séparateur

A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions. 1/3/79

responsor / répondeur

An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto. *See also transponder.* 1/2/74

rest / repos

In artillery, a command that indicates that the unit(s) or gun(s) to which it is addressed shall not follow up fire orders during the time that the order is in force. 1/3/77

restart at... / continuez sur...

In artillery, a term used to restart a fire plan after "dwell at..." or "check firing" or "cease loading" has been ordered. 1/3/77

restitution / restitution

The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs. 1/9/69

restitution factor / facteur de restitution

See correlation factor. 1/4/71

restraint factor / coefficient d'arrimage

In air transport, a factor, normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity, which determines the required strength of lashings and tie-downs to secure a particular load. 1/9/69

restricted area / 1.2. zone réglementée; 3. zone réservée

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
2. An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.
3. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. *See also closed area; danger area; prohibited area.* 1/3/82

restricted dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée

Cargo which does not belong to the highly dangerous category but which is hazardous and requires, for transport by cargo or passenger aircraft, extra precautions in packing and handling. *See also cargo.* 1/7/87

restricted operations area / zone d'opérations réglementée

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations/requirements within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted. 1/3/81

restrictive fire plan / plan de tir restrictif

A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered non-nuclear fires. 1/2/74

resupply / réapprovisionnement

The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. 1/7/85

resupply of Europe / ravitaillement de l'Europe

The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location. *See also element of resupply.* 1/11/68

reticle / réticule

A mark such as a cross or a system of lines lying in the image plane of a viewing apparatus. It may be used singly as a reference mark on certain types of monocular instruments or as one of a pair to form a floating mark as in certain types of stereoscopes. *See also graticule.* 1/11/75

retirement / repli

An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. 1/7/83

retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière

Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations. 3/8/98

return load / chargement de retour

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier. 1/11/68

reverse slope / contre-pente

Any slope which descends away from the enemy. 1/11/68

right (or left) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)

See left (or right). 1/11/68

riot control agent / agent antiémeutes

A substance which produces temporary irritating or disabling physical effects that disappear within minutes of removal from exposure. There is no significant risk of permanent injury and medical treatment is rarely required. *See also incapacitating agent.* 1/12/93

ripe / réceptive

In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed". *See also armed mine.* 1/12/76

rising mine / mine à flotteur largable

In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. The mine may fire by contact, hydrostatic pressure or other means. *See also mine.* 1/12/76

road block / barrage routier

A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route. 1/11/68

road clearance time / durée d'encombrement

The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road. 1/7/70

road hazard sign / signal de danger routier

A sign used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communications zone area only in accordance with existing agreements with national authorities. 1/12/66

road space / longueur de colonne

The length of roadway allocated to, and/or actually occupied by, a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometres. *See also column length.* 1/11/68

roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées

Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates. 1/8/73

rocket / roquette

A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled. 1/8/82

roentgen / roentgen

A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation. In field dosimetry, one roentgen is essentially equal to one rad. 1/8/76

role number / numéro caractéristique

In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities. 1/7/85

roll / 1. roulis; 2. inclinaison latérale

1. The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. *Commonly called "tilt".* *See also tilt angle.* 1/7/72

roller conveyor / chemin de roulement

A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved. 1/9/69

romper / lâcheur

A ship which has moved more than 10 nautical miles ahead of its convoy, and is unable to rejoin it. *See also straggler.* 1/3/79

rope / ruban accordé

An element of chaff consisting of a long roll of metallic foil or wire which is designed for broad, low-frequency responses. *See also chaff; rope-chaff.* 1/5/63

rope-chaff / ruban accordé

Chaff which contains one or more rope elements. *See also chaff.* 1/5/63

rotational post / poste tournant

A manpower post filled on a rotational basis. Within NATO, it may be confined to specified nations. 1/8/76

rotor governing mode / contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor

A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically. 1/1/73

roundout / arrondi

See flare. 1/2/74

rounds complete / tir terminé

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that all the rounds ordered at "fire for effect" have been fired. *See also shot.* 16/7/96

route / itinéraire

The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination. *See also axial route; connecting route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.* 1/11/68

route capacity / capacité d'itinéraire

1. The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.
2. The maximum number of metric tons which can be moved in one direction over a particular route in one hour. It is the product of the maximum traffic flow and the average payload of the vehicles using the route. *See also railway line capacity.* 1/10/80

route classification / classification d'un itinéraire

Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow. *See also military load classification; route.* 1/4/71

route lanes / râtelier de routes

A series of parallel tracks for the routing of independently sailed ships. 1/6/78

route reconnaissance / reconnaissance d'itinéraire

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as road, railway or waterway, to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities along the route. 1/12/79

row marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée

In land mine warfare, a natural, artificial, or specially installed marker, located at the start or finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows. *See also marker.* 1/11/94

rules of engagement / règles d'engagement

Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. 1/1/73

run / 1. passage de prise de vues; 2. passage

1. That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.
2. The transit of a sweeper-sweep combination or of a minehunter operating its equipment through a lap. This term may also be applied to a transit of any formation of sweepers. 1/8/82

run-up area / zone de point fixe

A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off. 1/7/72

running fix / point par transport de lieux géométriques

The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time. 1/5/74

runway / piste

A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length.
1/12/76

runway visual range / portée visuelle de piste

The maximum distance in the direction of take-off or landing at which the runway, or specified lights or markers delineating it, can be seen from a position above a specified point on its centre line at a height corresponding to the average eye level of pilots at touchdown. 1/7/80

rupture zone / zone de rupture

The region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary in which the stresses produced by the explosion have exceeded the ultimate strength of the medium. It is characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes. *See also plastic zone.*
1/9/69

S

S-bend distortion / distorsion en S

See S-curve distortion. 1/1/80

S-curve distortion / distorsion en S

The distortion in the image produced by a scanning sensor which results from the forward displacement of the sensor during the time of lateral scan. *Also called "S-bend distortion".* 1/1/80

sabot / sabot

Lightweight carrier in which a subcalibre projectile is centred to permit firing the projectile in the larger calibre weapon. The carrier fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; it is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle. 1/6/61

safe anchorage / mouillage sûr

An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also refuge area.* 1/6/78

safe burst height / hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité

The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander. *See also height of burst.* 1/5/63

safe current / intensité d'autoprotection

In naval mine warfare, the maximum current that can be supplied to a sweep in a given waveform and pulse cycle which does not produce a danger area with respect to the mines being swept for. 1/8/76

safe depth / profondeur de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the shallowest depth of water in which a ship will not actuate a bottom mine of the type under consideration. Safe depth is usually quoted for conditions of ship upright, calm sea and a given speed. 1/12/76

safe distance / distance de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper. 1/11/75

safe separation distance / distance de sécurité au largage

The minimum distance between the delivery system and the weapon beyond which the hazards associated with functioning (detonation) are acceptable. 1/3/81

safe speed / vitesse de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the speed at which a particular ship can proceed without actuating a given influence mine, at the depth under consideration, within the damage area. 1/11/75

safe state / état de sécurité

The state in which a mine cannot function and in which it is safe to handle and transport. 9/5/2000

safe working load / charge maximum pratique

In sea operations, the maximum load that can be safely applied to a fitting, and normally shown on a label plate adjacent to the fitting. *See also static test load.* 1/3/81

safety and arming mechanism / mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement

A dual function device which prevents the unintended actuation of a main charge or propulsion unit prior to arming but allows activation thereafter upon receipt of the appropriate stimuli. 1/11/94

safety angle / angle de sécurité

See angle of safety. 1/11/68

safety device / dispositif de sécurité

A device which prevents unintentional functioning. 1/11/94

safety distance / distance de sécurité

In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements. 1/9/69

safety fuze / mèche lente

Pyrotechnics contained in a flexible and weatherproof sheath burning at a constant rate, used to transmit a flame to the detonator with a predetermined delay. 9/1/96

safety height / altitude de sécurité - altitude minimale de sécurité

See minimum safe altitude. 1/4/71

safety lane / chenal de sécurité

Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces. 1/5/63

safety line / marquage de sécurité

In land mine warfare, demarcation line for trip wire or wire-actuated mines in a minefield. It serves to protect the laying personnel. After the minefield is laid this line is neither marked on the ground

nor plotted on the minefield record. 1/12/77

safety pin / goupille de sécurité

See arming pin. 1/7/80

safety wire / fil de sécurité

A cable, wire or lanyard attached to the aircraft and routed to an expendable aircraft store to prevent arming initiation prior to store release. *See also arming wire.* 1/7/93

safety zone / zone de sécurité

An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces. 1/3/81

safety-critical system / système critique sur le plan de la sécurité

A system in which a failure or malfunction may cause a direct hazard to persons, the environment and/or materiel. 9/5/2000

salted weapon / arme dopée

A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris. *See also minimum radioactivity weapon.* 1/11/68

salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer

1. Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse. 1/7/88

2. To remove assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from an unrepairable item of equipment for reuse. *See also cannibalize.* 15/7/2000

salvage procedure / 1. procédure de renflouage; 2. déblaiement et renflouage

1. The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment for reuse, repair, refabrication, or scrapping. *See also recovery; salvage.*

2. Naval salvage operations include harbour and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded. 1/12/74

scale / échelle - échelle numérique

The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth. *Also called "numerical scale"; "representative fraction". See also bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.* 1/8/73

scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un d'exercice

The size of an exercise in terms of resources required or allocated. It may be categorized as large, medium or small, viewed in the context of NATO as a whole. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/11/85

scaling law / loi des distances

A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero) provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield. 1/11/68

scan / balayage

In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base. 1/4/71

scan line / ligne de balayage

The line produced on a recording medium frame by a single sweep of a scanner. 1/1/80

scan rate / fréquence de balayage

The rate at which individual scans are recorded. 1/1/80

scatterable mine / mine dispersable

In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life. *See also mine.* 1/11/92

scene of action commander / commandant de la zone de contact

In antisubmarine warfare, the commander at the scene of contact. He is usually in a ship, or may be in a fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, or submarine. 1/9/69

schedule of targets / programme de tir à l'horaire

In artillery and naval fire support, individual targets, groups or series of targets to be fired on, in a definite

sequence according to a definite programme. 1/10/78

scheduled fire / tir sur horaire

A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time. 1/8/74

scheduled speed / vitesse type

The planned sustained speed of a convoy through the water which determines the speed classification of that convoy. *See also convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; speed.* 1/6/78

scheduled target / tir à l'horaire - objectif à battre à l'horaire -

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time. 1/8/76

scheduled wave / vague à l'horaire

See wave. 1/11/68

scramble / décollage immédiat

An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions. 1/12/74

screen / 1. protection; 2. trame; 3. écran-rideau; 4. écran

1. An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy. *See also screen coordinator.*
2. In cartography, a sheet of transparent film, glass or plastic carrying a "ruling" or other regularly repeated pattern which may be used in conjunction with a mask, either photographically or photomechanically, to produce areas of the pattern. *See also half-tone screen.*
3. In surveillance, camouflage and concealment, any natural or artificial material, opaque to surveillance sensor(s), interposed between the sensor(s), and the object to be camouflaged or concealed. *See also concealment.*
4. A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection. *See also flank-guard; guard.* 1/3/81

screen coordinator / coordonnateur d'écran

In naval usage, an officer appointed by the officer in tactical command to exercise specific command functions relating to the screen. *See also screen.* 1/12/76

scribing / tracé

In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating. 1/4/71

sea control / contrôle de l'espace maritime

The condition that exists when one has freedom of action within an area of the sea for one's own purposes for a period of time in the subsurface, surface and above water environments. *See also command of the sea; sea denial.* 13/12/99

sea denial / interdiction de l'espace maritime

Preventing an adversary from controlling a maritime area without being able to control that area oneself. *See also command of the sea; sea control.* 13/12/99

sea echelon / échelon maritime

A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from, or remains out of, the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status. 1/5/63

sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante

A missile designed to transit at less than 50 feet (or 15 metres) above the surface of the sea. *See also guided missile.* 1/11/75

sea surveillance / surveillance maritime

The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans. *See also sea surveillance system; surveillance.* 1/11/68

sea surveillance system / système de surveillance maritime

A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance. *See also sea surveillance.* 1/11/68

sealed cabin / cabine étanche

The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere. 1/11/68

search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage

The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. 1/11/68

search jammer / brouilleur chercheur
See automatic search jammer. 1/7/72

search mission / mission de recherche
In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area. 1/11/68

search sweeping / dragage d'exploration

In naval mine warfare, the operation of sweeping a sample of route or area to determine whether poised mines are present. 1/12/76

searched channel / chenal exploré

In naval mine warfare, the whole or part of a route or a path which has been searched, swept or hunted, the width of the channel being specified. 1/11/75

searching fire / tir de recherche - tir sur hausses échelonnées

Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun. *See also fire. 1/5/63*

second strike capability / capacité de deuxième frappe

The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons). 1/4/71

secondary port / port secondaire

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge. *See also port. 1/11/68*

secondary water terminal / terminus maritime secondaire

A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highways. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target. *See also water terminal. 1/1/65*

section / section

Part of a NATO headquarters branch which deals with specific assigned tasks within a major functional area. *See also branch; cell; division. 1/7/88*

sector / secteur

An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. *See also zone of action; area of influence. 1/7/85*

sector commander / commandant de secteur

An officer responsible for the tactical control of air defence forces and the operations of facilities within a specified sector of an air defence area. 1/10/78

sector controller / contrôleur de secteur

An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations centre. He is responsible for operational control of all active air defences in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller. 1/11/68

sector of fire / secteur de tir

A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit. 1/4/71

sector scan / balayage sectorielle

Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle. 13/12/99

secure / s'assurer de

In an operational context, to gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to make such disposition as will prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action. *See also denial measure. 1/6/81*

security / sécurité

1. The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
2. The measures necessary to achieve protection against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
3. The organizations responsible for protecting against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure. *See also communications security; counter-intelligence; operations security; physical security; port security; protective security; security*

intelligence; subversion; tactical security. 9/5/2000

security certification / certificat de sécurité

A certification issued by competent national authority to indicate that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified matter to the extent stated in the certification. 1/4/71

security classification / classification de sécurité

A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure. 1/11/68

security clearance / habilitation de sécurité

An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information. 1/1/73

security intelligence / renseignement de sécurité

Intelligence on the identity, capabilities and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. *See also counter-intelligence; intelligence; security. 1/3/81*

selective identification feature / équipement d'identification sélective

Airborne pulse-type transponder which provides automatic selective identification of aircraft in which it is installed, to friend-or-foe identification installations, whether ground, shipboard, or airborne. 1/9/69

selective jamming / brouillage sélectif

See spot jamming. 1/8/73

selective loading / chargement sélectif

The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. *See also loading; selective unloading. 1/7/80*

selective unloading / déchargement sélectif

In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from assault shipping, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander. *See also combat loading; loading; selective loading. 1/7/80*

self-destroying fuze / fusée autodestructrice

A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

self-neutralization / autoneutralisation

Action generated by means of a device integral to a mine, which renders the mine inoperative, but not necessarily safe to handle. In land mines, this process may be reversible. 13/12/99

self-protection depth / profondeur d'autoprotection

The depth of water where the aggregate danger width relative to mines affected by a mine-sweeping technique is zero. Safe depth is a particular self-protection depth. 1/8/76

semi-active homing guidance / guidage semi-actif

A system of homing distance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source. *See also homing guidance.* 1/7/72

semi-controlled mosaic / mosaïque semi-contrôlée

A mosaic composed of corrected or uncorrected prints laid so that major ground features match their geographical coordinates. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/2/74

semi-fixed ammunition / munition à douille séparée - munition semi-encartouchée

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile. *See also munition.* 1/11/68

sensor / capteur

An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects. 1/3/79

separate loading ammunition / munition à charge séparée

Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately. *See also ammunition.* 1/11/68

separation zone / zone de séparation

An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled. 1/11/75

sequence circuit / mise de feu à séquence

In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes. 1/11/75

sequenced ejection system / système d'éjection séquentielle

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

serial / numéro d'ordre

An element or a group of elements within a series which is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control. 1/11/68

series of targets / série d'objectifs

In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets and/or group(s) of targets planned to support a manoeuvre phase. A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname. 1/8/76

seriously ill / cas sérieux

A patient is seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern but there is no imminent danger to life. *See also very seriously ill.* 1/11/68

service environment / environnement d'exploitation

All external conditions, whether natural or induced, to which items of matériel are likely to be subjected throughout their life cycle. 1/6/89

service mine / mine réelle

A mine capable of a destructive explosion. 1/12/76

servicing / entretien courant

Cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition. In some cases, servicing may include rearming. 1/11/91

severe damage / dégât grave

See nuclear damage. 1/11/75

severely threatened coastline / littoral gravement menacé

A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack. *See also dangerously exposed waters; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/6/78

shaded relief / relief par ombres portées

A cartographic technique that provides an apparent three-dimensional configuration of the terrain on maps and charts by the use of graded shadows that would be cast by high ground if light

were shining from the northwest. Shaded relief is usually used in combination with contours. *See also hill shading.* 1/2/74

shadow / avion suiveur

See trailer aircraft. 1/2/74

shadow factor / facteur d'ombre - tangente h

A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length. *Also called "tangent altitude (tan alt)".* 1/12/74

shadower / navire suiveur

A maritime unit observing and (not necessarily continuously) maintaining contact with an object; shadowing may be carried out either overtly or covertly. *See also trailer aircraft; marker.* 1/2/74

shallow fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit. 1/8/73

shaped charge / charge formée

A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction. *See also charge-2.* 1/6/78

shear link assembly / lien à casser

A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load. 1/3/81

sheet explosive / explosif en feuille

Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form. 1/1/91

shelf life / durée de conservation

The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited life which cannot be renewed, is considered serviceable while stored. *See also storage life.* 1/8/82

shell (specify) / à obus

A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used. 1/3/77

shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement

Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled. 1/11/68

shielding / écran de protection

1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect

personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials.
2. Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion. 1/11/68

ship counter / compteur de navires

In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place. 1/11/75

ship influence / influence de navire

In naval mine warfare, the magnetic, acoustic and pressure effects of a ship, or a minesweep simulating a ship, which is detectable by a mine or other sensing devices. 1/8/76

ship-to-shore movement / mouvement navire-rivage

That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas. *See also plan for landing.* 1/11/68

shipping control point / point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale

A location ashore or afloat, within or close to the boundary of a naval control of shipping region, to which ships proceed in order to receive briefings, embark defence equipment and naval liaison officers and/or to await convoy or accompaniment. 9/7/97

shipping lane / route maritime

A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas. 1/2/74

shipping movement policy / plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale

The policy for the movement of merchant ships in the early days of war laid down in Military Committee documents. 1/6/78

shock front / front de choc - front de l'onde de surpression

The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth. *Also called "pressure front".* 1/5/63

shock wave / onde de choc

The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air, underwater or underground. *See also blast wave.* 1/7/80

shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre

A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships. 1/5/63

shore line effect / effet de côte

See coastal refraction. 1/3/73

shore party / élément de plage - groupe de plage

A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces. *Also called "beach group". See also naval beach group.* 1/6/63

short / court

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line. 1/3/77

short distance navigational aid / aide à la navigation à courte distance

An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometres. 1/11/68

short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive

A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker. 1/11/75

short take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage courts

The ability of an aircraft to clear a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing take-off or, in landing, to stop within 450 metres (1,500 feet) after passing over a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle. *See also short take-off and vertical landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/7/64

short take-off and vertical landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical

Fixed-wing aircraft capable of clearing a 15-metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1500 feet) of commencing take-off run, and capable of landing vertically. Commonly called "STOVL". *See also short take-off and landing; vertical/short take-off and landing*

aircraft; vertical take-off and landing. 1/11/91

short title / titre abrégé

A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security. 1/6/61

short-range air defence engagement zone / zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée

See weapon engagement zone. 1/8/82

short-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action

See transport aircraft. 1/2/74

shot / coup parti

In artillery and naval fire support, a report that indicates that a gun, or guns, have been fired. *See also rounds complete.* 1/2/74

shuttered fuze / fusée à obturateur

A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale

An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets. 1/11/68

side overlap / recouvrement latéral

See overlap. 1/3/81

sidelay / dispositif d'alignement de marge

Device on the feed board of a printing machine for controlling the lateral alignment of the printing paper. 1/12/74

sighting angle / angle de visée

In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical. 1/11/75

signal / 1. signal; 2. message conventionnel

1. As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.
2. Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meaning and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means. 1/6/65

signal area / aire à signaux

An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals. *See also ground signals.* 1/7/72

signal centre / centre des transmissions
See communications centre. 1/11/75

signal letters / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif
See international call sign. 1/4/73

signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique
The generic term used to describe communications intelligence and electronic intelligence when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence, or to represent fusion of the two. 16/7/96

signals support / renfort de transmissions
The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communications system. 1/11/68

signature equipment / équipement caractéristique
Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the unit or formation to which it belongs. 1/7/80

significant track / piste significative
In air defence, tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat to a defended area. 1/4/71

single flow route / itinéraire à simple courant
A route at least one and a half lanes wide allowing the passage of a column of vehicles, and permitting isolated vehicles to pass or travel in the opposite direction at predetermined points. *See also double flow route; limited access route; route.* 1/3/79

sinker / crapaud
In naval mine warfare, a heavy weight to which a buoyant mine is moored. The sinker generally houses the mooring rope drum and depth setting mechanism and for mines laid by ships, it also serves as a launching trolley. *Also called "anchor".* 1/11/75

situation map / carte de situation
A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time. 1/11/68

situation report / compte rendu de situation

A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. 1/11/68

skim sweeping / dragage de contrôle d'immersion
In naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth over deep laid moored mines to cut any shallow enough to endanger surface shipping. 1/8/76

slant range / distance oblique
The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum. 1/1/80

small ship / petit navire
A ship of 450 feet (or 137 metres) or less in length. *See also large ship.* 1/11/75

smoke screen / écran de fumée - rideau de fumée
Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres. 1/5/63

snagline mine / mine à ligne flottante
A contact mine with a buoyant line attached to one of the horns or switches which may be caught and pulled by the hull or propellers of a ship. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

snake mode / contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification
A control mode in which the pursuing aircraft files a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions. 1/7/72

soft missile base / base de lancement pour missile non protégée
A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/6/64

solenoid sweep / drague à solénoïde
In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube. 1/6/78

sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radio-acoustique
An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when activated, transmits information by radio. *Also called "radio sonobuoy".* 1/3/81

sortie / sortie
In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. 1/11/68

sortie number / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie

A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie. *Also called "sortie reference".* 1/9/69

sortie plot / schéma de surface couverte
See master plot. 1/8/79

sortie reference / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie
See sortie number. 1/9/69

sorting / triage - tri
See triage. 13/12/99

source / source
In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained. *See also agency; agent.* 1/9/81

spare / pièce de rechange
An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment. 1/12/77

special air operation / opération aérienne spéciale
An operation, conducted at any level of conflict, in support of unconventional warfare and clandestine, covert and psychological activities. 1/12/76

special flight / transport aérien à la demande
An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load. 1/6/65

special hazard / risque particulier
In aircraft crash rescue and fire-fighting activities: fuels, materials, components or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment or extinguishing agents. 1/10/84

special job cover map / carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques
A small-scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering very large areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map. 1/9/69

special operations / opérations spéciales
Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained and equipped forces using operational

techniques and modes of employment not standard to conventional forces. These activities are conducted across the full range of military operations independently or in coordination with operations of conventional forces to achieve political, military, psychological and economic objectives. Politico-military considerations may require clandestine, covert or discreet techniques and the acceptance of a degree of physical and political risk not associated with conventional operations. 13/12/99

special reconnaissance and surveillance / reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales

Reconnaissance and surveillance activities conducted by special operations forces, which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and/or operational information. These are human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets. 15/7/2000

spectrozonography / photographie par bandes spectrales

A photographic technique whereby the natural spectral emissions of all objects are selectively filtered in order to image only those objects within a particular spectral band or zone and eliminate the unwanted background. 1/8/76

speed / vitesse

See convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; maximum sustained speed; scheduled speed; speed of advance; speed of sound. 1/6/78

speed of advance / vitesse de progression

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground. *See also pace; rate of march; speed.* 1/1/83

speed of sound / vitesse du son

The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658 knots, 1215 km/hour. *See also hypersonic; speed; transonic.* 1/11/68

spigot / tenon

See sprag. 1/9/69

splash / 1. arrivée; 2. destruction

1. In artillery and naval fire support, word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.

2. In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means. 1/2/74

split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés

An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other. 1/8/70

split pair / couple de photographies à décalage latéral - verticales divisées

See split vertical photography. 1/8/73

split vertical photography / verticales divisées - couple de photographies à décalage latéral

Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small sidelap. *Also called "split pair".* 1/8/73

split-up / éclatement

See break-up. 1/12/74

spoiling attack / attaque préventive de harcèlement

A tactical manoeuvre employed to impair seriously a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming up or assembling for an attack. 1/3/82

spot / 1. observer; 2. situer

1. To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire. *See also adjustment of fire; ranging.*
2. To place in a proper location. 1/8/73

spot elevation / point coté

A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted. 1/1/68

spot jamming / brouillage sélectif

The jamming of a specific channel or frequency. *Also called "selective jamming". See also jamming.* 1/6/64

spot size / dimensions du spot

The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube. 1/6/64

spotting / observation du tir

A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval fire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire. 1/8/76

spotting line / axe d'observation

Any straight line to which the fall of shot of projectiles is related or fire is adjusted by an observer or a spotter. *See also gun target line; observer-target line.* 1/11/94

sprag / tenon

A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin. *Also called "spigot".* 1/9/69

spray dome / dôme d'écume - dôme

The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an underwater detonation of a nuclear weapon reaches the surface. *Also called "dome".* 1/12/76

sprocket / roue à rochets

In naval mine warfare, an anti-sweep device included in a mine mooring to allow a sweep wire to pass through the mooring without parting the mine from its sinker. 1/11/75

squirt / jet de repérage

In air-to-air refuelling, a means of providing visual detection of a nearby aircraft. In practice this is achieved by the donor aircraft dumping fuel and/or the receiver aircraft selecting afterburners, if so equipped. 1/11/83

stability augmentation feature / amortisseur d'instabilité

In a flight control system, an automatic device which operates to augment the short term stability characteristics of an aircraft. 1/1/73

stable base film / film à faible retrait

A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching. 1/4/71

staff / état-major

See integrated staff; joint staff; parallel staff. 1/11/68

stage / 1. étage; 2. 3. étape

1. An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cut-off. Stages are numbered chronologically in order of burning. *See also staging area.*
2. To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. *See also marshalling.*
3. The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next. 1/3/82

staged crew / équipage de relève

Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft. 1/11/68

staging area / zone d'étape

1. An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces

pass after mounting, for the purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel. *See also marshalling; mounting; objective area.*

2. A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications. *See also marshalling; stage.* 25/9/98

STANAG / accord de normalisation OTAN - STANAG

The NATO term derived from standardization agreement. *See NATO standardization agreement.* 1/11/68

stand fast / halte

In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately. 1/3/82

standard / norme

An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept, established and defined by authority, custom, or common consent to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, establishing practices or procedures, or evaluating results. A fixed quantity or quality. 1/2/74

standard day of supply / jour standard d'approvisionnement

The total amount of supplies required for an average day based on Standing Group NATO rates and/or on national rates as appropriate. *See also one day's supply.* 1/2/74

standard load / charge standard - chargement standard

A load conforming to predetermined dimensions, weight and balance and designated by a number or code. 15/7/2000

standard operating procedure / instructions permanentes

See standing operating procedure. 1/6/84

standard parallel / parallèle de référence

A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart. 1/6/81

standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire

In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid. 1/11/68

standard route / route standard

In naval control of shipping, a pre-planned single track, assigned a code name, connecting positions within the main shipping lanes. 1/6/78

standardization / normalisation

The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs to achieve and maintain the required levels of compatibility, interchangeability or commonality in the operational, procedural, materiel, technical and administrative fields to attain interoperability.. *See also commonality; compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability.* 15/7/2000

standardization objective / objectif de normalisation

Within NATO, a precise statement of objectives to be achieved within a standardization requirement. 2/5/95

standardization requirement / spécification de normalisation

Within NATO, a broad statement identifying the levels of standardization that should be achieved within specific areas of operations, matériel, administration and the related procedures. 9/1/96

standardized product / produit normalisé

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same or equivalent technical requirements. NATO standardized products are identified by a NATO code number. *See also acceptable product; emergency substitute.* 1/8/82

standby state / état de veille

The state of a land mine when all safety and arming delay devices have operated and the mine is awaiting an arming signal. *See also arming delay device; safety device.* 9/5/2000

standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes

A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. *Also called "standard operating procedure".* 1/6/84

standing order / ordre permanent

A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled. 1/11/68

standing patrol / patrouille en attente

A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task maybe recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol, in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to manoeuvre in the performance of its task without permission. *See also patrol.* 1/5/63

start point / point initial

A well defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements. 1/11/83

state of readiness / état de préparation

See defence readiness condition. 1/3/81

state of readiness - state 1 - safe / état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1)

The state of a demolition target in which charges are in place. The firing circuit may be in place, but the detonators are not installed and the means of firing are not connected. *See also charged demolition target; state of readiness - state 2-armed.* 1/3/82

state of readiness - state 2 - armed / état de préparation amorcé (stade 2)

The state of a demolition target in which the demolition charges are in place, the firing and priming circuits are installed and complete, ready for immediate firing. *See also charged demolition target; state of readiness - state 1 - safe.* 1/3/81

static air temperature / température de l'air statique

The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air. 1/1/80

static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique

Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity. 1/12/74

static test load / charge d'épreuve statique

In sea operations, twice the safe working load. *See also safe working load.* 1/7/80

station time / heure de fin de chargement

In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight. 1/9/81

stay behind force / détachement de sûreté

A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area. 1/8/76

step-up / 1. bascule; 2. détachement de bascule

1. In land operations, a procedure by which control is passed from an organization to an element of that organization which has been sent to a new location in order to maintain continuity of control during relocation(s) of that organization.
2. In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure. 1/11/75

stepped-up separation / séparation verticale

The vertical separation in a formation of aircraft measured from an aircraft ahead upward to the next aircraft behind or in echelon. 1/11/75

stereogram / stéréogramme

A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing. 1/9/69

stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique

Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations. 1/9/69

stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique

The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs. 1/9/69

stereoscopic pair / couple stéréoscopique

Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both. 1/9/69

sterilize / stérilisation

In naval mine warfare, to permanently render a mine incapable of firing, by means of a device (e.g. sterilizer) within the mine. 1/11/75

sterilizer / dispositif de stérilisation

In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. 1/11/75

stick / groupe de saut

A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone. 1/3/82

stock control / contrôle de stock

Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand and due out, to determine quantities of material and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material. *See also inventory control.* 1/11/68

stockpile to target sequence / successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif

The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target. 1/5/63

stocks / stock

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use. *See also basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks.* 1/2/74

stopway / prolongement d'arrêt

A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off designated and prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted take-off. It must be capable of supporting aircraft of approximately 23 000 kilogrammes (50,000 lbs). 1/3/81

storage life / durée limite de stockage

The length of time for which an item of supply including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and, if relevant, safe. *See also shelf life.* 1/9/81

stowage diagram / plan d'arrimage

A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a vessel for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo. 1/12/79

straggler / 1. isolé; 2. traînard

1. Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.
2. A ship separated from its convoy by more than 5 nautical miles, through inability to keep up, and unable to rejoin before dark, or over 10 nautical miles from its convoy whether or not it can

rejoin before dark.. *See also romper.* 1/3/79

strategic aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatres of active operations, to the home base, to other NATO countries or to a temporary safe area. *Also called "intertheatre aeromedical evacuation". See also tactical aeromedical evacuation.* 9/7/97

strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of:

- a. scheduled service;
- b. special flight;
- c. air logistic support;
- d. aeromedical evacuation. 1/9/69

strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique

Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity. 1/11/68

strategic command / commandement stratégique

The command organization at the highest level of the NATO military command structure. It contains a combination of all joint capabilities. It performs the overall functions of command, planning, direction and conduct of all Alliance military matters or activities within its area of responsibility and beyond, as directed by the North Atlantic Council or the Military Committee. *See also area of responsibility; NATO strategic commander; joint subregional command; regional command; subregional command.* 15/7/2000

strategic concentration / concentration stratégique

The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign. 1/11/68

strategic concept / concept stratégique

The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it. 1/11/83

strategic intelligence / renseignement stratégique

Intelligence which is required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. *See also intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/8/79

strategic level of war / niveau stratégique de la guerre

The level of war at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them. 1/11/94

strategic mining / minage stratégique

A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas. 1/11/75

strategic psychological activities / activités psychologiques stratégiques

Planned psychological activities in peace, crisis and war which pursue objectives to gain the support and cooperation of friendly and neutral countries and to reduce the will and the capacity of hostile or potentially hostile countries to wage war. 16/7/99

strategic transport aircraft / avion de transport stratégique

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances. *See also transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

strategic warning / alerte stratégique

A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities. *See also tactical warning.* 1/10/92

stream take-off / décollage en série

Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation. 1/6/65

strength / potentiel

See economic potential; unit strength. 1/7/70

strike / action de choc

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective. 1/5/63

strike photography / photographie de contrôle d'attaque

Air photographs taken during an air strike. 1/4/71

strip marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée double

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip. *See also marker.* 1/3/81

strip plot / plot de bande photo

A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a track is delineated without defining the outlines of individual prints. 1/9/69

strip search / reconnaissance sur axe

Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points. 1/3/81

strong point / centre de résistance

A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection. *See also key point.* 20/11/96

structured message text / texte de message structuré

A message text composed of paragraphs ordered in a specified sequence, each paragraph characterized by an identifier and containing information in free form. It is designed to facilitate manual handling and processing. *See also formatted message text; free form message text.* 1/7/87

sub-assembly / sous-ensemble

In logistics, a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity. *See also assembly; component; equipment; part.* 1/10/92

sub-collection centre / centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique - région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

See nuclear, biological, chemical collection centre. 1/11/68

subkiloton weapon / arme subkilotonnique

A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton. *See also kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; nominal weapon.* 1/5/63

submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area that contains one or more friendly submarines which are the only units that may use antisubmarine weapons within that area. *See also antisubmarine warfare free area;*

antisubmarine warfare; waterspace management. 16/7/96

submarine base / base de sous-marins

A base providing logistic support for submarines. 1/11/68

submarine exercise area coordinator / coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins

An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned. 1/11/83

submarine haven / zone de sécurité de sous-marins

A specified sea area for submarine operations including:
a. a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander;
b. an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and
c. a moving area established by a submarine notice surrounding one or more submarines in transit, extending a designated number of nautical miles ahead, astern and on each side of the planned track position of the submarine(s). *See also antisubmarine warfare; antisubmarine warfare free area; submarine action area; and waterspace management.* 16/7/96

submarine locator acoustic beacon / balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin

An electronic device, used by submarines in distress, for emitting a repetitive sonic pulse underwater. *See also beacon.* 1/2/88

submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements des sous-marins

The authority who monitors movements of submarines and ships operating variable depth sonar or towed arrays within his area of responsibility and advises the submarine operating authorities and, if necessary, units concerned, of possible mutual interference. 1/6/84

submarine notice / avis de mouvement des sous-marins

A message report originated by a submarine operating authority providing operational and movement instructions for submarines in peace and war, including transit and patrol area information. 1/11/83

**submarine operating authority /
autorité responsable de la mise en
oeuvre des sous-marins**

The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. 1/11/83

**submarine patrol area / zone de
patrouille de sous-marins**

A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference. *See also waterspace management; submarine action area; prevention of mutual interference.* 16/7/96

submunition / sous-munition

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. 1/11/85

**subregional command /
commandement sous-régional**

Term used to designate the two types of commands at the third level of command in Strategic Command Europe, namely the component commands and the joint subregional commands. *See also area of responsibility; component command; joint subregional command; NATO regional commander; strategic command.* 15/7/2000

**subsidiary landing / débarquement
secondaire**

In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing. 1/7/80

subversion / subversion

Action designed to weaken the military, economic or political strength of a nation by undermining the morale, loyalty or reliability of its citizens. *See also counter-subversion; security.* 1/3/81

superimposed / en superposition

A term used in fire planning to indicate that an artillery unit is augmenting fire on a target and its fire may be lifted from that target by the authority implicit in its fire support role. 1/8/74

**supernumerary NATO civilian
personnel / personnel civil en
surnombre de l'OTAN**

International civilian personnel, previously assigned to an international civilian post who are on extended sick leave in accordance with article 45.74 of the NATO civilian personnel regulations and who continue to enjoy NATO status. 1/3/77

supervised route / itinéraire surveillé

In road traffic, a roadway over which limited control is exercised by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. Movement credit is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight. *See also route.* 9/5/2000

supplement / supplément

A separate publication, related to a basic publication and prepared for purposes of promulgating additional information or summaries, and may include extracts from the basic publication. 1/9/69

**supplemental programmed
interpretation report / compte rendu
supplémentaire d'interprétation**

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information, which has not previously been included in other reports, on significant targets covered by the mission; or when supplemental information is required. 1/9/81

**supplementary facilities / services
supplémentaires**

Facilities required at a particular location to provide a specified minimum of support for reinforcing forces, which exceed the facilities required to support in-place forces. 1/11/94

supplies / ravitaillement

All matériel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces. *See also equipment.* 1/11/86

supply point / point de ravitaillement

Any point where supplies are issued in detail. 1/11/68

supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur

The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred. 1/9/81

support / appui

The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force. *See also close support; mutual support.* 1/11/68

**supported commander/commandant
bénéficiaire**

A commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by a higher NATO military authority and who receives forces or other support from one or more supporting commanders. *See also supporting commander.* 15/7/2000

**supporting arms coordination centre /
centre de coordination des armes
d'appui - centre de coordination des
feux d'appui**

See fire support coordination centre. 1/6/64

supporting attack / attaque d'appui

An offensive operation carried out in conjunction with a main attack and designed to achieve one or more of the following:

- a. deceive the enemy;
- b. destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack;
- c. control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or
- d. force the enemy to commit reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area. 1/11/83

**supporting commander / commandant
en soutien**

A commander who provides a supported commander with forces or other support and/or who develops a supporting plan. *See also supported commander.* 15/7/2000

supporting fire / tir d'appui

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. *See also close supporting fire; deep supporting fire; direct supporting fire; fire.* 1/11/68

**supporting operations / opérations
d'appui**

In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those assigned to the amphibious task force. They are ordered by higher authority at the request of the amphibious task force commander and normally are conducted outside the area for which the amphibious task force commander is responsible at the time of their execution. 1/3/82

**suppression of enemy air defences /
mise hors de combat des moyens de
défense aérienne ennemis**

That activity which neutralizes, temporarily degrades or destroys enemy air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means. 18/12/97

**surface code / code de panneaux - code
de transmission sol-air**

See panel code. 1/1/68

surface zero / point zéro - surface zéro

See ground zero. 1/9/81

**surface-to-air guided missile / missile
surface-air**

A surface-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

surface-to-surface guided missile / missile surface-surface

A surface-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

surprise dosage attack / attaque à dose surprise

A chemical operation which establishes on target a dosage sufficient to produce the desired casualties before the troops can mask or otherwise protect themselves. 1/11/83

surveillance / surveillance

The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. *See also air surveillance; battlefield surveillance; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.* 1/4/71

susceptibility / susceptibilité

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach. 1/12/76

suspension equipment / système d'emport

All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores. 1/3/81

suspension strop / raccord d'élingue

A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling. 1/9/69

sustainability / soutenabilité

The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives. 1/2/89

sustained attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition entretenu

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is replenished to maintain its danger to the enemy in the face of counter-measures. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

sustained rate of fire / cadence normale de tir

Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously overheating. 1/8/73

sustaining stocks / stocks d'entretien

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans beyond the initial pre-determined period covered by basic stocks until resupply is available for support of continued operations. *See also basic stock; stock.* 1/2/88

sweep jamming / brouillage par balayage

A narrow band of jamming that is swept back and forth over a relatively wide operating band of frequencies. *See also jamming.* 1/8/73

sweeper track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur

See hunter track. 1/11/77

swept path / intercept mécanique

In naval mine warfare, the width of the lane swept by the mechanical sweep at all depths less than the sweep depth. 1/3/77

switch horn / antenne interrupteur

In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike. *See also horn.* 1/8/76

sympathetic detonation / détonation par influence

Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it. 1/12/77

synthetic exercise / exercice synthétique

An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices. 1/11/83

T

table of organization / tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement

See establishment. 1/3/73

table of organization and equipment / tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement

See establishment. 1/3/73

taboo frequency / fréquence taboue

A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional interference is prohibited. 2/5/95

tacan / tacan

An ultra-high frequency electronic air navigation system, able to provide continuous bearing and slant range to a selected station. The term is derived from *tactical air navigation*. 1/2/74

tachometric or synchronous sights / viseur tachymétrique ou synchrone

See bomb sighting systems. 1/11/75

tactical aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communications zone. *Also called "intratheatre aeromedical evacuation"*. *See also strategic aeromedical evacuation. 9/7/97*

tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique

The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. *See also air control. 1/11/68*

tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique

A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. 1/8/82

tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique

The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions. 1/12/74

tactical air controller / contrôleur aérien tactique

The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control centre. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility. *See also air control; air controller. 1/11/68*

tactical air doctrine / doctrine tactique aérienne

Fundamental principles designed to provide guidance for the employment of air power in tactical air operations to attain established objectives. 1/11/80

tactical air force / force aérienne tactique

An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces. 1/11/68

tactical air operation / opération aérienne tactique

The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to:

- a. attain and maintain air superiority;
- b. prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the combat zone and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and
- c. assist ground or naval forces in achieving their objectives by combined and/or joint operations. 15/7/2000

tactical air support / appui aérien tactique

Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations. *See also air support. 1/7/83*

tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of:

- a. airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing;
- b. air logistic support;
- c. special missions;
- d. aeromedical evacuation missions. 1/11/68

tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique

A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility. *See also call sign. 1/11/68*

tactical command / commandement tactique

The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority. 1/9/74

tactical concept / concept tactique

A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/8/76

tactical control / contrôle tactique

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. 1/11/80

tactical intelligence / renseignement tactique

Intelligence which is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. *See also combat intelligence; intelligence; strategic intelligence. 1/3/81*

tactical level of war / niveau tactique de la guerre

The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units. 1/7/94

tactical loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique

See unit loading. 1/11/68

tactical locality / zone d'intérêt tactique

An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time. 1/11/68

tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre - champ de mines tactique

A minefield which is part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel or break up an enemy advance. *See also minefield. 1/7/80*

tactical mining / mouillage tactique de mines

In naval mine warfare, mining designed to influence a specific operation or to counter a known or presumed tactical aim of the enemy. Implicit in tactical mining is a limited period of effectiveness of the minefield. 1/12/76

tactical range / champ de tir tactique

A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed. 1/3/82

tactical security / sûreté

In operations, the measures necessary to deny information to the enemy and to ensure that a force retains its freedom of action and is warned or protected against an unexpected encounter with the enemy or an attack. *See also physical security; protective security; security.* 1/11/91

tactical sub-concept / sous-concept tactique

A statement, in broad outline, for a specific field of military capability within a tactical concept which provides a common basis both for equipment and weapon system development and for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/1/83

tactical track / piste tactique

The representation of a moving object in terms of its position, course, velocity and general characteristics. The information is usually correlated from different sources. 9/1/96

tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances. *See also transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

tactical warning / alerte tactique

A notification that a local enemy attack is imminent. This notification may occur at any time from the indication of a probable attack until just prior to the target being struck or engaged. *See also strategic warning.* 1/2/74

tail hook / crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage - crosse d'arrêt - crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef

See also aircraft arresting hook. 1/7/94

tan alt / tangente h

See shadow factor. 1/12/74

target / 1. 2. 3. objectif; 4. coup au but

1. A geographical area, complex, installation or specified unit(s) planned for capture, neutralization or destruction by military forces. *See also objective area.*

2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.

3. In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.

4. In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit. 9/7/97

target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif

The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. *See also target analysis.* 1/9/71

target allocation / affectation des objectifs

In air defence, the process, following weapon assignment, of allocating a particular target or area to a specific surface-to-air missile unit or interceptor aircraft. 1/9/74

target analysis / analyse d'objectifs

An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. *See also target acquisition.* 1/5/65

target approach point / point d'orientation (air)

In air transport operations, a navigational check-point over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made. *See also initial point.* 1/6/66

target area survey base / base topographique d'une zone d'objectifs

A base line used for the locating of targets or other points by the intersection of observations from two stations located at opposite ends of the line. 1/11/68

target audience / audience-cible

An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations. 1/1/73

target complex / complexe d'objectifs

A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. *See also target concentration.* 1/11/68

target concentration / concentration d'objectifs

A grouping of geographically proximate targets. *See also target complex.* 1/2/74

target date / date d'exécution

The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated. 1/11/68

target description / description de l'objectif

See description of target. 1/11/75

target discrimination / discrimination des objectifs

The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present. 1/9/69

target dossier / dossier d'objectifs

A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area. 1/11/68

target folder / carnet d'objectifs - dossier d'objectifs

A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. 1/11/68

target grid / grille d'objectif

Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line. 1/5/63

target illustration print / photographie d'objectif

A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target. 1/9/69

target information sheet / fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif

Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes. 1/6/64

target intelligence / renseignement sur l'objectif

Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. *See also intelligence.* 1/5/63

target list / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs

A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for information and fire support planning purposes. *Also called "list of targets".* 1/7/80

target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif

The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit. 1/1/63

target of opportunity / objectif inopiné

A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled. *Also called "opportunity target"*. 1/1/68

target overlay / calque d'objectifs

A transparent sheet which, when superimposed on a particular chart, map, drawing, tracing or other representation, depicts target locations and designations.

The target overlay may also show boundaries between manoeuvre elements, objectives and friendly forward dispositions. 1/8/73

target range / polygone - stand de tir

See range. 1/8/82

target signature / signature d'un objectif

1. The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.

2. In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep. 1/6/78

target status board / tableau de situation d'objectifs

A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations centre. It includes target lists, locations, priority, and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fusing for destruction. 1/11/68

target system / système d'objectif

All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related. 1/11/68

targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement

The process of selecting targets and matching the appropriate response to them taking account of operational requirements and capabilities. 1/10/84

task force / force opérationnelle

1. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.

2. A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.

3. A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a

specific task or tasks. *See also force(s)*. 1/11/68

tasking / attribution des missions

The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully. 1/10/78

taxiway / voie de circulation

A specially prepared or designated path on an aerodrome for the use of taxiing aircraft. 1/11/68

technical analysis / analyse technique

In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery. 1/3/82

technical intelligence / renseignement technique

Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which have or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes. *See also intelligence*. 1/8/79

technical material / matériel technique

1. In intelligence, equipment, matériel, systems and procedures, technical developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived.

2. In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communications systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and procedures. 25/9/98

technical neutralization / neutralisation technique

A technical operation to render equipment temporarily unusable. *See also destruction*. 15/7/2000

technical specification / spécification technique

A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics. *See also operational characteristics*. 1/11/68

telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres

Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground. 18/12/97

telecommunication / télécommunication

Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. 1/9/69

teleconference / téléconférence

A conference between persons remote from one another but linked by a telecommunications system. 1/11/68

temporarily filled military post / poste militaire temporaire

A nationally undetermined post which a nation has agreed to fill for one tour of duty only. 1/8/76

temporary cemetery / cimetière temporaire

A cemetery for the purpose of:

- The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or
- The re-burial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial. 1/6/59

temporary civilian personnel / personnel civil temporaire

Civilians engaged either to replace members of the staff who are temporarily absent or to undertake tasks, temporarily in excess of the national or international manpower ceiling. 1/11/75

terminal control area / zone de contrôle terminale

A control area normally established at the confluence of Air Traffic Service routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes. *See also airway; controlled airspace; control area; control zone*. 1/1/73

terminal guidance / guidage de fin de trajectoire

The guidance applied to a missile between midcourse guidance and its arrival in the vicinity of the target. 1/1/73

terminal velocity / 1. vitesse limite; 2. vitesse terminale

1. Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density.

2. Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon. 1/11/68

terrain analysis / analyse du terrain

The collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant

factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. 1/11/90

terrain avoidance system / fonction "évitement du sol"

A system which provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles which project above either a horizontal plane through the aircraft or a plane parallel to it, so that the pilot can manoeuvre the aircraft to avoid the obstruction. 1/2/74

terrain clearance system / fonction "découpe"

A system which provides the pilot, or autopilot, of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain a selected height over flat ground and clear the peaks of undulating ground within the selected height in a vertical plane through the flight vector. This system differs from terrain following in that the aircraft need not descend into a valley to follow the ground contour. 1/1/73

terrain flight / vol tactique

Flight close to the earth's surface during which airspeed, height and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire. 1/6/84

terrain following system / fonction "suivi du terrain"

A system which provides the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain as closely as possible, a selected height above a ground contour in a vertical plane through the flight vector. 1/2/74

terrorism / terrorisme

The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives. 1/9/89

test depth / immersion d'épreuve

The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence. 1/9/81

theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre

Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre. *See also operational stocks; stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

thermal exposure / effet thermique

The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in calories per square centimetre and/or megajoules per square metre. 1/8/79

thermal imagery / imagerie thermique

Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged. 1/7/83

thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique

The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. 1/5/63

thermal shadow / ombre thermique

The tone contrast difference of infrared linescan imagery which is caused by a thermal gradient which persists as a result of a shadow of an object which has been moved. 1/12/76

thermal X-rays / rayonnement thermique (rayon X)

The electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the soft (low-energy) X-ray region, emitted by the debris of a nuclear weapon by virtue of its extremely high temperature. 1/9/81

thermonuclear / thermonucléaire

An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy. 1/11/68

thermonuclear weapon / arme thermonucléaire

A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission. 1/11/68

threat-oriented munitions / stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace

In stockpile planning, munitions intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed mathematical model. *See also level-of-effort munitions.* 1/2/88

threshold / seuil

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing. 1/12/76

tie down / arrimage

The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier by use of ropes, cables or other means to prevent shifting during transport. Also used (as a noun) to describe the material employed to secure a load. *Also called "lashing".* 1/12/74

tie down diagram / schéma d'arrimage

A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle. 1/9/69

tie down point / point d'arrimage

An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo. *Also called "lashing point".* 1/11/68

tie down point pattern / plan de soute

The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle. 1/11/68

tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of exposure. *See also angle of depression; roll.* 1/3/79

time fuze / fusée à temps

A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

time of flight / durée de trajet

In artillery and naval fire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates. 1/8/76

time on target / heure sur l'objectif

1. Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.
2. In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.
3. In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area. 1/7/87

time slot / créneau de temps

Period of time during which certain activities are governed by specific regulations. 1/3/82

tifling strip / donnée de marquage - donnée de titrage

The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information. 1/9/69

TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT

A measure of the energy released from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable material, in terms of the amount of TNT (Trinitrotoluene) which could release the same amount of energy when exploded. 1/5/63

tone / ton

Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery. 1/2/74

tonedown / atténuation

See attenuation. 1/11/91

topographic base / base topographique

See chart base. 1/8/70

torpedo defence net / filet pare-torpille

A net employed to close an inner harbour to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway. 1/5/63

total dosage attack / attaque à dose totale

A chemical operation which does not involve time limit within which to produce the required toxic level. 1/11/85

total pressure / pression totale

The sum of dynamic and static pressures. 1/8/79

touchdown / posé

The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface. 1/1/73

touchdown zone / zone de posé

1. For fixed wing aircraft - The first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.
2. For rotary wings and vectored thrust aircraft - That portion of the helicopter landing area or runway used for landing. 1/8/76

track / 1. axe de passage; 2. trace; 3. chenille; 4. route; 5. chemin de guidage

1. In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.
2. A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.
3. One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.
4. The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of a spacecraft, aircraft or ship, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic, or grid).
5. A metal part forming a path for a moving object. 18/2/98

track (to) / 1. suivre - 2. acquérir - 3. poursuivre

1. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.
2. To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. *See also lock on.*
3. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 18/2/98

track handover / transfert de piste

In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a track from one track production area to another. 1/9/74

track production / production des pistes

A function of a surveillance organization in which the active and passive radar inputs are correlated into coherent position reports, together with historical positions, identity, height, strength and direction. 1/12/74

track production area / zone de production des pistes.

An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station. 1/8/73

track symbology / symboles de piste

Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device. 1/8/73

track telling / transfert de pistes

The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems or between facilities within the systems. Telling may be classified into the following types:

- a. Back tell - The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command.
- b. Cross tell - The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level.
- c. Forward tell - The transfer of information to a higher level of command.
- d. Overlap tell - The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the adjacent facility's area of responsibility.
- e. Relateral tell - The relay of information between facilities through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communications environment. 1/12/74

tracking / poursuite

Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. 1/1/73

traffic control police / police de la circulation

Any personnel ordered by a military commander and/or by a civil authority to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations. 15/7/2000

traffic density / densité du trafic

The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometre of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometre. 1/11/68

traffic flow / débit d'itinéraire

The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour. 1/9/69

trafficability / aptitude à la circulation

Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic. 1/4/71

trail / traînée de bombardement

The manner in which a bomb trails behind the aircraft from which it has been released, assuming the aircraft does not change its velocity after the release of the bomb. 1/11/75

trail formation / formation en ligne

A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other. *Also called "line astern". See also column formation; transport stream.* 1/11/77

trailer aircraft / avion suiveur

Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact. *Also called "shadow". See also shadower.* 1/2/74

train path / marche

In railway terminology, the timing of a possible movement of a train along a given route. All the train paths on a given route constitute a time table. 1/3/81

trans-shipment point / point de transbordement

A location where material is transferred between vehicles. *See also navigation head; railhead.* 15/7/2000

transfer loader / chariot de transbordement

A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles. 1/11/68

transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité

Within NATO, an action by which a member nation or NATO Command gives operational command or control of designated forces to a NATO Command. 9/1/96

transient / isolé - maintenu en attente

An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned. *Also called "drafted; holdee"*. 1/3/79

transit bearing / relèvement en transit

A bearing determined by nothing the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing. 1/8/76

transit route / route du large

A sea route which crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes. 1/11/75

transition altitude / altitude de transition

The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitude. *See also altitude; transition level*. 1/3/82

transition layer / couche de transition

The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level. 1/1/73

transition level / niveau de transition

The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude. *See also altitude; transition altitude*. 1/4/71

transonic / transsonique

Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speed and vice versa. *See also speed of sound*. 1/8/79

transparency / épreuve transparente

An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light. *See also diapositive; plate*. 1/3/81

transponder / transpondeur

A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation. *See also responder*. 1/7/83

transport aircraft / aéronef de transport

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows:

- a. Short-range - Not to exceed 1 200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 km).
- b. Medium-range - Between 1 200 and 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 km).
- c. Long-range - Exceeds 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 km). *See also strategic transport aircraft; tactical transport aircraft*. 1/2/74

transport capacity / capacité de transport

The number of persons, weight or volume of the load which can be carried by means of transport under given conditions. *See also payload*. 1/9/81

transport stream / courant aérien

Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals. *See also column formation; trail formation*. 1/3/91

traverse / 1. pointer en direction; 2. cheminement graphique

1. To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.
2. A method of surveying in which lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth are obtained or from field measurements, and used in determining positions of the points. 1/12/74

traverse level / altitude de transit

That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as height and altitude, at which aircraft can cross the area. 1/3/81

tri-camera photography / faisceau de trois photographies

Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping angles relative to each other in order to cover a wide field. *See also fan camera photography; fan cameras*. 1/9/69

triage / triage - tri

1. The evaluation and classification of wounded for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, and likelihood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to

assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number. *Also called "sorting"*. 1/11/77

2. In battlefield maintenance, the evaluation and classification of equipment by a maintenance unit for further action. *Also called "sorting"*. 13/12/99

triangulation station / station de triangulation

A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation. *Commonly called "trig point"*. 1/2/74

trim size / format massicoté

The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper out-side the margin has been trimmed off after printing. 1/4/71

tropopause / tropopause

The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25.000 to 45.000 feet (8 to 15 kilometres) in polar and temperate zones, and at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics. 1/11/68

troposphere / troposphère

The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete. 1/11/68

true bearing / azimuth géographique

Bearing measured with reference to true north. *Commonly called "bearing"*. *See also bearing; grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing*. 9/1/96

true bearing / relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai

Bearing measured with reference to true north. *Commonly called "bearing"*. *See also bearing; grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing*. 9/1/96

true convergence / convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde

A change in the azimuth of a great circle from one meridian to another. *See also convergence*. 1/8/73

true horizon / 1. horizon vrai; 2. horizon théorique

1. The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision.
2. In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system. 1/12/74

true north / nord vrai ou géographique

The direction from an observer's position to the geographic North Pole. The north direction of any geographic meridian. 1/4/71

trunk air route / route aérienne principale

An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces. 20/11/96

turn and slip indicator / indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage

An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip indicator. 1/1/80

turn-in point / point de début d'attaque

The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of attack. *See also contact point; pull-up point.* 1/11/68

turnaround / rotation

The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. It is used in this sense for the loading, unloading, refuelling and re-arming, where appropriate, of vehicles, aircraft and ships. *See also turnaround cycle.* 1/12/77

turnaround cycle / temps de rotation

A term used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft, and comprising the following: loading time at departure point; time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at returning point, planned maintenance time, and where applicable, time awaiting facilities. *See also turnaround.* 1/12/79

turning movement / mouvement tournant

A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat. *See also envelopment.* 1/8/76

turning point / point d'inflexion

In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction. 2/5/95

twilight / crépuscule

The periods of incomplete darkness following sunset and preceding sunrise. Twilight is designated as civil, nautical or astronomical, as the darker limit occurs when the centre of the sun is 6 ,

12 or 18 , respectively, below the celestial horizon. 1/1/73

two-up / par deux

A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear. 1/5/63

type of burst / type d'explosion

See airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst; nuclear underwater burst. 1/7/70

U

uncharged demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préparée

A demolition target for which charges have been calculated, prepared, and stored in a safe place, and for which execution procedures have been established. *See also demolition.* 1/7/93

unclassified matter / texte non classifié

Official matter which does not require the application of security safeguards but the disclosure of which may be subject to control for other reasons. *See also classified matter.* 1/6/63

uncontrolled mosaic / mosaïque sommaire

A mosaic composed of uncorrected photographs, the details of which have been matched from print to print without ground control or other orientation. Accurate measurement and direction cannot be accomplished. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/9/69

unconventional warfare / guerre non-conventionnelle

General term used to describe operations conducted for military, political or economic purposes within an area occupied by the enemy and making use of the local inhabitants and resources. 1/4/92

underslung load / charge sous élingue

In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage. *See also hook operation.* 1/7/88

underwater demolition / démolition sous-marine

The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams. 1/11/68

underway replenishment / ravitaillement à la mer

See replenishment at sea. 1/9/81

underway replenishment force / force de ravitaillement à la mer

A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces. *See also force(s).* 1/11/68

unexploded explosive ordnance / munition explosive non explosée

Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. 1/2/74

unit / 1. unité 2. unité-unité de dotation

1. A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. *See also task force.*

2. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. *Also called "unit of issue".* 9/1/96

unit commitment status / état d'engagement d'unité

The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO. 1/6/84

unit emplaning officer / officier d'embarquement de l'unité

In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit. 9/1/96

unit equipment / dotation

The equipment prescribed by the table of organization and equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit. *See also establishment.* 1/12/74

unit loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels, ships, aircraft, or land vehicles. *Also called "tactical loading". See also loading.* 1/11/68

unit of issue / unité - unité de délivrance - unité de dotation

See unit Part 2. 9/1/96

unit strength / potentiel d'une unité

As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities. *See also strength.* 1/12/70

universal transverse Mercator grid / grille de Mercator transverse universelle

A grid coordinate system based on the transverse Mercator projection, applied to maps of the earth's surface extending to 84 N and 80 S latitudes. 1/8/73

unobserved fire / tir non contrôlé - tir non observé

Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed. *See also fire.* 1/11/68

unscheduled convoy phase / phase des convois non planifiés

The period in the early days of war when convoys are instituted on an ad hoc basis before the introduction of convoy schedules in the regular convoy phase. 1/6/78

unsurveyed area / zone non levée

An area on a map or chart where both relief and planimetric data are unavailable. Such an area is usually labelled "unsurveyed". Or an area on a map or chart which shows little or no charted data because accurate information is limited or not available. 1/4/71

unwanted cargo / cargaison non requise

A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

unwarned exposed / exposé et non alerté

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be standing in the open at burst time, but have dropped to a prone position by the time the blast wave arrives. They are expected to have areas of bare skin exposed to direct thermal radiation, and some personnel may suffer dazzle. *See also warned exposed; warned protected.* 1/4/71

up / plus haut

In artillery and naval fire support:

- a. A term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location.
- b. A correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired. 1/2/74

urgent mining / mouillage des mines d'urgence

In naval mine warfare, the laying of mines with correct spacing but not in the ordered or planned positions. The mines

may be laid either inside or outside the allowed area in such positions that they will hamper the movements of the enemy more than those of our own forces. 1/8/76

utility helicopter / hélicoptère de manoeuvre

Multi-purpose helicopter capable of lifting troops but may be used in command and control, logistics, casualty evacuation or armed helicopter role. 1/11/83

V

valuable cargo / cargaison de valeur
Cargo which may be of value during a later stage of war. *See also cargo.* 1/5/63

variability / variabilité
The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero; or, in damage assessment, a mathematical factor introduced to average the effects of orientation, minor shielding and uncertainty of target response to the effects considered. 1/5/63

vector sights / viseur vectoriel
See bomb sighting systems. 1/8/76

vectored attack / attaque sur vecteur - attaque téléguidée
Attack in which a weapon carrier (air, surface, or subsurface) not holding contact on the target, is vectored to the weapon delivery point by a unit (air, surface or subsurface) which holds contact on the target. 1/11/68

vehicle / véhicule
A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea or through air or space. *See also amphibious vehicle; remotely piloted vehicle; ground effect machine.* 1/10/92

vehicle distance / distance entre véhicules
The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle. 1/3/82

verify / vérifier
To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator. 1/5/63

vertex / vertice
In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile. 1/11/91

vertex height / flèche
See maximum ordinate. 1/11/91

vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale
An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth. 1/9/69

vertical interval / intervalle vertical

Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations. 1/2/74

vertical loading / chargement vertical
A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading. *See also loading.* 1/5/63

vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical
The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. 1/3/81

vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales
A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information. 1/2/74

vertical separation / espacement vertical - altitude relative - étagement en altitude
Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance. *Also called "relative altitude".* 1/7/80

vertical situation display / présentation de situation verticale
An electronically generated display on which information on aircraft attitude and heading, flight director commands, weapon aiming and terrain following can be presented, choice of presentation being under the control of the pilot. 1/12/79

vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale
An instrument which displays rate of climb or descent.
a. Barometric. An instrument which displays the apparent vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from the rate of change of static pressure.
b. Instantaneous. An instrument which displays the vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from a combination of accelerometric and barometric sources. 1/11/80

vertical take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage verticaux
The capability of an aircraft to take-off and land vertically and to transfer to or from forward motion at heights required to clear surrounding obstacles. *See also short take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft.* 1/11/91

vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts
An aircraft capable of executing a vertical take-off and landing, a short take-off and landing or any combination of these modes of operation. *Commonly called "V/STOL". See also short take-off and landing; vertical take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft.* 1/11/91

very deep draught ship / navire à très grand tirant d'eau
A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more. 1/12/77

very seriously ill / cas très sérieux
A patient is very seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that life is imminently endangered. *See also seriously ill.* 1/5/63

vesicant agent / agent vésicant
See blister agent. 1/8/76

vignetting / vignettage
A method of producing a band of colour or tone on a map or chart, the density of which is reduced uniformly from edge to edge. 1/2/74

visual call sign / indicatif d'appel visuel
A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling. *See also call sign.* 1/5/63

visual identification / contrôle automatique pour identification à vue
In a flight control system, a control mode in which the aircraft follows a radar target and is automatically positioned to allow visual identification. 1/1/73

visual mine firing indicator / indicateur visuel de mise de feu - bombette
A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated had it been poised. 1/3/81

vital ground / terrain vital
Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission. 1/7/87

vital zone / zone vitale
A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units. *See also area.* 1/12/76

**voice call sign / indicatif d'appel
phonie**

A call sign provided primarily for voice communications. *See also call sign.*

1/5/63

VOR / VOR

A air navigational radio aid which uses phases comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing.

This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range". 1/12/76

W

wading crossing / passage à gué

See deep fording capability; shallow fording capability. 1/4/71

waiting position / position d'attente

Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice. See also laying-up position. 1/10/84

walking patient / malade ambulateur

A patient not requiring a litter while in transit. 1/11/91

wanted cargo / cargaison requise

In naval control of shipping, a cargo which is not immediately required by the consignee country but will be needed later. See also cargo. 1/3/81

war game / jeu de guerre

A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures. 15/7/2000

war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre

Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis. 1/12/93

war reserves / réserves de guerre

Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected. See also operational stocks; theatre operational stocks. 1/11/68

warble / modulation de fréquence

In naval mine warfare, the process of varying the frequency of sound produced by a narrow band noise maker to ensure that the frequency to which the mine will respond is covered. 1/11/75

warhead / charge militaire

That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo or any other munition, intended to inflict damage. 25/9/98

warhead section / section du cône de charge

A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components. 1/5/63

warned exposed / exposé et alerté

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be prone with all skin covered and with

thermal protection at least that provided by a two-layer summer uniform. See also unwarned exposed; warned protected. 1/4/71

warned protected / protégé et alerté

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to have some protection against heat, blast, and radiation such as that afforded in closed armoured vehicles or crouched in fox holes with improvised overhead shielding. See also unwarned exposed; warned exposed. 1/4/71

warning order / ordre d'avertissement - ordre préparatoire

A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. 1/8/79

watching mine / mine à orin en surface

In naval mine warfare, a mine secured to its mooring but showing on the surface, possibly only in certain tidal conditions. See also antiwatching device; floating mine; mine. 1/11/75

water terminal / terminus maritime

See alternate water terminal; major water terminal; secondary water terminal; port. 1/9/69

waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin

In naval warfare, a system of procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines. See also antisubmarine free area; submarine action area. 16/7/96

wave / vague

A formation of forces, landing ships, craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land about the same time. Can be classified as to type, function or order as shown:
a. assault wave;
b. boat wave;
c. helicopter wave;
d. numbered wave;
e. on-call wave;
f. scheduled wave. 1/11/68

weapon engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs - zone d'engagement des missiles - zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée

In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system.

Also called "fighter engagement zone"; "missile engagement zone"; "short-range air defence engagement zone". 1/7/83

weapon system employment concept / concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes

A description in broad terms, based on established outline characteristics, of the application of a particular equipment or weapon system within the framework of tactical concept and future doctrines. 1/1/83

weapon(s) system / système d'arme(s)

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency. 1/11/86

weapons assignment / affectation d'armes

In air defence, the process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission. 1/2/74

weapons free / tir libre

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. See also weapons hold. 1/7/83

weapons hold / tir prescrit

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may only be fired in self-defence or in response to a formal order. See also weapons free; weapons tight. 1/7/83

weapons recommendation sheet / tableau d'emploi des armes

A sheet or chart which defines the intention of the attack, and recommends the nature of weapons, and resulting damage expected, tonnage, fusing, spacing, desired mean points of impact, and intervals of reattack. 1/11/68

weapons tight / tir restreint

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired only at targets recognized as hostile. See also weapons hold. 1/7/83

weight and balance sheet / feuillet de chargement et de centrage

A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the

centre of gravity of an aircraft at take-off and landing. 1/11/68

wheelbase / empatement

The distance between the centres of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheelbases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle. 1/12/79

white forces / forces blanches

In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires. *See also force(s)*. 9/1/96

whiteout / voile blanc

Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky. 1/9/69

wild weasel / wild weasel

An aircraft specially modified to identify, locate, and physically suppress or destroy ground based enemy air defence systems that employ sensors radiating electromagnetic energy. 1/8/82

wind velocity / vecteur vent

The horizontal direction and speed of air motion. 1/9/74

wingman / ailier

A pilot flying subordinate to and in support of his designated leader; also, the aircraft flown in this role. 1/3/81

withdrawal operation / désengagement

A planned operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force. 1/7/83

working anchorage / mouillage de travail

An anchorage where ships lie to load or discharge cargoes overside using coasters or lighters. *See also emergency anchorage*. 9/1/96

wounded in action / blessé au combat

A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent. *See also battle casualty; non-battle casualty*. 1/11/68

X

X-scale / échelle en X

On an oblique photograph, the scale
along a line parallel to the true
horizon. 1/9/69

Y

Y-scale / échelle en Y

On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line inherent or plotted, which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical.

1/7/70

yaw / lacet

1. The rotation of an aircraft, ship or missile about its vertical axis so as to cause the longitudinal axis of the aircraft, ship or missile to deviate from the flight line or heading in its horizontal plane.
2. The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.
3. Angle between the longitudinal axis of a projectile at any moment and the tangent to the trajectory in the corresponding point of flight of the projectile. 1/12/74

Z

Z-marker beacon / radioborne Z

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical cone shaped pattern. *See also beacon; cone of silence; fan marker beacon; radio beacon.* 1/4/82

Z-scale / échelle en Z

On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination. 1/9/69

zero-length launching / départ ponctuel

A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher. 1/11/68

zone of action / zone d'action

A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility of which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. *See also sector.* 1/11/68

zulu time / heure zulu

Greenwich Mean Time. 1/9/69

A

à la demande / on call

Terme employé pour indiquer qu'une concentration, une action aérienne ou un barrage, fixé à l'avance, peut être réclamé. *Voir aussi demande de tir; mission sur demande urgente.* 1/9/71

à mon commandement / at my command

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé lorsque l'on désire ordonner le moment exact d'ouverture du feu. 1/11/75

à obus / shell (specify)

Commandement ou demande prescrivant le type d'obus à utiliser. 1/3/77

abaque de conversion / abac scale

Nomogramme destiné au calcul de l'angle de conversion à utiliser pour le report des relèvements orthodromiques sur une carte en projection de Mercator. 1/7/73

abri / cover

Protection naturelle ou artificielle. 1/3/81

accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s) / nuclear weapon(s) accident

Tout événement imprévu impliquant la perte, la destruction ou des dommages graves subis par des armes nucléaires ou leurs éléments, entraînant un risque réel ou potentiel pour les vies ou les biens. 1/3/73

accord de normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization agreement - STANAG

Enregistrement d'un accord survenu entre plusieurs ou entre toutes les nations membres, aux termes duquel celles-ci décident d'adopter des matériels militaires semblables (ou similaires), des munitions, ravitaillements, approvisionnements, des procédures opérationnelles, logistiques ou administratives identiques ou similaires. L'acceptation par une nation d'une publication interalliée OTAN diffusée par le Bureau Militaire de Standardisation peut être considérée comme un accord de normalisation. *Aussi appelé "STANAG". Voir aussi normalisation.* 1/11/68

accoutumance à l'altitude / altitude acclimatization

Lente adaptation physiologique à une pression atmosphérique sensiblement réduite, adaptation résultant d'une exposition prolongée. 1/2/73

acquérir / track (to)

Verrouiller un équipement de détection électromagnétique sur un écho afin de l'utiliser pour un guidage. *Voir aussi verrouillage radar.* 1/3/92

acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition

Opération consistant à détecter, localiser et identifier un objectif avec une précision suffisante pour permettre son traitement par une arme donnée. *Voir aussi analyse d'objectifs.* 1/9/71

action d'ensemble / general support

Appui donné à la force bénéficiaire considérée comme un tout et non pas à une des composantes de cette force. *Aussi appelé "appui général".* 1/8/76

action de choc / strike

Attaque destinée à infliger des dégâts à un objectif, à s'en emparer ou à le détruire. 1/5/63

action de fixation / holding attack

Opération destinée à maintenir l'ennemi sur place, à le tromper sur le lieu réel de l'attaque principale, à gêner ses renforcements face à notre effort principal et à provoquer l'engagement prématuré de ses réserves à un endroit non décisif. 1/3/73

action de lutte anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine action

Opération effectuée par un ou plusieurs bâtiments, sous-marins ou aéronefs de lutte anti-sous-marine, ou par une combinaison de ces moyens, contre un sous-marin ennemi particulier. *Voir aussi guerre anti-sous-marine.* 16/7/96

actif(ve) / active

En surveillance du champ de bataille, adjectif s'appliquant à des méthodes ou à des équipements émettant une énergie susceptible d'être détectée. 1/11/75

activer / activate

En administration militaire, mettre en activité, par un ordre officiel, un organisme militaire constitué préalablement afin de lui permettre d'exercer les fonctions pour lesquelles il a été créé. 13/12/99

activité induite par les neutrons / neutron induced activity

Radioactivité induite dans le sol ou dans un objet du fait d'une irradiation directe par neutrons. 1/3/73

activités psychologiques de consolidation / psychological consolidation activities

Activités psychologiques planifiées, du temps de crise ou de guerre, s'adressant à la population civile située dans des zones sous contrôle ami, afin d'obtenir un comportement souhaité qui soutienne les objectifs militaires et la liberté de manoeuvre des commandants bénéficiant de ce soutien. 16/7/99

activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix / peace support psychological activities

Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de soutien de la paix, conçues pour créer un environnement favorable et une volonté de coopération parmi les parties en conflit et les populations civiles de la zone d'opérations, afin de protéger la force de soutien de la paix et de contribuer à atteindre la réalisation des objectifs de la mission. 15/7/2000

activités psychologiques du champ de bataille / battlefield psychological activities

Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de combat, visant à exercer une pression psychologique sur les forces ennemies et les populations civiles sous contrôle ennemi dans la zone des opérations, pour aider à la réalisation des objectifs opératifs et tactiques. 16/7/99

activités psychologiques stratégiques / strategic psychological activities

Activités psychologiques planifiées, du temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre, qui visent à obtenir le soutien et la coopération de pays amis ou neutres, ainsi qu'à affaiblir la volonté et réduire l'aptitude de pays hostiles ou potentiellement hostiles à mener une guerre. 16/7/99

adaptateur de radioralliment / homing adaptor

Dispositif adaptable à un récepteur radio-électrique de bord et qui produit des signaux visuels ou auditifs permettant de déterminer le gisement d'une station émettrice. 1/3/73

administration / administration

Gestion interne des unités. 1/11/91

administration et logistique / administration

Direction et exécution de toutes les affaires militaires autres que celles ressortissant à la tactique et à la stratégie, en particulier dans les domaines de la logistique et de l'administration des personnels. 1/11/91

aérodrome / aerodrome

Zone (y compris toutes les constructions, installations et équipements) aménagée pour permettre l'atterrissage, la vie courante et le décollage d'aéronefs. Aussi "appelé terrain d'aviation". Voir aussi *aérodrome avancé; aérodrome de dégagement; bande d'atterrissage; site d'atterrissage; terrain de déroutement ou de diversion; terrain de redéploiement; terrain principal; zone de poser.* 1/2/73

aérodrome avancé / advanced aerodrome

Aérodrome possédant généralement un équipement minimal, situé soit à l'intérieur, soit à proximité de la zone de l'objectif. Voir aussi *aérodrome.* 20/11/96

aérodrome de dégagement / alternate aerodrome

Aérodrome spécifié dans le plan de vol vers lequel le vol peut être poursuivi lorsqu'il devient inopportun d'atterrir à l'aérodrome d'atterrissage prévu. L'aérodrome de départ peut être pris comme aérodrome de dégagement. Voir aussi *aérodrome; terrain principal.* (Lexique de l'OACI (Doc 9294/5 Vol II, 1985). 1/7/93

aérodrome de déroutement / diversion aerodrome

Aérodrome disposant au moins des installations essentielles minimales pouvant être utilisé comme aérodrome de secours ou lorsque les aérodromes principaux ou de déploiement sont hors d'usage ou, si nécessaire, pour faciliter les opérations tactiques. Voir aussi *aérodrome; terrain de redéploiement.* 1/11/94

aérodrome de redéploiement / redeployment aerodrome

Aérodrome occupé partiellement en temps de paix, utilisable dès l'ouverture des hostilités par des unités déployées à partir de leurs bases du temps de paix. Cet aérodrome doit posséder, dans l'ensemble, des moyens opérationnels de même niveau que ceux de l'aérodrome principal. Voir aussi *aérodrome; aérodrome de déroutement; aérodrome principal.* 1/11/94

aérodrome principal / main aerodrome

Aérodrome conçu pour une occupation permanente en temps de paix, convenant aussi en temps de guerre et disposant de moyens opérationnels suffisants au plein emploi de son potentiel de combat. Voir aussi *aérodrome; aérodrome de*

dégagement; aérodrome de redéploiement. 1/11/94

aérogare / air terminal

Ensemble des installations d'un aérodrome permettant le chargement et le déchargement d'un aéronef ainsi que les opérations liées au trafic (passagers, bagages, fret et courrier). 1/7/87

aéroglesseur / air cushion vehicle

Véhicule pouvant être mis en oeuvre de telle façon que sa masse, y compris la charge utile, soit supportée totalement ou en grande partie par un coussin d'air continuellement régénéré à une pression supérieure à la pression ambiante. Voir aussi *appareil à effet de sol.* 9/1/96

aéromobilité / airmobility

Possibilité de forces aéromobiles de se déplacer par aéronefs et de garder quand même la possibilité d'engager un combat terrestre. 1/12/77

aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical / short take-off and vertical landing aircraft

Avion capable de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1500 pieds) du début de la course au décollage et d'atterrir verticalement. Habituellement appelé ADCAV. Voir aussi *décollage et atterrissage courts; décollage et atterrissage verticaux; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts.* 1/11/91

aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts / vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft

Aéronef capable d'exécuter un décollage et un atterrissage verticaux, un décollage et un atterrissage courts ou toute autre combinaison de ces manoeuvres. Habituellement appelé ADAC/ADAV. Voir aussi *décollage et atterrissage courts; décollage et atterrissage verticaux; aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical.* 1/11/91

aéronef de transport / transport aircraft

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport de personnel ou de matériel. Les aéronefs de transport peuvent se classer, en fonction de leur rayon d'action, comme suit:
- à court rayon d'action: jusqu'à 1.200 milles nautiques (2.222 km);
- moyen rayon d'action: entre 1.200 et 3.500 milles nautiques (2.222 à 6.482 km);
- à long rayon d'action: au-dessus de 3.500 milles nautiques (6.482 km). Voir

aussi aéronef de transport tactique; avion de transport stratégique. 1/2/74

aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action / short-range transport aircraft

Voir aéronef de transport. 1/2/74

aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action / long-range transport aircraft

Voir aéronef de transport. 1/2/74

aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen / medium-range transport aircraft

Voir aéronef de transport. 1/2/74

aéronef de transport d'assaut / assault aircraft

Aéronef propulsé transportant soit des troupes, soit du matériel, ou les deux, vers la zone de l'objectif. 1/3/92

aéronef de transport tactique / tactical transport aircraft

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport, de personnel et/ou de matériel, à courte ou moyenne distance. Voir aussi *aéronef de transport.* 1/9/69

aéronef directeur d'avions de combat / fighter direction aircraft

Aéronef doté de l'équipement et du personnel nécessaires à la direction d'avions de combat. 1/7/93

aéronef disponible pour le combat / combat available aircraft

Aéronef capable d'assurer la mission pour laquelle il est généralement désigné. Son système d'armes principal est en état de fonctionner, mais l'aéronef peut avoir besoin d'un complément de carburant, d'armement ou d'un équipage prêt au combat. Voir aussi *aéronef prêt au combat.* 1/12/93

aéronef marqueur / pathfinder aircraft

Aéronef disposant d'un équipage spécialisé dont la mission est de précéder les forces principales pour identifier les objectifs ou les zones de mise à terre, en utilisant des équipages d'orienteurs-marqueurs embarqués à cet effet, ou en mettant en place des balises électroniques ou visuelles. Communément appelé "éclaireur". Voir aussi *équipe d'orienteurs- marqueurs (ou de balisage).* 1/8/80

aéronef prêt au combat / combat ready aircraft

Aéronef disponible, dont les pleins sont faits, dont l'armement est au complet et

dont l'équipage est prêt au combat et disponible. *Voir aussi aéronef disponible pour le combat.* 1/12/93

aéropause / aeropause

Région dans laquelle cessent d'exister les effets fonctionnels de l'atmosphère sur l'homme et sur les aéronefs. 1/2/73

aéroporté/airborne

Qualificatif employé pour décrire:

1. des troupes spécialement entraînées pour effectuer, après un mouvement par voie aérienne, des opérations, soit par parachutage, soit par poser. *Voir aussi force aéroportée; opération aéroportée; opération; parachutage;*
2. un matériel spécialement conçu pour des troupes aéroportées;
3. un équipement d'aéronef utilisé pour accomplir une mission particulière. *Voir aussi de bord; en vol.* 20/11/96

aérotransport de matériel / air freighting

Déplacement aérien non tactique de matériel. 1/2/73

aérotransport de personnel / air trooping

Mouvement de personnel effectué par voie aérienne et sans caractère tactique. *Voir aussi mouvement par voie aérienne.* 1/2/73

aérotransportable / air portable

Voir transportable par air. 1/2/73

affaiblissement de l'image / image degradation

Diminution des possibilités maximum d'un système de reproduction provoquée par une erreur de réglage, de développement ou une manipulation incorrecte du film. Ce terme ne couvre pas les diminutions de qualité provoquées par des facteurs indépendants du système, c'est-à-dire: atmosphère, neige, végétaux, etc. 1/11/75

affectation d'armes / weapons assignment

En défense aérienne, processus par lequel les armes sont affectées à des contrôleurs particuliers pour l'accomplissement de la mission qui leur est assignée. 1/2/74

affectation des objectifs / target allocation

En défense aérienne, répartition (après définition des armes) des objectifs entre unités de missiles ou aéronefs d'interception. 1/9/74

affecter / assign

1. Intégrer, à titre relativement permanent, des unités ou du personnel à un organisme; celui-ci peut les administrer et leur donner des ordres relatifs à leur tâche ou à la plus grande partie de leurs tâches.

2. Confier à des individus des fonctions particulières constituant leur tâche principale ou une tâche relativement permanente. *Voir aussi détachement pour mise aux ordres.* 1/7/80

affût / carriage - gun carriage

Voir affût de canon. 20/11/96

affût de canon / carriage - gun carriage

Support fixe ou mobile d'un canon. Comprend parfois les mécanismes de pointage en hauteur et en direction. *Aussi appelé "affût".* 1/3/73

âge de la lune / age of moon

Temps écoulé (généralement exprimé en nombre de jours) depuis la nouvelle lune. 1/2/73

agencement / marshalling

1. Processus par lequel les unités participant à une opération amphibie ou aéroportée se regroupent, se rassemblent lorsque c'est possible, ou se dirigent vers des camps provisoires au voisinage des points d'embarquement et des aérodromes, achèvent leurs préparatifs de combat et se préparent à l'embarquement. *Voir aussi étape.*
2. Processus de rassemblement, de stockage et d'organisation des approvisionnements et/ou de l'équipement et en particulier des véhicules de transport, pour effectuer un mouvement en avant. *Voir aussi zone d'étapement.* 1/3/73

agent / agent

En matière de renseignement, celui qui est recruté, instruit, contrôlé et employé pour obtenir des renseignements bruts. *Voir aussi organisme de renseignement; source.* 1/9/81

agent anticultures / anticrop agent

Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des maladies ou des dégâts sur certains aliments ou sur certaines cultures industrielles. 1/2/73

agent antiémeutes / riot control agent

Substance ayant des effets irritants ou incapacitants temporaires qui disparaissent quelques minutes après la fin de l'exposition. Il n'existe pas de risque important de lésion permanente et un traitement médical est rarement nécessaire. *Voir aussi agent incapacitant.* 1/12/93

agent antimatériel / antimateriel agent

Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des détériorations ou des dégâts sur des matériels déterminés. 1/2/73

agent biologique / biological agent

Micro-organisme qui provoque une maladie chez l'homme, chez les plantes et les animaux, ou qui s'attaque aux matières non-vivantes. *Voir aussi opération biologique; arme biologique; agent chimique; environnement biologique.* 1/3/73

agent chimique / chemical agent

Substance chimique destinée à un emploi militaire. Elle est prévue pour tuer, blesser sérieusement ou empêcher par ses effets physiologiques le personnel de remplir sa mission. Ce terme exclut les agents antiémeutes, les herbicides, les substances fumigènes et inflammables. *Voir aussi environnement chimique, dose chimique, défense contre agents chimiques, munition chimique; agent antiémeutes.* 1/12/93

agent défoliant / defoliating agent

Produit chimique qui fait tomber prématurément les feuilles des arbres, des buissons et des autres plantes. 1/3/73

agent incapacitant / incapacitating agent

Agent chimique qui provoque une incapacité temporaire physique ou psychique et qui persiste plusieurs heures ou plusieurs jours après exposition (contrairement aux agents utilisés pour le maintien de l'ordre). Bien qu'un traitement médical ne soit pas habituellement requis, il peut assurer un rétablissement plus rapide. *Voir aussi agent chimique, produit actif utilisé pour le maintien de l'ordre.* 1/3/82

agent neurotoxique / nerve agent

Agent chimique potentiellement mortel agissant sur la transmission de l'influx nerveux. 1/11/85

agent vésicant / blister agent - vesicant agent

Agent chimique qui attaque les yeux et les poumons et qui inflige à la peau des brûlures ou des cloques. 1/8/76

aide à l'atterrissage / landing aid

Tout feu éclairant, radiophare, dispositif radar, moyen de transmission, ou tout autre système analogue servant à aider

l'aéronef dans son approche et son atterrissage. 1/4/73

aide à la navigation à courte distance / short distance navigational aid

Équipement ou ensemble fournissant une aide à la navigation jusqu'à une distance n'excédant pas 320 kilomètres (200 milles terrestres). 1/11/68

aide logistique / logistic assistance

Terme général utilisé pour indiquer les types d'aide fournie entre commandements militaires et à l'intérieur d'un commandement militaire, à la fois en temps de paix et en temps de guerre. *Voir aussi soutien logistique intégré; aide mutuelle; réallocation de ressources.* 1/3/73

aide mutuelle / mutual aid

Dispositions prises à l'échelon gouvernemental entre une nation et une ou plusieurs autres nations pour se prêter mutuellement assistance. *Voir aussi aide logistique; réallocation de ressources.* 1/3/73

aides radio d'approche / radio approach aids

Équipement utilisant la radio pour déterminer la position d'un aéronef avec une précision considérable, depuis le moment où cet aéronef est à proximité d'un aérodrome ou d'un porte-aéronefs jusqu'à celui où il atteint une position d'où l'atterrissage peut être effectué. 1/11/68

ailier / wingman

Pilote en appui de son chef de formation. Par extension, avion de l'ailier. 1/3/81

aire à signaux / signal area

Aire de l'aérodrome où l'on place les signaux au sol. *Voir aussi signal de trafic.* 1/7/72

aire d'amerrissage / alighting area

Surface délimitée, réservée au recueil d'appareils tributaires d'un plan d'eau pour leur retour à terre. 1/2/73

aire d'approche initiale / initial approach area

Aire de largeur définie, comprise entre le dernier repère de radio navigation ou la dernière position déterminée à l'estime, d'une part, et, d'autre part, l'installation à utiliser pour effectuer une approche aux instruments ou un point associé à cette installation et servant à indiquer la fin de l'approche initiale. 1/3/73

aire d'attente / aircraft marshalling area

Voir aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs. 1/2/73

aire d'explosion / firing area

Aire d'explosion d'un ensemble dragueur-drague; c'est la surface horizontale, pour une immersion correspondant à une mine donnée, à l'intérieur de laquelle la mine explosera. L'aire d'explosion a exactement les mêmes dimensions que l'aire d'interception, mais se trouve décalée sur l'arrière de celle-ci, à moins que la mine n'explode aussitôt influencée. 1/12/76

aire de dispersion / aircraft dispersal area

Surface comprise dans une installation militaire et servant essentiellement à disperser les aéronefs au sol afin de les rendre moins vulnérables aux raids aériens ennemis. 1/2/73

aire de lancement / launch pad

Plate-forme de béton ou autre matériau dur sur laquelle est installée une rampe de lancement pour fusée. 1/4/73

aire de manoeuvre / manoeuvring area

Partie d'un aérodrome à utiliser pour les décollages et atterrissages des aéronefs et pour les manoeuvres au sol qui se rattachent au décollage ou à l'atterrissage, à l'exclusion des aires de trafic. *Voir aussi aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs.* 1/9/81

aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères / helipad

Zone aménagée pour l'atterrissage et le décollage des hélicoptères (Comprend les points d'atterrissage et de vol stationnaire). 1/3/73

aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs / aircraft marshalling area

Zone dans laquelle les aéronefs peuvent se rassembler avant le décollage ou après l'atterrissage. *Aussi appelé "aire d'attente". Voir aussi aire de manoeuvre.* 1/2/73

aire de montage / assembly area

Dans une installation logistique, l'aire globale utilisée pour le rassemblement et le montage des éléments constitutifs, en unités, en lots ou en ensembles. *Voir aussi zone de rassemblement.* 1/2/73

aire de stationnement / hard stand

Surface en dur ou compactée sur laquelle des véhicules sont parqués. 1/3/73

aire de stockage / hard stand

Emplacement à ciel ouvert comportant une surface aménagée, utilisée pour le stockage de matériel. 1/3/73

aire de trafic / apron

Aire définie sur un aérodrome, destinée au stationnement, au chargement, au déchargement et à l'entretien courant des aéronefs. *Voir aussi aire.* 1/11/92

ajustage observé de tir / adjustment of fire

Voir réglage observé de tir. 1/2/73

alerte / alert

1. Etat de préparation caractérisé par les mesures prises pour une action offensive ou défensive.
2. Signal avertissant d'un danger réel ou menaçant, tel qu'une attaque aérienne.
3. Période de temps pendant laquelle une unité est en état d'alerte. *Voir aussi alerter; alerte en vol.* 1/2/73

alerte au sol / ground alert

Etat d'un aéronef au sol (sur le pont) dont les pleins sont faits et l'armement prêt et dont l'équipage est en alerte de façon à ce qu'il puisse décoller dans les délais, généralement courts (de l'ordre de 15 minutes) après réception de l'ordre d'exécution d'une mission. 1/4/74

alerte en vol / airborne alert

Etat de disponibilité d'aéronefs en vol équipés pour le combat et prêts à entrer immédiatement en action. *Voir aussi couverture de chasse.* 1/2/73

alerte lointaine / early warning - air defence early warning

Premier avis du lancement ou de l'approche d'armes ou de vecteurs d'armes non identifiés. *Aussi appelé "alerte lointaine de défense aérienne"; "pré-alerte".* 1/3/81

alerte lointaine de défense aérienne / air defence early warning - early warning

Voir alerte lointaine. 1/9/81

alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés / airborne early warning and control

Surveillance aérienne et contrôle fournis par aéronefs d'alerte lointaine en vol, équipés d'un radar de veille et d'altimétrie ainsi que d'appareils de transmissions en vue d'assurer le contrôle des moyens de défense aérienne. *Voir aussi avion piquet radar.* 1/2/73

alerte stratégique / strategic warning

Avertissement de l'imminence du déclenchement des hostilités. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment avant le début des hostilités. *Voir aussi alerte tactique.* 1/10/92

alerte tactique / tactical warning

Avertissement de l'imminence d'une attaque ennemie localisée. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment depuis la détection d'indices d'une attaque probable jusqu'à l'instant précédant immédiatement la frappe ou l'engagement de l'objectif. *Voir aussi alerte stratégique.* 1/2/74

alerter / alert

Prévenir; préparer à l'action. *Voir aussi alerte.* 1/2/73

alignement / alignment

1. Ensemble des positions d'où un observateur voit deux ou plusieurs objets remarquables, tels que feux électriques, balises, etc..., dans un même plan vertical.

2. Représentation d'une route, d'une voie ferrée, etc..., sur une carte par référence aux détails topographiques environnants. 1/2/73

alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs / build-up

Réalisation des niveaux prescrits en effectifs, véhicules, matériels, approvisionnements et ravitaillement. Peut aussi s'appliquer aux procédures destinées à réaliser ces niveaux. 1/3/73

alimentation en oxygène sous pression / pressure breathing

Technique qui consiste à fournir l'oxygène directement au sujet à une pression supérieure à la pression barométrique ambiante. 1/7/70

allègement / lightening

Transfert d'une partie de la cargaison de pétrole brut (qui s'effectue normalement au mouillage) entre un gros pétrolier et un pétrolier plus petit. Ce transfert est destiné à réduire le tirant d'eau du gros pétrolier pour lui permettre d'entrer dans un port. 1/3/79

allocation / allocation

En planification nucléaire, nombre et types déterminés d'armes nucléaires attribuées, pendant une période de temps fixée, à un commandant. Ces données ne lui sont fournies que comme facteur de planification 16/7/99

allumeur / igniter

Dispositif conçu pour produire une flamme ou une étincelle afin d'amorcer une chaîne de mise de feu. 18/12/97

allure vibratoire / critical speed

Vitesse ou plage de vitesses qu'un navire ne peut soutenir en raison de phénomènes vibratoires ou autres de nature analogue. *Voir aussi vitesse; vitesse type.* 1/6/78

altimètre / altimeter

Instrument qui mesure la distance verticale le séparant d'un niveau de référence. 1/11/92

altimètre radar / radar altimeter

Type d'altimètre absolu qui indique la distance verticale le séparant de la surface sous-jacente en utilisant le principe du radar. *Voir aussi altimètre absolu.* 1/12/93

altitude / altitude

Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et le niveau moyen de la mer. (OACI) *Voir aussi altitude barométrique; altitude corrigée; altitude critique; altitude de croisière; altitude de largage; altitude de transition; altitude minimale de sécurité; altitude pression; élévation; haute altitude; hauteur; hauteur absolue; niveau de croisière; niveau de référence; niveau de transition; référence d'altitude.* 1/2/73

altitude barométrique / barometric altitude

Altitude, déterminée selon les lois de l'atmosphère standard à partir d'une mesure de pression donnée par un altimètre barométrique. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/11/94

altitude corrigée / calibrated altitude

Altitude obtenue à partir de l'altitude indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient compte des erreurs d'instruments et de position. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/3/73

altitude critique / critical altitude

Altitude au-dessus de laquelle le rendement aérodynamique ou le rendement de propulsion tombe au-dessous d'une valeur minimale reconnue comme nécessaire aux opérations. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/3/73

altitude de croisière / cruising altitude

Niveau mesuré par référence au niveau moyen des mers, etc., maintenu pendant un vol ou une portion de ce vol. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/3/73

altitude de décision / decision altitude

Altitude, par rapport à l'altitude du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été

établi. *Voir aussi hauteur de décision.* 1/8/76

altitude de largage / drop altitude

Altitude au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer à laquelle le largage est effectué. *Voir aussi altitude; hauteur de largage.* 1/3/73

altitude de sécurité / minimum safe altitude - safety height

Voir altitude minimale de sécurité. 1/3/73

altitude de transit / traverse level

Hauteur de déplacement au-dessus des systèmes de défense aérienne à basse altitude à laquelle un avion peut traverser la zone. Elle est exprimée à la fois en hauteur et en altitude. 1/3/81

altitude de transition / transition altitude

Altitude à laquelle ou en dessous de laquelle la position verticale d'un aéronef est définie par référence à son altitude. *Voir aussi altitude; niveau de transition.* 1/3/82

altitude minimale de descente / minimum descent altitude

Altitude spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée sans la référence visuelle nécessaire. *Voir aussi altitude; approche indirecte.* 15/7/2000

altitude minimale de sécurité / minimum safe altitude - safety height

Altitude au-dessous de laquelle il est dangereux de voler en raison du relief ou de la présence d'autres obstacles. *Aussi appelé "altitude de sécurité". Voir aussi altitude.* 1/3/73

altitude relative / relative altitude - vertical separation

Voir espacement vertical. 1/8/73

altitude-pression / pressure-altitude

Pression atmosphérique exprimée sous forme de l'altitude correspondante en atmosphère type. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/3/85

alvéole d'amorçage / fuze cavity

Logement ménagé dans une charge pour recevoir le dispositif d'amorçage. 1/12/79

amarrage d'un aéronef / aircraft tie-down

Voir saisie d'aéronef. 1/2/73

aménagement d'une base / base development

Amélioration ou développement des ressources et facilités d'une région ou d'un lieu donné en vue du soutien d'opérations militaires. 1/3/73

amis à proximité / danger close

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, information qui dans une demande de feu indique que les forces amies sont à moins de 600 mètres de l'objectif. 1/3/73

amorçage / initiation

1. Action d'un dispositif, employé comme premier élément d'une chaîne de mise de feu qui, ayant reçu l'impulsion voulue, provoque la détonation ou la combustion d'un élément explosif.
2. (nucléaire) Action provoquant la réaction en chaîne dans une masse fissile ayant atteint l'état critique (en général par émission d'une "bouffée" de neutrons). 1/9/81

amorces d'un quadrillage / grid ticks

Petits traits portés sur la limite d'une coupure de carte indiquant la graduation d'un quadrillage supplémentaire. Les amorces sont parfois portées sur les lignes intérieures du quadrillage de certaines cartes afin de faciliter le repérage. 1/3/73

amorces de réseau géographique / graticule ticks

En cartographie, amorces de traits indiquant l'intersection de certains méridiens et parallèles. 1/3/73

amortisseur d'instabilité / stability augmentation feature

Organe faisant partie d'un système de contrôle de vol. Il intervient pour augmenter la stabilité d'un aéronef. 1/1/73

ampleur d'un d'exercice / scale of an exercise

Dimension d'un exercice, définie en fonction des moyens demandés ou accordés. L'ampleur, considérée par rapport à l'OTAN dans son ensemble, est appelée grande, moyenne ou faible. *Voir aussi importance d'un exercice militaire.* 1/11/85

amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages / cascade image intensifier

Amplificateur optoélectronique capable d'accroître l'intensité lumineuse d'une

image au moyen de deux ou plusieurs étages. 1/11/75

analyse / analysis

En matière de renseignements, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le renseignement brut est étudié en détail pour en extraire les faits significatifs en vue de leur interprétation. *Voir aussi cycle du renseignement.* 1/9/91

analyse cryptographique / cryptanalysis

Etude de textes chiffrés. Ensemble des méthodes et procédés utilisés pour convertir un texte chiffré en texte clair sans connaissance préalable de la clef ayant servi au chiffrement. 1/3/73

analyse d'objectifs / target analysis

Etude des objectifs possibles qui a pour objet de déterminer leur importance militaire, la priorité à leur donner en cas d'attaque et les armes nécessaires pour obtenir le degré souhaité de dommages et de pertes. *Voir aussi acquisition d'objectif.* 1/5/65

analyse du terrain / terrain analysis

Collecte, analyse, évaluation et interprétation d'informations géographiques sur les accidents naturels et artificiels du terrain, en tenant compte d'autres facteurs connexes, afin de prévoir l'influence du terrain sur les opérations militaires. 1/11/90

analyse technique / technical analysis

En interprétation d'imagerie, description précise des détails apparaissant sur une représentation. 1/3/82

analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire / infrared linescan system

Système passif aéroporté d'enregistrement infrarouge qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur; ce système enregistre ligne après ligne au fur et à mesure du déplacement. *Voir aussi analyseur laser à balayage linéaire.* 1/12/79

analyseur laser à balayage linéaire / laser linescan system

Système actif aéroporté d'enregistrement, utilisant un laser comme source principale d'illumination qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur par lignes successives au fur et à mesure du déplacement. *Voir aussi analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire.* 1/3/81

angle au niveau / quadrant elevation

Angle formé par le plan horizontal et l'axe de la bouche à feu pointée sur l'objectif. 1/8/76

angle d'azimut / azimuth angle

Angle que fait dans un plan horizontal une direction déterminée avec une direction de référence et mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre à partir de cette dernière. 1/2/73

angle d'inclinaison / 1. bank angle; 2. tilt angle

1. Angle compris entre l'axe de lacet de l'aéronef et le plan vertical contenant son axe longitudinal.
2. En photographie aérienne, angle que fait l'axe optique d'un appareil de prise de vues avec la verticale à l'instant de la prise du cliché. *Voir aussi angle de dépression; inclinaison latérale.* 1/1/80

angle d'observation / angle T

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, angle formé par la ligne de tir et la ligne d'observation. *Aussi appelé "angle O".* 1/2/73

angle de bombardement / bombing angle

Angle compris entre la verticale passant par le viseur et la droite joignant l'aéronef à la trace au sol de la ligne visée. 1/3/73

angle de champ / field of view

1. En photographie, angle compris entre deux rayons qui vont du centre de l'objectif au milieu des côtés opposés du format de l'image. Ne pas confondre avec "angle de vue". *Voir aussi angle de vue.*
2. Angle solide délimitant l'espace que voit le tireur à travers son viseur. *Voir aussi angle de vision.* 1/12/74

angle de conversion / conversion angle

Angle compris entre les relèvements orthodromiques et loxodromiques d'un point à partir d'une même origine. 1/3/73

angle de dépression / angle of depression - depression angle

1. Angle, mesuré dans un plan vertical, entre une ligne horizontale et une ligne descendante.
2. En photographie aérienne, angle que fait avec le plan horizontal l'axe optique d'un appareil de prises de vues. *Voir aussi angle d'inclinaison.* 1/3/79

angle de dérive / 1. crab angle; 2. drift angle

1. En photographie, angle que l'axe longitudinal d'un cliché (supposé

parallèle à l'axe du véhicule) fait avec la route vraie de ce dernier.

2. Angle mesuré en degrés à partir de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire et compris entre cet axe et la direction de la route vraie suivie. 1/12/74

angle de sécurité / angle of safety - safety angle

Valeur minimale admissible pour l'angle de tir d'un canon correspondant à la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus des troupes amies. L'angle de sécurité est égal à l'angle d'écrêtement corrigé pour assurer la sécurité des troupes. Voir aussi hausse de sécurité. 1/2/73

angle de visée / sighting angle

En technique de bombardement aérien, angle compris entre la ligne de visée et la verticale. 1/11/75

angle de vision / field of vision

Angle solide délimitant l'espace que voit le tireur à partir de sa position d'observation. Voir aussi angle de champ. 1/5/73

angle de vue / angle of view

1. Angle compris entre deux rayons qui vont du centre de l'objectif aux deux coins opposés de l'image. Ne pas confondre avec "angle de champ".
2. En photogrammétrie: angle égal à deux fois celui dont la tangente est égale à la moitié du quotient de la diagonale du format de la photographie par la distance focale. Voir aussi angle de champ. 1/2/73

angle O / angle T

Voir angle d'observation. 1/2/73

angle parallactique / parallactic angle

Angle formé par les axes optiques de deux instruments, par exemple une lunette et son viseur, visant le même objet. 1/7/70

annotation / annotation

Inscription ajoutée sur un document dans un but d'information complémentaire. 1/2/73

annulé / cancel

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, contre-ordre qui, accouplé à un ordre antérieur n'appliquant pas une quantité ou un type de munition, annule cet ordre. 1/12/74

antenne interrupteur / switch horn

En guerre des mines sur mer, dans une mine, contact électrique commandé par une antenne. Voir aussi corne. 1/8/76

aperçu / acknowledgement

Communication d'autorité indiquant que le message auquel elle se réfère a été reçu et compris par le destinataire. 1/1/74

appareil à effet de sol / ground effect machine

Appareil qui évolue dans les limites de la zone de l'effet de sol ou sur un coussin d'air. Aussi appelé "véhicule à coussin d'air". Voir aussi véhicule. 1/11/94

appareil de poursuite laser / laser tracker

Dispositif qui se verrouille sur l'énergie réfléchie par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et définit la direction de cet objectif par rapport à lui-même. 1/7/80

appareil photographique à défilement continu / continuous strip camera

Appareil photographique dans lequel le film défile de manière continue derrière une fente située dans le plan focal, ce qui permet d'obtenir une photographie ininterrompue en raison du déplacement continu de l'aéronef. 1/3/73

appareil photographique panoramique / panoramic camera

1. En photographie aérienne, appareil qui, au moyen de systèmes optiques ou de miroirs mobiles, balaie une vaste zone de terrain ordinairement d'une ligne d'horizon à l'autre. L'appareil peut être monté verticalement ou obliquement à bord de l'aéronef de façon à balayer dans le sens latéral longitudinal.
2. En photographie terrestre, appareil pouvant photographier une vaste zone terrestre en tournant horizontalement autour de l'axe vertical passant par le centre de son système optique. 1/9/71

appareils photographiques jumelés / split cameras

Ensemble formé par deux appareils photographiques disposés à un angle de recouvrement déterminé l'un par rapport à l'autre. 1/8/70

appréciation "renseignement" / intelligence estimate

Appréciation, écrite ou verbale, des renseignements disponibles relatifs à une situation ou à des conditions spécifiques, en vue de déterminer les possibilités de l'ennemi actuel ou potentiel et le degré de probabilité de leur réalisation. 1/7/83

appréciation de la situation / appreciation of the situation - estimate of the situation

Procédé de raisonnement logique qui permet au chef de prendre en considération tous les facteurs influant sur la situation militaire et d'arriver à

une décision concernant la conduite à adopter en vue de l'accomplissement de sa mission. 1/2/73

approche d'atterrissage / landing approach

Phase de vol au cours de laquelle la position de l'aéronef change continuellement afin de l'amener à atterrir sur une zone déterminée. 1/4/73

approche finale / final approach

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle l'alignement et la descente en vue de l'atterrissage sont effectués.
a. Dans une approche de non-précision, elle débute au point d'approche finale et se termine au point d'approche interrompue.
b. Dans une approche de précision, l'approche finale est estimée débiter au point d'interception du plan de descente et elle se termine à l'altitude ou à la hauteur de décision. 1/11/83

approche indirecte / circling approach

Prolongement d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments, qui prévoit des manoeuvres à vue autour de l'aérodrome avant l'atterrissage. (OACI). 15/7/2000

approche initiale / initial approach

1. Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle l'aéronef a quitté un point d'approche initiale et manoeuvre en vue d'entamer l'approche intermédiaire ou finale. Elle finit au point intermédiaire ou, lorsqu'aucun segment intermédiaire n'existe, au point d'approche finale.
2. Partie de l'approche à vue d'un aéronef précédant immédiatement l'arrivée au-dessus de l'aérodrome de destination ou au-dessus du point de compte rendu à partir duquel commence l'approche finale vers l'aérodrome. 1/6/84

approche intermédiaire / intermediate approach

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle la configuration, la vitesse et la position de l'aéronef sont ajustées. Elle réunit le segment d'approche initiale et le segment d'approche finale. Elle commence au point intermédiaire et se termine au point d'approche finale. 1/6/84

approche interrompue / missed approach

Approche qui n'est pas terminée par un atterrissage. 1/8/79

approche non rectiligne / non-linear approach

Dans les procédures d'approche et d'atterrissage, approche finale pour laquelle la trajectoire normale n'est pas une ligne droite. 1/1/80

approvisionnement consommable / expendable supplies and materials

Article que son utilisation même rend irrécupérable (munitions par exemple), ou pouvant perdre son identité lorsqu'il est incorporé dans un ensemble (telles certaines pièces de rechange), ou dont le prix de revient est si bas qu'il est inutile de le suivre en comptabilité. 1/3/73

approvisionnement critique / critical supplies and matériel

Ravitaillement ou matériel indispensable aux opérations qui, pour différentes raisons, est rare, ou risque de le devenir. *Voir aussi article contrôlé.* 1/10/92

approvisionnement d'un jour de combat / combat day of supply

Quantité totale des approvisionnements requis pour soutenir un jour de combat. Elle est calculée en appliquant le facteur d'intensité à un jour d'approvisionnement standard. *Voir aussi jour de ravitaillement.* 1/3/73

approvisionnement essentiel / essential supply

Voir aussi cargaison essentielle. 1/3/73

approvisionnements navals / naval stores

Articles ou produits utilisés par un bâtiment de guerre, ou une base navale, tels que: équipements, matières consommables, habillement, produits pétroliers, matériels et approvisionnements sanitaires, munitions. 1/3/73

appui / support

Action d'un groupement ou d'un détachement qui aide, couvre, élargit ou soutient la manoeuvre d'un autre élément. *Voir aussi appui rapproché; appui réciproque.* 1/11/68

appui aérien / air support

Toute forme d'appui fourni par des forces aériennes à des forces terrestres ou maritimes. *Voir aussi appui aérien à temps; appui aérien immédiat; appui aérien indirect; appui aérien rapproché; appui aérien tactique; mission sur demande urgente.* 1/2/73

appui aérien à temps / preplanned air support

Appui aérien effectué conformément à un programme établi avant les

opérations. *Voir aussi appui aérien.* 1/9/69

appui aérien immédiat / immediate air support

Appui aérien destiné à répondre à des demandes déterminées survenant pendant le cours d'une bataille et qui, par leur nature, ne peuvent être prévues à l'avance. *Aussi appelé "appui aérien urgent". Voir aussi appui aérien.* 1/3/73

appui aérien indirect / indirect air support

Appui donné à des forces terrestres ou maritimes par l'intervention aérienne contre des objectifs autres que les forces ennemies engagées dans la bataille tactique. Il comprend l'acquisition et la conservation de la supériorité aérienne, l'interdiction et le harcèlement. *Voir aussi appui aérien.* 1/3/73

appui aérien rapproché / close air support

Action aérienne contre des objectifs ennemis qui sont à proximité immédiate des forces amies et qui exigent une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec le feu et le mouvement de ces forces. *Voir aussi appui aérien.* 1/3/73

appui aérien tactique / tactical air support

Opérations aériennes exécutées en coordination avec les forces de surface et qui soutiennent directement les opérations terrestres ou maritimes. *Voir aussi appui aérien.* 1/7/83

appui aérien urgent / immediate air support

Voir appui aérien immédiat. 1/3/73

appui direct / direct support

Appui fourni par une unité ou une formation qui n'est ni affectée à l'unité ou à la formation appuyée ni mise à ses ordres, mais qui doit donner priorité à l'appui demandé par cette unité ou formation. *Voir aussi en appui; sur demande prioritaire.* 1/11/94

appui général / general support

Voir action d'ensemble. 1/8/76

appui rapproché / close support

Action menée par les formations d'appui contre des objectifs situés suffisamment près des formations appuyées pour nécessiter une intégration ou une coordination jusqu'aux plus petits échelons, des interventions réciproques de l'ensemble de ces formations, par le

feu, le mouvement ou selon toutes autres modalités. *Voir aussi appui.* 1/3/73

appui réciproque / mutual support

Appui que des unités se donnent mutuellement contre l'ennemi en raison des tâches qui leur sont assignées, de leurs positions respectives et par rapport à l'ennemi, et de leurs possibilités intrinsèques. *Voir aussi appui; services mutuels.* 1/3/73

appui tactique / combat support

Appui-feu et assistance opérationnelle fournis à des éléments de combat. 1/11/94

appui-feu / fire support

Emploi des feux en coordination avec la manoeuvre des forces, afin de détruire ou neutraliser l'ennemi. *Voir aussi appui-feu naval.* 1/11/94

appui-feu naval / naval fire support

Dans le domaine des opérations navales, appui-feu fourni à partir de bâtiments de combat. *Voir aussi appui-feu.* 1/11/94

apte à l'homologation nucléaire / nuclear certifiable

Indique qu'une unité ou un vecteur est doté du potentiel requis pour satisfaire aux inspections et aux essais de fonctionnement de tous les systèmes normaux et de secours exigés pour les armes nucléaires. 1/11/86

aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond / shallow fording capability

Aptitude d'un canon automoteur ou d'un véhicule terrestre rendu étanche par construction, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond, de franchir un obstacle aquatique sans employer de dispositif spécial destiné à assurer son étanchéité. 1/8/73

aptitude à franchir un gué profond / deep fording capability

Pour un canon automoteur ou un véhicule équipé par construction de dispositifs d'étanchéité et/ou muni d'un dispositif spécial qui le rend étanche, aptitude à franchir un obstacle aquatique, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond. 1/8/73

aptitude à la circulation / trafficability

Aptitude d'un terrain à permettre les déplacements. Elle sert à définir la limite jusqu'à laquelle le terrain peut permettre le mouvement continu d'un certain type de circulation et/ou tous les types de circulation. 1/4/71

arme à dispersion / cluster bomb unit

Charge largable emportée par aéronef, composée d'un distributeur et de sous-munitions. *Voir aussi charge emportée par aéronef; distributeur; sous-munition.* 15/7/2000

arme à implosion / implosion weapon
Arme nucléaire dans laquelle un élément de matière fissible à l'état sous-critique voit son volume diminuer brusquement à la suite d'une compression qui l'amène à l'état sur-critique et rend ainsi possible une explosion. Cette compression est obtenue par un ensemble de détonateurs comportant des explosifs classiques de grande puissance, de forme appropriée et disposés suivant une sphère; ils émettent une onde dirigée vers le centre où la matière fissible est concentrée. 1/11/85

arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum / minimum residual radioactivity weapon

Arme nucléaire étudiée pour que soient réduits au minimum les effets résiduels de radioactivité par retombées, en pluies, ou sur le site de l'explosion. *Voir aussi arme dopée.* 1/6/78

arme atomique / atomic weapon - nuclear weapon

Voir arme nucléaire. 1/2/73

arme biologique / biological weapon

Matériel qui projette, dispense ou dissémine un agent biologique, y compris les porteurs microbiens. *Voir aussi agent biologique.* 1/3/73

arme classique / conventional weapon

Arme qui n'est ni nucléaire, ni biologique, ni chimique. 1/3/79

arme de puissance nominale / nominal weapon

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est d'environ 20 kilotonnes. *Voir aussi arme kilotonnique; arme mégatonnique; arme subkilotonnique.* 1/3/73

arme dopée / salted weapon

Arme nucléaire qui comporte, en plus des constituants normaux, certains éléments ou isotopes qui capturent des neutrons à l'instant de l'explosion et donnent naissance à des produits radioactifs qui s'ajoutent ainsi aux résidus radioactifs habituels. *Voir aussi arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum.* 1/11/68

arme guidée par laser / laser guided weapon

Arme qui utilise un chercheur pour détecter l'énergie laser réfléchi par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et qui, par le traitement des signaux, fournit les ordres de guidage à un

système de commande dirigeant l'arme sur le point d'où l'énergie laser est réfléchi. *Voir aussi chercheur laser.* 1/12/79

arme kilotonnique / kiloton weapon

Arme nucléaire, dont la puissance est mesurée en milliers de tonnes d'équivalents TNT, et va de 1 à 999 kilotonnes. *Voir aussi arme de puissance nominale; arme mégatonnique; arme subkilotonnique.* 1/4/73

arme mégatonnique / megaton weapon

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est exprimée en millions de tonnes équivalentes de trinitrotoluène. *Voir aussi arme de puissance nominale; arme kilotonnique; arme subkilotonnique.* 1/3/73

arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon

Munition (c'est-à-dire type à implosion, thermonucléaire ou canon) qui dans sa configuration finale, après accomplissement de la séquence armement allumage-explosion, est capable de produire la réaction nucléaire et la libération d'énergie désirées. *Aussi appelé "arme atomique".* 1/11/83

arme nucléaire type canon / gun-type weapon

Arme nucléaire dans laquelle plusieurs éléments de matière fissile, dont chacun est inférieur à la masse critique, sont rassemblés en un temps extrêmement court de manière à former une masse critique qui peut alors exploser par l'établissement d'une chaîne de réactions de fission rapidement divergente. 1/3/79

arme subkilotonnique / subkiloton weapon

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est inférieure à une kilotonne. *Voir aussi arme de puissance nominale; arme kilotonnique; arme mégatonnique.* 1/5/63

arme thermonucléaire / thermonuclear weapon

Arme dans laquelle on utilise de très hautes températures pour obtenir la fusion de noyaux légers tels que ceux des isotopes de l'hydrogène (Deutérium et Tritium), fusion qui s'accompagne d'une libération d'énergie. Les hautes températures nécessaires sont obtenues par fission. 1/11/68

armée / army

1. Formation supérieure à un corps d'armée mais inférieure à un groupe d'armées comprenant généralement deux corps d'armée ou davantage.

2. Dans certains pays "army" désigne la composante terrestre des forces armées.
3. Dans certains pays "armée" désigne l'ensemble des forces armées. 1/7/83

armement / arming

Dans le domaine des explosifs, des armes ou des systèmes d'armes, passage d'un état de préparation non amorcé à un état de préparation amorcé.

armes de guerre des mines / mine weapons

Nom collectif utilisé pour désigner toutes les armes qui peuvent être employées en guerre des mines. 1/6/78

arrêt d'un aéronef / aircraft

arrestment

Immobilisation d'un aéronef à l'aide de moyens extérieurs. 1/8/74

arrêt du réacteur / cut-off

Arrêt volontaire d'un réacteur. 1/3/73

arrière-garde / rear guard

1. Derniers éléments d'une force en progression ou en repli. Ils ont les fonctions suivantes:
a. protéger les arrières d'une colonne contre des forces ennemies;
b. retarder l'ennemi pendant le repli;
c. pendant la progression, maintenir ouvertes les voies d'approvisionnement.
2. Détachement de sûreté rapproché chargé de renseigner et couvrir les arrières d'une troupe en marche. 1/8/82

arrimage / lashing - tie down

Action de maintenir au moyen d'amarres, de cordes, de câbles, une charge à un élément de transport en vue d'empêcher tout déplacement pendant le transport. 1/12/74

arrivée / splash

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, mot transmis à l'observateur cinq secondes avant l'heure estimée d'impact d'une salve ou d'une rafale. 1/2/74

arrondi / flare - roundout

Modification de la trajectoire de vol d'un aéronef destinée à réduire la vitesse verticale de descente en vue du posé. 13/12/99

article contrôlé / controlled item - regulated item

Tout article dont la distribution à un utilisateur est soumise au contrôle d'une autorité compétente, en raison, en particulier, de son coût, de sa rareté, de sa nature technique ou du danger qu'il

présente, ou encore de son importance sur le plan opérationnel. *Voir aussi approvisionnement critique.* 1/11/91

article critique / critical item

Article dont l'absence ou la défaillance se traduirait par une diminution importante des capacités opérationnelles. *Voir aussi article contrôlé; article sous contrôle opérationnel; approvisionnement critique.* 1/7/93

article d'usage commun / common user item

Article interchangeable en usage courant dans plusieurs nations ou armées d'une nation. *Voir aussi interchangeableabilité.* 1/7/82

artillerie d'action d'ensemble / general support artillery

Voir artillerie d'appui général. 1/3/82

artillerie d'appui direct / direct support artillery

Artillerie dont la mission principale est de fournir les tirs demandés par l'unité appuée. 1/3/73

artillerie d'appui général / general support artillery

Artillerie qui fournit les feux ordonnés par le commandement de l'unité dont elle fait organiquement partie ou aux ordres de laquelle elle a été mise. Elle appuie de ses feux l'opération dans son ensemble plutôt qu'une unité subordonnée particulière. *Aussi appelé "artillerie d'action d'ensemble".* 1/3/82

assaut / assault

1. Point culminant d'une attaque; abordage de l'ennemi en combat corps à corps. *Voir assaut amphibie.*
2. Attaque courte, violente et soigneusement organisée contre un objectif de faible dimensions, par exemple un emplacement de pièce d'artillerie, un fort ou un nid de mitrailleuses. *Voir aussi phase d'assaut; échelon de premier renfort; renfort soutien.* 1/3/81

assaut aéroporté / airborne assault

Voir phase d'assaut partie 2. 1/2/73

assaut amphibie / amphibious assault

Forme principale d'opération amphibie; il comporte l'implantation d'une force sur une côte ennemie. *Voir opération amphibie.* 1/7/80

assiette longitudinale / inclination angle - pitch angle

Angle formé par l'axe longitudinal d'un sous-marin ou aéronef et le plan horizontal. 1/12/79

assistance aux aéronefs de passage / aircraft transient servicing

Prestation de service à un aéronef, éventuellement à titre onéreux, par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté. Cette activité n'est pas couverte par le programme des services mutuels pour aéronefs et nécessite que l'équipage veille à l'application correcte des procédures par les équipes au sol. *Voir aussi services mutuels pour aéronefs.* 1/7/94

astro-poursuiveur / astro-tracker

Équipement de navigation astronomique qui reste braqué automatiquement sur un corps céleste dont il mesure l'azimut et la hauteur. 1/1/73

astrocompas / astro compass

Instrument permettant de matérialiser une direction par rapport à des corps célestes. 1/2/75

attaque à dose surprise / surprise dosage attack

Opération chimique d'un dosage sur l'objectif suffisant pour infliger les pertes désirées avant même que les troupes puissent mettre leur masque ou se protéger d'autres façons. 1/11/83

attaque à dose totale / total dosage attack

Opération chimique n'impliquant pas une limitation de temps pour la mise en oeuvre de la quantité de toxique requise. 1/11/85

attaque coordonnée / coordinated attack

Action offensive soigneusement préparée et exécutée, dans laquelle les divers éléments d'un commandement sont employés au mieux de leurs possibilités pour la plus grande efficacité de l'ensemble. 1/3/73

attaque d'appui / supporting attack

Opération offensive exécutée en marge d'une attaque principale et ayant un ou plusieurs des buts suivants:

- a. tromper l'ennemi;
- b. détruire ou immobiliser des forces ennemies qui pourraient engager l'attaque principale;
- c. assurer l'avantage d'un terrain dont l'occupation par l'ennemi gênerait l'attaque principale; d. forcer l'ennemi à engager ses réserves prématurément ou à un endroit non décisif. 1/11/83

attaque de diversion / diversionary attack

Attaque ou menace d'attaque par une force d'un objectif autre que l'objectif principal, en vue de détourner la défense ennemie de la région d'effort principal. *Voir aussi démonstration.* 1/3/73

attaque de flanc / flanking attack

Manoeuvre offensive visant à attaquer l'ennemi de flanc. *Voir aussi attaque frontale.* 1/7/83

attaque de rupture / penetration

En opérations terrestres, type d'offensive qui vise à percer la défense ennemie et à disloquer le système défensif. 1/8/82

attaque délibérée / deliberate attack

Type d'action offensive caractérisée par l'emploi coordonné de feu et de la manoeuvre conformément à un plan préalable en vue d'établir le contact avec l'ennemi et de le détruire ou le capturer. *Voir aussi attaque improvisée.* 1/6/78

attaque frontale / frontal attack

Manoeuvre offensive au cours de laquelle l'effort principal s'exerce contre le front des forces adverses. *Voir aussi attaque de flanc.* 1/12/77

attaque improvisée / hasty attack

En opérations terrestres, attaque dont les délais de préparation sont réduits au profit de la rapidité, dans le but d'exploiter une opportunité. *Voir aussi attaque délibérée.* 1/7/83

attaque préventive de harcèlement / spoiling attack

Manoeuvre tactique employée pour désorganiser sérieusement une attaque au moment où l'ennemi est en train de prendre position ou de se rassembler pour une attaque. 1/3/82

attaque principale/main attack

1. Attaque ou effort principal où le commandant jette tout le poids de la puissance offensive dont il dispose.
2. Attaque dirigée sur l'objectif principal de la campagne, de l'opération de grande envergure ou de la bataille. 20/11/96

attaque sur vecteur / vectored attack

Voir attaque téléguidée. 1/11/68

attaque téléguidée / vectored attack

Type d'attaque où le porteur d'arme (aérien, de surface ou sous-marin) n'ayant pas le contact avec l'objectif est dirigé sur le point de largage de l'arme par une unité (aérienne, de surface ou sous-marine) qui tient le contact avec l'objectif. *Aussi appelé "attaque sur vecteur".* 1/11/68

atténuation / 1.2. attenuation; 3. tonedown

1. Diminution d'intensité d'un signal, d'un rayonnement ou d'une onde, provoquée par une absorption d'énergie et une diffusion hors de champ d'un détecteur, mais ne tenant pas compte de l'affaiblissement résultant de l'expansion géométrique (selon laquelle l'intensité est inversement proportionnelle au carré de la distance).

2. En guerre des mines, diminution de l'intensité d'une influence à mesure qu'augmente l'éloignement de sa source.

3. En camouflage et aux fins de dissimulation, procédé visant à rendre un objet ou une surface moins voyant en réduisant le contraste qu'il présente par rapport à l'environnement et/ou au fond. 1/11/91

attitude active en matière d'information publique / active public information policy

Ligne de conduite consistant à s'efforcer de stimuler l'intérêt des médias ou du public sur un sujet ou une activité, dans le but d'informer le public. L'intérêt sera stimulé par des avis à la presse, des communiqués de presse, des contacts personnels, des conférences de presse, ou d'autres formes de présentation publique. *Voir aussi attitude passive en matière d'information publique.* 1/11/90

attitude passive en matière d'information publique / passive public information policy

Politique consistant à éviter toute initiative susceptible d'éveiller l'intérêt des médias ou du public à propos d'une question ou d'une activité. Toutefois, lorsqu'une politique d'attitude passive est adoptée, les autorités doivent être prêtes à répondre aux demandes d'information des médias ou à faire de brèves déclarations en vue d'éviter malentendu, confusion, spéculation, ou fausse information pouvant surgir si les demandes des médias restaient sans réponse. *Voir aussi attitude active en matière d'information publique.* 1/3/91

attribution des missions / tasking

Processus d'appréciation consistant à convertir l'allocation en ordres et à transmettre ceux-ci aux unités intéressées. Chaque ordre comprend habituellement les instructions détaillées suffisantes pour permettre à l'exécutant d'accomplir la mission avec succès. 1/10/78

attribution des ressources / allocation

Traduction de la répartition en nombre total de sorties par type d'aéronefs

disponibles pour chaque opération ou mission. *Voir aussi mission; sortie.* 16/7/99

attrition / attrition

Réduction de l'efficacité d'une force, causée par des pertes en personnel ou en matériel. *Aussi appelé "usure".* 1/2/73

au repos / released

En défense aérienne, caractérise la position des équipages et des systèmes d'armes qui ne sont plus en alerte. Au moment de la mise au repos on précise l'heure de reprise d'alerte. 1/8/73

audience-cible / target audience

Individu ou groupe choisis comme buts d'opérations psychologiques visant à les influencer ou à les frapper. 1/1/73

authentification / authentication

1. Garantie, par la signature ou le sceau voulus, qu'un document est authentique et officiel.

2. Mesure de sécurité destinée à protéger un système de transmission contre une utilisation irrégulière. 1/2/73

autoneutralisation / self-neutralization

Action provoquée par un dispositif intégré à une mine, qui la rend inopérante, sans qu'elle soit nécessairement manipulable en toute sécurité. Pour les mines terrestres, ce processus peut être réversible. 13/12/99

autonomie / endurance - range

1. Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut continuer à voler, un véhicule à rouler ou un navire à faire route, dans des conditions déterminées (par exemple sans être ravitaillé en combustible). *Voir aussi distance franchissable d'endurance.*

2. Distance que peut couvrir un véhicule terrestre portant sa charge utile normale, sur un sol solide, en utilisant le carburant de son réservoir. 1/3/73

autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control clearance

Autorisation accordée à un aéronef de manoeuvrer dans les conditions spécifiées par un organe du contrôle de la circulation aérienne. 1/2/73

autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique / diplomatic authorization

Autorisation de survol et d'atterrissage obtenue au niveau des gouvernements par voie diplomatique. 1/3/73

autorisation préalable / prior permission

Autorisation accordée par une autorité habilitée avant un vol destiné ou une série de vols. Cette autorisation concerne le survol ou l'atterrissage. 1/9/69

autorité consultative pour les mouvements des sous-marins / submarine movement advisory authority

Autorité qui suit, dans sa zone de responsabilité, les mouvements des sous-marins et des bâtiments mettant en oeuvre des sonars à immersion variable ou des ensembles d'antennes remorquées et qui informe les autorités responsables de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins et, si nécessaire, les unités concernées des possibilités d'interférence mutuelle. 1/6/84£

autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control authority

Commandant désigné pour assurer la responsabilité d'ensemble du contrôle de l'espace aérien dans la zone contrôlée. 1/9/81

autorité de contrôle opérationnel / operational control authority

Commandant maritime responsable, à l'intérieur d'une zone géographique donnée, du contrôle naval du trafic commercial placé sous contrôle naval allié. 1/11/94

autorité de coordination / coordinating authority

Autorité accordée à un commandant ou responsabilité donnée à une personne en vue d'assurer la coordination de fonctions ou d'activités déterminées intéressant des forces appartenant à plusieurs pays, commandements, armées, ou à plusieurs forces de la même armée. Ce commandant ou cette personne peut exiger que les organismes intéressés ou leurs représentants se consultent mais il n'a aucune autorité pour imposer un accord. En cas de désaccord entre les organismes intéressés, il devrait s'efforcer d'obtenir un accord sur l'essentiel par la discussion. Au cas où cet accord s'avère impossible, il rendra compte à l'autorité appropriée. 9/5/2000

autorité des transports maritimes / defence shipping authority

Agence civile OTAN activée en temps de guerre ou de crise, dont le rôle est de répartir le plus efficacement possible les navires marchands affectés à la flotte alliée de transport maritime, dans le but

d'assurer le soutien optimal de l'effort commun. 1/10/78

autorité militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military authority

Etat-major ou organisme militaire international, aux termes du Protocole sur le statut des états-majors internationaux, mis sur pied dans le cadre du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (dit Protocole de Paris). Ce terme s'applique également à toute autorité militaire à laquelle le Conseil de l'OTAN a décidé d'appliquer les dispositions de la Convention sur les statuts de l'OTAN, des représentants nationaux et du personnel international (dit Accord d'Ottawa). 15/7/2000

autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande / national shipping authority

Organisme, propre à chaque gouvernement allié, responsable de la direction des opérations de sa marine marchande en temps de guerre. 1/12/79

autorité nationale militaire / national military authority

Instance gouvernementale telle que Ministère de la Défense ou Ministère des Armées ayant pouvoir de prendre des décisions sur des questions militaires au nom de son pays. Ce pouvoir peut être délégué à un groupe ou à une personne unique, civile ou bien militaire, d'un échelon hiérarchique quelconque, qualifié pour traiter avec les chefs alliés ou leurs subordonnés. 1/3/73

autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins / submarine operating authority

Commandant maritime qui exerce le contrôle opérationnel des sous-marins. 1/11/83

autorité territoriale nationale / national territorial commander

Autorité nationale responsable de l'exécution de fonctions purement nationales dans une zone géographique bien définie. Elle demeure autorité territoriale nationale quel que soit le statut allié qui pourrait lui être attribué. *Voir aussi commandant.* 1/3/73

autres forces pour l'OTAN / other forces for NATO

Forces qui ne sont ni affectées, ni réservées pour affectation à un commandement de l'OTAN, mais qui pourraient coopérer avec des forces de l'OTAN ou être placées sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans certaines circonstances qui

doivent être spécifiées. *Voir aussi force(s).* 21/11/96

avant de l'onde de choc / mach stem - mach front

Front de choc formé par la fusion des fronts de choc incident et réfléchi, consécutifs à une explosion. Ce terme est généralement employé relativement à une onde de souffle propagée dans l'air et réfléchi par la surface de la terre. Dans le cas idéal, l'avant de l'onde de choc est perpendiculaire à la surface réfléchissante et légèrement convexe (vers l'avant). *Aussi appelé "front de Mach".* 1/9/71

avant-garde / advanced guard

Elément de sûreté rapproché qu'une troupe en marche détache en avant pour la renseigner, la protéger contre les surprises terrestres et faciliter son engagement. Il a les fonctions suivantes:

- découvrir et exploiter les brèches dans le système défensif de l'ennemi;
- éviter que le gros de la force en progression ne vienne se heurter aveuglément à une opposition ennemie;
- éliminer une faible opposition ou couvrir le déploiement du gros de la force en cas de rencontre avec une forte opposition. *Voir aussi réserve d'avant-garde.* 1/2/73

avant-projet / outline plan

Plan préliminaire qui indique les traits principaux ou les principes d'une action envisagée et qui précède l'établissement d'un plan détaillé. 1/3/73

aveuglement par l'éclair / flash blindness

Altération de la vue causée par un éclair intense. Elle comporte la perte momentanée ou définitive des fonctions visuelles et peut être accompagnée de brûlures de la rétine. 1/11/83

avion de transport stratégique / strategic transport aircraft

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport de personnel et/ou de matériel sur grandes distances. *Voir aussi aéronef de transport.* 1/9/69

avion leader / lead aircraft

- Avion en vol désigné pour assurer certaines fonctions de commandement et de contrôle aérien.
- Avion de tête d'un groupe de plusieurs avions. 1/4/73

avion piquet-radar / air picket - aerial picket

Aéronef en vol chargé de l'alerte lointaine, placé de façon à détecter,

signaler et suivre l'approche des aéronefs et des missiles ennemis; certains peuvent contrôler des interceptions. *Voir aussi alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés.* 1/8/76

avion suiveur / shadow - trailer aircraft

Avion dont la mission est de suivre et de maintenir sous surveillance un aéronef donné. *Voir aussi navire suiveur.* 1/2/74

avis aux navigants / notice to airmen - NOTAM

Avis diffusé par télécommunication et donnant, sur l'établissement, l'état ou la modification d'une installation, d'un service, d'une procédure aéronautiques, ou d'un danger pour la navigation aérienne, des renseignements qu'il est essentiel de communiquer à temps au personnel chargé des opérations aériennes. (OACI) *Aussi appelé "NOTAM".* 15/7/2000

avis de mouvement des sous-marins / submarine notice

Message d'avis, émis par une autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins précisant les instructions concernant les mouvements et les opérations des sous-marins, en temps de paix et de guerre, y compris les informations relatives aux transits et aux zones de patrouille. 1/11/83

avorter / abort

- Arrêter une mission pour une raison autre que celle d'action ennemie. Cet arrêt peut se produire à tout moment entre le commencement et l'achèvement de la mission.
- Arrêter avant terme le décollage d'un aéronef ou le lancement d'un missile. 1/5/73

axe / axis

En guerre terrestre, direction générale des mouvements planifiés ou effectués habituellement dans des limites définies. 1/2/89

axe d'observation / spotting line

Toute ligne droite par rapport à laquelle un observateur rend compte de l'arrivée d'un projectile ou règle le tir. *Voir aussi ligne tireur but; ligne d'observation.* 1/11/94

axe de déplacement des postes de commandement / command axis

Ligne le long de laquelle un poste de commandement doit se déplacer. *Aussi appelé "axe de transmission".* 1/3/73

axe de passage / track

En reconnaissance photographique aérienne, route que le véhicule aérien doit suivre en vol pendant l'exécution de sa mission. 9/7/97

axe de transmission / command axis

Voir axe de déplacement des postes de commandement. 1/3/73

axe focal / camera axis

Ligne imaginaire passant par le centre optique de l'objectif et perpendiculaire au plan du cliché. 1/3/73

axe optique / optical axis

Pour une lentille ou un miroir courbe: ligne droite passant par le centre de courbure et normale à la surface. Pour un système optique: ligne formée par les axes optiques des principaux éléments consécutifs. 1/7/70

azimut / bearing

Angle horizontal mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre une direction de référence et une direction donnée. *Aussi appelé "relèvement".* 9/1/96

azimut géographique / true bearing

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord géographique. *Aussi appelé "relèvement géographique"; "relèvement vrai"; "azimut vrai". Voir aussi azimut, azimut magnétique; gisement; relèvement "grille".* 9/1/96

azimut grille / grid bearing

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord grille ou au nord de la carte. *Aussi appelé "relèvement grille". Voir aussi azimut magnétique; azimut géographique; gisement.* 9/1/96

azimut magnétique / magnetic bearing

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord magnétique. *Aussi appelé "relèvement magnétique". Voir aussi azimut; azimut géographique; gisement; relèvement "grille".* 9/1/96

azimut vrai / true bearing

Voir azimut géographique. 9/1/96

B

badin / airspeed indicator

Voir indicateur de vitesse air. 1/3/81

badin combiné / combined airspeed indicator

Instrument qui affiche à la fois la vitesse indiquée et le nombre de Mach. *Aussi appelé "indicateur combiné de vitesse air".* 1/3/81

balayage / scan

En recherche électromagnétique ou acoustique, rotation complète de l'antenne. Elle peut déterminer la base de temps. 1/4/71

balayage sectoriel / sector scan

Balayage au cours duquel l'antenne oscille à l'intérieur d'un secteur déterminé. 13/12/99

balisage de circulation routière / balisage

Marquage d'un itinéraire à l'aide d'un système de feux atténués qui permet ainsi de conduire les véhicules en éclairage "black-out" sensiblement à la même vitesse qu'en plein jour. 1/2/73

balise / beacon

Voir aussi balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté; radiobalise de repérage de détresse; radiobalise individuelle de repérage; radioborne en éventail; radioborne Z; radiophare; radiophare d'alignement; transplexion. 1/3/73

balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin / submarine locator acoustic beacon

Appareil électronique, utilisé par les sous-marins en détresse, pouvant émettre une impulsion sonore répétitive sous l'eau. *Voir aussi balise.* 1/2/88

ballistique / ballistics

Science du mouvement des projectiles. 1/12/74

bande / lap

En guerre des mines sur mer, partie de zone ou corridor attribué à un dragueur ou à une formation de dragueurs pour y effectuer un passage. 1/11/75

bande d'atterrissage / air strip

Surface non améliorée qui a été adaptée au décollage ou à l'atterrissage des avions et qui dispose généralement d'un minimum d'installations. *Voir aussi aérodrome.* 1/2/73

bande d'image continue / continuous strip imagery

Ensemble continu des représentations successives d'une bande de terrain prises suivant une ligne de vol. 1/8/76

bande de photographies / photographic strip

Série de photographies successives prises suivant une direction déterminée et qui se recouvrent. 1/9/69

baptême de convoi / convoy title

Combinaison de lettres et chiffres indiquant, pour chaque convoi, les ports de départ et d'arrivée, la vitesse et le numéro de série. 1/10/78

barème de radioconcentration / maximum permissible concentration - radioactivity concentration guide

Table donnant, pour l'air ou pour l'eau, la quantité de radio-isotopes déterminés, qui peut être sans danger absorbée de manière continue. *Aussi appelé "concentration maximale admissible".* 1/3/73

barrage anti-sous-marin /

1. antisubmarine barrier;

2. antisubmarine patrol

1. Exploration systématique et ininterrompue d'une zone ou le long d'une ligne pour détecter ou gêner les sous-marins. On utilise les barrages anti-sous-marins lorsqu'il est possible de déterminer la direction de déplacement du sous-marin.

2. Ligne formée par une série de dispositifs fixes ou d'unités mobiles disposées dans le but de détecter les sous-marins ennemis, de leur interdire le passage ou de les détruire. *Voir aussi système d'obstacles.* 1/2/73

barrage fixe / fixed station patrol

Dispositif tel que chaque patrouilleur tient poste par rapport à un point déterminé sur une ligne de barrage et effectue des recherches dans la zone environnante. Les patrouilleurs restent en route et patrouillent au voisinage du centre du poste qui leur est attribué. Les patrouilleurs sont des bâtiments de surface, des sous-marins ou des aéronefs. 1/3/73

barrage roulant / creeping barrage

Barrage dans lequel le feu de toutes les unités participantes ne change pas de position relative pendant toute la durée du tir et progresse par bond d'une ligne à la fois. 1/3/73

barrage routier / road block

Obstacle (habituellement couvert par un plan de feu) utilisé pour arrêter ou

limiter le mouvement des véhicules ennemis le long d'un itinéraire. 1/11/68

barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting barrier - emergency barrier

Dispositif ne nécessitant pas l'existence d'une crosse d'arrêt, utilisé pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage de fortune ou d'un décollage interrompu. *Aussi appelée "barrière d'arrêt de secours". Voir aussi système d'arrêt d'aéronef.* 1/11/94

barrière d'arrêt de secours / aircraft arresting barrier - emergency barrier

Voir barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

bascule / step-up

En opérations terrestres, procédure selon laquelle le contrôle est transmis d'une organisation à un élément de cette organisation qui a été détaché à un nouvel endroit en vue de maintenir la continuité du contrôle lors d'un déplacement de cette organisation. *Voir aussi détachement de bascule.* 1/11/75

base / base

Zone ou agglomération dans laquelle existent des installations qui fournissent un appui logistique ou autre. *Voir aussi base logistique de secours pour une flotte; organisme-établissement; tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.* 1/3/73

base avancée / advanced base

Base située dans un théâtre d'opérations, ou à proximité, dont la mission est d'assurer le soutien des opérations militaires. 1/3/81

base de départ / base

Région à partir de laquelle les opérations sont lancées. *Aussi appelé "base de feux".* 1/3/73

base de feux / base

Voir base de départ. 1/3/73

base de lancement pour missile non protégée / soft missile base

Base de lancement de campagne pour missiles dont la protection contre une explosion nucléaire n'est pas assurée. 1/6/64

base de radionavigation / baseline

En radionavigation, plus petit arc d'un grand cercle joignant deux stations émettrices d'un réseau de radionavigation. 1/11/94

base de redéploiement / deployment operating base

Base vers laquelle une unité ou une partie d'unité se déploiera pour opérer en

cas de tension ou d'hostilité. Elle est différente de la base occupée en temps de paix et dispose de l'infrastructure nécessaire. *Voir aussi base; base logistique de secours pour une flotte.* 1/9/75

base de remplacement pour escorteurs / alternate escort operating base

Base disposant des installations et des services nécessaires au soutien de bâtiments d'escorte pour de courtes périodes. 1/2/73

base de sous-marins / submarine base

Base assurant le soutien logistique des sous-marins. 1/11/68

base de triangulation / baseline

En triangulation, côté de l'un des triangles pris comme base de mesure. Sa longueur est mesurée avec une précision connue et les côtés des triangles adjacents s'obtiennent par calcul à partir de cette dimension. 1/12/74

base de vitesse / measured mile

En navigation maritime, distance exactement mesurée et balisée permettant à un navire d'étalonner son loch. 2/5/95

base durcie pour missiles / hard missile base

Base de lancement protégée contre une explosion nucléaire. 1/7/85

base géodésique / baseline

1. En topographie, ligne mesurée avec un maximum de précision et à laquelle sont rattachés les levés afin d'en assurer la coordination et l'homogénéité.
2. En photogrammétrie, droite joignant les points principaux de deux photographies aériennes verticales prises consécutivement. Se mesure habituellement sur une seule photographie après le report du point principal de l'autre. 1/12/74

base logistique de secours pour une flotte / emergency fleet operating base

Base assurant le soutien logistique nécessaire aux unités de la flotte opérant dans une zone pour des périodes de temps limitées. *Voir aussi base; base de redéploiement.* 1/3/73

base topographique / topographic base

Voir carte de base. 1/8/70

base topographique d'une zone d'objectifs / target area survey base

Base utilisée pour localiser des objectifs ou d'autres points par recoupement de relèvements obtenus par deux stations situées aux extrémités de la base.

1/11/68

bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire / evacuation control ship

Bâtiment désigné comme poste de contrôle des engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies et hélicoptères qui, au cours d'une opération amphibie, évacuent des blessés depuis les plages. Le personnel médical embarqué sur le bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation répartit les blessés entre les bâtiments de la force d'assaut en fonction de la capacité d'hébergement et des moyens médicaux spécialisés dont chacun dispose, de plus il pratique les opérations chirurgicales urgentes. 1/3/73

bâtiment contrôleur des renseignements de raids aériens / air raid reporting control ship

Bâtiment auquel le bâtiment de défense aérienne a délégué les fonctions de contrôle de la veille radar air et du renseignement air. 1/2/73

bâtiment de débarquement / landing ship

Bâtiment d'assaut construit pour de longues traversées en mer et pouvant être déchargé rapidement sur la plage même. 1/4/73

bâtiment de défense aérienne / air defence ship

Bâtiment assurant la responsabilité de la défense aérienne. 1/2/73

bâtiment de garde / guard-ship

Bâtiment désigné pour assurer une fonction déterminée afin de permettre aux autres bâtiments de la force navale de conserver un stade d'alerte moins élevé. 1/3/73

bâtiment de soutien logistique / floating base support

Soutien logistique dans lequel l'approvisionnement et la maintenance des forces opérationnelles sont assurés à partir de navires au port ou au mouillage. 1/12/74

bâtiment de veille radar / radar guard-ship

Bâtiment désigné par l'officier investi du commandement tactique pour assurer la veille radar. 20/11/96

bâtiment en marquage serré / marker

En opérations navales, bâtiment qui maintient une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif défini ou qui se réserve la possibilité de gêner ses mouvements. *Voir aussi marquer un objectif; navire suiveur.* 1/2/89

bâtiment fournisseur / delivering ship

Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le ou les gréments. Voir aussi **bâtiment ravitaillé** 15/7/00

bâtiment longe-bouées dan / dan runner

Bâtiment naviguant le long d'une ligne de bouées dan. 1/12/76

bâtiment ravitaillé / receiving ship

Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui reçoit le ou les gréments. *Voir aussi bâtiment ravitailleur.* 15/7/00

bâtiment ravitailleur / delivering ship

Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui fournit le ou les gréments. *Voir aussi bâtiment ravitaillé.* 15/7/00

bâtiment transport de chalands de débarquement / landing ship dock

Bâtiment conçu pour le transport et la mise à l'eau d'embarcations amphibies et de véhicules amphibies, avec leurs équipages ainsi que les personnels et équipements à débarquer. Il est capable de rendre des services limités pour le carénage et les réparations des petits bâtiments et engins. 1/4/73

bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes / heavy-lift-ship

Bâtiment spécialement conçu pour la manipulation et le transport de charges lourdes ou encombrantes. Ses panneaux sont desservis par des mâts de charges capables de soulever une charge unitaire de 100 tonnes. 1/3/73

bâtiment-jalon / marker ship

Dans une opération amphibie, bâtiment placé avec précision en un point repère prescrit. Ce bâtiment peut, de jour, arborer des pavillons d'identification, de nuit, porter des feux visibles du large. 1/3/73

bâtiments d'assaut / assault shipping

Bâtiments affectés à la force opérationnelle amphibie et utilisés pour le transport des troupes d'assaut, des véhicules, de l'équipement et des approvisionnements jusqu'à la zone de l'objectif. 1/2/73

batterie / battery

1. Unité tactique et administrative d'artillerie correspondant à la compagnie (ou à l'unité équivalente dans les autres armes).
2. Ensemble des canons, tubes lance-torpilles, projecteurs ou rampes de lancement de même taille, de même calibre ou de même utilisation, qui sont montés sur un même bâtiment ou qui agissent isolément. 1/3/73

batterie par la droite / battery right

En artillerie, terme de procédure signifiant que les armes doivent tirer l'une après l'autre à partir de la droite à des intervalles de cinq secondes, sauf ordre contraire. 2/5/95

batterie par la gauche / battery left

En artillerie, terme de procédure signifiant que les armes doivent tirer l'une après l'autre à partir de la gauche à des intervalles de cinq secondes, sauf ordre contraire. 2/5/95

besoin militaire / military requirement - operational requirement

Besoin reconnu justifiant l'attribution en temps utile de ressources permettant d'atteindre des objectifs militaires fixés, ou pour mener à bien des missions ou des opérations. *Aussi appelé "besoin opérationnel"*. 1/3/73

besoin opérationnel / military requirement - operational requirement
Voir besoin militaire. 1/3/73

besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs / operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement

Besoin militaire établi par un commandant OTAN et attribution des missions qui en découlent à un terrain d'aviation ou navire désigné pour effectuer les services mutuels stade A ou stade B au profit d'aéronefs qui ne lui sont pas affectés. *Voir aussi services mutuels pour aéronefs.* 1/11/86

besoins en information / information requirements

Information relative à l'ennemi et à son environnement qui doit être recherchée et exploitée pour répondre aux besoins du commandement. *Aussi appelé "besoins en renseignement brut"*. *Voir aussi besoins prioritaires en renseignement; plan de recherche.* 1/7/80

besoins en renseignement brut / information requirements

Voir besoins en information. 1/7/80

besoins prioritaires en renseignement / priority intelligence requirements

Renseignement que le commandant doit recevoir en priorité pour être en mesure d'établir ses plans et de prendre ses décisions. *Voir aussi besoins en informations; cycle du renseignement.* 13/12/99

blanc / holiday

En guerre de mines sur mer, espace accidentellement non couvert au cours d'une opération de dragage ou de chasse aux mines par suite d'erreurs de navigation, de tenue de poste, de balisage, du fait d'avaries ou toute autre raison. 1/11/75

blessé au combat / wounded in action

Doit être considéré comme perte autre que "tué au combat", tout individu blessé par un facteur ou une cause externe. Ce terme inclut les différentes sortes de plaies ou blessures contractées au combat, qu'il s'agisse d'une blessure ouverte, d'une contusion, d'une fracture, d'une brûlure, d'une blessure due au souffle ou de tous les effets dus aux agents biologiques et chimiques, l'exposition aux radiations ou à toute autre arme ou agent de destruction. 1/11/68

bloc de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of a war compound

Subdivision d'un enclos de prisonniers de guerre. 1/9/69

bombardement de zone / area bombing

Bombardement d'un ensemble d'objectifs constituant une zone et non d'un objectif ponctuel. 15/7/2000

bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude / low angle loft bombing

Type de bombardement par bombes non guidées dans lequel le largage est effectué à un angle de cabré inférieur à 35°. 1/3/73

bombardement en déport / offset bombing

Procédure de bombardement qui utilise un point de visée différent de l'objectif. 1/1/73

bombardement en tapis / carpet bombing

Répartition progressive d'un tonnage de bombes élevé sur une zone définie par des limites données, de manière à infliger des dommages dans toutes les parties de la zone. *Aussi appelé "tapis de bombes"*. 1/3/73

bombardement en vol rasant / laydown bombing

Méthode de bombardement à très basse altitude où des fusées retardatrices et/ou d'autres équipements sont utilisés pour

permettre à l'assaillant d'échapper aux effets de ses propres bombes. 1/4/73

bombe à hydrogène / hydrogen bomb

Voir arme thermonucléaire. 1/11/75

bombe photo-éclair / photoflash bomb

Bombe capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à moyenne altitude. 1/7/70

bombette / visual mine firing indicator

Voir indicateur visuel de mise de feu. 1/3/81

bond / bound

En guerre sur terre, mouvement simple de troupes, généralement de couvert en couvert, souvent exécuté sous le feu de l'ennemi. 1/9/91

bonne direction / line

Voir en direction. 1/3/77

bord d'entraînement / gripper edge

Bord par lequel le matériau à imprimer est amené et guidé dans la machine à imprimer. 1/3/73

bouée acoustique / sonobuoy - radio sonobuoy

Appareil acoustique, utilisé principalement pour détecter les sous-marins, qui, une fois activé, transmet ses informations par radio. *Aussi appelé "bouée radio-acoustique"*. 1/11/68

bouée dan repère / datum dan buoy

Bouée dan destinée à servir de repère géographique ou de point de référence, et qui doit par conséquent être plus visible et mieux ancrée qu'une bouée dan ordinaire. 1/12/76

bouée radio-acoustique / radio sonobuoy - sonobuoy

Voir bouée acoustique. 1/11/68

bouée sans dérive / short scope buoy

Bouée employée comme repère pour la navigation et qui reste pratiquement à la verticale de son crapeau. 1/11/75

boule de feu / fire-ball

Sphère lumineuse constituée par des gaz chauds qui se forme quelques millièmes de seconde après l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire et commence immédiatement à augmenter de volume et à se refroidir. 1/3/73

branche / branch

Partie d'une division qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, est

responsable d'un domaine fonctionnel majeur. *Voir aussi cellule; division; section.* 1/7/88

bretelle / link

Route maritime, autre que côtière ou du large, reliant deux ou plusieurs routes. 1/11/75

briefing / briefing

Voir exposé. 15/7/2000

brin d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting wire - aircraft arresting cable

Voir câble d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

brouillage / jamming

Voir brouillage électronique; brouillage en barrage; brouillage par balayage; brouillage sélectif; contre-mesures électroniques. 1/3/73

brouillage électronique / electronic jamming

Émission, réémission ou réflexion intentionnelle d'énergie électromagnétique visant à réduire l'efficacité des dispositifs, matériels ou systèmes électroniques hostiles. *Voir aussi brouillage.* 13/12/99

brouillage en barrage / barrage

jamming

Brouillage effectué en couvrant à la fois une large bande de fréquences. *Voir aussi brouillage.* 1/3/73

brouillage par balayage / sweep

jamming

Technique consistant à promener une émission de brouillage sur une large bande de fréquences. *Voir aussi brouillage.* 1/8/73

brouillage sélectif / selective jamming - spot jamming

Brouillage d'une bande ou d'une fréquence particulière. *Voir aussi brouillage.* 1/8/73

brouilleur à poursuite automatique / automatic search jammer

Système composé d'un récepteur d'interception et d'un émetteur de brouillage qui recherche, intercepte et brouille automatiquement certains signaux présentant des caractéristiques électromagnétiques spécifiques. *Aussi appelé "brouilleur chercheur".* 1/2/73

brouilleur chercheur / search jammer

Voir brouilleur à poursuite automatique. 1/7/72

brouilleur-répéteur / repeater-jammer

Dispositif émetteur-récepteur qui amplifie, multiplie et retransmet les

signaux reçus afin de les brouiller 1/8/73

brûlure par l'éclair / flash burn

Brûlure causée par une exposition excessive (peau à découvert) au rayonnement thermique d'une explosion nucléaire. 1/3/73

bureau d'allocations de transports aériens / air transport allocations board

Organisme interarmées responsable, à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, de la définition des priorités de transports aériens et de la répartition de la capacité de transport allouée au théâtre. *Voir aussi comité de priorités aériennes.* 1/2/73

bureau de conduite de tir / fire direction centre

Voir poste central de tir. 1/8/76

butées centrifuges / droop stop

Système qui empêche les pales d'un hélicoptère de descendre trop bas lors de l'arrêt du rotor. 1/3/81

C

cabine étanche / sealed cabin

Espace occupé d'un aéronef caractérisé par des parois ne permettant aucun échange gazeux entre l'atmosphère ambiante et l'atmosphère intérieure et contenant ses propres moyens de régénération de l'atmosphère intérieure. 1/11/68

câble d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting cable - aircraft arresting wire

Elément d'un système d'arrêt d'aéronef qui barre la surface d'une piste d'atterrissage ou d'un pont d'envol et dans lequel s'engage la crosse d'arrêt de l'aéronef. *Aussi appelé "brin d'arrêt d'aéronef". Voir aussi système d'arrêt d'aéronef.* 1/1/83

câble de parachutage / anchor cable

Câble d'un aéronef auquel sont fixées les sangles d'ouverture automatique des parachutes, ou leurs prolongateurs. 1/3/82

cache-flamme / flash suppressor

Dispositif fixé à la bouche d'une arme à feu et qui réduit la lueur émise par la combustion des gaz de propulsion. *Aussi appelé "dispositif anti-lueur".* 1/3/73

cadence de tir / rate of fire

Nombre de coups tirés par une arme en une minute. 1/11/68

cadence normale de tir / sustained rate of fire

Cadence de tir que peut réellement soutenir une arme pendant une période illimitée, sans chauffer excessivement. 1/8/73

cadre d'informations / information box

Sur la surface d'une carte, d'une mosaïque, d'un calque, encadrement contenant des renseignements tels que le titre, la référence ou l'échelle de l'ouvrage. *Voir aussi carton documentaire; cartouche de référence.* 1/7/88

cadre de référence / refer-to box - reference box

Voir cartouche de référence. 1/1/73

cadre de surimpression / form overlay

Dessin représentant, par exemple, un formulaire, une grille, un plan ou une carte, utilisé en fond d'image. 9/5/2000

caisson d'altitude / altitude chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber - hypobaric chamber

Voir caisson hypobare. 1/10/84

caisson de compression / compression chamber - hyperbaric chamber - recompression chamber

Voir caisson hyperbare. 1/10/84

caisson de décompression / altitude chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber - hypobaric chamber

Voir caisson hypobare. 1/10/84

caisson de plongée / altitude chamber - compression chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber - hyperbaric chamber - hypobaric chamber - recompression chamber

Voir caisson hyperbare. 1/10/84

caisson de recompression / compression chamber - hyperbaric chamber - recompression chamber

Voir caisson hyperbare. 1/10/84

caisson hyperbare / hyperbaric chamber - compression chamber - recompression chamber

Caisson utilisé pour créer une augmentation de la pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une descente au-dessous du niveau de la mer, dans l'air ou dans l'eau. Ce type de caisson est le seul qui permette le traitement de la maladie de décompression après un vol ou une plongée. *Aussi appelé "caisson de compression"; "caisson de plongée"; "caisson de recompression".* 1/10/84

caisson hypobare / hypobaric chamber - altitude chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber

Caisson utilisé pour créer une diminution de pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une montée en altitude. Ce type de caisson est employé principalement à des fins d'entraînement et d'expérimentation. *Aussi appelé "caisson d'altitude"; "caisson de décompression"; "caisson de plongée".* 1/10/84

calage / blocking and chocking

Utilisation de cales et de coins pour empêcher tout déplacement intempestif d'un chargement au cours d'un transport. 1/3/73

calcul continu du point de largage / continuously computed release point

Prédiction continue par le calcul du point de largage des armes, tenant

compte des données balistiques, des altitudes et des vitesses. 1/11/75

cale / hold

Compartiment d'un navire dans lequel la cargaison est arrimée. 1/3/73

calque d'objectifs / target overlay

Feuille transparente qui, superposée à une carte, à un dessin, à un croquis particulier, y localise les objectifs et précise certaines de leurs caractéristiques. Ce calque peut aussi comporter les limites entre des éléments, des objectifs et des dispositifs amis avancés. 1/8/73

calque de surface couverte / covertrace

Calque faisant partie d'une série de transparents sur lesquels ont été reportées toutes les sorties de reconnaissance aérienne effectuées sur la zone correspondant à la carte de référence. 1/2/74

calque pour écran radar / radarscope overlay

Calque placé sur un écran radar pour permettre de comparer et d'identifier les échos. 1/9/69

camouflage / camouflage

Utilisation de matériaux naturels ou artificiels sur des personnes, des objets ou des positions tactiques en vue de désorienter, de tromper l'ennemi ou de se soustraire à sa vue. *Voir aussi contre-surveillance.* 1/12/77

camouflage électronique / electronic masking

Rayonnement contrôlé d'énergie électromagnétique sur les fréquences amies dans le but de protéger les émissions des moyens de télécommunication et des systèmes électroniques amis vis-à-vis des mesures de soutien de guerre électronique et du renseignement d'origine électromagnétique ennemis, sans provoquer de dégradation importante du fonctionnement des systèmes amis. 1/11/91

camouflage radar / radar camouflage

Emploi de matériaux absorbant ou réfléchissant les rayons radar afin de modifier les échos produits par la surface d'un objet. 1/8/73

camouflet / camouflet

Cavité produite par une explosion souterraine qui n'a pas débouché en surface. 1/3/73

camp de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war camp

Dépôt de nature semi-permanente, établi dans la zone des communications ou dans la zone de l'intérieur (territoire national), pour l'internement et l'administration des prisonniers de guerre. Ce dépôt peut être situé dans d'autres installations militaires. 1/9/69

campagne / campaign

Ensemble d'opérations militaires planifiées et conduites pour atteindre un objectif stratégique dans un délai et une zone géographique donnés, impliquant généralement des forces maritimes, terrestres et aériennes. 16/7/99

campagne navale / naval campaign

Opération, ou série d'opérations reliées entre elles, essentiellement menées par des forces navales (de surface, sous-marines, aériennes ou amphibies) dans le but d'acquiescer, d'étendre ou de conserver le contrôle de la mer. 1/3/73

canevas / lattice

Réseau de lignes de position reportées sur une carte qui permettent de définir une position. 1/4/73

cannibaliser / cannibalize

Prélever sur un matériel réparable ou en état de service, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants en état de service, afin de les installer sur un autre. Voir aussi *récupération*. 15/7/2000

cap / heading

Angle mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre la direction du nord (du compas, de la grille, magnétique ou vrai) et la direction de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire. 1/3/73

cap de collision / lead collision course

Vecteur donné à un avion d'interception et qui, s'il est maintenu conduit l'intercepteur à réaliser une collision entre son armement fixe et le but. 1/12/74

cap de poursuite / lead pursuit

Vecteur donné à un avion d'interception dans le but de faire passer sa route par un point déterminé en avant de l'objectif. 1/12/74

cap moyen / average heading

Moyenne arithmétique des différentes valeurs de caps tenus au cours d'une période de temps. 1/1/73

capacité d'emport instantané / airlift capability

Total des charges (offertes ou marchandes) susceptibles d'être emportées, à un moment donné et pour une mission déterminée, par l'ensemble des aéronefs disponibles d'une flotte de transport. Est exprimé en effectif ou en unités de poids ou de volume. Voir aussi *capacité d'enlèvement demandé; charge offerte; charge vitale partie 1*. 1/2/73

capacité d'enlèvement demandé / airlift requirement

Total des charges dont le transport par aéronefs est demandé pour une mission déterminée. Voir aussi *capacité d'emport instantané*. 1/2/73

capacité d'itinéraire / route capacity

1. Débit d'itinéraire maximum des véhicules dans un seul sens au point où l'écoulement est le plus faible.
2. Tonnage métrique maximum qui peut être déplacé dans le même sens sur un itinéraire particulier, en une heure. C'est le produit du débit d'itinéraire maximum dans un seul sens par la charge utile moyenne des véhicules. Voir aussi *capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer*. 1/10/80

capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer / railway line capacity

Nombre maximal de trains que l'on peut faire circuler dans chaque sens de circulation sur une ligne de chemin de fer en 24 heures. Voir aussi *capacité d'itinéraire*. 1/3/83

capacité de deuxième frappe / second strike capability

Capacité de survivre à une première frappe avec des moyens suffisants pour riposter de façon efficace (cette riposte est généralement associée à l'emploi d'armes nucléaires). 1/4/71

capacité de plage / beach capacity

Estimation en tonnes d'encombrement ou en tonnes-poids du fret qui peut être déchargé par jour sur une bande de rivage déterminée. Voir aussi *capacité portuaire*. 1/3/73

capacité de transport / transport capacity

Nombre de personnes, poids ou volume de chargement qu'un moyen de transport peut transporter dans des conditions déterminées. Voir aussi *charge utile*. 1/9/81

capacité de transport amphibie / amphibious lift

Capacité totale des bâtiments d'assaut utilisés dans une opération amphibie (exprimée en nombre d'hommes et de véhicules, et en tonnes d'encombrement ou tonnes-poids pour les approvisionnements). 1/2/73

capacité portuaire / port capacity

Possibilités estimées d'un port ou d'un mouillage pour l'enlèvement journalier des cargaisons (exprimées habituellement en tonnes). Voir aussi *capacité de plage*. 1/9/69

capacité volumétrique en balles / bale cubic capacity

Volume utilisable pour la cargaison, mesuré en pieds cubiques à l'intérieur des lattes de vaigrage, à partir des membrures jusqu'aux barrots. Dans le cas d'une cargaison de marchandises mixtes, la capacité volumétrique en balles peut être utilisée. La cargaison mixte embarquée vient en contact avec les lattes de vaigrage et, d'une manière générale, n'atteint pas le bondé du navire. 1/2/73

capsule / capsule

1. Cabine hermétique pressurisée destinée aux très hautes altitudes ou au vol spatial et qui procure un milieu ambiant adapté à l'homme, à l'animal ou à l'équipement.
2. Cabine hermétique éjectable munie d'appareils assurant la sécurité du retour au sol de ses occupants. 1/3/73

capteur / sensor

Équipement destiné à assurer la détection d'objets ou d'activités et permettant de les représenter ou de les enregistrer grâce à l'énergie ou aux particules qu'ils émettent, réfléchissent ou modifient. 1/3/79

caractéristique artificielle / culture

Construction ou caractéristique du terrain due à l'action de l'homme. Par exemple routes, bâtiments, canaux, frontières. Au sens large du terme noms, légendes portés sur une carte. 1/3/73

caractéristiques opérationnelles / operational characteristics

Critères militaires spécifiques exigés d'un équipement afin de lui permettre de répondre à un besoin opérationnel reconnu. Voir aussi *spécification technique*. 1/8/82

carburant hypergolique / hypergolic fuel

Carburant qui prend feu spontanément au contact d'un oxydant (exemple : l'aniline avec l'acide nitrique fumant). Utilisé comme agent de propulsion dans certains systèmes de missiles. 1/3/73

carburants et lubrifiants / petroleum, oils, and lubricants

Expression large qui englobe tous les produits pétroliers et assimilés, utilisés par les forces armées. 1/7/70

cargaison / cargo

Marchandises et approvisionnements en transit. *Voir aussi cargaison aérienne; cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée; cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée; cargaison aérienne ordinaire; cargaison dangereuse; cargaison de valeur; cargaison essentielle; cargaison immédiatement vitale; cargaison non requise; cargaison requise.* 1/3/81

cargaison aérienne / air cargo

Approvisionnements, matériel ou véhicules, n'appartenant pas à un aéronef mais constituant tout ou partie de sa charge utile. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/3/81

cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée / controlled dangerous air cargo

Cargaison considérée comme extrêmement dangereuse et qui ne peut être transportée que par un aéronef-cargo selon des règles de sécurité spécifiques. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/7/82

cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée / restricted dangerous air cargo

Cargaison qui n'appartient pas à la catégorie des cargaisons extrêmement dangereuses mais qui présente des risques et nécessite certaines précautions supplémentaires lors de l'emballage et de la manutention pour le transport par aéronef cargo ou par aéronef de transport de passagers. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/7/87

cargaison aérienne ordinaire / general air cargo

Cargaison ne présentant ni risque ni danger et n'exigeant aucune précaution particulière pour le transport aérien. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/7/87

cargaison dangereuse / dangerous cargo

Cargaison qui, en raison de son caractère dangereux, fait l'objet de règlements particuliers pour son transport. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/3/73

cargaison de valeur / valuable cargo

Cargaison dont la valeur peut se révéler importante au cours d'un stade ultérieur de la guerre. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/5/63

cargaison essentielle / essential cargo - essential supply

Produit essentiel à la poursuite de la guerre pendant la période de survie ou à la survie nationale durant cette même période et qui devrait être déchargé aussitôt que les circonstances le permettent. *Aussi appelé "approvisionnement essentiel". Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/3/73

cargaison immédiatement vitale / immediately vital cargo

Cargaison déjà chargée que le pays consignataire considère comme immédiatement vitale pour la poursuite de la guerre ou pour la survie nationale, nonobstant les risques encourus par le navire. Si celui-ci appartient à un autre pays, la livraison doit être autorisée par ce pays. Ce terme n'est utilisé que pour la période de mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la marine commerciale. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 13/12/99

cargaison non requise / unwanted cargo

Cargaison embarquée en temps de paix mais qui, en temps de guerre n'est plus réclamée par le pays destinataire. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/3/81

cargaison requise / wanted cargo

En contrôle naval, cargaison que le pays destinataire réclamera dans l'avenir, non dans l'immédiat. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/3/81

carnet d'objectifs / target folder

Voir dossier d'objectifs. 1/11/68

carroyage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Voir déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

carroyage militaire / grid - military grid

Deux réseaux de lignes parallèles formant des carrés et se superposant d'une façon précise et uniforme, sur les cartes ou toute autre représentation de la surface de la terre et permettant, par rapport à certains points, l'identification d'autres points du terrain ainsi que les calculs de direction et de distance. *Aussi appelé "grille". Voir aussi grille de navigation; système de référence de carroyage militaire.* 1/3/73

carte / 1. map; 2. map sheet - chart sheet

1. Représentation graphique, généralement sur une surface plane et à une échelle donnée des caractéristiques naturelles et artificielles de la surface (entière ou partielle) de la terre ou d'une planète. Les éléments caractéristiques sont positionnés en référence à un système de coordonnées. *Voir aussi carte aéronautique; carte de tracé de route aéronautique; carte topographique aéronautique; schéma d'assemblage (topographique); séries de cartes.*
2. Carte topographique particulière constituant un tout ou faisant partie d'une série (ou jeu). 1/3/73

carte à deux marges / bi-margin format

Carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'à deux bords de la feuille, normalement le nord et l'est, ne laissant ainsi que deux marges disponibles. 1/3/73

carte à grandes lignes / outline map

Carte avec suffisamment d'informations géographiques qui permettent une corrélation de données supplémentaires ajoutées. 1/4/71

carte aéronautique / aeronautical chart

Carte spécialement conçue pour répondre aux besoins de la navigation aérienne. *Voir aussi carte; carte de tracé de route aéronautique; carte topographique aéronautique.* 1/11/91

carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques / special job cover map

Carte à petite échelle utilisée pour enregistrer l'état d'avancement d'une couverture aérienne de grande surface. Lorsqu'une partie de la tâche assignée est réalisée, la zone couverte est reportée sur la carte. 1/9/69

carte de base / base map - chart base

1. Carte présentant certaines informations fondamentales, utilisée comme fond sur lequel des renseignements supplémentaires ou particuliers sont imprimés en surcharge.
2. Egalement carte contenant toutes informations à partir desquelles peuvent être établies des cartes donnant des renseignements particuliers; cartes utilisées comme source de renseignements. *Voir aussi base topographique.* 1/3/74

carte de combat / combat chart

Carte marine spéciale, à l'échelle de 1:50.000, destinée à l'appui-feu naval et à l'appui aérien rapproché au cours d'opérations côtières ou amphibies,

indiquant en détail l'hydrographie et la topographie de la région côtière. *Voir aussi carte pour opérations amphibies.* 13/12/99

carte de situation / situation map

Carte indiquant la situation tactique, logistique ou administrative à un moment donné. 1/11/68

carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire / radiation situation map

Carte indiquant la situation réelle et/ou prévue du rayonnement dans la zone étudiée. *Aussi appelée "carte de situation radiologique".* 1/11/68

carte de situation radiologique / radiation situation map

Voir carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire. 1/11/68

carte de tracé de route aéronautique / aeronautical plotting chart

Carte destinée à l'utilisation des méthodes graphiques de navigation. *Voir aussi carte; carte aéronautique; carte topographique aéronautique.* 1/10/84

carte de tracé de route maritime / nautical plotting chart

Esquisse cartographique ne comprenant pas d'informations hydrographiques dans une échelle et une projection spécifiques, comportant habituellement un graticule et une rose de compas, conçue comme complément des cartes marines usuelles et produite soit isolément soit dans le cadre d'une série. 1/10/84

carte des faux échos / non-submarine contact chart

Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle variant du 1:100.000 au 1:1.000.000, donnant, pour les eaux côtières et celles du large, la bathymétrie, la nature du fond, les données sur les épaves et les faux échos. Elle est établie pour la conduite des opérations sous-marines et anti-sous-marines. *Communément appelée "carte non-sub".* 1/10/80

carte des possibilités de tir / fire capabilities chart

Carte généralement sous forme de calque, précisant les zones qui peuvent être atteintes par le tir de l'ensemble des armes d'une unité. 1/8/73

carte hydrographique / hydrographic chart - nautical chart

Carte marine indiquant les profondeurs, la nature des fonds et leur relief, le contour des côtes, les marées et courants dans une mer ou une zone terrestre et

maritime donnée. *Aussi appelé "carte nautique".* 1/3/73

carte index / chart index

Voir schéma d'assemblage (topographique). 1/3/73

carte internationale du monde / international map of the world

Série de cartes au 1:1.000.000, publiée par un certain nombre de pays, à partir de spécifications communes faisant l'objet d'accords internationaux. 1/8/74

carte nautique / hydrographic chart - nautical chart

Voir carte hydrographique. 1/3/73

carte pour la guerre des mines / mine warfare chart

Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle de 1:50.000 ou plus (de préférence 1:25.000 ou plus), établie pour préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines, qui peut être réalisée selon des spécifications particulières, et destinée à préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines. 1/10/80

carte pour opérations amphibies / amphibious chart

Carte marine spéciale destinée à répondre à des besoins particuliers concernant les opérations de débarquement et la défense côtière passive au 1:25.000 ou à plus grande échelle, comportant des informations sur la plage et le littoral plus détaillées que sur une carte de combat. *Voir aussi carte de combat.* 13/12/99

carte projetée / projected map display

Représentation d'une carte sur un écran produite à l'aide d'un système optique ou électro-optique. *Voir aussi visualisation cartographique mobile.* 1/10/80

carte spécialisée / chart

Carte à usage particulier, généralement conçue pour la navigation ou pour toute autre utilisation précise, sur laquelle des renseignements cartographiques essentiels sont combinés à diverses données choisies en fonction de l'usage prévu. *Voir aussi carte aéronautique; carte de base; carte de combat; carte des faux échos; carte des possibilités de tir; carte de tracé de route aéronautique; carte de tracé de route maritime; carte hydrographique; carte index; carte pour la guerre des mines; carte pour opérations amphibies; carte topographique aéronautique; série de cartes.* 16/07/96

carte topographique aéronautique / aeronautical topographic chart

Représentation graphique de la surface terrestre ayant pour but essentiel de faciliter la navigation à vue et au radar. Elle porte une sélection de caractéristiques du terrain, naturelles et artificielles, ainsi que des renseignements aéronautiques supplémentaires. *Voir aussi carte; carte aéronautique; carte de tracé de route aéronautique.* 1/2/73

carton de localisation / location diagram

Schéma, apparaissant généralement dans la marge d'une carte, destiné à indiquer la position de la feuille de carte par rapport à la surface terrestre et par rapport aux feuilles adjacentes de la même série. *Voir aussi schéma d'assemblage.* 1/3/73

carton des références / compilation diagram

Carton indiquant les spécifications des documents d'origine à partir desquels la carte a été préparée; ce qui ne comporte pas nécessairement l'indication sur la valeur de ces sources. *Voir aussi carton documentaire.* 1/3/73

carton documentaire / reliability diagram

En cartographie, cartouche indiquant l'âge et la qualité des documents à partir desquels la carte en question a été réalisée. *Voir aussi cadre d'information; carton des références.* 1/4/71

carton index / index to adjoining sheets - inter-chart relationship diagram

Petite carte supplémentaire figurant sur une carte principale et qui sert à situer la carte par rapport aux cartes adjacentes de la même série ou de séries associées. *Voir aussi carte.* 1/11/91

carton intérieur / inset

Carte particulière à l'intérieur d'une carte plus grande. On en distingue trois formes:

- une zone géographiquement extérieure à la feuille, mais incluse dans celle-ci pour faciliter la publication; généralement à la même échelle;
 - une partie de la carte à plus grande échelle;
 - une carte à échelle réduite des zones voisines, pour permettre la localisation.
- 1/3/73

cartouche de référence / refer-to box - reference box

Cadre d'identification placé dans la marge d'une carte et contenant la désignation de série, le numéro de la

feuille et le numéro d'édition sous une forme convenue. Aussi appelé "cadre de référence". *Voir aussi cadre d'informations.* 1/1/73

cartouche photo-éclair / photoflash cartridge

Cartouche pyrotechnique capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à basse altitude. 1/5/73

cas sérieux / seriously ill

Un malade est considéré comme sérieux lorsque le degré de gravité de sa maladie est tel qu'il peut y avoir motif d'inquiétude, mais sans danger de mort imminente. *Voir aussi cas très sérieux.* 1/11/68

cas très sérieux / very seriously ill

Le cas d'un malade est très sérieux lorsque le degré de gravité de sa maladie est tel qu'il est en danger de mort imminente. *Voir aussi cas sérieux.* 1/5/63

catapulte / catapult

Installation ou dispositif qui assure une source auxiliaire de poussée à un avion ou à un missile. Elle doit combiner les fonctions de direction et d'accélération du missile pendant son parcours sur la catapulte. Remplit pour un missile les fonctions du tube de canon pour un obus. 1/3/73

cellule / cell

Partie d'une section qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, effectue certains travaux d'un secteur précis dans un domaine fonctionnel majeur. *Voir aussi branche; division partie 2; section.* 1/7/88

centigray / centigray

Unité de mesure de la dose de rayonnement absorbée (1 centigray = 1 rad). 1/7/87

centrage zéro / reference datum - balance station zero

Voir plan de référence.

central de conduite de tir de batterie / battery control centre

Le centre d'opération d'où sont contrôlés les missiles Hawk au niveau des batteries. 1/11/75

centrale aérodynamique / air data computer

Voir centrale de bord. 1/3/81

centrale d'interception / airborne interception equipment

Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique

associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception. 1/8/73

centrale de bord / central air data computer

Équipement capable de restituer l'altitude, la vitesse verticale, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le nombre de Mach à partir de données fournies par les prises de pression statiques et dynamiques et par des capteurs de température. *Aussi appelé "centrale aérodynamique".* 1/2/74

centre d'impact / check-point

Point moyen des éclatements. 1/3/73

centre d'information de combat / action information centre - combat information centre

Organisme à bord d'un bâtiment ou aéronef, équipé en personnel et matériel pour recueillir, présenter, estimer et diffuser les informations tactiques à l'usage de l'officier général embarqué, du commandant et de certains organismes de commandement. Certaines fonctions de commandement et de coordination peuvent être déléguées au Centre d'information de combat. *Voir aussi poste de commandement de défense aérienne.* 1/3/73

centre d'information de la presse / press information centre

Organisme mis en place par des instances nationales en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises sur des sujets, des événements et des opérations d'intérêt national ou allié et de mettre à disposition certaines formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide, ainsi que des escortes pour des correspondants de guerre. *Voir aussi centre interallié d'information de la presse.* 1/11/91

centre d'information de vol / flight information centre

Organe chargé d'assurer le service d'information de vol et le service d'alerte. 1/3/73

centre d'opérations antiaériennes / anti-aircraft operations centre

Etat-major tactique d'un commandement antiaérien. Etat-major mis sur pied pour rassembler, apprécier et diffuser les renseignements relatifs à la défense antiaérienne et par l'intermédiaire duquel le contrôle opérationnel est exercé sur les unités subordonnées. 1/2/73

centre d'opérations d'appui aérien / air support operations centre

Organisme du système de contrôle aérien tactique, au sein de l'état-major d'un corps d'armée ou d'un état-major

approprié des forces terrestres, chargé de la coordination et de la conduite de l'appui aérien rapproché et d'autres formes d'appui aérien tactique. *Voir aussi centre de contrôle aérien tactique.* 1/1/83

centre d'opérations d'appui naval / naval fire operations centre

Organisme installé à bord d'un bâtiment pour contrôler l'exécution des plans de mise en oeuvre de l'artillerie navale, pour exploiter les demandes de tirs d'appui et pour affecter les bâtiments aux observateurs avancés. Son emplacement idéal est sur le même bâtiment que le Centre de coordination des armes d'appui. 1/3/73

centre de batterie / battery centre - chart location of the battery

Point sur le terrain dont les coordonnées servent de référence pour la localisation de la batterie en vue de la détermination des éléments de tir. *Aussi appelé "pièce de base"; "pièce directrice".* 1/10/80

centre de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control centre

Principale installation d'opération aérienne (basée à terre ou sur un navire) d'où sont contrôlés tous les aéronefs et d'où sont assurées toutes les fonctions d'alerte aérienne relatives aux opérations aériennes tactiques. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien.* 1/11/68

centre de contrôle de défense aérienne / air defence control centre

Centre principal de renseignements, de transmissions et d'opérations d'où sont contrôlés et coordonnés tous les moyens aériens, l'artillerie antiaérienne, les missiles et les moyens d'alerte à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée de défense aérienne. *Voir aussi centre d'information de combat.* 9/7/97

centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control centre

Unité qui cumule les fonctions d'un centre de contrôle régional et d'un centre d'information de vol. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien; centre de contrôle régional; centre d'information de vol.* 13/12/99

centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation control centre

Organisme mis sur pied par le commandement d'une force de transport par air. Il est chargé, en liaison avec le centre de contrôle des mouvements aériens, de coordonner les besoins exprimés par les autorités médicales et les possibilités de la flotte de transport. Il répartit également les missions d'évacuation sanitaire entre les divers

éléments de la flotte et contrôle leur exécution. 1/2/73

centre de contrôle régional / area control centre

Organisme chargé d'assurer le service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne aux aéronefs effectuant des vols contrôlés dans les zones de contrôle placées sous sa juridiction. *Voir aussi centre de la circulation aérienne; région d'information de vol.* 1/2/73

centre de coordination des armes d'appui / fire support coordination centre - supporting arms coordination centre

Voir centre de coordination des feux. 1/8/79

centre de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination centre - supporting arms coordination centre

Organe de commandement appelé à coordonner toutes les formes d'appui de feux et qui rassemble, en un emplacement unique, les moyens de transmissions et le personnel nécessaires. *Aussi appelé "centre de coordination des armes d'appui".* 1/8/79

centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical control centre

Aire géographique constituant une zone de responsabilité pour la recherche et la transmission des informations relatives aux explosions nucléaires ennemies ou d'origine non identifiée, aux attaques biologiques ou chimiques et à la contamination résultante. Les limites des zones d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique, qui peuvent se recouvrir, sont déterminées en fonction de l'organisation des forces armées concernées. 1/3/81

centre de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting centre

Élément subordonné au Centre de contrôle aérien tactique, et d'où les opérations de contrôle radar et d'alerte sont conduites à l'intérieur de sa zone de responsabilité. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien.* 1/3/73

centre de direction des hélicoptères / helicopter direction centre

En opérations amphibies, organisme principal de contrôle direct du commandement d'un groupe ou unité d'hélicoptères. Cet organisme opère sous le contrôle général du centre de contrôle aérien tactique. 1/3/82

centre de gravité / centre of gravity

Caractéristiques, capacités ou situation géographique dont un pays, une alliance, une force militaire ou toute autre entité tire sa liberté d'action, sa puissance ou sa volonté de combattre. 25/9/98

centre de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical collection centre

Organisme chargé de recevoir, colliger et évaluer les comptes rendus sur les explosions nucléaires, les attaques biologiques et chimiques et leurs effets contaminants dans la zone d'observation. Cet organisme rédige et diffuse en outre les rapports et avertissements appropriés. 1/3/81

centre de réseau radar / radar netting station

Centre apte à recevoir des données fournies par des stations radar de poursuite, et à les redistribuer à d'autres stations radar de poursuite, formant ainsi un réseau radar. *Voir aussi réseau radar.* 1/7/70

centre de résistance / strong point

Point sensible dans une position de défense, normalement très fortifié et fortement équipé d'armes automatiques, autour duquel sont groupées, pour sa protection, d'autres positions. *Voir aussi point sensible.* 20/11/96

centre des communications / communications centre

Organisme responsable du traitement et du contrôle des communications; il comprend normalement un centre de traitement des messages et des moyens d'émission et de réception. *Aussi appelé "centre des transmissions".* 1/10/80

centre des opérations de défense aérienne / air defence control centre

Voir centre de contrôle de défense aérienne. 1/7/93

centre des transmissions / communications centre - signal centre

Voir centre des communications. 1/10/80

centre interallié d'information de la presse / Allied press information centre

Organisme mis en place par le personnel chargé de l'information publique au sein d'un état-major militaire interallié en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises relatives à des sujets, des événements et des opérations alliés se déroulant dans le cadre de ce commandement et de fournir certaines

formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide.

Voir aussi centre d'information de la presse. 1/11/91

centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation - sub-collection centre

Voir centre de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique. 1/3/73

certificat de sécurité / security certification

Certificat délivré par l'autorité nationale compétente pour indiquer qu'une personne a fait l'objet d'une enquête et est qualifiée pour avoir accès à des matières classifiées jusqu'au degré de classification mentionné sur le certificat. 1/4/71

cessez l'engagement / cease engagement

En défense aérienne, ordre de conduite de tir prescrivant aux unités d'arrêter la séquence de tir contre un objectif désigné. Les missiles déjà lancés continueront à intercepter. *Voir aussi engagez; halte au feu.* 1/7/83

cessez le feu / end of mission

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, ordre donné pour faire cesser le feu sur un objectif déterminé. 1/9/74

chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation system

Organisme qui a la charge:

- du contrôle de l'acheminement des patients par voie aérienne;
- du personnel et de l'équipement spécialisés pour les soins en vol;
- des installations sur des bandes d'atterrissage et des bases aériennes ou à proximité de celles-ci, destinées à fournir des soins limités aux patients en transit le long de la chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes;
- de la liaison avec les formations sanitaires de destination ou d'escale relatives aux transports aériens de patients. 1/2/73

chaîne de commandement / chain of command

Succession, de supérieur à subordonné, de chefs militaires dans l'exercice du commandement. *Voir aussi voie administrative; chaîne de commandement opérationnel.* 1/3/73

chaîne de commandement opérationnel / operational chain of command

Chaîne de commandement établie pour une opération particulière ou pour une suite d'opérations. 9/1/96

chaîne de mise à feu / explosive train
Succession d'éléments de mise de feu et d'amorçage destinés à provoquer l'explosion des charges. 1/12/79

chambre aérophotogrammétrique / air cartographic camera - mapping camera

Appareil doté de la précision et des autres caractéristiques nécessaires à la prise de vue aérienne cartographique ou topographique. 1/5/73

chambre de destruction / demolition chamber

Espace prévu dans un ouvrage pour la mise en place de charges d'explosifs. 1/11/94

champ d'élasticité / plastic range

Limite des contraintes entre lesquelles un matériau qui y est soumis ne cède pas mais ne retrouve pas ensuite son état initial: il subsiste une déformation permanente lorsque la contrainte cesse d'être appliquée. 1/7/70

champ d'influence / influence field

Répartition dans l'espace de l'influence d'un navire ou d'une drague. 1/12/76

champ de mines / minefield

1. En guerre sur terre, zone de terrain contenant des mines posées avec ou sans schéma. *Voir aussi champ de mines de harcèlement; champ de mines de manoeuvre; champ de mines mixte; champ de mines de protection; champ de mines tactique; faux champ de mines.*
2. En guerre sur mer, étendue d'eau contenant des mines mouillées avec ou sans plan de mouillage. *Voir aussi champ de mines anti-débarquement; champ de mines anti-sous-marins; champ de mines d'attrition; champ de mines d'attrition entretenu; champ de mines défensif; champ de mines de manoeuvre; champ de mines de protection; champ de mines d'interdiction; champ de mines factice; champ de mines offensif; champ de mines profond; faux champ de mines.* 1/3/77

champ de mines antidébarquement / beach minefield

Champ de mines par petits fonds défendant l'accès à une possible plage de débarquement amphibie. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/11/77

champ de mines anti-sous-marins / antisubmarine minefield

Champ de mines spécialement destiné à la lutte contre les sous-marins. Ce champ de mines peut être mouillé à faible immersion, et être dangereux pour les bâtiments de surface de tout type, ou à grande immersion dans le but de ne pas créer de risque pour les bâtiments de surface. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/3/77

champ de mines d'attrition / attrition minefield

Champ de mines dont le but essentiel est d'infliger des avaries aux navires ennemis. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/11/75

champ de mines d'attrition entretenu / sustained attrition minefield

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines d'attrition que l'on rafraîchit pour qu'il reste dangereux pour l'ennemi malgré les contre-mesures prises par ce dernier. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/11/75

champ de mines d'interdiction / closure minefield

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines conçu pour présenter un tel danger que le trafic maritime soit bloqué. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/8/76

champ de mines de harcèlement / nuisance minefield

Zone minée pour ralentir et désorganiser l'ennemi et pour retarder l'usage, par celui-ci, d'une zone ou d'un itinéraire. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/12/76

champ de mines de manoeuvre / tactical minefield

Champ de mines faisant partie du plan d'obstacles d'une formation et posé dans le but de retarder, canaliser ou briser l'avance ennemie. *Aussi appelé "champ de mines tactique".* *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/7/80

champ de mines de protection / protective minefield

1. En guerre des mines sur terre, champ de mines destiné à la protection rapprochée d'une unité.
2. En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines dans les eaux amies pour la protection des ports, mouillages et routes côtières. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/11/75

champ de mines défensif / defensive minefield

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines placé en eaux ou détroits internationaux avec l'intention déclarée de contrôler le trafic maritime, s'assurant

ainsi des voies de communications. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/12/76

champ de mines factice / dummy minefield

Champ de mines ne renfermant pas de mines actives et représentant une menace psychologique. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/11/75

champ de mines mixte / mixed minefield

Champ de mines où des mines antichar et des mines antipersonnel ont été posées. *Voir aussi champ de mines partie 1.* 1/8/73

champ de mines offensif / offensive minefield

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines mouillées dans les eaux territoriales de l'ennemi ou dans les eaux contrôlées par ce dernier. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/12/76

champ de mines profond / deep minefield

Champ de mines anti-sous-marins sans danger pour les bâtiments de surface. *Voir aussi champ de mines.* 1/8/76

champ de mines tactique / tactical minefield

Voir champ de mines de manoeuvre. 1/7/80

champ de tir / 1. field of fire; 2. range

1. Zone dans laquelle une arme ou un groupe d'armes est en mesure de tirer à partir d'une position donnée.
2. Zone réservée et normalement équipée pour le largage, le lancement des armes et le tir sur cibles. *Aussi appelé "polygone"; "stand de tir".* 1/3/73

champ de tir tactique / tactical range

Champ de tir dans lequel on effectue des parcours de combat en utilisant des cibles réalistes et où une certaine liberté de manoeuvre est accordée. 1/3/82

champ vif / bleeding edge

Bord d'une carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'au bord de la feuille. 1/8/79

changement de contrôle opérationnel / change of operational control

Date et heure (GMT/GCT) auxquelles la responsabilité du contrôle opérationnel d'une force ou unité passe d'une autorité de contrôle opérationnel à une autre. *Aussi appelé "chop".* 1/3/73

charge / 1. 2. charge; 3. load

1. Quantité donnée d'explosif, soit en vrac, soit contenu dans une bombe, un projectile, une mine ou autre engin du même genre, soit encore utilisé comme propulseur d'une balle ou d'un projectile. *Voir aussi charge amorcée; charge d'amorçage.*

2. En génie de combat, quantité d'explosifs préparée à des fins de destruction. *Voir aussi charge amorcée; charge coupante; charge d'amorçage; charge enterrée; charge formée; charge inerte; renforteur d'amorçage.*

3. Poids total des passagers et du fret transportés par un navire, un aéronef, un train, un transport routier ou tout autre moyen de transport. *Voir aussi capacité d'emport instantané; capacité d'enlèvement demandé; charge de combat; chargement standard.* 30/11/92

charge amorcée / primed charge

Charge munie de tous les accessoires nécessaires, prête à être mise à feu. *Voir aussi charge 1 et 2.* 1/6/78

charge coupante / cutting charge

Charge exerçant un effet de coupure suivant son plan de symétrie. *Voir aussi charge 2.* 1/11/90

charge d'amorçage / priming charge

Charge élémentaire destinée à transmettre la détonation à l'ensemble de la charge. *Voir aussi charge 1 et 2.* 1/1/91

charge d'épreuve statique / static test load

Dans les opérations à la mer, deux fois la charge maximum pratique. *Voir aussi charge maximum pratique.* 1/7/80

charge de combat / combat load

Ensemble des approvisionnements, équipements et matériels de combat emportés par un aéronef. *Voir aussi charge.* 1/3/73

charge emportée par aéronef / aircraft store

Charge interne ou externe, montée sur l'équipement d'emport et de largage de l'aéronef et susceptible d'être larguée ou non en vol. Ces charges sont classées en deux catégories:

a. Charge largable. Charge emportée, larguée normalement par l'aéronef en vol telle que missile, roquette, bombe, arme nucléaire, mine, torpille, dispositif pyrotechnique, bouée acoustique, système de signalisation sous-marine, ou autres systèmes similaires.

b. Charge non largable. Charge emportée qui n'est normalement pas larguée en vol par l'aéronef telle que réservoir (de carburant et d'épandage), distributeur continu, nacelle (pour le

ravitaillement en vol, les fusées de poussée additionnelle, les canons, les dispositifs de contre-mesures électroniques, les transmissions de données, etc.), lance-bombe multiple, cible, conteneur utilisé pour le largage de matériels, engins télépilotes, ou autres systèmes similaires. *Voir aussi charge 3.* 1/9/81

charge enterrée / cratering charge

Charge placée à une profondeur convenable pour produire un cratère. *Voir aussi charge 2.* 1/3/79

charge formée / shaped charge

Charge ayant une forme choisie de manière à concentrer l'énergie de l'explosion dans une direction. *Voir aussi charge 2.* 1/6/78

charge inerte / inert filling

Charge non explosive, ayant le même poids que la charge explosive. *Voir aussi charge 2.* 1/11/75

charge maximum pratique / safe working load

Dans les opérations à la mer, charge à laquelle un point d'attache peut être soumis sans risque; cette charge est normalement indiquée sur une plaque à proximité du point d'attache. *Voir aussi charge d'épreuve statique.* 1/3/81

charge militaire / warhead

Partie d'un missile, d'un projectile, d'une torpille ou de toute autre munition, destinée à provoquer des dégâts. 25/9/98

charge nominale / rated load

Charge de sécurité déterminée pour un équipement dans des conditions prescrites. 1/11/83

charge nucléaire prescrite / prescribed nuclear load

Voir dotation nucléaire. 16/7/99

charge nucléaire statique / atomic demolition munition

Dispositif nucléaire conçu ou adapté pour être utilisé comme munition de démolition. 1/3/82

charge offerte / allowable load

Charge totale qu'un aéronef peut transporter sur une distance déterminée, prenant en considération le poids et le volume du chargement. *Voir aussi chargement; embarquement.* 1/6/84

charge palettisée / palletized unit load

Quantité d'une denrée, emballée ou non, disposée sur une palette d'une certaine manière et attachée ou fixée de telle

sorte que le tout soit manoeuvré comme une seule unité. *Voir aussi chargement sur palette; palette d'aéronef.* 1/3/73

charge perforante / hollow charge

Charge formée destinée à produire une perforation profonde d'un diamètre relativement petit. 1/12/77

charge sous élingue / underslung load

En hélicoptage, toute charge suspendue sous le fuselage d'un hélicoptère. *Voir aussi transport sous élingue.* 1/7/88

charge standard / standard load

Charge dont les dimensions, le poids et le centrage sont préétablis et qui est désignée par un numéro ou un code. *Aussi appelée "chargement standard".* 15/7/2000

charge utile / payload

1. Total des charges (passagers et/ou fret y compris les équipements spécialisés et le carburant nécessaire à l'exécution de la mission) qu'un type d'aéronef, navire ou véhicule déterminé est capable d'emporter pour une mission donnée. Est exprimée en effectifs, poids ou volume. *Voir aussi chargement.*

2. Missiles: tête militaire, y compris son enveloppe et les équipements incorporés.

3. Engins spatiaux: satellites, ou véhicule d'observation d'une sonde spatiale ou d'un missile d'observation. *Voir aussi capacité de transport.* 1/11/85

chargement / loading

1. Action de mettre en place le matériel, l'approvisionnement et autre fret à bord de navires, d'aéronefs, de trains, de véhicules routiers et autres moyens de transport. Note: en anglais, la notion de loading inclut le personnel.

2. Voir capacité d'emport instantané; capacité d'enlèvement demandé; charge de combat; chargement standard; charge offerte; charge transportée; charge utile partie 1. 1. *Voir aussi chargement à l'horizontale; chargement de combat; chargement par destination; chargement par convoi; chargement sélectif; chargement séparé par produit; chargement verticale; charge offerte; déchargement sélectif; embarquement.* 1/10/92

chargement à l'horizontale / horizontal loading

Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont chargés en couches horizontales d'un bout à l'autre des cales d'un navire. *Voir aussi chargement.* 1/3/73

chargement administratif / administrative loading - commercial loading

Type de chargement basé sur le principe de l'utilisation maximale de l'espace disponible pour la troupe et le matériel, indépendamment de toute considération tactique. Les équipements et approvisionnements doivent être déchargés et triés avant d'être disponibles. 1/2/73

chargement de combat / combat loading

Répartition du personnel et arrimage du matériel et du ravitaillement de façon appropriée à l'opération tactique prévue pour l'unité embarquée. Chaque élément est arrimé de manière à pouvoir être débarqué au moment voulu. *Voir aussi chargement; embarquement.* 1/3/73

chargement de retour / return load

Personnel et/ou fret devant être transportés par un moyen de transport sur son trajet de retour. 1/11/68

chargement par convoi / convoy loading

Embarquement des unités avec leurs équipements et approvisionnements sur des navires appartenant à un même groupe faisant mouvement, mais pas nécessairement sur le même navire. *Voir aussi chargement; embarquement.* 1/3/73

chargement par destination / block stowage loading

Méthode de chargement par laquelle tout le fret ayant une même destination déterminée est arrimé ensemble. Le but est de faciliter le débarquement rapide à destination en dérangeant le moins possible le fret ayant d'autres destinations. *Voir aussi chargement; embarquement.* 1/3/73

chargement par unité constituée / tactical loading - unit loading

Mode de chargement des navires, aéronefs et véhicules dans lequel les unités ne sont pas divisées et sont accompagnées de leur matériel et de leur approvisionnement. *Aussi appelé "chargement tactique". Voir aussi embarquement.* 1/11/68

chargement précurseur / preload loading

Chargement de certains articles à bord d'un navire dans un port avant le chargement principal du navire dans un autre port. *Voir aussi chargement.* 1/9/69

chargement sélectif / selective loading

Disposition et arrimage à bord de l'équipement et des approvisionnements de manière à faciliter la délivrance aux unités. *Voir aussi chargement; déchargement sélectif.* 1/7/80

chargement séparé par produit / commodity loading

Méthode de chargement impliquant la mise à bord ensemble de produits divers (tels que munitions, rations, ou véhicules en caisses) de telle sorte que chaque produit puisse être déchargé sans toucher aux autres. *Voir aussi chargement; embarquement.* 1/3/73

chargement standard / standard load

Voir charge standard. 15/7/2000

chargement sur palette / binding

Amarrage ou immobilisation d'objets sur une plate-forme mobile du type palette. *Voir aussi charge palettisée.* 1/3/73

chargement tactique / tactical loading - unit loading

Voir chargement par unité constituée. 1/11/68

chargement vertical / vertical loading

Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont rangés verticalement dans les cales du navire, de telle sorte que les articles choisis soient accessibles à n'importe quel stade du déchargement. *Voir aussi chargement.* 1/5/63

chargeur / cassette

En photographie, boîte faisant partie d'un magasin que l'on peut recharger et contenant le support sensible, soit vierge, soit impressionné. On peut la séparer au jour de l'appareil de prise de vues ou du matériel de traitement. *Voir aussi magasin.* 1/3/73

chariot de transbordement / transfer loader

Véhicule, à roues ou à chenilles, doté d'une plate-forme capable de se mouvoir horizontalement et verticalement, utilisé pour le chargement ou le déchargement d'un moyen de transport quelconque (aéronef, etc.). 1/11/68

chasse aux mines / minehunting

Repérage de mines, une à une, au moyen de bâtiments, de matériels aéroportés ou de plongeurs, suivi du déminage. 1/10/78

chasse aux mines à vue / optical minehunting

Utilisation d'un procédé visuel (exemple: télévision ou plongeur remorqué) pour

détecter et classer des mines ou des objets "mine possible" dépassant du fond. 1/11/75

chasse aux mines acoustique / acoustic minehunting

Repérage au moyen d'un sonar, de mines ou objets donnant des échos "mine possible", posés, enfouis ou dépassant du fond sous-marin. 1/11/75

chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques / magnetic minehunting

Utilisation de détecteurs magnétiques pour déterminer la présence de mines ou d'objets "mine possible". 1/12/76

chasse d'exploration / exploratory hunting

En guerre des mines sur mer, opération parallèle au dragage d'exploration, au cours de laquelle une partie de la route, ou de la zone, est soumise à des procédures de chasse aux mines: ceci permet de déterminer la présence ou l'absence de mines. 1/11/75

chasseur / fighter

Terme générique pour désigner un type d'aéronef rapide et maniable, capable d'effectuer des opérations tactiques contre des objectifs aériens ou de surface. *Voir aussi chasseur de défense aérienne de jour; chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair; chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps; intercepteur.* 1/2/89

chasseur d'interception / fighter interceptor - interceptor

Voir intercepteur. 1/3/73

chasseur de défense aérienne de jour / day air defence fighter

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens mais par temps clair et de jour seulement. *Voir aussi chasseur.* 1/10/84

chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair / clear weather air defence fighter

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens, de jour et de nuit, mais par temps clair seulement. *Voir aussi chasseur.* 1/10/84

chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps / all weather air defence fighter

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens par toutes conditions météorologiques, de jour et de nuit. *Voir aussi chasseur.* 1/10/84

chef de transport / chalk commander

Responsable des hommes et des matériels embarqués sous un même "numéro-repère". *Voir aussi troupe numérotée.* 1/3/73

chemin de guidage / track

Dispositif servant à guider ou limiter le déplacement de certains matériels. 18/2/98

chemin de roulement / roller conveyor

Dispositif muni de rouleaux permettant la manutention de charges. 1/9/69

cheminement graphique / traverse

En topographie, report d'une série de segments de droite joignant successivement différents points, les longueurs des segments et leurs angles étant mesurés avec précision. *Voir aussi cheminement par triangulation.* 1/12/74

cheminement par triangulation / ground control

Système de mesures précises utilisé pour déterminer les distances et les directions, ou les différences d'altitude entre deux points de la surface terrestre. *Voir aussi cheminement graphique; point de référence; réseau trigonométrique.* 1/3/73

cheminement photogrammétrique / photogrammetric control

Cheminement établi en utilisant des points de contrôle photogrammétrique successifs. 1/12/74

chenal de sécurité / safety lane

Chenal établi pour le transit des sous-marins et des bâtiments de surface afin de leur éviter d'être attaqués par des forces amies. 1/5/63

chenal exploré / searched channel

En guerre des mines sur mer, totalité ou partie d'une route ou d'un passage qui a été exploré ou dragué, sur une largeur donnée. 1/11/75

chenille / track

Bande sans fin, articulée, équipant les véhicules chenillés ou semi-chenillés. 18/2/98

chercheur laser / laser seeker

Appareil basé sur un récepteur sensible à la direction qui détecte l'énergie réfléchie à partir d'un objectif désigné par laser, et définit la direction de l'objectif par rapport au récepteur. *Voir aussi arme guidée par laser.* 1/8/79

choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement / targeting

Processus de sélection des objectifs et de choix du mode de traitement approprié à ces objectifs, en tenant compte des capacités et des besoins opérationnels. 1/10/84

chop / chop

Voir changement de contrôle opérationnel. 1/3/73

cimetière temporaire / temporary cemetery

Cimetière destiné à:

- une première inhumation de restes humains si les circonstances le permettent;
- une nouvelle inhumation de restes humains provenant d'une première inhumation d'urgence. 20/11/96

circuit combiné de mise de feu / combination firing circuit

Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, l'un étant non-électrique et l'autre électrique, disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre des systèmes provoque la détonation de toutes les charges. *Voir aussi circuit double de mise de feu.* 1/3/81

circuit d'analyse / discriminating circuit

Partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui fait la distinction entre la réponse du détecteur à une cible et la réponse à d'autres perturbations (par exemple dragues à influence, contre-minage, etc). 1/8/76

circuit de mise de feu / firing circuit - firing mechanism

- En guerre terrestre, circuit électrique ou boucle pyrotechnique dont le but est de faire exploser, à partir d'un point de mise de feu, les charges qui y sont reliées.
- En guerre des mines sur mer, partie d'une mise qui agit soit sur le détonateur soit sur le compteur de navires. *Aussi appelé "mécanisme de mise de feu".* 1/7/80

circuit de mise de feu à dépression / pressure mine - pressure mine circuit

Voir mine à dépression. 1/12/76

circuit double de mise de feu / dual firing circuit

Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, tous deux électriques ou non-électriques disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre système provoque la détonation de toutes les charges. *Voir aussi circuit combiné de mise de feu.* 1/3/81

circulation d'aérodrome / aerodrome traffic

- Ensemble de la circulation sur l'aire de manœuvre d'un aérodrome.
- Ensemble des aéronefs volant dans le voisinage de cet aérodrome. 1/2/73

cisailles / cutter

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif fixé à un brin de drague pour couper les orins de mines ou d'obstruteurs; peut-être aussi monté sur un orin de mine ou d'obstruteur pour cisailer les dragues. 1/12/76

clair de lune artificiel / artificial moonlight

Eclairage dont l'intensité est intermédiaire entre celles des lumières reçues des étoiles et de la pleine lune, par nuit claire. *Voir aussi éclairage du champ de bataille.* 1/2/73

classement militaire / military load classification - classification of bridges and vehicles

En matière de circulation routière, système standard dans lequel un numéro de classe est attribué aux itinéraires, ponts, bacs et rampes d'accès en fonction de la charge qu'ils peuvent supporter. Les divers types de véhicules reçoivent un numéro correspondant indiquant la classe minimale qu'ils sont autorisés à utiliser. *Aussi appelé "classification des ponts et véhicules".* *Voir aussi classification d'un itinéraire.* 1/12/79

classification d'un itinéraire / route classification

Mode de classification d'itinéraires routiers. Il tient compte de la largeur minimale, de la plus mauvaise section d'itinéraire, de la charge portante du pont, du bac ou du ponceau le plus faible et d'éventuels obstacles au trafic. *Voir aussi classement militaire; itinéraire.* 1/4/71

classification de sécurité / security classification

Catégorie ou degré de sécurité affecté à une information ou un matériel concernant la défense et servant à indiquer:

- le degré de danger qui en résulterait pour la sécurité nationale ou OTAN en cas de divulgation non autorisée;
- le type de protection exigé pour se prémunir contre une telle divulgation. 1/11/68

classification des ponts et véhicules / classification of bridges and vehicles - military load classification

Voir classement militaire. 1/8/79

classification parallèle / parallel classification

En matière de transport ferroviaire, classement des véhicules et matériels militaires de transports ordinaires basé sur un examen comparatif des caractéristiques principales de ces véhicules et de ces matériels et de celles des wagons plats ordinaires de catégorie correspondante sur lesquels ils peuvent être chargés. 1/3/81

clé / key

En cartographie, terme parfois employé de façon libérale comme synonyme de "légende". Voir aussi *fond bleu actinique; fond provisoire; légende*. 1/4/73

clé d'interprétation / imagery

interpretation key - photo interpretation key

Toute aide utilisée par les interpréteurs pour l'identification rapide d'objets visibles sur les photographies. Exemple: diagrammes, cartes, tables, listes, jeux de photographies... 1/3/73

cliché / frame

Photographie prise isolément et qui fait éventuellement partie d'une série de prises de vues effectuées successivement. 1/3/73

co-implantation / collocation

Utilisation simultanée par au moins deux détachements, unités, organismes ou services d'un seul et même emplacement bien défini. 1/7/80

cobaye / guinea-pig

En guerre des mines sur mer, navire utilisé pour déterminer si dans certaines conditions une zone peut être considérée comme claire de mines à influence ou dans certains cas, pour faire exploser des mines à dépression. 1/11/75

code à référence cartographique / map reference code

Code utilisé pour chiffrer des coordonnées de carroyage et autres renseignements cartographiques. Les codes à référence cartographique peuvent être utilisés à volonté dans d'autres buts lorsqu'il est nécessaire de chiffrer des nombres. 1/1/68

code abrégé / brevity code

Code dont le but essentiel est de condenser les messages, mais sans en garantir le secret. 1/3/73

code condensé / brevity code

Voir *code abrégé*. 1/3/73

code de panneaux / panel code - surface code

Code préétabli, destiné aux communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies, et utilisant des panneaux. Aussi appelé "*code de transmission sol-air*". Voir aussi *panneau*. 1/1/68

code de transmission sol-air / panel code - surface code

Voir *code de panneaux*. 1/1/68

coefficient d'arrimage / restraint factor

En transport aérien, coefficient, normalement exprimé en "g", qui permet de déterminer les caractéristiques des systèmes d'arrimage nécessaires à l'immobilisation d'une charge déterminée. 1/9/69

coefficient d'intensité / intensity factor

Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer l'intensité prévisible ou le caractère particulier d'une opération dans une zone et pendant une période déterminée. Il s'applique au jour standard d'approvisionnement pour le calcul des approvisionnements d'un jour de combat. 1/9/81

colis d'accompagnement / door bundle

Gaine ou fardeau largué manuellement et normalement suivi par des parachutistes. 1/3/73

colonne nucléaire / nuclear column

Cylindre creux, formé d'eau et d'écume projetées verticalement par une explosion nucléaire sous-marine, et à travers lequel les gaz à hautes températures et haute pression issus de l'explosion, sont expulsés dans l'atmosphère. Un cylindre analogue, mais constitué par de la terre volatilisée, peut se former au cours des explosions nucléaires souterraines. 1/3/73

coloriage hypsométrique / altitude tint - elevation tint - hypsometric tinting - layer tint

Procédé utilisé pour représenter le relief sur les cartes et plans et qui consiste à colorer de manière différente les zones comprises entre les lignes de niveau définies. Aussi appelé "*teinte de niveau*"; "*teinte hypsométrique*". 1/2/73

combat de rencontre / meeting engagement

Action se produisant au cours du combat lorsqu'un élément en mouvement et qui n'a pu se déployer entièrement se heurte à l'ennemi, à un moment et en un endroit inattendus. 1/8/73

comité de priorités aériennes / air priorities committee

Comité chargé de déterminer les priorités de transport par air de personnel et de matériel. Voir aussi *bureau d'allocation de transports aériens*. 1/2/73

commandant / commander

Voir *autorité territoriale nationale; commandant approbateur; commandant des forces nationales intégrées; commandant participant; commandant utilisateur; commandement national; hauts commandants militaires de l'OTAN*. 1/3/73

commandant bénéficiaire / supported commander

Commandant responsable au premier chef de tous les aspects d'une tâche assignée par une autorité militaire de l'OTAN de niveau supérieur et qui reçoit des forces ou un autre type de soutien d'un ou de plusieurs commandants en soutien. Voir aussi *commandant en soutien*. 15/7/2000

commandant bleu / blue commander

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces bleues pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice. 1/7/85

commandant coordonnateur / coordinating commander

En guerre nucléaire, commandant régional qui coordonne les activités des unités chargées de l'emploi des armes nucléaires et des unités de soutien. Voir aussi *commandant(s); commandant utilisateur*. 9/1/96

commandant d'aéronef / aircraft commander

Membre de l'équipage, désigné par une autorité compétente pour commander un avion, qui est responsable de la sécurité de sa mise en oeuvre et de l'exécution de la mission imposée. Aussi appelé "*commandant de bord*". 1/11/77

commandant de bord / aircraft captain

Voir *commandant d'aéronef*. 1/3/79

commandant de la défense aérienne / air defence commander

Officier désigné officiellement comme responsable de la défense aérienne d'une région déterminée. 1/11/75

commandant de la zone de contact / scene of action commander

En lutte anti-sous-marine, commandant se trouvant sur les lieux de l'action. Il est normalement à bord d'un bâtiment de surface; il peut aussi être à bord d'un aéronef ou d'un sous-marin. 1/9/69

commandant de secteur / sector

commander

Officier responsable, au sein d'un secteur, du contrôle tactique des forces de défense aérienne et de la mise en oeuvre des moyens alloués à ce secteur. 1/10/78

commandant des forces d'opposition / opposing forces commander

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces d'opposition pendant une période déterminée au cours d'un exercice OTAN. 1/7/94

commandant des forces nationales intégrées / national force commander

Commandant de forces nationales affectées à titre d'éléments autonomes à l'intérieur de commandements alliés subordonnés. *Voir aussi commandant.* 1/3/73

commandant du génie militaire / engineer commander

En termes de guerre terrestre, officier du Génie qui assume des fonctions de conseiller auprès d'un commandant approprié, propose des opérations de sa spécialité et les commande en fonction des ordres reçus. Il contrôle les opérations de ce type exécutées par des troupes n'étant pas directement sous son commandement. Dans certaines armées, ces responsabilités peuvent être réparties entre deux personnes. 1/12/93

commandant en soutien / supporting commander

Commandant qui fournit des forces ou un autre soutien à un commandant bénéficiaire ou qui élabore un plan supplétif. *Voir aussi commandant bénéficiaire.* 15/7/2000

commandant interallié / Allied commander - NATO commander

Voir commandant OTAN. 1/3/84

commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN / NATO joint subregional commander

Commandant interarmées situé au troisième échelon de la structure de commandement militaire de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi commandement interarmées sous-régional; commandant de composante; commandant régional de l'OTAN; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

commandant militaire / military governor

Voir gouverneur militaire. 1/3/73

commandant national / national commander

Echelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée. 1/3/73

commandant OTAN / NATO commander

Chef militaire au sein de la chaîne de commandement OTAN. *Aussi appelé "commandant interallié".* 1/6/78

commandant participant / exercise commander

Dans un exercice, chef prenant part à la manoeuvre et chargé d'émettre des ordres d'opérations appropriés et adressés aux forces placées sous son autorité. Il peut recevoir des responsabilités d'autorité, de conduite et/ou de direction d'exercice en plus de ses responsabilités de commandement. *Voir aussi commandant(s).* 1/6/84

commandant pourpre / purple commander

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces pourpres pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice. 1/7/85

commandant régional de l'OTAN / NATO regional commander

Commandant situé au deuxième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, responsable de la planification et de l'exécution de toutes les activités ou questions militaires de l'Alliance, y compris :

- dans le Commandement stratégique en Europe, les responsabilités qui lui sont déléguées dans la région qui lui est attribuée ou au-delà, suivant les instructions reçues;
- dans le Commandement stratégique de l'Atlantique, les responsabilités qui lui sont déléguées au sein de la zone de responsabilité du Commandement stratégique de l'Atlantique ou au-delà, suivant les instructions reçues. *Voir aussi commandant de composante; commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

commandant stratégique de l'OTAN / NATO strategic commander

Commandant situé au premier échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, responsable des fonctions générales de commandement, planification, direction et conduite de toutes les activités ou questions militaires de l'Alliance, à

l'intérieur ou au-delà de sa zone de responsabilité, suivant les instructions reçues. Il est également responsable de la mise en place et de l'entretien d'une infrastructure, conformément à son mandat. Les commandants stratégiques sont au nombre de deux: le Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe et le Commandant suprême allié de l'Atlantique. *Voir aussi commandant de composante; commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN; commandant régional de l'OTAN; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

commandant utilisateur / executing commander

En guerre nucléaire, commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui reçoit l'autorisation d'employer les armes nucléaires mises à sa disposition, soit contre des objectifs donnés, soit dans le cadre de plans approuvés. *Voir aussi commandant(s); commandant coordonnateur.* 7/6/2000

commande de prolongation de fonctionnement / overrun control

Dispositif qui permet à un appareil photographique soit de prendre un nombre supplémentaire déterminé de clichés, soit de fonctionner pendant un temps supplémentaire déterminé après la fin de l'action du dispositif normal de commande. 1/7/70

commandement / command

- Autorité conférée à un chef militaire pour la direction, la coordination et la conduite d'unités militaires.
- Ordre donné par un chef: c'est-à-dire la volonté du chef exprimée en vue de l'exécution d'un acte donné.
- Unité ou groupe d'unités, groupement ou zone territoriale, placé aux ordres d'un même chef. *Voir aussi commandement des bases; commandement de zone; commandement fonctionnel; commandement intégral; commandement national; commandement opérationnel; contrôle administratif.* 1/3/73

commandement de la défense aérienne / air defence command

Commandement exerçant son autorité et sa responsabilité pour la défense aérienne dans une région déterminée. 1/11/75

commandement de zone / area command

Commandement qui comprend des éléments organisés appartenant à une ou plusieurs armées ou forces, destinés à opérer dans une zone géographique déterminée et qui sont aux ordres d'un

même chef. *Voir aussi commandement; commandement fonctionnel.* 1/11/85

commandement fonctionnel / functional command

Organisation de commandement fondée sur des fonctions militaires plutôt que sur des zones géographiques. *Voir aussi commandement.* 7/6/2000

commandement intégral / full command

Pouvoir militaire et responsabilité dont un commandant est investi pour donner des ordres à des subordonnés. Il couvre tous les aspects des opérations et de l'administration militaires et n'existe que dans les armées nationales. Note: le terme "commandement", dans son sens international, implique un moindre degré d'autorité que dans son sens strictement national. Aucun commandant OTAN ou de coalition n'a le commandement intégral des forces qui lui sont affectées, car les pays ne délèguent que le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel des forces qu'ils affectent à l'OTAN. *Voir aussi commandement; contrôle administratif; commandement opérationnel; contrôle opérationnel.* 15/7/2000

commandement interarmées sous-régional / joint subregional command

Organisation de commandement sous-régionale, située au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, à laquelle n'est attribuée aucune zone de responsabilité permanente. Ce commandement se caractérise notamment comme suit:

- il comporte une combinaison de capacités propres aux trois armées;
- il assume des responsabilités sous-régionales en matière d'entraînement et d'exercices; et
- il dispose d'une capacité permanente de planification, et de commandement et de contrôle, pour la conduite d'opérations interarmées, qui lui permet d'entreprendre toute mission de l'Alliance, ou d'y contribuer, suivant les instructions du commandant régional de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi commandement stratégique; commandement de région; commandement sous-régional; commandement de composante.* 15/7/2000

commandement national / national command

Commandement mis sur pied par une nation donnée et sous l'autorité de celle-ci. Il peut ou non être placé sous les ordres d'un commandement de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi commandement.* 1/3/73

commandement opérationnel / operational command

Pouvoir donné à un commandant pour assigner des missions ou des tâches particulières à des commandants subordonnés, pour déployer des unités, pour réassigner des forces, pour conserver ou déléguer le contrôle opérationnel et/ou tactique comme il le juge nécessaire. Il ne comprend pas en soi d'autorité sur le plan administratif ou de responsabilités d'ordre logistique. Ce terme peut être utilisé aussi pour désigner l'ensemble des forces placées sous les autorités exerçant le commandement opérationnel. *Voir aussi commandement; contrôle administratif.* 1/8/74

commandement régional / regional command

Organisation de commandement située au deuxième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN. Elle comprend une combinaison de capacités interarmées adaptées à la planification et à l'exécution de toutes les activités militaires de l'Alliance, y compris les responsabilités déléguées, à l'intérieur de la région et au-delà, selon les directives reçues du commandant stratégique de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi commandant régional de l'OTAN; commandement interarmées sous-régional; commandement stratégique; commandement sous-régional; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

commandement sous-régional / subregional command

Terme désignant les deux types de commandements situés au troisième échelon du Commandement stratégique en Europe, en l'occurrence les commandements de composante et les commandements interarmées sous-régionaux. *Voir aussi commandant régional de l'OTAN; commandement de composante; commandement interarmées sous-régional; commandement stratégique; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

commandement stratégique / strategic command

Organisation de commandement située à l'échelon le plus élevé de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN. Elle comporte une combinaison de l'ensemble des capacités interarmées. Elle assume les fonctions générales de commandement, planification, direction et conduite de toutes les activités ou questions militaires de l'Alliance à l'intérieur ou au-delà de sa zone de responsabilité, suivant les directives du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord ou du Comité militaire. *Voir aussi commandant*

stratégique de l'OTAN; commandement interarmées sous-régional; commandement régional; commandement sous-régional; zone de responsabilité. 15/7/2000

commandement tactique / tactical command

Autorité déléguée à un commandant pour attribuer des tâches aux forces placées sous son commandement, en vue de l'accomplissement de la mission ordonnée par l'autorité supérieure. 1/9/74

commander / command

- Exercer un commandement.
- Dominer par le champ de tir de ses armes ou par l'observation à partir d'une position plus élevée. 1/3/73

commandeur de convoi / convoy commodore

Officier de marine, ou capitaine de l'un des navires d'un convoi, désigné pour commander ce convoi compte tenu des ordres de l'officier assurant le commandement tactique. S'il n'y a pas d'escorte de surface, il assure le commandement du convoi sans aucune restriction. 13/12/99

communauté / commonality

Etat réalisé lorsqu'il est fait usage de la même doctrine, des mêmes procédures ou du même équipement. 15/7/2000

compas gyromagnétique / gyromagnetic compass

Gyroscope directionnel dont l'échelle d'azimut est asservie à la direction du nord magnétique par un dispositif de détection magnétique. 1/12/79

compas magnétique / magnetic compass

Instrument utilisant un équipage magnétique suspendu pour indiquer la direction du nord magnétique. 1/2/74

compatibilité / compatibility

Aptitude de produits, processus ou services à être utilisés conjointement dans des conditions spécifiées, pour satisfaire aux exigences en cause sans interaction inacceptable. (ISO-IEC) 15/7/2000

compatibilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic compatibility

Aptitude d'un appareil ou d'un système à fonctionner dans son environnement électromagnétique sans produire de perturbations électromagnétiques intolérables pour tout ce qui se trouve

dans cet environnement. *Voir aussi vulnérabilité électromagnétique.*
9/5/2000

compensation de filé / image motion compensation

Mouvement communiqué intentionnellement au film de prise de vue et calculé de façon à compenser le déplacement d'un véhicule aérien ou spatial en train de photographier des objets au sol. 1/3/73

compilation / compilation

Sélection, rassemblement et présentation graphique de tous renseignements adéquats nécessaires à la préparation d'une carte. De tels renseignements peuvent provenir d'autres cartes ou de sources diverses. 1/3/73

complexe d'objectifs / target complex

Concentrations multiples d'objectifs dans un espace géographique limité. *Voir aussi concentration d'objectifs.*
1/11/68

complexe portuaire / port complex

Ensemble comprenant une ou plusieurs zones portuaires d'importances diverses, dont les activités sont liées géographiquement, soit parce que ces zones dépendent d'un système de transports intérieurs communs, soit parce qu'elles constituent une première destination commune des convois.
1/9/69

composant / component

Dans le domaine de la logistique, pièce ou assemblage de pièces assurant une fonction déterminée et dont le montage ou le remplacement ne peut se faire qu'en totalité. *Voir aussi ensemble; équipement; pièce; sous-ensemble.*
1/3/92

composition pyrotechnique / pyrotechnics

Composition de produits chimiques pouvant donner lieu, après mise à feu, à une réaction exothermique produisant lumière, chaleur, fumée, bruit ou gaz. On peut aussi l'employer comme retard dans les mises de feu en raison de sa durée de combustion connue. Ce terme n'inclut ni les propergols ni les explosifs. 15/7/2000

compromis / compromised

Se dit d'une question à caractère secret parvenue, en entier ou en partie, entre les mains d'une ou de plusieurs personnes non autorisées, ou qui a couru le risque d'y parvenir. 1/3/73

compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance / reconnaissance exploitation report

Message-type utilisé pour rendre compte des résultats d'une mission de reconnaissance aérienne tactique. Le compte rendu doit, dans la mesure du possible, comprendre l'interprétation des données du capteur. *Communément appelé "RECCEXREP".* 1/1/83

compte rendu de bombardement / shelling report

Compte rendu de bombardement ennemi comprenant des renseignements sur le calibre, la direction, l'heure, la densité et la zone bombardée. 1/11/68

compte rendu de contact / contact report

Compte rendu pour avertir de toute détection de l'ennemi. *Aussi appelé "compte rendu initial de contact"; "compte rendu supplémentaire de contact".* 1/12/79

compte rendu de mission / mission report

Compte rendu standard faisant état des résultats d'une mission aérienne et signalant les observations importantes faites au cours du vol. 1/10/80

compte rendu de mouillage de mines / minefield record

Voir plan de repérage d'un champ de mines. 1/11/94

compte rendu de raid / raid report

En défense aérienne, compte rendu destiné à contribuer à l'évaluation rapide d'une situation aérienne tactique. 1/9/74

compte rendu de situation / situation report

Rapport donnant la situation dans la zone d'une unité ou formation déterminée. 13/12/99

compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique / detailed photographic report

Compte rendu général analytique de renseignement, établi après exploitation des résultats de l'interprétation photographique; il ne traite normalement qu'un seul sujet, objectif ou complexe d'objectifs, mais le fait de manière détaillée. 1/3/73

compte rendu en vol / inflight report

Message-type par lequel les équipages rendent compte en vol des résultats de leur mission. Il est également utilisé pour transmettre toute observation visuelle présentant un intérêt tactique et

dont l'importance et l'urgence sont telles que, s'il n'en était rendu compte qu'au retour de mission, le délai ainsi introduit lui enlèverait tout intérêt. 1/3/73

compte rendu initial d'interprétation / initial programmed interpretation report

Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts, obtenus au cours d'une mission sur des objectifs programmés ou d'autres renseignements vitaux pouvant être aisément identifiés à proximité de ces objectifs et qui n'auraient pas fait l'objet d'un autre compte rendu. 1/9/81

compte rendu initial de contact / contact report - initial contact report

Voir compte rendu de contact. 1/12/79

compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation / supplemental programmed interpretation report

Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts sur des objectifs importants couverts par la mission, soit que ces informations n'aient pas été incluses dans des comptes rendus antérieurs, soit que des renseignements bruts supplémentaires aient été demandés. 1/9/81

compte rendu supplémentaire de contact / amplifying report - contact report

Voir compte rendu de contact. 1/2/73

compteur de navires / ship counter

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant une mine et l'empêchant d'exploser avant d'avoir reçu un nombre d'influences prédéterminé. 1/11/75

concentration / mass

Concentration de la puissance de combat. *Voir aussi formation concentrée.* 1/4/71

concentration d'objectifs / target concentration

Groupe d'objectifs voisins les uns des autres. *Voir aussi complexe d'objectifs.* 1/2/74

concentration maximale admissible / maximum permissible concentration - radioactivity concentration guide

Voir barème de radio-concentration. 1/3/73

concentration stratégique / strategic concentration

Réunion, dans une région favorable, des forces à mettre en oeuvre dans les

opérations initiales prévues par le plan d'opérations. 1/11/68

concept / concept

Notion ou énoncé d'une idée, exprimant comment quelque chose pourrait être exécuté ou mené à bien et qui peut conduire à une procédure acceptée. 1/11/83

concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes / weapon system employment concept

Description, en termes généraux, basée sur une ébauche des caractéristiques établies, d'un équipement ou d'un système d'armes particulier, dans le cadre de concepts tactiques ou de futures doctrines. 1/1/83

concept de l'opération / concept of operations

Expression claire et concise de la manoeuvre choisie par le chef pour exécuter la mission reçue. *Aussi appelé "idée de manoeuvre"*. 1/3/82

concept stratégique / strategic concept

Ligne d'action générale adoptée en considération de la situation stratégique. Elle est définie d'une manière suffisamment large pour fournir le cadre des mesures militaires, diplomatiques, économiques, psychologiques et autres qui en découlent. 1/11/83

concept tactique / tactical concept

Enoncé formulé en termes généraux à partir duquel est mise au point une doctrine tactique. 1/8/76

condition d'exposition aux radiations / radiation exposure state

Condition d'une unité, ou exceptionnellement d'un individu, déduite de la ou des doses cumulatives de radiations reçues par le corps humain. Elle est exprimée par un symbole qui indique le potentiel disponible pour des opérations futures et le degré de risque en cas d'exposition à des radiations nucléaires supplémentaires. 1/7/80

conduite de tir / fire-control

Conduite de toute opération relative à l'application d'un tir sur un objectif. 1/3/77

cône de silence / cone of silence

Espace en forme de cône inversé, situé directement au-dessus des aériens de certains types de radiobornes et dans lequel les signaux ne sont pas entendus, ou sont très affaiblis. *Voir aussi radioborne Z*. 1/3/73

cône mort / altitude hole

Plage vide d'échos au centre d'une représentation radiale sur un écran aéroporté; son centre représente le point du sol situé immédiatement à la verticale de l'avion. Dans un radar à vision latérale, aussi appelée "zone de non-détection"; "secteur d'altitude". 1/12/74

conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale / consular shipping advisor

Officier de marine détaché auprès d'une autorité consulaire dans un pays neutre pour assurer les missions de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale. *Voir aussi contrôle naval*. 9/7/97

console / console

Aide à grande distance à la navigation dont les émissions permettent de déterminer les relèvements grâce à leur modulation à basse fréquence. 1/3/73

constante du cône / constant of the cone

Projection conique conforme de Lambert. *Voir aussi facteur de convergence; "facteur de convergence de la grille"*. 1/3/73

consultation / consultation

Echange d'avis et concertation entre les plus hautes autorités politiques de l'Alliance et de ses pays membres en vue de gérer une crise, prendre des décisions et émettre des directives concertées aux commandants militaires. 1/11/90

contact / contact

Terme de procédure désignant tout objet aérien, de surface ou sous-marin, détecté par des capteurs électroniques, acoustiques ou visuels. 16/7/96

contact perdu / contact lost

Expression signifiant qu'une cible qu'on estime se trouver encore dans la zone de couverture des capteurs a été temporairement perdue, sans qu'il soit question d'en abandonner la poursuite. 9/1/96

contamination / contamination

Dépôt, absorption ou adsorption de matières radioactives, d'agents biologiques ou chimiques; ces phénomènes peuvent s'appliquer à des structures, des zones, du personnel ou des objets. *Aussi appelé "infection"*. *Voir aussi ligne de contrôle de contamination; point de contrôle de contamination; radiation induite; rayonnement résiduel*. 1/11/94

contamination NBC involontaire / NBC release other than attack

Dispersion accidentelle de contaminants nucléaires, biologiques ou chimiques, qui n'a pas pour cause une attaque par armes NBC. La dispersion de contaminants NBC provenant d'une attaque amie menée contre des armes ou installations NBC adverses en est exclue. 9/5/2000

contamination résiduelle / residual contamination

Contamination qui demeure après les mesures prises pour l'enlever. Ces mesures peuvent consister simplement à laisser la contamination diminuer normalement. 1/3/82

contenir / contain

Arrêter, retenir ou entourer les forces de l'ennemi, ou obliger l'ennemi à centrer son activité sur un front donné et l'empêcher de faire replier une partie quelconque de ses forces pour les utiliser ailleurs. 1/3/73

contingent national / national component

Echelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée. 1/3/73

continuez sur... / restart at...

En artillerie, terme utilisé pour reprendre l'exécution d'un plan de feux après une interruption liée à l'un des commandements: "Restez sur...", "vérifier éléments" ou "ne pas recharger". 1/3/77

contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines / irregular outer edge

En guerre des mines sur terre, rangées ou bandes minées de dimensions réduites, disposées irrégulièrement en avant d'un champ de mines, côté ennemi, dans le but de tromper ce dernier sur la composition et les dimensions du champ de mines. Ce dispositif n'est habituellement utilisé qu'avec des champs de mines enterrées. 1/1/91

contre commandement, contrôle et communications / counter-command, control and communications

Ensemble de mesures déniaut à l'ennemi l'emploi efficace de ses forces en agissant par des attaques coordonnées de ses systèmes de commandement, de contrôle et de communications et de ses éléments rattachés. *Communément appelé "anti C3"*. 1/2/88

contre-attaque / counter-attack

Attaque, par tout ou partie d'une force défensive, d'une force ennemie

assaillante, ayant pour but soit de reprendre le terrain perdu, soit de couper ou détruire les unités ennemies assaillantes, avec pour objectif général d'interdire à l'ennemi la réalisation de ses intentions. En défense d'arrêt, elle est déclenchée pour rétablir la position de résistance principale et ne poursuit que des objectifs limités. *Voir aussi contre-mouvement.* 1/1/60

contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures

En milieu sous-marin, mesures destinées à réserver aux forces amies l'usage efficace du spectre acoustique en contrant les mesures de guerre acoustique hostiles. Elles impliquent des mesures antimésures de soutien de guerre acoustique et des mesures anti-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique et peuvent comporter ou non des émissions acoustiques sous-marines. *Voir aussi guerre acoustique; contre-mesures de guerre acoustique; mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

contre-espionnage / counter-espionage

Action ayant pour but de détecter l'espionnage et de s'y opposer. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence.* 1/3/81

contre-ingérence / counter-intelligence

Opération visant à déceler et à neutraliser toute menace contre la sécurité résultant des activités des services de renseignement, d'organisations ou d'agents se livrant à l'espionnage, au sabotage, à la subversion ou au terrorisme. *Voir aussi contre-espionnage; contre-sabotage; contre-subversion; renseignement de sécurité, sécurité; sûreté.* 1/7/80

contre-mesures de guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare countermeasures

En milieu sous-marin, mesures prises pour prévenir ou limiter l'emploi par des forces hostiles du spectre acoustique. Elles impliquent l'emploi délibéré d'émissions acoustiques sous-marines destinées à la déception et au brouillage. *Voir aussi guerre acoustique; contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique; mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

contre-mesures électroniques / electronic countermeasures

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures visant à empêcher ou réduire l'utilisation efficace par l'ennemi du spectre électromagnétique grâce à l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les contre-mesures électroniques se divisent en trois

catégories : le brouillage, la déception et la neutralisation électroniques. 9/1/96

contre-mesures radar / radar countermeasures

Voir guerre électronique; paillettes. 1/8/73

contre-mouvement / countermove

Opération entreprise pour réagir face à, ou pour anticiper sur un mouvement de l'ennemi. *Voir aussi contre-attaque.* 1/3/82

contre-pente / reverse slope

Versant (ami ou ennemi) masqué par la crête aux vues de l'adversaire. 1/11/68

contre-sabotage / counter-sabotage

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de sabotage et de s'y opposer. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence.* 1/3/81

contre-subversion / counter-subversion

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de subversion et de s'y opposer. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence; subversion.* 1/3/81

contre-surveillance / countersurveillance

Ensemble de mesures actives ou passives prises pour contrecarrer la surveillance adverse. *Voir aussi camouflage; surveillance.* 1/9/81

contreminer / countermine

Faire exploser la charge principale d'une mine sous l'effet du choc causé par l'explosion d'une autre mine ou d'une charge explosive, située à proximité. Cette explosion peut entraîner celle de la charge principale soit par sympathie, soit en provoquant le fonctionnement de la chaîne ou du mécanisme de mise à feu de la mine. 1/11/91

contrôle / control

Autorité, impliquant la responsabilité de l'exécution des ordres et directives, exercée par un chef sur une partie des activités d'organismes subordonnés, ou d'autres organismes qui normalement ne sont pas sous son commandement. Ce contrôle peut être transféré ou délégué totalement ou partiellement. *Voir aussi contrôle administratif; contrôle opérationnel; contrôle tactique.* 1/9/81

contrôle administratif / administrative control

Direction ou autorité exercée sur des formations subordonnées ou autres en ce qui concerne les questions

administratives telles que l'administration du personnel, les ravitaillements, les services et autres problèmes ne faisant pas partie des missions opérationnelles de ces formations subordonnées ou autres. *Voir aussi commandement; commandement intégral; commandement opérationnel; contrôle; contrôle opérationnel.* 1/4/71

contrôle aérien / air control

Voir centre de contrôle aérien tactique; centre de contrôle régional; centre de détection et de contrôle; centre de la circulation aérienne; contrôleur aérien; contrôleur aérien tactique; contrôleur d'interception aérienne; espace aérien contrôlé; région de contrôle; voie aérienne; zone de contrôle; zone de contrôle terminale. 1/2/73

contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor / rotor governing mode

Mode de contrôle permettant le maintien automatique de la vitesse de rotation du rotor d'un hélicoptère. 1/1/73

contrôle automatique pour identification à vue / visual identification

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction qui amène l'aéronef à poursuivre une cible radar qui le positionne automatiquement pour une identification visuelle. 1/1/73

contrôle aux procédures / procedural control

Méthode de contrôle de l'espace aérien qui s'appuie sur un mélange de directions et de procédures précédemment acceptées et promulguées. 1/3/81

contrôle centralisé / centralized control

En défense aérienne, mode de contrôle dans lequel un échelon supérieur assigne directement les objectifs aux unités de feu. *Voir aussi contrôle décentralisé.* 1/3/73

contrôle consultatif / advisory control

Mode de contrôle dans lequel le commandant de bord choisit ses vitesses, altitude et cap et a toute liberté d'action pour accomplir la mission prescrite. L'unité de contrôle des aéronefs informe l'équipage de la situation tactique du moment et fournit en temps utile les informations sur les situations qui pourraient mettre en danger la sécurité de l'appareil. 1/11/75

contrôle d'émission / emission control

Contrôle sélectif de l'énergie électromagnétique ou acoustique émise. Ce contrôle peut avoir les buts suivants:
a. réduire la détection de cette émission et limiter l'exploitation par l'ennemi des informations qu'il pourrait recueillir;
b. diminuer les interférences électromagnétiques et améliorer ainsi la performance des capteurs amis. 1/11/94

contrôle d'interception / engagement control

En défense aérienne, le contrôle d'interception regroupe les phases relatives à la détection d'un élément hostile, à son identification, son interception proprement dite et sa destruction. 1/3/73

contrôle de contamination / contamination control

Ensemble de procédés destinés à éviter, à réduire, à supprimer ou à rendre inopérante de façon temporaire ou permanente une contamination nucléaire, biologique ou chimique. Ces procédés visent à maintenir ou à augmenter l'efficacité des troupes en opérations. 1/3/81

contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control

Combinaison des procédures de planification de l'organisation de l'espace aérien et de la structure de contrôle ainsi que des fonctions de coordination qui en découlent, afin de minimiser les risques et permettre une utilisation souple et efficace de l'espace aérien par tous les éléments impliqués dans les opérations terrestres, maritimes et aériennes. *Voir aussi autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien.* 20/11/96

contrôle de l'espace maritime / sea control

Situation qui existe lorsqu'une partie peut agir sans entraves dans une zone de l'espace maritime pendant une période donnée. Note: en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime. *Voir aussi maîtrise de l'espace maritime; interdiction de l'espace maritime.* 13/12/99

contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification / snake mode

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle un aéronef est amené à effectuer des évolutions programmées qui en permettent l'identification. 1/7/72

contrôle de qualité / minimum quality surveillance

Mesures minimales à appliquer en vue de déterminer et de maintenir la qualité

des carburants, conditionnés ou en vrac, afin de rendre ces produits immédiatement utilisables. 1/12/79

contrôle de radioactivité / monitoring - radiological monitoring

Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés. 1/7/83

contrôle de repérage / register

En cartographie, positionnement correct du l'un des éléments d'une carte composite par rapport aux autres éléments. Ce positionnement intervient à chaque étage de la réalisation de la carte. 1/1/73

contrôle de stock / stock control

Tenue à jour de la situation relative à la quantité, l'emplacement et l'état des approvisionnements et équipements attendus, existants ou à livrer, afin de déterminer les quantités de matériels et d'équipement disponibles et/ou nécessaires pour les livraisons et de faciliter la distribution ainsi que la gestion du matériel. *Voir aussi gestion et administration du matériel.* 1/11/68

contrôle décentralisé / decentralized control

En défense aérienne, méthode normale où l'échelon supérieur assure la direction générale des unités de défense aérienne, et ne désigne lui-même les objectifs que lorsqu'il est indispensable d'obtenir une répartition satisfaisante du feu, ou encore pour prévenir l'engagement d'un aéronef ami. *Voir aussi contrôle centralisé.* 1/3/73

contrôle en vol / flight following

Tâche consistant à maintenir le contact avec un aéronef ou un groupe d'aéronefs afin de déterminer sa route et/ou sa trajectoire vers l'objectif. 1/3/73

contrôle intégral / positive control

En matière de contrôle de la circulation aérienne au sein de l'OTAN, méthode de régulation de l'ensemble de la circulation aérienne identifiée dans une certaine portion de l'espace aérien, appliquée avec des moyens électroniques par l'organisme responsable de cette portion de l'espace aérien et y exerçant son autorité. 1/2/89

contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale / naval control of shipping

Contrôle exercé par les autorités navales sur les mouvements, les routes, les comptes rendus, l'organisation des convois et les déroutements tactiques de la marine marchande alliée. Ce contrôle ne comprend pas l'emploi ou la

protection active de la marine marchande. 1/12/79

contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale / full naval control of shipping

Contrôle naval obligatoire à l'échelle mondiale de tous les navires de commerce alliés ou de certaines catégories de navires de ce type. *Voir aussi contrôle naval et contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale.* 9/7/97

contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale / regional naval control of shipping

Mesures de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale prises à l'intérieur d'une zone définie et limitée, dans laquelle les navires se soumettent volontairement au contrôle, à moins que ce dernier ne leur soit imposé aux termes d'une charte-partie ou par les autorités nationales. *Voir aussi contrôle naval et contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale.* 9/7/97

contrôle opérationnel / operational control

Autorité conférée à un commandant, de donner des ordres aux forces affectées, de telle sorte qu'il puisse accomplir des missions ou tâches particulières, habituellement limitées de par leur nature, quant au lieu ou dans le temps; de déployer les unités concernées et de conserver ou de déléguer le contrôle tactique de ces unités. Il ne comporte pas le pouvoir d'utiliser séparément les éléments constitutifs des unités concernées, pas plus qu'il n'inclut en soi le contrôle administratif ou logistique. *Voir aussi contrôle administratif.* 1/6/84

contrôle serré / close control

Mode de contrôle de la mission d'un aéronef, dans lequel l'aéronef est contrôlé en permanence dans les domaines de l'altitude, de la vitesse et du cap, vers une position à partir de laquelle la mission peut être accomplie. *Voir aussi interception aérienne et contrôle serré.* 1/11/90

contrôle tactique / tactical control

Direction et contrôle détaillés, normalement limités au plan local, des mouvements ou manoeuvres nécessaires pour exécuter les missions ou les tâches assignées. 13/12/99

contrôleur aérien / air controller

Spécialiste formé et affecté aux fonctions de contrôle (par l'emploi de la radio, du radar ou d'autres moyens) des

aéronefs qui peuvent lui être attribués pour opérer à l'intérieur de sa zone. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien; contrôleur aérien tactique.* 1/2/73

contrôleur aérien tactique / tactical air controller

Officier responsable de toutes les opérations du centre de contrôle aérien tactique. Il est responsable vis-à-vis du commandant aérien tactique, du contrôle de tous les aéronefs et de tous les moyens d'alerte se trouvant dans sa zone de responsabilité. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien; contrôleur aérien.* 1/11/68

contrôleur air avancé / forward air controller

Spécialiste dirigeant, d'une position avancée au sol ou dans les airs, l'action des aéronefs de combat engagés dans l'appui aérien rapproché des forces terrestres. 1/8/82

contrôleur d'interception aérienne / interceptor controller

Officier qui contrôle les avions de chasse qui lui sont attribués pour effectuer une interception. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien.* 1/4/73

contrôleur de recueil / recovery controller

Contrôleur aérien responsable de l'exécution correcte du recueil d'un avion vers l'organisme de contrôle final approprié. 1/11/75

contrôleur de secteur / sector controller

Officier désigné pour agir au nom d'un commandant de secteur dans un centre d'opérations de secteur. Il est responsable du contrôle opérationnel de toutes les défenses aériennes actives dans le secteur en coordination avec ceux des secteurs limitrophes. Dans ces fonctions il est sous la direction générale du contrôleur de groupe ou de commandement. 1/11/68

convergence / convergence

Voir convergence de la grille; convergence des méridiens sur la carte; convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde; facteur de convergence; facteur de convergence de la grille. 1/3/73

convergence de la grille / grid convergence

Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord de carroyage et le nord géographique. Elle est mesurée à l'est et à l'ouest à partir du nord géographique. *Voir aussi convergence; facteur de convergence de la grille.* 1/3/73

convergence des méridiens sur la carte / map convergence

Angle formé par deux méridiens sur une carte. *Voir aussi convergence.* 1/4/71

convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde / true convergence

Variation d'azimut d'une ligne géographique sur le sphéroïde, d'un méridien à un autre. *Voir aussi convergence.* 1/8/73

convergence oculaire / angle of convergence

Angle sous lequel on voit l'écart interpupillaire d'un observateur depuis le point sur lequel il accomode. 1/11/91

convoi / convoy

1. Ensemble de navires marchands ou de navires auxiliaires (ou les deux à la fois), généralement escortés par des bâtiments de guerre ou des aéronefs - ou un seul navire marchand ou navire auxiliaire avec escorte de surface - rassemblés et organisés dans le but d'effectuer une traversée de conserve.
2. A terre: groupe de véhicules organisés de façon à faciliter le contrôle et le déplacement en bon ordre, avec ou sans escorte de protection. *Voir aussi convoi côtier; convoi d'évacuation; convoi océanique.* 1/3/73

convoi côtier / coastal convoy

Convoi dont le trajet se situe principalement au-dessus du plateau continental et dans les eaux côtières. *Voir aussi convoi.* 1/12/77

convoi d'évacuation / evacuation convoy

Convoi utilisé pour l'évacuation d'eaux dangereuses. *Voir aussi convoi; évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée.* 1/12/77

convoi détaché / leaver convoy

Convoi qui s'est séparé du convoi principal et fait route vers une destination différente. *Voir aussi navire quittant; section à détacher d'un convoi.* 1/6/78

convoi marchand / merchant convoy

Convoi constitué principalement de navires marchands et placé sous contrôle naval. 25/9/98

convoi militaire / military convoy

Convoi terrestre ou maritime qui est contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire. Un convoi maritime peut comprendre toute combinaison de navires marchands, de navires auxiliaires ou d'autres unités militaires. 1/3/84

convoi océanique / ocean convoy

Convoi dont le trajet est situé principalement hors du plateau continental. *Voir aussi convoi.* 1/12/77

convoi principal / main convoy

Convoi considéré comme un tout, appareillant du même mouillage de rassemblement vers une même destination. Il peut être rejoint par des navires ou convois ralliants, des navires ou convois quittants peuvent aussi s'en détacher. *Voir convoi.* 15/7/2000

convoi ralliant / joiner convoy

Convoi en route pour s'incorporer au convoi principal. *Voir aussi navire ralliant un convoi; section ralliant un convoi.* 1/10/78

coopération civilo-militaire / civil-military cooperation

Moyens et accords qui appuient les relations entre les commandants et les autorités nationales civiles et militaires et les populations civiles dans une zone dans laquelle sont présentes des forces ou dans laquelle il est prévu de les employer. Ces accords comprennent la coopération avec des agences, des organisations et des autorités non gouvernementales ou internationales. 25/9/98

coopération logistique internationale / international cooperative logistics

Coopération et soutien mutuel dans le domaine logistique, par la coordination des principes, des plans, des procédures, des activités de développement, du ravitaillement en commun et de l'échange des biens et des services, basés sur des accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux et contre remboursement contractuel des frais. 1/7/85

coordination des tirs / fire coordination - fire support coordination

Voir coordination des tirs d'appui. 1/8/79

coordination des tirs d'appui / fire support coordination - fire coordination

Planification et exécution des tirs d'appui en vue de battre les objectifs avec les armes ou groupes d'armes appropriés. *Aussi appelé "coordination des tirs".* 1/8/79

coordonnateur d'écran / screen coordinator

En terminologie navale, officier désigné par l'officier assumant le commandement tactique pour exercer, dans les limites assignées, le commandement d'une

protection. *Voir aussi protection.*
1/12/76

coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins / submarine exercise area coordinator

Autorité chargée de publier, après accord des nations concernées, les couloirs et les secteurs nationaux permanents d'exercice de sous-marins.
1/11/83

coordonnées / coordinates

Quantités linéaires ou angulaires définissant la position occupée par un point dans un cadre ou un système de référence. Employé également comme terme général pour désigner le type particulier du cadre et du système de référence; par exemple coordonnées rectangulaires planes, ou coordonnées sphériques. *Voir aussi coordonnées cartésiennes; coordonnées de carroyage; coordonnées géographiques; géoref; système de carroyage.* 1/3/73

coordonnées cartésiennes / cartesian coordinates

Système de coordonnées dans lequel le lieu d'un point dans l'espace s'exprime par référence à un trièdre formé de trois plans perpendiculaires deux à deux, appelés plans de coordonnées. Les intersections de ces trois plans forment trois droites appelées axes de coordonnées. *Voir aussi coordonnées.* 1/3/73

coordonnées de carroyage / grid coordinate

Dans un système de carroyage, ensemble de lettres et de nombres désignant un point sur une carte ou une photographie. *Voir aussi coordonnées.* 1/12/74

coordonnées géographiques / geographic coordinates

Quantités, en latitude et longitude, définissant la position d'un point à la surface de la terre, sur une ellipsoïde de référence. *Voir aussi coordonnées.* 1/3/73

coordonnées polaires / polar coordinates

1. Coordonnées faisant appel à la distance et à des références angulaires par rapport à un point fixe (pôle).
2. En artillerie et en appui feu naval, gisement d'observation, distance et corrections en élévation entre la position de l'observateur et celle de l'objectif.
1/9/74

copie négative / copy negative - duplicate negative

Négatif obtenu à partir d'un original et pouvant être à une échelle différente de cet original. 1/12/74

cordeau détonant / detonating cord

Cordon d'explosif brisant continu dans une gaine souple et étanche, et servant à transmettre l'onde de détonation.
1/11/94

cordeau maître / main detonating line

En destruction, ensemble d'éléments d'un dispositif de mise de feu sur lequel sont branchés les différents cordeaux dérivés. 1/1/91

corne / horn

En guerre des mines sur mer, protubérance partant du corps de mine qui provoque l'explosion de cette dernière lorsqu'elle est brisée ou déformée par un choc. *Voir aussi antenne interrupteur.* 1/11/75

corne chimique / chemical horn

En guerre des mines sur mer, corne comprenant une pile électrique dont l'électrolyte se trouve dans un tube de verre protégé par un mince manchon métallique. *Aussi appelée "corne Hertz".* 1/11/75

corne Hertz / Hertz-Horn

Voir corne chimique. 1/11/75

corps / corps

Voir corps d'armée. 1/7/83

corps d'armée / army corps

Formation supérieure à une division mais inférieure à une armée ou un groupe d'armées, comprenant généralement deux divisions, ou davantage, avec des armes d'appui et des services. *Aussi appelé "corps".* 1/7/83

corps d'observateurs terrestres / ground observer organization

Ensemble d'observateurs terrestres répartis en des points convenables dans un dispositif de défense aérienne pour fournir des renseignements visuels et auditifs sur les déplacements d'aéronefs.
1/3/73

corps d'une carte / body of a map or chart

Surface de la carte comprise dans la limite de coupure. 1/3/73

corps de rentrée / re-entry vehicle

Partie d'un véhicule spatial conçue pour rentrer dans l'atmosphère terrestre dans la portion finale de sa trajectoire.
1/11/68

correction / correction

1. En conduite de tir, toute modification apportée aux éléments de tir de façon à amener le point moyen des impacts ou des éclatements plus près de l'objectif.
2. Mot utilisé en procédure transmission pour signaler qu'une erreur a été faite dans un message et que la rectification suit. 9/1/96

corrélation / correlation

En défense aérienne, action qui consiste à déterminer qu'un aéronef visualisé sur une console ou détecté à la vue est le même que celui sur lequel l'information est reçue d'une autre source. 2/5/95

corrélation de représentation / imagery correlation

Relations réciproques existant entre les différentes caractéristiques des images obtenues avec les différents types de capteurs en ce qui concerne la signification de la position et les caractéristiques physiques. 1/11/75

corridor aérien / air corridor

Route aérienne réservée, assignée aux aéronefs amis et créée dans le but d'empêcher les aéronefs amis d'être atteints par le feu des forces amies.
1/2/73

cote / elevation

Voir élévation. 1/3/73

couche antireflet / lens coating

Couche transparente ultra-mince déposée sur la surface d'un élément du système optique. 1/7/70

couche de transition / transition layer

Espace aérien compris entre l'altitude de transition et le niveau de transition.
1/1/73

couloir / gap

En guerre des mines terrestre, espace libre d'obstacles et non exposé aux effets des mines, ménagé au sein d'un système d'obstacles, et dont la largeur et l'orientation permettent le passage d'une force amie en formation tactique. *Voir aussi faux champ de mines.* 9/1/96

couloir d'approche / approach lane

Prolongement d'un couloir de débarquement, de la ligne de départ vers la zone de transport. Il peut se terminer par des bâtiments-jalons, des embarcations ou des bouées. 1/2/73

couloir d'hélicoptères / helicopter lane

Couloir aérien de sécurité dans lequel les hélicoptères volent pour se rendre à, ou revenir de la zone de débarquement au cours d'opérations héliportées. *Voir aussi itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères;*

itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères.

1/3/73

couloir de débarquement / boat lane

Couloir pour engins amphibies d'assaut qui, partant des plages de débarquement s'étend vers le large jusqu'à la ligne de départ. La largeur d'un couloir de débarquement est déterminée par la longueur de la plage correspondante.

1/3/73

couloir de montée pour avions / aircraft climb corridor

Espace aérien contrôlé de dimensions horizontales et verticales définies à partir d'une zone contrôlée pouvant comprendre un aérodrome, dans lequel un avion exécute tout ou partie de sa montée sous contrôle intégral.

15/7/2000

coup au but / target

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé pour désigner qu'un objectif a été atteint. *Voir aussi objectif.* 9/7/97

coup complet / complete round

Munition qui contient tous les composants nécessaires à son fonctionnement. 1/9/81

coup parti / shot

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, compte rendu indiquant qu'une arme vient de tirer. *Voir aussi tir terminé.* 1/2/74

couple de photographies à décalage latéral / split pair - split vertical photography

Voir verticales divisées. 1/8/73

couple stéréoscopique / stereoscopic pair

Ensemble de deux photographies se recouvrant suffisamment pour permettre l'examen stéréoscopique d'un objet ou d'une zone qui leur est commune. 1/9/69

coups partis avec éléments erronés / neglect

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, avis donné à l'observateur d'un tir pour lui préciser que les dernières salves ont été tirées avec des éléments erronés et que les salves ultérieures seront tirées en utilisant des éléments rectifiés. 1/9/84

courant aérien / transport stream

Avions de transport volant en formation ou isolément, les uns derrière les autres, à intervalles donnés. *Voir aussi formation en ligne; formation en ligne de file.* 1/3/91

courbe auxiliaire / auxiliary contours

Courbe supplémentaire utilisée pour représenter certaines formes particulières du sol, qui seraient mal traduites par les courbes tracées à intervalle normal. 1/2/73

courbe bathymétrique / bathymetric contour - depth contour

Voir ligne bathymétrique. 1/3/73

courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay curve

Représentation graphique de la diminution de la radioactivité en fonction du temps. 1/3/73

courbe de niveau / contour line

Ligne qui, sur une carte, relie des points d'égale altitude. 1/3/73

courbe de niveau normale / intermediate contour line

Courbe de niveau tracée entre deux courbes maîtresses. Suivant l'équidistance, il peut y avoir trois ou quatre courbes normales entre les courbes maîtresses. *Voir aussi courbe maîtresse.* 1/4/73

courbe de poursuite / curve of pursuit

La trajectoire courbe décrite par un chasseur attaquant un objectif mobile en observant la tolérance convenable de visée. 1/3/73

courbe figurative / form lines

Courbe semblable à une courbe de niveau, mais ne représentant aucune élévation réelle, tracée d'après des observations visuelles ou des sources cartographiques incomplètes ou sujettes à caution afin de donner l'aspect général de la configuration du terrain. 1/3/73

courbe maîtresse / index contour line

Courbe de niveau accentuée par un tracé plus épais pour la distinguer des courbes de niveau normales. On en représente en général une toutes les cinq courbes avec la valeur correspondante pour faciliter la lecture des altitudes. *Voir aussi courbe de niveau normale.* 1/3/73

courbe(s) d'isointensité / 1. dose rate contour line - isodose rate line; 2. fallout contours

1. Ligne tracée sur une carte, un plan ou un calque, qui relie tous les points où l'intensité d'irradiation a la même valeur à un instant donné. *Aussi appelé "ligne d'égale intensité radioactive".*
2. Lignes joignant les points où l'intensité d'irradiation est la même et qui définissent le diagramme des retombées

radioactives (exprimées en roentgens par heure). 1/3/73

course à l'atterrissage / landing roll

Mouvement d'un avion après le posé, pendant la phase de décélération jusqu'à la vitesse de roulage ou l'arrêt complet. 13/12/99

court / short

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme utilisé par un observateur pour indiquer que l'éclatement (les éclatements) s'est (se sont) produit(s) en deçà de l'objectif sur la ligne (l'axe) d'observation. 1/3/77

couverture / 1. 2. cover; 3. coverage

1. Action menée par des forces terrestres, maritimes ou aériennes pour assurer une protection soit par des opérations offensives ou défensives, soit par les menaces de telles actions.
2. Mesures destinées à protéger une personne, un document, une opération, un organisme ou une installation contre toute fuite et contre tout effort de recherche ennemie.
3. Portion de terrain représentée sur des images, photocartes, mosaïques, cartes ou autres figurations graphiques. *Voir aussi couverture de colonne; couverture de comparaison où de référence; dissimulation; couverture de chasse.* 1/3/81

couverture aérienne / fighter cover

Maintien d'un certain nombre d'avions de combat au-dessus d'une zone ou d'une force déterminée, en vue de repousser l'action aérienne ennemie. *Voir aussi alerte en vol; couverture.* 1/7/93

couverture de colonne / column cover

Couverture d'une colonne par un avion, en contact avec elle par radio, et assurant sa protection par des opérations de reconnaissance et/ou par l'attaque d'objectifs aériens ou terrestres qui pourraient menacer la colonne. *Voir aussi couverture.* 1/3/73

couverture de comparaison / comparative cover

Couverture d'une zone ou d'un même objectif réalisée à des époques différentes afin de déceler le moindre changement de détail. *Aussi appelé "couverture de référence".* *Voir aussi couverture.* 13/12/99

couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain / feature line overlap

Série de photographies aériennes se recoupant et couvrant le développement d'une ligne caractéristique du terrain, par exemple: rivière, route, voie ferrée, etc. 1/3/73

couverture de référence / comparative cover

Voit couverture de comparaison.
13/13/99

couverture nuageuse / cloud amount - cloud cover

Portion de ciel, exprimée en fraction qui est couverte par les nuages. 1/7/80

couverture radar / radar coverage

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle des objets peuvent être détectés par une ou plusieurs stations radar déterminées.
1/11/68

couverture stéréoscopique / stereoscopic cover

Photographies prises avec un recouvrement suffisant de manière à permettre un examen stéréoscopique complet. 1/9/69

crapaud / anchor - sinker

En guerre de mines sur mer, essentiellement une masse à laquelle est fixé l'orin d'une mine. Le crapaud contient généralement le touret de l'orin et le mécanisme de prise d'immersion. Pour les mines mouillées par bâtiment de surface, le touret sert également de chariot de mouillage. 1/11/75

crapaud à largage à influence / influence release sinker

En guerre des mines navale, crapaud qui maintient une mine à orin ou une mine à flotteur largable sur le fond et ne la libère que lorsqu'elle est déclenchée par l'influence créée par une cible appropriée. *Voir aussi crapaud.*
15/7/2000

crapaud à prise d'immersion différée / delay release sinker

Crapaud qui libère le déroulement d'un orin de mine au bout d'un temps prédéterminé. 1/8/76

crédit de mouvement / movement credit

Autorisation accordée à un ou plusieurs véhicules pour se déplacer sur un itinéraire réglementé dans un temps donné, conformément aux instructions concernant les mouvements. 1/4/71

créneau / column gap

Espace, évalué en unités de longueur ou de temps, qui sépare deux éléments consécutifs d'une colonne; il est mesuré à partir de l'arrière d'un élément jusqu'à l'avant de l'élément suivant. 1/12/79

créneau de temps / time slot

Période de temps au cours de laquelle certaines activités sont régies par des règles particulières. 1/3/82

crépuscule / twilight

Période intermédiaire entre le jour et la nuit, précédant le lever du soleil et suivant son coucher. Le crépuscule peut être défini comme civil, nautique ou astronomique suivant que l'heure prise en considération correspond à une hauteur négative du centre de soleil égale respectivement à 6, 12, ou 18 degrés. 1/1/73

crépuscule astronomique / astronomical twilight

Voir crépuscule. 1/1/73

crépuscule civil / civil twilight

Voir crépuscule. 1/3/73

crépuscule nautique / nautical twilight

Voir crépuscule. 1/11/75

crevé / border break

Technique cartographique employée lorsqu'il est nécessaire d'étendre localement dans la marge la surface cartographiée. 1/3/73

croisement contrôlé / controlled passing

Opération qui permet à deux courants de circulation se déplaçant en sens contraire de franchir alternativement un passage (ou tronçon de route) utilisable seulement par un courant à la fois.
1/3/73

crosse d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook - tail hook

Voir crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

crosse d'appontage / aircraft arresting hook - tail hook

Voir crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

crosse d'arrêt / tail hook

Voir crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook - tail hook

Mécanisme fixé à un aéronef pour accrocher le dispositif d'arrêt. *Aussi appelé "crosse d'aéronef"; "crosse d'appontage". Voir aussi système d'arrêt d'aéronef.* 1/7/94

cryptopartie / cryptopart

Découpage d'un message prescrit pour raison de sécurité. Les instructions d'emploi de certains systèmes de chiffrement fixent le nombre de groupes pouvant être chiffrés dans ces systèmes, en utilisant un seul indicateur de message. Les cryptoparties sont identifiées en clair. Elles ne doivent pas

être confondues avec les parties du message. 1/3/73

cycle du renseignement / intelligence cycle

Séquence d'opérations par lesquelles les renseignements bruts sont obtenus, regroupés, transformés en renseignement et mis à la disposition des utilisateurs. Ces opérations comprennent:

a. l'orientation - Détermination des besoins en renseignement, établissement du plan de recherche, envoi de demandes de renseignement et d'ordres de recherche aux organismes de renseignement et contrôle permanent de la production de ces organismes.
b. la recherche - Mise en oeuvre des sources par les organismes de renseignement et transmission des renseignements bruts obtenus aux organismes d'exploitation appropriés pour leur utilisation dans l'élaboration du renseignement.

c. l'exploitation - Transformation des renseignements bruts en renseignement par regroupement, évaluation, analyse, synthèse et interprétation. d. la diffusion - Envoi du renseignement en temps utile par tous moyens adaptés et sous une forme appropriée, à ceux qui en ont besoin. *Voir aussi analyse; besoins prioritaires en renseignement; évaluation; gestion de la recherche; interprétation; organisme de renseignement; plan de recherche; regroupement; renseignement; renseignement brut; synthèse.* 1/9/81

D

date d'exécution / target date

Date à laquelle il est souhaité qu'une mesure soit exécutée ou commence à l'être. 1/11/68

datum / datum point

Point de référence (de coordonnées connues ou supposées) à partir duquel calculs ou mesures peuvent être faits. *Voir aussi repère.* 1/3/73

de bord / airborne

Qualificatif employé pour décrire tout matériel faisant partie intégrante d'un aéronef. *Voir aussi aéroporté; en vol.* 20/11/96

débarquement / debarkation

Déchargement d'un navire ou aéronef (troupes, approvisionnements, matériels...). 1/3/73

débarquement secondaire / subsidiary landing

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, débarquement exécuté en principe en dehors de la zone de mise à terre désignée, en vue de soutenir le débarquement principal. 1/7/80

débit d'itinéraire / traffic flow

En circulation routière, nombre de véhicules passant par un point déterminé en un temps donné. Le débit s'exprime en véhicules par heure. 1/9/69

débit de dose de rayonnement / radiation dose rate

Dose de rayonnement absorbée par unité de temps. *Voir aussi dose d'irradiation chimique.* 1/11/86

début de piste / approach end of runway

Voir entrée de piste. 18/12/97

déblaiement et renflouage / salvage procedure

Opérations maritimes comprenant le déblaiement des ports et chenaux, les opérations de plongée, les opérations dangereuses de remorquage et de sauvetage, la récupération de matériel, de navires, d'engins et de matériel flottant coulés ou échoués. 1/12/74

decca / decca

Système de navigation radioélectrique à comparaison de phase. Il utilise une station principale et des stations asservies pour réaliser un quadrillage hyperbolique qui permet une définition précise de la position-sol. *Voir aussi système de navigation hyperbolique.* 1/12/74

décédé des suites de blessures de guerre / died of wounds received in action

Combattant dont le décès est consécutif à des blessures ou à d'autres affections reçues ou contractées au combat après avoir rallié une formation médicale. *Voir aussi perte au combat; perte hors combat; tué au combat.* 1/12/79

déception / deception

Mesures visant à induire l'ennemi en erreur, grâce à des truquages, des déformations de la réalité, ou des falsifications, en vue de l'inciter à réagir d'une manière préjudiciable à ses propres intérêts. 1/3/73

déception électronique / electronic deception

En contre-mesures électroniques, action délibérée visant à émettre, réémettre, transformer, absorber ou renvoyer l'énergie électromagnétique de façon à tromper, distraire ou séduire l'ennemi ou ses systèmes électroniques. 9/1/96

déchargement sélectif / selective unloading

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, déchargement des bâtiments d'assaut et acheminement sur terre de cargaisons déterminées, réglés en fonction des demandes du commandant de la force de débarquement. *Voir aussi chargement de combat; chargement; chargement sélectif.* 1/7/80

déclasser / downgrade

Réduire la classification de sécurité d'un document à caractère secret ou d'un point particulier d'un document ou d'une question à caractère secret. *Voir aussi déclassifier.* 1/3/73

déclassifier / declassify

Annuler le classement de sécurité d'un document ou matériel qui y était soumis. *Voir aussi déclasser.* 1/3/73

déclencher / actuate

Mettre en fonctionnement un dispositif de mise à feu, par influence ou série d'influences, de sorte que toutes les conditions nécessaires à cette mise à feu soient remplies ou que le compteur des objectifs avance d'une unité. 9/1/96

décligrille / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Voir déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

déclinaison astronomique / declination

Distance angulaire d'un point de la sphère céleste à l'équateur céleste, elle est comptée de 0 à 90 nord ou sud le long du cercle horaire de ce point. Elle peut être comparée à la latitude sur la sphère terrestre. *Voir aussi déclinaison magnétique; variation magnétique.* 1/3/73

déclinaison magnétique / magnetic declination - magnetic variation

Angle horizontal, en un lieu et un temps donnés, entre la direction du nord géographique et celle du nord magnétique. La déclinaison magnétique est qualifiée est ou ouest selon que le nord magnétique se trouve à l'est ou à l'ouest du nord géographique. *Voir aussi déclinaison astronomique; variation magnétique.* 1/9/71

déclinaison magnétique du carroyage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord du quadrillage et le nord magnétique. Elle est mesurée à l'est ou à l'ouest à partir du nord du quadrillage. *Aussi appelé "carroyage"; "décligrille"; "déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage"; "variation du carroyage"; "variation du quadrillage". Voir aussi isogrille.* 1/3/73

déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Voir déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

décollage en série / stream take-off

Décollage continu, en ligne de file ou en colonne. 1/6/65

décollage et atterrissage courts / short take-off and landing

Possibilité, pour un aéronef, de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1500 pieds) au plus du point où il a commencé son décollage, ou, dans le cas de l'atterrissage court, de s'arrêter sur une distance de 450 mètres (1500 pieds) au plus après le passage d'un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur. *Voir aussi décollage et atterrissage verticaux; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts; aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical.* 1/7/64

décollage et atterrissage verticaux / vertical take-off and landing

Possibilité, pour un aéronef, de décoller et atterrir verticalement et de passer à

une altitude suffisante pour franchir les obstacles avoisinants. *Voir aussi décollage et atterrissage courts; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts; aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical.* 1/11/91

décollage immédiat / scramble

Ordre de décollage dans les meilleurs délais, généralement suivi d'indications concernant la mission. 1/12/74

décontamination / decontamination

Procédé utilisé pour éliminer les matériaux radioactifs ou agents biologiques affectant - par menace directe ou rapprochée - un être animé, objet ou terrain. *Voir aussi décontamination approfondie; décontamination immédiate; décontamination opérationnelle; désinfection.* 1/3/73

décontamination immédiate / immediate decontamination

Décontamination effectuée au niveau individuel dès contamination, de façon à sauver les vies et limiter les pertes. Elle peut comprendre en outre la décontamination d'une partie de la tenue ou de l'équipement. *Voir aussi décontamination; décontamination approfondie; décontamination opérationnelle.* 1/11/91

décontamination opérationnelle / operational decontamination

Décontamination effectuée par l'individu ou l'unité, limitée à certaines parties des équipements essentiels au combat ou aux aires de travail, en vue de réduire les risques de contact et de transfert et de faciliter la poursuite des opérations. Elle peut comporter une décontamination de l'individu allant au-delà de la décontamination immédiate, ainsi que la décontamination des pièces de rechange essentielles à la mission et de portions limitées du terrain. *Voir aussi décontamination; décontamination immédiate; décontamination approfondie.* 1/10/92

décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay

Diminution de l'intensité du rayonnement d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps. 1/3/73

défense aérienne / air defence

Ensemble des mesures conçues pour supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne hostile. *Voir aussi défense aérienne active; défense aérienne passive.* 1/3/85

défense aérienne active / active air defence

Action défensive directe visant à supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne ennemie. Elle inclut l'emploi d'aéronefs, de systèmes d'armes antiaériens, d'armes dont la capacité première n'est pas la défense aérienne, et de la guerre électronique. *Voir aussi défense aérienne.* 1/11/86

défense aérienne passive / passive air defence

Ensemble des mesures autres que celles de défense aérienne active, prises pour réduire au minimum l'efficacité de l'action aérienne ennemie. Elles comportent notamment la déception, la dispersion et l'utilisation d'abris. *Voir aussi défense aérienne.* 1/11/85

défense biologique / biological defence

Méthodes, plans et procédures destinés à la définition et à l'exécution des mesures de défense contre des attaques par agents biologiques. 1/10/92

défense contre agents chimiques / chemical defence

Méthodes, plans et procédures destinés à la définition et à l'exécution de mesures de défense contre des attaques par agents chimiques. *Voir aussi agent chimique.* 1/11/91

défense en profondeur / defence in depth

Organisation des positions défensives s'appuyant mutuellement et destinées à absorber et affaiblir progressivement une attaque, à empêcher l'ennemi d'effectuer une observation initiale de l'ensemble du dispositif, et à permettre au commandant de faire manoeuvrer sa réserve. 20/11/96

défense ferme / position defence - positional defence

Type de défense dans laquelle le gros des forces défensives est réparti entre les points d'appui établis dans la zone où la bataille décisive doit être livrée. Le succès d'une telle défense repose essentiellement sur la capacité des forces installées dans les points d'appui à se maintenir sur leurs positions et à contrôler les intervalles qui les séparent. Les réserves sont utilisées pour donner de la profondeur à la bataille, exécuter des coups d'arrêt et rétablir l'intégrité de la position par des contre-attaques. 1/10/80

défense improvisée / hasty defence

Défense normalement organisée au contact de l'ennemi, ou lorsque le contact est imminent et le temps à

consacrer à l'organisation limité. Elle se caractérise par l'amélioration des possibilités défensives naturelles du terrain, l'utilisation des trous individuels, des positions de tir et des obstacles. *Voir aussi défense préparée.* 1/3/73

défense littorale / inshore patrol

Patrouille de défense maritime opérant généralement à l'intérieur d'une zone côtière et comprenant tous les éléments de défense portuaire, le dispositif de veille côtière, les bâtiments patrouilleurs, les bases de soutien, l'aviation et les stations de garde-côtes. 1/3/73

défense nucléaire / nuclear defence

Méthodes, plans et procédés servant à établir et mettre en oeuvre les mesures de défense contre les effets d'une attaque par armes nucléaires ou par d'autres moyens radiologiques. Elle comporte l'entraînement à l'application de ces méthodes, plans et procédés ainsi que leur mise en application. *Voir aussi défense radiologique.* 1/3/73

défense portuaire / harbour defence

Moyens de défense d'un port ou d'un mouillage et de ses approches maritimes contre les menaces venant du large telles que:

- a. sous-marins ou attaques de sous-marins ou par petites unités de surface;
- b. opérations de mouillage de mines ennemies;
- c. sabotage; La défense portuaire contre les missiles guidés ou non lorsque ces missiles sont aéroportés est considérée comme faisant partie de la défense aérienne. *Voir aussi sécurité portuaire.* 1/12/74

défense préparée / deliberate defence

Défense normalement organisée lorsqu'il n'y a pas contact avec l'ennemi, ou lorsque ce contact n'est pas imminent et qu'on a le temps de s'organiser. Elle implique normalement l'aménagement d'une vaste zone comprenant des emplacements protégés d'armes, des abris fortifiés et des systèmes de communication. *Voir aussi défense improvisée.* 1/3/73

défense radiologique / radiological defence

Mesures défensives pouvant être prises pour lutter contre les dangers de rayonnement résultant de l'emploi d'armes nucléaires ou radioactives. *Voir aussi défense nucléaire.* 1/9/69

défilement / defilade

1. Protection contre l'observation et le feu ennemis fournie par un obstacle tel que colline, ligne de hauteurs, remblai.
2. Hauteur du masque grâce auquel une position échappe à l'observation de l'ennemi.
3. Moyen de se protéger du feu et de l'observation ennemis en utilisant des obstacles naturels ou artificiels. 1/3/73

déformation de l'image / image displacement

Dans une photographie, toute erreur de dimension ou de position existante. 1/3/73

déformation radiale / radial displacement

Sur une photographie verticale, désigne le déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet d'une certaine hauteur par rapport à sa base. Ce déplacement s'effectue autour du point principal sur une photo verticale vraie, ou autour de l'isocentre sur une photo supposée verticale mais qui a été déformée par l'inclinaison transversale ou longitudinale de l'appareil. 1/11/75

dégât grave / severe damage

Voir dégat nucléaire. 1/11/75

dégât léger / light damage

Voir dégat nucléaire. 1/11/75

dégât modéré / moderate damage

Voir dégat nucléaire. 1/11/75

dégât nucléaire / nuclear damage

1. Dégât léger: Dégât qui n'empêche pas l'utilisation immédiate d'un matériel ou d'installations aux fins prévues; certaines réparations peuvent s'avérer nécessaires pour rendre le matériel et les installations pleinement utilisables.
2. Dégât modéré: Dégât qui peut empêcher l'utilisation du matériel et des installations jusqu'à ce que des réparations importantes soient effectuées.
3. Dégât grave: Dégât qui empêche l'utilisation du matériel et des installations d'une manière permanente. 1/3/73

dégâts probables / probability of damage

Probabilité (exprimée en pourcentage ou en fraction décimale) que des dégâts seront causés à un objectif déterminé. 1/11/68

délai avant attaque / NATO warning time

Intervalle de temps entre le moment où un commandant stratégique de l'OTAN

(ou une autorité supérieure) a déterminé qu'une attaque était imminente et le moment où cette attaque se produit.. 20/7/00

délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon employment time

Temps nécessaire pour le lancement d'une arme nucléaire après que la décision de tir a été prise. 1/3/73

délai de préparation / readiness time

Délai dans lequel une unité peut être rendue capable d'exécuter les missions pour lesquelles elle est organisée, équipée et entraînée. Ce délai est précisé ou mesuré par des indicateurs de l'état actuel de son personnel, de ses matériels et de son entraînement. Il ne comprend pas le temps de transit. *Voir aussi état de préparation; état de préparation opérationnelle; préparation.* 15/7/2000

délégation de pouvoirs / delegation of authority

Action par laquelle un commandant assigne à un commandant subordonné une partie clairement précisée de son autorité. *Voir aussi transfert d'autorité.* 15/7/2000

délestage / jettison

Largage volontaire de charges d'un aéronef afin d'assurer sa sécurité ou de le préparer pour le combat aérien. 1/7/83

demande de modification / request modify

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme utilisé par toute personne autre que celle autorisée à modifier un plan de feu pour demander une modification. 1/8/74

demande de tir / call for fire

Demande comportant les données nécessaires à l'obtention du tir voulu sur un objectif déterminé. *Voir aussi à la demande.* 1/3/73

demandeur d'asile / asylum seeker

Personne qui invoque un motif de persécution auprès des autorités nationales d'un État pour obtenir le statut officiel de réfugié dans cet État, en vertu de la Convention de 1951 des Nations Unies relative au statut des réfugiés. *Voir aussi évacué; personne déplacée; réfugié.* 15/7/2000

demi-épaisseur / half thickness

Épaisseur d'un matériau absorbant qui est nécessaire pour réduire de moitié l'intensité d'une radiation le traversant. 1/3/73

demi-teinte / half-tone

Support d'impression ou impression dans lequel les divers tons sont

différenciés au moyen de points de densité constante mais de taille ou de forme variable. La taille ou la forme de ces ensembles de points varie suivant l'intensité du ton à représenter. *Voir trame de demi-teinte.* 1/3/73

demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère / half-residence time

Dans le cas de retombées retardées, temps que les résidus dispersés dans l'atmosphère mettent pour perdre la moitié de leur valeur initiale. 1/3/73

déminage / 1. mine disposal; 2. mine clearance

1. Processus visant à rendre sûres, neutraliser, récupérer, déplacer, ou détruire des mines.
2. Action d'enlever toutes les mines d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone. 9/5/2000

déminage par plongeur / clearance diving

L'utilisation de plongeurs pour le repérage, l'identification ou la neutralisation des mines. 1/8/76

démolition sous-marine / underwater demolition

Destruction ou neutralisation d'obstacles sous-marins; elle est normalement effectuée par des équipes de démolition sous-marine. 1/11/68

démonstration / demonstration

Attaque ou démonstration de force faite dans un secteur où une décision n'est pas recherchée, et ayant pour seul but de tromper l'ennemi. *Voir aussi attaque de diversion; démonstration amphibie; diversion.* 1/3/73

démonstration amphibie / amphibious demonstration

Type d'opération amphibie menée dans le but d'induire l'ennemi en erreur par un étalage de force et de l'inciter ainsi à avoir des réactions contraires à son intérêt. *Voir aussi opération amphibie; démonstration.* 1/7/83

densité d'un champ de mines / minefield density

En guerre des mines sur terre, nombre moyen de mines relevé par mètre de front ou par mètre carré de champ de mines. 1/11/85

densité du trafic / traffic density

Nombre moyen de véhicules sur la route par unité de distance. 1/11/68

densité-altitude / density altitude

Densité atmosphérique exprimée en altitude correspondant à cette densité dans l'atmosphère standard. 1/3/73

départ ponctuel / zero-length launching

Technique par laquelle le premier mouvement d'un missile ou d'un aéronef lui fait quitter sa rampe ou sa plate-forme. 1/11/68

déplacement par échelons / echeloned displacement

Déplacement fractionné d'une unité, d'un emplacement à un autre, effectué sans qu'il provoque une discontinuité dans l'exécution de la mission. 1/3/73

déploiement / deployment

1. Dans le contexte maritime, passage de la navigation en mode de croisière ou de prise de contact au dispositif de combat.
2. Déplacement de forces dans les zones d'opérations.
3. Mise en place de forces en formation de combat. *Voir aussi dispositif; redéploiement.* 1/2/88

dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war branch camp

Camp secondaire, contrôlé et administré par un camp de prisonniers de guerre. 1/11/77

dépôt temporaire / dump

Dépôt temporaire, généralement à l'air libre, de bombes, munitions, équipements ou approvisionnements. 1/3/73

dérive / drift

En balistique, déviation d'un projectile provoquée par une action gyroscopique conduite par des couples affectant un projectile en rotation. Ces couples sont dus à la gravitation ou à des effets atmosphériques. 1/4/74

dérive vraie / real precession - real wander

Voir précession vraie. 1/8/76

déroutement / diversion

1. Modification d'un itinéraire présent pour des raisons opérationnelles ou tactiques. Excepté dans le cas d'aéronefs, un ordre de déroutement ne constitue pas un changement de destination.. *Voir aussi diversion.*
2. En circulation aérienne, action de se diriger vers un aéroport autre que celui où un atterrissage était prévu. *Voir aussi aéroport de dégagement.* 1/7/80

description de l'objectif / description of target - target description

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, partie de la demande de tir où l'observateur

décrit l'installation, le personnel, l'équipement ou l'activité devant être pris sous le feu. 1/8/73

désengagement / withdrawal operation

Opération planifiée dans laquelle une force au contact se soustrait à l'ennemi. 1/7/83

désignation d'édition / edition designation

Numéro, lettre, date ou symbole permettant de distinguer une édition d'une autre. 1/3/73

désignation de stocks / earmarking of stocks

Dispositions par lesquelles les nations conviennent, normalement en temps de paix, de déterminer une certaine proportion d'articles sélectionnés de leurs réserves de guerre pour affectation sur demande à certains commandants OTAN. 1/3/84

désignation des jours et des heures / designation of days and hours

Signification des appellations suivantes: jour E* jour du début d'un exercice OTAN.

jour G* jour où est donné l'ordre, normalement à l'échelon national, de déployer une unité.

jour J* jour initial, ou prévu comme tel, d'une opération. Il peut coïncider avec le début des hostilités ou d'une opération quelconque.

jour K* jour auquel est mis en vigueur, ou doit être mis en vigueur, un système de convois sur toute route de convois déterminée.

jour M* jour auquel doit ou devrait commencer la mobilisation.

heure H* heure à laquelle une opération ou un exercice commence ou doit commencer.

Cette appellation est également utilisée comme référence pour désigner les jours ou les heures précédant ou suivant l'événement. 1/8/82

désignation en coordonnées polaires / polar plot

Méthode de désignation d'un point d'une carte au moyen de coordonnées polaires. 1/7/72

désinfection / decontamination

Désinfection (chimique ou biologique): procédé utilisé pour protéger tout être animé, objet ou terrain, par absorption, neutralisation ou évacuation d'agents chimiques ou biologiques. *Voir aussi décontamination.* 1/3/73

dessin de camouflage / disruptive pattern

Ensemble de surfaces irrégulières et colorées peintes sur un objet pour améliorer ses capacités de camouflage. 1/12/74

dessin final / fair drawing

Dessin complet à tous égards, dans le style et la forme retenue pour la reproduction. 1/3/73

destination finale / final destination

En contrôle de la navigation commerciale, destination finale d'un convoi ou d'un navire particulier (soit en convoi, soit indépendant), que des instructions sur l'itinéraire lui aient été données ou non. *Voir aussi destination initiale.* 1/3/73

destination immédiate / immediate destination

Prochaine destination d'un navire ou d'un convoi (que des instructions sur l'itinéraire lui aient été données ou non). *Voir aussi destination initiale.* 1/3/73

destination initiale / original destination

En contrôle de la navigation commerciale, destination fixée à l'origine à un convoi ou un navire particulier (soit en convoi, soit indépendant). Ceci s'applique notamment à l'aboutissement d'un voyage commencé en temps de paix. *Voir aussi destination finale; destination immédiate.* 1/3/73

destruction / 1. demolition; 2. splash

1. Mise hors d'usage d'ouvrages, d'installations ou de matériel par l'emploi de moyens quelconques: feu, eau, explosifs, moyens mécaniques, etc. *Voir aussi ouvrage à destruction préparée.*

2. En interception aérienne, destruction effective de l'objectif, enregistré par moyens visuels ou radar. 1/7/93

destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires / emergency destruction of nuclear weapons

Destruction sans production d'effets importants de munitions nucléaires, de leurs composants et équipements classifiés associés. Cette destruction a pour but: de rendre l'arme inopérante; d'empêcher sa récupération en vue d'un réemploi; d'empêcher de dévoiler des informations classifiées sur sa fabrication. 1/11/75

destruction missile / missile destruct

Destruction volontaire d'un missile ou véhicule similaire pour des raisons de sécurité ou autres. 1/3/73

détachement / detachment

1. Partie d'une unité détachée de la formation principale pour une mission en d'autres lieux.
2. Formation temporaire de l'Armée de terre ou de mer, constituée d'unités ou de fractions d'unités de ces armées. 1/3/73

détachement de bascule / step-up

En opérations terrestres, élément d'une organisation utilisé pour réaliser une bascule. *Voir aussi bascule.* 1/11/75

détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction / demolition guard

Détachement mis en place en vue de s'assurer qu'un ouvrage à détruire ne tombera pas aux mains de l'ennemi avant que les ordres pour la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction n'aient été donnés et que cette destruction n'ait été effectuée avec succès. Le chef du détachement de protection a la responsabilité du commandement opérationnel de tous les éléments en position dans le site du dispositif de destruction, y compris le détachement de mise à feu. Il est responsable de la transmission de l'ordre d'exécution au détachement de mise en oeuvre. *Voir aussi équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction.* 1/3/73

détachement de sûreté / stay behind force

Dans une opération de rupture de contact, élément qui est laissé en position afin de couvrir le repli du gros. 1/8/76

détachement pour emploi / allotment

Transfert temporaire de l'affectation de forces aériennes tactiques entre commandements subordonnés. Une telle décision appartient au commandant opérationnel. 1/6/81

détachement pour mise aux ordres / attach

1. Rattachement, à titre temporaire, d'unités ou de personnel à d'autres unités. Sous la réserve des restrictions prescrites par l'ordre prononçant le détachement, le commandant de la formation, de l'unité ou de l'organisme auquel l'unité ou le personnel est détaché, exerce sur l'unité ou le personnel détaché la même autorité que celle qu'il exerce sur les unités ou le personnel organiques placés sous son commandement. Toutefois la mutation et la promotion du personnel détaché appartiendront normalement à la formation, l'unité ou l'organisme qui l'a détaché.

2. Détachement de personnel se rapportant à des fonctions spécifiques,

qui sont secondaires ou relativement temporaires. Tel que: détachement à une unité pour le logement et les vivres; détachement pour service aérien. 2. *Voir aussi affecter. Aussi appelé "mise aux ordres".* 1/3/81

détail / detail

Représentation graphique initiale de phénomènes quelconques. 1/3/73

détail cartographique / feature

Tout objet ainsi que la représentation orographique et hydrographique visibles au recto d'une carte. 1/3/73

détecteur / detecting circuit

En guerre des mines, partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui réagit sous l'influence d'un objectif. 1/3/77

détecteur d'interception radioélectrique / intercept receiver

Récepteur destiné à la détection (au moyen de signaux visuels ou sonores) des émissions dans la portion particulière du spectre radioélectrique sur laquelle il est accordé. 1/4/73

détecteur de neutrons par activation / activation detector

Appareil indiquant soit le passage d'un flux de neutrons, soit l'intensité de celui-ci grâce aux effets électromagnétiques que les particules exercent sur la matière traversée. 1/2/73

détection / detection

Découverte par un moyen quelconque de la présence d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène susceptible d'avoir un intérêt militaire. *Voir aussi identification; identification amie ou ennemie; reconnaissance.* 1/12/76

détection radioélectrique / radio detection

Détection de la présence d'un objet par moyen radioélectrique, sans détermination précise de sa position. 1/11/68

détonateur / detonator

Artifice contenant un explosif sensible destiné à produire une onde de détonation. 1/7/80

détonation par influence / sympathetic detonation

Détonation d'une charge obtenue par celle d'une charge proche. 1/12/77

détour / detour

Modification d'itinéraire par laquelle on évite des tronçons où les mouvements sont devenus difficiles ou impossibles, et destinée à maintenir la continuité du

déplacement jusqu'au point de destination. 1/8/73

déviat / 1. deviation; 2. diversion

1. Angle entre le méridien magnétique et l'aiguille du compas. *Voir aussi dispersion.*

2. En guerre des mines sur mer, une route ou un chenal contournant une zone dangereuse. Une déviation peut joindre deux chenaux entre eux ou se greffer sur un chenal pour y revenir au-delà du danger. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/3/73

diagramme des retombées radioactives / fallout pattern

Répartition des retombées radioactives représentées par les courbes d'isointensité. 1/3/73

diaphragme / diaphragm

Élément mécanique d'un système optique qui sert à régler la quantité de lumière traversant le système. La quantité de lumière détermine la clarté de l'image sans en affecter les dimensions. 1/3/73

diapositive / diapositive

Image photographique positive sur support transparent. *Voir aussi épreuve transparente; plaque.* 1/3/73

différence de parallaxe / parallax difference

Déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet par rapport à sa base, observé sur les images de cet objet obtenues par un couple stéréoscopique. 1/7/70

diffraction de l'onde de souffle / blast wave diffraction

Passage autour et enveloppement d'une structure par l'onde de souffle d'une explosion nucléaire. *Voir aussi onde de choc; onde de souffle.* 16/7/99

diffusion / dissemination

Voir cycle du renseignement. 1/3/73

diffusion du rayonnement / radiation scattering

Déviat

dimensions du spot / spot size

Dimensions de la trace des électrons sur un écran cathodique. 1/6/64

direction de compas / compass

direction

Angle compris entre la direction du nord du compas et la direction à repérer. Cet angle est compté dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre. 1/3/73

direction de prise de vue / camera axis direction

Direction de la projection horizontale de l'axe optique de l'appareil au moment de la prise de vue. Cette direction est définie par son azimut. 1/3/73

direction de tir / gun direction

Attribution des objectifs et direction du tir de l'artillerie d'un bâtiment. 1/3/73

direction des essences inter-sections / petroleum intersectional service

Service coordonnateur inter-sections (ou inter-zones) qui, dans un théâtre d'opérations, dirige les moyens de ravitaillement de carburants en vrac dans toute l'étendue du territoire de son ressort. *Aussi appelé "direction des essences inter-zones"*. 1/7/70

direction des essences inter-zones / petroleum intersectional service

Voir direction des essences inter-sections. 1/7/70

direction virtuelle du vent / representative downwind direction

Vitesse moyenne du vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger pendant la période de prévision. *Voir aussi vitesse virtuelle du vent.* 1/2/88

directive / directive

1. Pièce de correspondance militaire donnant des instructions générales ou ordonnant une action déterminée.
2. Plan destiné à être mis en oeuvre sur un ordre ultérieur ou dans l'éventualité d'une circonstance donnée.
3. D'une manière générale, toute communication donnant naissance ou définissant une action à entreprendre, une ligne de conduite, une procédure de travail. 1/3/73

directive pour la planification de l'exercice / exercise planning directive

Directive établie à partir du cadre général de l'exercice et permettant la poursuite de la préparation de cet exercice. 1/11/75

discrimination des objectifs / target discrimination

Aptitude d'un équipement de détection ou de guidage à identifier ou engager l'un quelconque de plusieurs objectifs simultanés. 1/9/69

dispersion / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. dispersion; 7. dispersal

1. Répartition autour du point moyen des impacts de bombes ou de projectiles lâchés ou tirés dans des conditions identiques.

2. En artillerie antiaérienne, répartition des coups en portée et en direction autour du point moyen d'éclatement.

3. Etalement ou séparation des troupes, du matériel, des établissements ou des activités normalement concentrés dans certaines zones, pour réduire leur vulnérabilité.

4. En opérations chimiques ou biologiques, épandage d'agents sous forme de liquide ou d'aérosol.

5. En parachutage, éparpillement du personnel ou du matériel sur la zone de largage.

6. En contrôle naval, attribution à un navire d'un nouveau poste de mouillage situé dans la périphérie de la zone portuaire ou au voisinage du port en vue d'assurer sa sécurité et de minimiser les risques d'avarie en cas d'attaque. *Voir aussi point de dislocation d'un convoi; déviation; dispersion globale; dispositif; écart circulaire probable; écart de dispersion; écart probable horizontal.*

7. En contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale, action de réduire la concentration de navires de commerce en faisant changer ces derniers de poste au sein d'une zone portuaire ou dans des mouillages de travail ou d'attente situés à proximité. 3/8/98

dispersion globale / delivery error

Erreur totale résultante d'un système d'arme, se traduisant par une distribution des coups autour du point de réglage.

Voir aussi dispersion; écart; écart circulaire probable; écart de dispersion; écart probable horizontal. 1/10/84

dispositif / disposition

1. Répartition des éléments d'un commandement à l'intérieur d'une zone: elle donne habituellement l'emplacement exact de chaque poste de commandement d'unité et l'articulation des forces qui lui sont subordonnées.

2. Dispositifs prévus des positions relatives devant être occupées par plusieurs formations ou bâtiments d'une flotte, ou par les forces principales d'une flotte, pour toutes situations telles que navigation, approche, maintien du contact ou combat.

3. Disposition prévue de toutes les unités tactiques composant une

escadrille ou un groupe d'aéronefs. *Voir aussi déploiement; dispersion.* 1/3/73

dispositif anti-contreminage / anticountermining device

Dispositif équipant une mine à influence et destiné à empêcher son déclenchement au choc. 1/8/76

dispositif anti-lueur / flash suppressor

Voir cache-flamme. 1/3/73

dispositif anti-repérage / antiwatching device

Dispositif incorporé à une mine à orin destiné à la faire couler si elle vient en surface, de façon à empêcher que sa position ou celle du champ de mines soit révélée. *Voir aussi mine à orin en surface.* 1/11/75

dispositif antidémontage / prevention of stripping equipment

Voir dispositif antirécupération. 1/11/75

dispositif antidrague / antisweep device

Tout dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine ou d'un obstruteur, ou dans les circuits d'une mine, pour en rendre le dragage plus difficile. 1/11/75

dispositif antirécupération / antirecovery device

En guerre des mines sur mer, tout dispositif équipant une mine et destiné à empêcher l'ennemi de découvrir les détails de fonctionnement de son mécanisme. *Aussi appelé "dispositif antidémontage"*. 1/11/75

dispositif antirelevage / antilift device

Dispositif conçu pour déclencher une mine, si elle est déplacée. 9/1/96

dispositif combustor / combustor

Nom généralement donné, à l'ensemble formé par l'accroche-flammes (ou stabilisateur de flammes), le dispositif d'allumage, la chambre de combustion et le système d'injection d'un statoréacteur ou d'une turbine à gaz. 1/3/73

dispositif d'alignement de marge / sidelay

Dispositif de la table d'alimentation d'une machine à imprimer, destiné à contrôler le guidage latéral du papier. 1/12/74

dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting gear

Dispositif utilisé pour accrocher la crosse des avions qui en sont équipés et absorber leur énergie cinétique après un atterrissage normal ou d'urgence ou un décollage interrompu. *Voir aussi système d'arrêt d'avion.* 1/1/83

dispositif de guidage par laser / laser guidance unit

Dispositif muni d'un chercheur laser fournissant les éléments de trajectoire nécessaires au système de commande d'un missile, d'un projectile ou d'une bombe. 15/7/2000

dispositif de réceptivité intermittente / intermittent arming device

Dispositif ne rendant une mine réceptive que dans certaines périodes. 1/11/75

dispositif de retard d'armement / arming delay device

Dispositif empêchant, pendant une durée préétablie, l'armement d'une mine après sa pose ou son mouillage ou de toute autre munition après son tir ou son lancement. 16/7/99

dispositif de sabordage / flooder

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant les mines à orin qui permet de noyer le flotteur et de le faire couler, après un certain délai réglé à l'avance. 1/11/75

dispositif de sécurité / safety device

Dispositif qui rend impossible tout fonctionnement accidentel. 1/11/94

dispositif de stérilisation / sterilizer

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé dans certaines mines qui rend la mine définitivement inerte à l'expiration d'une période réglée après son mouillage. 1/11/75

dispositif dispersé / dispersed movement pattern

Dispositif pour le mouvement navire-rivage qui ménage un intervalle supplémentaire entre engins de débarquement à la fois latéralement et longitudinalement. Ce dispositif est utilisé lorsque la menace d'armes nucléaires est prise en considération. 1/3/73

dispositif électro-explosif / electro-explosive device

Composant explosif ou pyrotechnique produisant une explosion, une déflagration ou un effet électrique ou mécanique par apport d'énergie électrique. 1/11/86

dispositif explosif de circonstance / improvised explosive device

Dispositif mis en place ou réalisé de façon improvisée qui contient des produits chimiques destructeurs, mortels, nuisibles, pyrotechniques ou incendiaires. Il est utilisé pour détruire, neutraliser, harceler ou détourner l'attention. Il peut comprendre des éléments militaires, mais est généralement constitué de composants non militaires. 1/10/92

dissimulation / concealment

Protection vis-à-vis de l'observation ou de la surveillance. *Voir aussi couverture; écran-rideau.* 1/11/75

dissuasion / deterrence

Fait de persuader un agresseur potentiel que les conséquences d'une action coercitive ou d'un conflit armé l'emporteraient sur les gains escomptés. Cela nécessite le maintien d'une puissance militaire et d'une stratégie crédibles reposant sur une volonté politique nette d'agir. 9/1/96

distance / range

Intervalle existant entre un point quelconque et un objet ou un objectif. 1/8/82

distance d'observation / observer-target distance

Distance séparant l'observateur de l'objectif. 1/11/75

distance de décentrement / offset distance

En guerre nucléaire, distance entre le point zéro désiré, ou réel, et le centre de la zone de l'objectif (ou l'objectif lui-même). 1/3/73

distance de sécurité / 1. safe distance; 2. safety distance

1. En guerre des mines sur mer, distance horizontale entre le pourtour de l'aire de choc et le centre du dragueur.
2. En circulation routière, intervalle à maintenir entre véhicules successifs circulant en colonne. Il est fixé par le commandement en fonction des impératifs de sécurité. 1/11/75

distance de sécurité au largage / safe separation distance

Distance minimale entre le véhicule largueur et la munition au-delà de laquelle les risques inhérents au fonctionnement (détonation) sont acceptables. 1/3/81

distance entre véhicules / vehicle distance

Espace entre les véhicules d'une colonne mesuré entre l'arrière d'un véhicule et l'avant du véhicule qui le suit. 1/3/82

distance focale / focal length

Voir distance focale équivalente; distance focale mesurée; distance focale nominale. 1/3/73

distance focale équivalente / equivalent focal length

Distance, mesurée le long de l'axe optique, du point nodal image de l'objectif au plan où l'on obtient la meilleure définition pour l'ensemble du cliché. *Voir aussi distance focale.* 1/3/73

distance focale mesurée / calibrated focal length

Valeur corrigée de la distance focale équivalente d'un objectif. Cette valeur est calculée de manière que, sur le champ total de couverture de l'objectif, les valeurs extrêmes (maximale et minimale) de la distorsion soient opposées. *Voir aussi distance focale.* 1/3/73

distance focale nominale / nominal focal length

Valeur rapprochée de la distance focale arrondie à un certain chiffre standard, utilisée pour la classification des objectifs, des miroirs et des caméras. *Voir aussi distance focale.* 1/4/71

distance franchissable d'endurance / endurance distance

Distance totale qui peut être couverte par un véhicule terrestre ou par un navire à une vitesse d'endurance déterminée. *Voir aussi autonomie.* 1/3/73

distance horizontale / plan range

En reconnaissance photographique, distance dans le plan horizontal comptée depuis la verticale de l'avion jusqu'à un objet déterminé au sol. 1/7/70

distance hyperfocale / hyperfocal distance

Distance d'un objectif aux objets les plus rapprochés dont les images sont considérées comme nettes dans le plan focal lorsque l'objectif est mis au point sur l'infini. 1/3/73

distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire / minimum nuclear safe distance

Somme du rayon de sécurité et de la marge de sécurité. 21/11/96

distance oblique / slant range

Distance entre deux points situés à des niveaux différents par rapport à un plan de référence. 1/1/80

distance-limite / range

Portée limitée pour une action quelconque, telle que: la distance

franchissable d'un avion, l'autonomie d'un véhicule, la portée d'un canon. 1/8/82

distorsion / lens distortion

Déformation de l'image optique due aux aberrations et imperfections d'un système optique. 1/7/70

distorsion en S / S-bend distortion - S-curve distortion

Distorsion de l'image produite par un capteur à balayage due au déplacement vers l'avant du capteur au cours de la durée d'un balayage latéral. 1/1/80

distributeur / dispenser

En termes d'armement aérien, un conteneur ou dispositif utilisé pour l'emport et le largage des sous-munitions. *Voir aussi arme à dispersion.* 1/7/80

divergent / otter

En guerre des mines sur mer, panneau remorqué qui se déplace latéralement à une distance prédéterminée et que fait diverger le brin de drague. 1/8/76

diversion / diversion

1. Action d'éloigner l'attention et les forces d'un ennemi du lieu de l'opération principale.
2. Attaque, alerte ou feinte destinée à détourner l'attention. *Voir aussi démonstration.* 1/7/80

division / division

1. Unité ou formation tactique ainsi définie:
 - a. Grande unité ou formation qui possède organiquement les armes et les services nécessaires à un combat d'une certaine durée; elle se situe entre le corps d'armée et la brigade (ou le régiment).
 - b. Ensemble de bâtiments de guerre de type semblable, groupés sous un même commandement opérationnel ou logistique; ou unité tactique d'une escadrille aéronavale, comprenant plusieurs sections.
 - c. Une division aérienne est un groupement aérien de combat consistant normalement en deux groupes ou plus avec les unités des services appropriés; les groupes de combat d'une division aérienne comprennent normalement des unités de type similaire.
2. Bureau d'un état-major qui traite les questions militaires d'une espèce particulière, telles que personnel, renseignement, plans et instructions, ou approvisionnements et évacuation. *Voir aussi branche; cellule; section.*
3. A bord d'un bâtiment de guerre: groupe d'hommes constitué pour des

raisons d'ordre opérationnel ou administratif. 1/3/73

doctrine / doctrine

Principes fondamentaux qui guident les forces armées dans la poursuite d'un objectif. Ces principes sont impératifs, mais leur application requiert du jugement. 1/3/73

doctrine de contrôle d'émission / emission control policy

Règle qui détermine quelle émission électromagnétique ou acoustique peut être admise. 1/11/75

doctrine tactique aérienne / tactical air doctrine

Principes fondamentaux servant de guide à l'emploi des moyens aériens dans les opérations aériennes tactiques, en vue d'atteindre des objectifs donnés. 1/11/80

document authentique / authentic document

Document portant une signature ou un cachet certifiant son origine et son caractère officiel. Si c'est un document ennemi, il peut avoir été préparé dans un but de déception et l'exactitude d'un tel document, même authentique, doit être confirmée par d'autres informations, celles des conditions de capture, entre autres. 1/2/73

document graphique / graphic

Production complète ou partielle d'un travail cartographique ou photogrammétrique. Un document graphique peut être une carte, ou une mosaïque, ou même un film pelliculable réalisé grâce à des techniques cartographiques. 1/3/73

documentation géographique militaire / military geographic documentation

Renseignements géographiques militaires qui à été évalué, traité, résumé et publié sous forme normalisée pour satisfaire un besoin militaire. 1/8/82

documents d'interprétation / imagery collateral

Pièces utilisées lors de l'interprétation d'une représentation. 1/6/78

dôme / dome

Voir dôme d'écume. 1/3/73

dôme d'écume / dome - spray dome

Soulèvement d'eau et d'écume provoqué par l'onde de choc d'une explosion nucléaire sous-marine lorsqu'elle atteint la surface de l'eau. *Aussi appelé "dôme".* 1/12/76

donnée / datum

Toute quantité numérique ou géométrique pouvant servir de référence ou de base. Lorsque le concept est géométrique, le pluriel anglais est "datums", contrairement au pluriel habituel "data". 1/3/73

donnée de marquage / titling strip

En photographie, renseignement normalisé porté sur le négatif et/ou positif pour identification et référence. *Aussi appelé "donnée de titrage". Communément appelé "strip".* 1/9/69

donnée de titrage / titling strip

Voir donnée de marquage. 1/9/69

donnée marginale / marginal data - marginal information

Explication donnée en marge d'une carte qui clarifie, définit, il lustre et/ou (complète la partie "graphique" d'une feuille) explicite celle-ci. *Aussi appelé "renseignement marginal".* 1/4/71

dose absorbée / absorbed dose

Quantité d'énergie cédée par des particules ionisantes à l'unité de masse de la substance irradiée, au point considéré, quelle que soit la nature du rayonnement utilisé. L'unité de dose absorbée est le rad. 1/2/73

dose chimique / chemical dose

Quantité, exprimée en milligrammes, d'agent chimique absorbée par l'organisme. *Voir aussi agent chimique.* 1/2/88

dose d'exposition / exposure dose

En un point donné, une mesure d'un rayonnement en fonction de sa capacité de produire de l'ionisation. L'unité de dose d'exposition est le roentgen. 1/3/73

dose d'irradiation / radiation dose

Quantité totale de rayonnements ionisants absorbée par une matière ou un tissu, exprimée en centigrays. *Voir aussi dose d'irradiation chronique.* 1/7/85

dose d'irradiation aiguë / acute radiation dose

Dose d'irradiation reçue en une seule fois et en un temps trop court pour que la restauration biologique puisse jouer. *Voir aussi dose d'irradiation chronique.* 1/3/79

dose d'irradiation chronique / chronic radiation dose

Dose d'irradiation absorbée soit de façon permanente, soit par intermittence au cours d'une longue période de temps. Une dose d'irradiation chronique peut être assez forte pour engendrer la

maladie des rayons et la mort, mais si l'intensité de la dose absorbée est assez basse, une part importante des cellules lésées pourra se régénérer. *Voir aussi débit de dose de rayonnement; dose d'irradiation; dose d'irradiation aiguë.* 1/8/82

dose incapacitante moyenne / median incapacitating dose

Dose de produit chimique dont l'introduction dans le corps humain aboutit à une perte de capacité de 50 p.c. des personnels exposés et non protégés. 1/8/74

dose létale moyenne / mean lethal dose

1. Quantité d'irradiation nucléaire absorbée par l'ensemble du corps et qui, après un temps déterminé, provoque la mort pour 50 p.c. du personnel exposé.
2. Dose d'un agent chimique toxique qui provoque la mort pour 50 p.c. du personnel exposé non protégé et non traité. 1/7/87

dose maximale consentie / maximum permissible dose

Dose fixée par un échelon du commandement, ou une autorité qualifiée, comme limite supérieure des rayonnements nucléaires cumulés pouvant être reçus pendant une période déterminée par le personnel sous ses ordres, compte tenu des limitations opérationnelles normalement admises. 1/3/73

dosimétrie / dosimetry

Mesure des doses de rayonnement. S'applique à la fois aux dispositifs utilisés (dosimètres) et aux techniques. 1/3/73

dosiphote / film badge

Film photographique, placé dans un étui en forme de "badge", et porté par le personnel afin qu'il mesure et enregistre en permanence (normalement) la dose de rayons gamma. 1/3/73

dossier d'objectifs / 1. target dossier; 2. target folder

1. Dossier représentant l'ensemble de renseignements sur chaque objectif situé dans une zone géographique déterminée.
2. Dossier contenant des renseignements concernant un objectif déterminé, avec les indications utiles pour la préparation et la conduite de l'attaque de cet objectif.
2. *Aussi appelé "carnet d'objectifs".* 1/11/68

dossier de représentation d'objectif / imagery pack

Ensemble des documents de représentation relatifs à un objectif déterminé. 1/12/74

dotation / unit equipment

Quantité et nature des matériels détenus par toute unité en conformité avec les tableaux de dotation. *Voir aussi tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.* 1/12/74

dotation initiale / basic load

Quantité d'approvisionnements que doit détenir et que peut transporter une unité ou formation. Elle est définie en fonction de l'organisation du temps de guerre de l'unité ou formation et est maintenue au niveau prescrit. 1/3/81

dotation nucléaire / prescribed nuclear load

Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires devant être transportée par l'unité chargée de les mettre en oeuvre. L'approvisionnement et le réapprovisionnement de cette dotation après emploi sont une décision de commandement; ils dépendent de la situation tactique, de la situation logistique nucléaire et de la possibilité pour l'unité de transporter et d'utiliser la dotation. La dotation peut varier d'un jour à l'autre, et aussi entre unités de feux nucléaires identiques. *Aussi appelé "chargement nucléaire prescrit".* 1/9/69

dragage d'attrition / attrition sweeping

Dragage continu des champs de mines pour maintenir le niveau le plus bas possible de risque pour tous bâtiments. 1/8/76

dragage d'exploration / search sweeping

En guerre des mines sur mer, dragage d'une fraction-témoin d'une route ou d'une zone en vue de vérifier la présence ou l'absence de mines mûres. 1/12/76

dragage d'une bande initiale / initial path sweeping

Déblaiement initial d'une bande à l'intérieur d'une zone minée toujours dangereuse pour les dragueurs. *Voir aussi dragage précurseur.* 1/11/75

dragage de contrôle d'immersion / skim sweeping

En guerre des mines sur mer, technique de dragage mécanique effectué à une certaine profondeur au-dessus des mines à orin à grande immersion dans le but de draguer toutes les mines assez proches de la surface pour mettre en danger les bâtiments de surface. 1/8/76

dragage de vérification / check sweeping

En guerre des mines sur mer, couverture finale destinée à s'assurer que le chenal ou la zone est libre de mines à orin, à l'issue d'un déblaiement. 1/12/76

dragage des mines / minesweeping

Procédé de recherche ou de neutralisation qui soit utilise des dragues mécaniques ou explosives destinées à enlever ou détruire la mine, soit produit dans la zone les influences nécessaires pour déclencher la mine. 1/3/73

dragage précurseur / precursor sweeping

Dragage d'une zone par des moyens relativement sûrs afin de réduire les risques des bâtiments de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations ultérieures. *Voir aussi dragage d'une bande initiale.* 1/11/75

drague à électrode / electrode sweep

En guerre des mines navale, drague magnétique à câble où l'eau salée et le fond de la mer entrent dans la composition du circuit électrique. 15/7/2000

drague à filet / net sweep

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague en forme de filet, remorquée par deux bâtiments, et destinée à ramasser les mines dérivantes ou à recueillir celles qui se trouvent sur le fond. 1/8/76

drague à influence / influence sweep

En guerre des mines navale, drague conçue pour produire une influence comparable à celle produite par une cible et déclencher ainsi sur les mines. 15/7/2000

drague à solénoïde / solenoid sweep

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague magnétique constituée par un enroulement d'axe horizontal autour d'un flotteur cylindrique en fer. 1/6/78

drague armée / armed sweep

Drague munie de cisailles ou de tout autre dispositif lui permettant de couper plus efficacement les orins des mines. 1/11/75

drague de fond / bottom sweep

Drague remorquée par deux bâtiments, constituée par un fil d'acier ou par une chaîne et destinée soit à draguer les mines proches du fond, soit à traîner les mines hors du chenal. 1/12/76

drague dissymétrique / asymmetrical sweep

Toute drague dont l'intercept, par vent et courant nuls, n'est pas centré sur le rail suivi par le dragueur. 1/11/75

drague mécanique / mechanical sweep

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague destinée à entrer en contact direct avec la mine ou ses appendices. 1/11/75

drague mécanique divergente / oropesa sweep

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague remorquée par un bâtiment et constituée par un filin d'acier d'une certaine longueur. L'écartement latéral de la drague est obtenu par un divergent et son immersion est réglée, du côté du bâtiment par un plongeur et à l'autre extrémité par un pendeur de flotteur. 1/11/75

droite (ou gauche) / left (or right) - right (or left)

Voir gauche (ou droite). 1/8/73

drone / drone

Véhicule sans équipage qui accomplit sa mission sans recevoir d'instructions d'une source extérieure. *Voir aussi véhicule téléguidé.* 1/2/88

durée d'activation / laid life

En guerre des mines terrestre, laps de temps pendant lequel le système d'amorçage d'une mine peut être activé. 16/7/99

durée d'écoulement / pass time

En circulation routière, temps qui s'écoule entre le passage, en un point donné, du premier et du dernier véhicule d'une colonne. 1/7/70

durée d'encombrement / road clearance time

En circulation routière, temps total nécessaire à une colonne pour parcourir et dégager une section d'itinéraire. 1/7/70

durée d'impulsion laser / laser pulse duration

(Intervalle de) temps pendant lequel l'impulsion de puissance émise par le laser a en permanence une valeur supérieure à la moitié de sa valeur maximale. 1/1/80

durée de conservation / shelf life

Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement en magasin, susceptible de se détériorer ou dont la vie est limitée et ne peut être prolongée, est considéré comme utilisable. *Voir aussi durée limite de stockage.* 1/8/82

durée de trajet / time of flight

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, temps, mesuré en secondes, séparant le moment où une arme est mise à feu, larguée ou envoyée du moment où elle arrive au but ou éclate. 1/8/76

durée de vie d'un composant / component life

Durée d'usage normal d'un composant au-delà de laquelle la probabilité de défaillance augmente considérablement. 15/7/2000

durée limite de stockage / storage life

Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement, y compris les explosifs, conservé dans des conditions de stockage déterminées, peut être considéré utilisable et, le cas échéant, sûr. *Voir aussi durée de conservation.* 1/9/81

E

eaux susceptibles d'être minées / mineable waters

Eaux dans lesquelles des mines d'un type donné peuvent être efficaces contre des cibles d'un type donné. 1/11/75

écart / deviation

Distance entre un point d'impact (ou d'éclatement) et le but. *Voir aussi dispersion globale; écart circulaire probable; écart de dispersion; écart probable horizontal.* 1/3/73

écart circulaire probable / circular error probable

Caractéristique de la précision d'un missile ou d'un projectile, utilisée comme facteur pour la détermination de l'efficacité probable d'une arme sur son objectif. L'écart circulaire probable se définit comme le rayon du cercle à l'intérieur duquel tomberaient 50 p.c. des projectiles ou des missiles. *Voir aussi dispersion; dispersion globale; écart; écart de dispersion; écart probable horizontal.* 1/3/73

écart de dispersion / dispersion error

Distance entre le point d'impact ou d'éclatement d'un coup et le point d'impact moyen ou des éclatements. *Voir aussi dispersion; dispersion globale; écart; écart circulaire probable.* 1/3/73

écart probable / horizontal error - probable error

Voir écart probable horizontal. 1/3/73

écart probable horizontal / horizontal error - probable error

Ecart en direction, en portée ou circulaire, qu'un système d'armes donné a une chance sur deux de dépasser. Lorsque l'angle de chute est voisin de 90, la dispersion est circulaire: elle est exprimée par un écart probable circulaire. Dans le cas contraire, la dispersion est elliptique: elle est exprimée par un écart probable en direction et un écart probable en portée. *Aussi appelé "écart probable". Voir aussi dispersion; dispersion globale; écart; écart circulaire probable; écart de dispersion.* 1/3/73

écarts de bombardement / bombing errors

1. Ecart radial: rayon d'un cercle dont le centre se trouve au point de chute moyen désiré et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.

2. Ecart en direction: la moitié de la largeur de l'espace compris entre deux lignes équidistantes du point de chute moyen désiré, tracées parallèlement à la route de l'avion et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.

3. Ecart en portée: la moitié de la largeur de l'espace compris entre deux lignes équidistantes du point de chute moyen désiré, tracées perpendiculairement à la route de l'avion et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré. Note: Ces écarts doivent comprendre la totalité des écarts, à moins qu'il n'en soit stipulé autrement, avec la mention "Hasard" ou "Systématique" s'il y a lieu. 1/3/73

échelle / scale - numerical scale - representative fraction

Rapport entre la distance mesurée sur une carte ou une photographie et la distance correspondante sur le terrain. *Aussi appelé "échelle numérique". Voir aussi échelle de conversion; échelle graphique; échelle photographique; échelle principale.* 1/7/72

échelle de conversion / conversion scale

Echelle indiquant le rapport existant entre deux unités de mesure. *Voir aussi échelle.* 1/3/73

échelle de distance / bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale

Voir échelle graphique. 1/3/73

échelle en X / X-scale

Sur une photographie oblique: échelle le long d'une parallèle à l'horizontale principale. 1/9/69

échelle en Y / Y-scale

Sur une photographie oblique: échelle le long de la ligne de plus grande pente ou de toute autre ligne (théorique ou réelle) qui sur le terrain est parallèle à la trace du plan principal. 1/7/70

échelle en Z / Z-scale

Sur une photographie oblique:
a. échelle utilisée pour le calcul de la hauteur d'un objet;
b. méthode de détermination des hauteurs utilisant l'échelle en Z. 1/9/69

échelle graphique / bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale

Ligne ou règle graduée au moyen de laquelle les distances sur une carte ou

une photographie peuvent être converties en distances réelles sur le terrain. *Aussi appelé "échelle de distance"; "échelle linéaire". Voir aussi échelle.* 1/2/74

échelle linéaire / bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale

Voir échelle graphique. 1/2/74

échelle nominale / nominal scale - principal scale

Voir échelle principale. Voir aussi échelle. 1/4/71

échelle numérique / numerical scale - representative fraction - scale

Voir échelle. 1/7/72

échelle photographique / photographic scale

Rapport entre une distance mesurée sur une photographie ou une mosaïque d'une part et la distance correspondante sur le terrain d'autre part. La classification des échelles est la suivante:

- très grande échelle 1:4.999 et au-dessus;
- grande échelle de 1:5.000 à 1:9.999;
- échelle moyenne de 1:10.000 à 1:24.999;
- petite échelle de 1:25.000 à 1:49.999;
- très petite échelle de 1:50.000 et au-dessous. *Voir aussi échelle.* 1/3/79

échelle principale / principal scale - nominal scale

Echelle d'un globe réduit ou générateur, représentant la sphère ou l'ellipsoïde, définie par le rapport à leurs rayons respectifs. *Aussi appelé "échelle nominale". Voir aussi échelle.* 1/4/71

échelon / echelon

- Subdivision d'un poste de commandement, par exemple: échelon avancé, échelon arrière.
- Niveau distinct de commandement. Comparée au régiment, une division est un échelon supérieur, un bataillon un échelon inférieur.
- Fraction d'une formation dans le sens de la profondeur à laquelle une importante mission de combat est attribuée; par exemple échelon d'assaut, échelon d'appui, échelon de réserve. Note: De plus, dans l'armée française, échelon peut signifier: Stade dans les différentes opérations de maintien en condition du matériel (entretien de 1er échelon). 1/3/73

échelon arrière / rear echelon

Élément d'une force non nécessaire dans la zone de l'objectif. *Voir aussi zone de l'objectif.* 1/11/68

échelon d'assaut / assault echelon

Elément d'une force prévu pour l'assaut initial de la zone de l'objectif. *Voir aussi zone de l'objectif.* 1/8/82

échelon de premier renfort / follow-on echelon

En opérations amphibies, échelon des forces d'assaut, y compris véhicules, matériel d'aviation et approvisionnements qui, bien que non essentiel au déclenchement de l'assaut, est nécessaire à l'appui et à la poursuite de celui-ci. *Voir aussi assaut; renfort-soutien.* 1/3/82

échelon de renforcement / follow-up echelon

En transport aérien, éléments transportés dans la zone de l'objectif après l'échelon d'assaut. 1/7/83

échelon maritime / sea echelon

Partie des bâtiments d'assaut qui se retire de la zone de transport ou n'y pénètre pas pendant un débarquement amphibie et se tient dans des zones déterminées au large en position d'attente ou en réserve. 1/5/63

échelon sanitaire initial / originating medical facility

Le premier échelon médical à partir duquel un malade ou blessé est dirigé vers un autre élément de la chaîne sanitaire. 1/3/73

écho de sol / ground return

Image visualisée ou enregistrée produite par la réflexion du faisceau radar sur le sol. 9/5/2000

écho permanent / permanent echo

Echo radar fixe et relativement important causé par la réflexion de l'énergie sur des obstacles fixes. Il se distingue de l'écho de sol parce qu'il a pour origine des points précis plutôt que des zones d'une certaine étendue. 1/7/72

écho radar / radar echo - radar return

1. Energie électromagnétique reçue après réflexion sur un objet.
2. Représentation du phénomène de déflexion ou changement d'intensité sur un appareillage de tubes à rayons cathodiques. 1/1/73

éclairage de la zone intermédiaire / intermediate area illumination

Eclairage de la zone s'étendant en profondeur depuis la limite avant de la zone rapprochée (2.000 m environ)

jusqu'à la portée maximale effective du gros de l'artillerie divisionnaire (10.000 mètres environ). 1/4/73

éclairage direct / direct illumination

Eclairage produit par l'emploi en portée directe d'artifices pyrotechniques ou de projecteurs. 1/3/73

éclairage indirect / indirect illumination

Eclairage de champ de bataille par diffusion ou réflexion à l'aide de projecteurs ou de moyens pyrotechniques éclairants.
a. Eclairage par diffusion: Eclairage d'une zone grâce à la lumière émise soit par des moyens pyrotechniques éclairants, soit par un projecteur situé légèrement au-dessus et sur le flanc de la zone à éclairer, en diffusée par les particules atmosphériques.

b. Eclairage par réflexion: Eclairage d'une zone grâce à la réflexion par la couche basse des nuages de la lumière émise par un projecteur. L'un et/ou l'autre de ces effets se produisent lorsqu'un projecteur est utilisé à partir d'une position défilée ou en faisceau ouvert au maximum. *Voir aussi éclairage du champ de bataille; faisceau ouvert.* 1/11/75

éclairage intermittent / intermittent illumination

Procédé de tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalles irréguliers. 1/3/74

éclairage normal / normal lighting

Eclairage des véhicules tel qu'il est prescrit ou autorisé par la loi d'un pays donné, indépendamment des restrictions pour motifs militaires. *Voir aussi éclairage réduit.* 1/1/80

éclairage par diffusion / illumination by diffusion

Voir éclairage indirect. 1/11/75

éclairage par réflexion / illumination by reflection

Voir éclairage indirect. 1/11/75

éclairage réduit / reduced lighting

Eclairage obtenu par réduction de l'éclat des lampes des véhicules terrestres, soit en diminuant leur puissance, soit en masquant de telle façon que toute lumière soit limitée à l'émission. *Voir aussi éclairage normal.* 1/3/82

éclairage du champ de bataille / battlefield illumination

Illumination de la zone de combat par lumière artificielle, qu'elle soit visible ou invisible à l'oeil nu. *Voir aussi*

éclairage indirect; jour artificiel; clair de lune artificiel. 1/3/82

éclatement / break-up - split-up

1. En détection: dissociation d'un écho unique en plusieurs échos distincts correspondant chacun aux différents objets voisins. Ce phénomène dépend de plusieurs facteurs tels que: distance, ouverture du faisceau, réglage du gain, écarts respectifs et dimensions des objets. *Aussi appelé "break-up".*
2. En interprétation photographique: conséquence de l'agrandissement d'un original. Cet agrandissement a pour résultat une perte de définition de l'image d'origine, l'image résultante n'est plus alors qu'un ensemble aléatoire de tonalités différentes. 1/12/74

écoute de contrôle / monitoring

1. Ecoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions de ses propres forces ou des forces alliées, dans le but d'assurer le respect des procédures et des mesures de sécurité, d'en augmenter le rendement ou pour s'y référer au besoin.
2. Ecoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions ennemies dans le but d'en obtenir des renseignements. 1/7/83

écran / screen

Elément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est d'observer, d'identifier et de transmettre les informations et qui ne se bat que pour assurer sa propre protection. *Aussi appelé "sonnette". Voir aussi élément de protection; flanc-garde.* 1/3/81

écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine screen

Bâtiments et/ou aéronefs disposés pour la protection d'une unité contre une attaque par sous-marin. 1/2/73

écran de fumée / smoke screen

Nuage de fumée utilisé pour masquer des installations ou des manoeuvres soit amies, soit ennemies. *Aussi appelé "rideau de fumée".* 1/5/63

écran de protection / shielding

1. Matériau ayant des caractéristiques physiques et une épaisseur appropriées qui est utilisé pour protéger le personnel contre les radiations pendant la fabrication, la manipulation et le transport de matières fissiles et radioactives.
2. Obstacles qui tendent à protéger personnel ou matériels contre les effets d'une explosion nucléaire. 1/11/68

écran radar panoramique / plan position indicator

Tube cathodique sur lequel les échos du radar apparaissent dans la même position relative par rapport à l'émetteur que les objets qui leur donnent naissance. 1/7/72

écran-rideau / screen

En camouflage, matériau naturel ou artificiel opaque pour les systèmes de détection et que l'on interpose entre ces systèmes et l'objet à camoufler ou à cacher. *Voir aussi dissimulation.* 1/3/81

édition / edition

En cartographie, tirage particulier d'une carte, différent des autres tirages. 1/3/73

effectif international réel / international actual strength

Ensemble du personnel civil et militaire affecté à des postes internationaux au moment considéré. 1/12/76

effet d'incidence normale / normal impact effect

Voir effet de renforcement d'échos. 1/3/79

effet de côte / shore line effect

Voir réfraction côtière. 1/3/73

effet de nuit / night effect

Effet causé principalement par des variations de la polarisation des ondes réfléchies, ce qui entraîne quelquefois des erreurs dans les relevements radiogoniométriques. Ce phénomène est très fréquent au crépuscule. 1/3/73

effet de renforcement d'échos / cardinal point effect

Phénomène provoquant l'apparition sur l'écran radar d'une ligne ou d'une zone d'échos d'intensité renforcée. Il se produit lorsque le faisceau est perpendiculaire à des surfaces planes alignées ou groupées dans le volume balayé par le radar. *Aussi appelé "effet d'incidence normale".* 1/3/73

effet de terre / land effect

Voir réfraction côtière. 1/3/73

effet Doppler / Doppler effect

Variation apparente de fréquence d'une onde acoustique ou radioélectrique qui atteint un observateur ou un récepteur de radio, causée par une variation de la distance entre la source et l'opérateur ou le récepteur pendant la transmission. 1/3/73

effet parasite de fond / background count

Trace ou effet indésirable provoqué sur un détecteur de radiation par un agent quelconque. Dans le domaine de la protection sanitaire, l'effet parasite de fond comporte habituellement les radiations produites par la radioactivité naturelle et les rayons cosmiques. 1/2/73

effet sur l'objectif nucléaire / nuclear target response

Effet sur les hommes, le matériel et l'équipement, du souffle, de la lumière, de la chaleur et du rayonnement nucléaire qui résultent de l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire. 1/5/63

effet thermique / thermal exposure

Ensemble des composantes normales du rayonnement thermique frappant une surface donnée pendant la durée d'une explosion; s'exprime en calories par centimètre carré ou en mégajoules par mètre carré. 1/8/79

effets nucléaires favorables non prévisibles / nuclear bonus effects

Dégâts ou pertes désirés produits par les effets des armes nucléaires amies qui ne peuvent être prévus de façon précise lors de l'analyse d'objectif car leur incertitude est telle que l'on ne peut se fier, en ce qui les concerne, à un résultat significatif sur le plan militaire. 1/7/80

effets nucléaires subsidiaires / nuclear collateral effects

Pertes ou dégâts non désirés produits par l'explosion d'armes nucléaires amies. 9/1/96

efficacité biologique relative / relative biological effectiveness

Rapport de la dose absorbée d'un rayonnement X ou gamma d'une certaine énergie à la dose absorbée d'un autre rayonnement ionisant produisant le même effet biologique. 1/8/82

éjection / ejection

1. Action d'évacuer un aéronef au moyen de sièges ou de capsules munis d'un système de propulsion autonome.
2. En armement aérien, expulsion d'une charge d'un aéronef pour permettre une séparation satisfaisante. 1/7/83

élément de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control party

Organisme opérationnel constitutif d'un système de contrôle aérien tactique ayant pour fonction d'assurer la liaison avec les forces terrestres et le contrôle des aéronefs. 1/8/82

élément de plage / beach group - shore party

Groupement opérationnel de la force de débarquement constitué pour:

- a. faciliter le mouvement des troupes, équipements et approvisionnements, débarqués sur/ou quittant les plages;
- b. l'évacuation des plages des blessés et prisonniers;
- c. faciliter l'arrivée sur les plages, puis le retrait et la récupération des bâtiments et embarcations de débarquement. Elle comprend à la fois des éléments navals et des éléments des forces de débarquement. *Aussi appelé "groupe de plage". Voir aussi groupement naval de plage.* 1/8/79

élément de protection / guard

Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est de protéger le gros des forces en combattant pour gagner des délais, tout en observant et en renseignant. *Voir aussi écran; flanc-garde.* 1/3/81

élément de réapprovisionnement / element of resupply

Voir premiers ravitaillements; ravitaillement de l'Europe; ravitaillement improvisé; ravitaillement initial; ravitaillement préorganisé. 1/3/73

élément organique de corps d'armée / corps troops

Troupe affectée ou adaptée à un corps d'armée mais n'appartenant pas aux divisions qui constituent le corps d'armée. *Aussi appelé "troupe de corps".* 1/3/73

élévation / elevation

Distance verticale d'un point ou d'un niveau, situé à la surface de la terre ou lié à elle, qui est mesurée à partir du niveau moyen de la mer. *Aussi appelé "cote". Voir aussi altitude; hauteur.* 1/3/73

éliminateur d'échos fixes / moving target indicator

Dispositif ne laissant apparaître sur l'écran d'un radar que les objets mobiles. Les échos en provenance d'objets fixes sont éliminés du signal de retour au moyen d'un circuit électronique approprié. 1/8/70

élingue de suspension / cargo sling

Sangle, chaîne ou autre agrès fixé à une charge extérieure pour son hissage ou sa suspension. 1/3/73

emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique / plastic spray packaging

Voir mise en cocon. 1/9/69

embarquement / embarkation

Action de mettre en place le personnel, les véhicules et leurs équipements et approvisionnements à bord de tous moyens de transport. Note: En anglais, le terme embarkation ne s'applique qu'aux navires et aéronefs. *Voir aussi chargement; chargement de combat; chargement par convoi; chargement par destination; chargement par unité constituée; charge offerte.* 1/10/92

empatement / wheelbase

Distance comprise entre les centres de deux roues consécutives. Lorsqu'il s'agit de véhicules ayant plus de deux axes ou dispositifs analogues les empattements successifs sont tous indiqués en allant de l'avant vers l'arrière du véhicule. 1/12/79

emplacement / emplacement

Position préparée pour une ou plusieurs armes ou dispositifs, et chargée de les protéger contre le feu ou le bombardement ennemi, tout en leur permettant de remplir leurs missions. 1/6/81

emplacement de tir abrité / pillbox

Fortification petite et basse qui abrite des mitrailleuses, des armes antichar, etc. Un emplacement de tir abrité est d'ordinaire fait en béton, acier, ou sacs à terre. 1/7/70

emploi civil international OTAN / NATO international civilian post

Emploi international permanent de grade OTAN A, L, B ou C pouvant être occupé par un civil, dont le traitement et les indemnités sont fixés par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord et imputés au budget international. 1/11/77

emploi défensif des mines / mine defence

Défense d'une position, d'une zone, etc. par mines terrestres ou sous-marines. Un système de défense par mines comprend le personnel et le matériel nécessaires à la pose, au fonctionnement, à l'entretien et à la protection des champs de mines mis en place. 1/3/73

employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local / local wage rate NATO civilian employee

Employé civil n'occupant pas une fonction internationale OTAN et ne bénéficiant pas du statut OTAN. 1/10/78

en appui / in support

En artillerie, expression pour désigner une mission consistant à fournir des tirs d'appui à une formation ou à une unité.

Cette mission n'implique normalement pas d'obligations quant à la réalisation de la liaison et de l'observation. *Voir aussi appui direct; sur demande prioritaire.* 1/7/85

en appui de / in support of

Terme désignant l'appui fourni à une autre unité, formation ou organisation, tout en demeurant sous le commandement initial. *Voir aussi appui.* 25/9/98

en convergence / converge

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, commandement de l'observateur pour obtenir que les plans de tir passent par un même point. 1/3/82

en direction / line

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui feu naval par un observateur pour indiquer que le (les) coup(s) a (ont) éclaté sur la ligne (l'axe) d'observation. *Aussi appelé "bonne direction".* 1/3/77

en échelon / echelon

Dispositif dans lequel les divers éléments d'une unité sont placés l'un derrière l'autre, et décalés d'une même distance et dans le même sens l'un par rapport à l'autre. 1/3/73

en sommeil / dormant state

Voir état dormant. 15/7/2000

en superposition / superimposed

Terme utilisé dans la préparation d'un tir pour indiquer qu'une unité d'artillerie ajoute ses feux à une autre unité d'artillerie pour traiter un objectif. Le tir de l'unité en superposition peut être levé par ordre de l'autorité responsable de l'appui feux. 1/8/74

en vol / airborne

Qualificatif employé pour décrire l'état d'un aéronef qui commence à l'instant où il est complètement porté par l'air, et qui s'achève à celui où il cesse de l'être. *Voir aussi aéroporté; de bord.* 20/11/96

enclos de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war enclosure

Subdivision d'un camp de prisonniers de guerre. 1/9/69

endurance / endurance time

Temps total pendant lequel un navire peut soutenir une vitesse d'endurance déterminée. Si ce temps dépend de facteurs autres que le combustible, il doit en être fait mention. 1/3/73

engagement nucléaire / nuclear commitment

Déclaration par laquelle un membre de l'OTAN affirme que des forces

spécifiées ont été ou seront engagées au profit de l'OTAN dans un rôle uniquement nucléaire ou à double capacité. 1/10/84

engagez / engage

En défense aérienne, consigne ordonnant ou autorisant le tir des unités et/ou systèmes d'armes sur un objectif désigné. *Voir aussi cessez l'engagement; halte au feu.* 1/11/80

engin d'assaut / assault craft

Engin de débarquement ou véhicule amphibie utilisé principalement pour débarquer des troupes et du matériel dans les vagues d'assaut d'une opération amphibie. 1/7/80

engin de débarquement / landing-craft

Engin utilisé au cours des opérations amphibies, destiné spécifiquement à transporter des troupes avec leur équipement, à s'échouer, décharger et se déséchouer. Il est utilisé également pour le réapprovisionnement. *Voir aussi réapprovisionnement; véhicule amphibie.* 15/7/2000

enregistrement des données de représentation / imagery data recording

Enregistrement des informations relatives à un vecteur aérien et à son équipement de détection, telles que vitesse, altitude, inclinaison, position et heure, sur la matrice de l'équipement de détection; cette opération est réalisée au moment de l'acquisition de l'image. 1/12/76

enregistrement photographique des instruments / instrument recording photography

Photographies des indications affichées par des appareils ou instruments de mesure. 1/3/73

enregistré / recorded

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, réponse indiquant que l'ordre d'enregistrer un objectif a été exécuté. 16/7/96

enregistrer comme objectif / record as target

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, ordre indiquant que les données relatives à un objectif doivent être conservées en vue d'engagements ultérieurs. 1/1/73

ensemble / assembly

Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément faisant partie d'un matériel, pouvant être fourni et remplacé comme un tout et comprenant normalement des pièces ou groupes de pièces

remplaçables. *Voir aussi composant; pièce; sous-ensemble.* 1/3/92

entraînement opérationnel / operational training

Entraînement destiné à créer, à conserver ou à améliorer l'état de préparation opérationnelle d'unités ou d'individus. 13/12/99

entrée de piste / approach end of runway

Extrémité de la piste la plus rapprochée de la direction à partir de laquelle l'approche finale est effectuée. *Aussi appelé "début de piste".* 18/12/97

entretien courant / servicing

Nettoyage, graissage, complément des pleins, inspections et réparations mineures du matériel ayant pour but de le maintenir en état de fonctionnement. Dans certains cas, l'entretien courant peut inclure l'approvisionnement en munitions. 1/11/91

enveloppement / envelopment

Manoeuvre offensive par laquelle le gros des forces attaquantes se porte sur les arrières des positions défensives principales de l'ennemi, en les contournant ou en les survolant, pour s'y emparer d'objectifs. *Voir aussi mouvement tournant.* 1/10/78

environnement biologique / biological environment

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes biologiques. *Voir aussi agent biologique.* 1/11/90

environnement chimique / chemical environment

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes chimiques. *Voir aussi agent chimique.* 1/11/90

environnement d'exploitation / service environment

Tous facteurs extérieurs, d'origine naturelle ou artificielle, aux effets desquels un article ou un matériel sera vraisemblablement soumis pendant toute la durée de sa vie utile. 1/6/89

environnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic environment

Ensemble des phénomènes électromagnétiques existant à un endroit donné. 1/7/93

environnement radiologique / radiological environment

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées à la présence d'un danger radiologique. 1/11/90

épreuve par projection / projection print

Epreuve obtenue par la projection de l'image d'un négatif ou d'une épreuve transparente sur un support sensible. 1/3/81

épreuve renseignée / annotated print

Photographie sur laquelle on a porté des détails d'interprétation, en utilisant un langage clair ou symbolique. 1/2/73

épreuve transparente / transparency

Image fixée sur un support transparent grâce à un procédé photographique, typographique, chimique ou autre, se prêtant particulièrement à la projection par transmission de lumière. *Voir aussi diapositive; plaque.* 1/3/81

équateur magnétique / magnetic equator - aclinic line

Ligne joignant les points où l'inclinaison magnétique est nulle à une époque déterminée. *Aussi appelé "ligne aclinique".* 1/2/73

équidistance / contour interval

Différence de cote entre deux courbes de niveau consécutives. 1/3/73

équipage de relève / staged crew

Équipage mis en place à l'avance en point déterminé pour assurer l'utilisation continue de l'aéronef. 1/11/68

équipe d'analyse / analysis staff

Voir groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice. 1/2/73

équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs / pathfinder team

Personnel mis en place dans la zone de l'objectif:

- pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des aides à la navigation;
- assurer le marquage des zones de mise à terre. 1/7/70

équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage) / marking team

Personnel mis à terre pour assurer la mise en oeuvre des moyens de guidage et le marquage des zones de mise à terre. *Voir aussi aéronef marqueur.* 1/3/73

équipe de contrôle du chargement / load control group

Personnel chargé du contrôle et de l'organisation du chargement dans une zone de chargement 1/12/76

équipe de guidage / combat control team

En opérations de transport aérien, équipe spécialement entraînée qui peut être parachutée afin d'assurer le contrôle de

la circulation aérienne locale et donner tous les renseignements nécessaires sur la zone d'atterrissage, de largage et/ou de largage à faible hauteur. 1/11/83

équipe de liaison d'appui naval / naval fire liaison team

Personnel et équipement nécessaires pour renseigner les forces à terre et les forces de débarquement et obtenir une coordination en ce qui concerne l'emploi de l'artillerie d'appui naval. 1/3/73

équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction / demolition firing party

Équipe assignée à un ouvrage et qui est techniquement responsable de la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction. *Voir aussi détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction.* 1/3/73

équipe mobile des mouvements aériens / mobile air movements team

Équipe des forces aériennes spécialement entraînée pour exercer des fonctions dans les organismes chargés des mouvements aériens et du trafic. 1/7/70

équipement / equipment

Articles non consommables prévus en dotation pour les individus et pour certains organismes. *Voir aussi composant; ensemble; pièce; ravitaillement; sous-ensemble; tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.* 1/10/92

équipement caractéristique / signature equipment

Tout matériel qui révèle le type et la nature de l'unité ou de la formation qui en est dotée. 1/7/80

équipement d'identification sélective / selective identification feature

Transpondeur aéroporté du type à impulsion qui fournit automatiquement l'identification sélective de l'aéronef porteur aux stations d'identification amies/ennemies (IFF) terrestres ou installées à bord de navires ou d'aéronefs. 1/9/69

équipement de guidage au sol / guidance station equipment

Partie "sol" de l'équipement utilisée pour le guidage d'un missile au cours de son vol. 1/3/73

équipement de soute / aircraft role equipment

Voir équipement particulier d'un aéronef. 1/2/73

équipement individuel de protection / individual protective equipment

En guerre nucléaire, biologique ou chimique, équipement complet destiné à protéger un individu du danger biologique et chimique et de certains effets nucléaires. 1/7/93

équipement particulier d'un aéronef / aircraft mission equipment

Équipement dont un aéronef doit être doté pour qu'il soit en mesure d'exécuter une mission ou tâche particulière. *Aussi appelé "équipement de soute".* 1/2/73

équivalence TNT / TNT equivalent

Évaluation de l'énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire ou par l'explosion d'une quantité donnée d'une matière fissile ou fusible; est exprimée en quantité de trinitrotoluène (TNT) qui libérerait la même quantité d'énergie que l'explosion. 1/5/63

erreur d'accélération / acceleration error

Erreur due à la déviation de l'axe de référence vertical par suite des accélérations parasites affectant l'aéronef. 1/2/73

erreur de balisage / marking error

En guerre des mines sur mer, distance et azimut d'un marqueur à partir d'une cible. 1/11/75

escadron amphibie / amphibious squadron

Formation tactique et administrative composée de bâtiments amphibies d'assaut et constituée en vue de transporter des troupes et leurs matériels pour une opération d'assaut amphibie. 1/2/73

escorte / escort

1. Une ou plusieurs unités de combat chargées d'accompagner et de protéger une autre force ou un convoi.
2. Aéronefs ayant pour mission de protéger d'autres aéronefs au cours d'une mission.
3. Garde en armes accompagnant un convoi, un train, des prisonniers, etc.
4. Garde en armes accompagnant des personnes en signe d'honneur. *Voir aussi escorte de convoi.* 1/12/79

escorte de bout en bout de convoi / convoy through escort

Bâtiments de l'escorte rapprochée qui restent normalement avec le convoi depuis son port de rassemblement jusqu'à son port d'arrivée. *Aussi appelé "groupe de renfort d'escorte".* 1/3/73

escorte de convoi / convoy escort

1. Un ou plusieurs bâtiments de guerre ou aéronefs accompagnant un convoi et responsables de sa protection.

2. Escorte destinée à empêcher un convoi de véhicules d'être dispersés, détruit ou capturé. *Voir aussi escorte.* 1/3/79

escorteur administratif / administrative escort

Bâtiment de guerre ou navire marchand ayant à bord un commodore de convoi et son état-major capable d'assurer les liaisons simultanées entre l'autorité de contrôle opérationnel et un convoi côtier. 1/10/78

espace aérien contrôlé / controlled airspace

Espace aérien de dimensions déterminées, à l'intérieur duquel un service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne est assuré aux aéronefs en vol contrôlé. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien; région de contrôle; zone de contrôle terminale.* 1/3/73

espace aérien OTAN / NATO airspace

Espace aérien au-dessus de n'importe quel pays OTAN et de ses eaux territoriales. 1/11/75

espacement vertical / vertical separation - relative altitude

Espacement entre aéronefs exprimé en unités de distance verticale. *Aussi appelé "altitude relative"; "étalement en altitude".* 1/7/80

essai à la réception / acceptance trial

Voir essai de recette. 1/2/73

essai au banc / captive firing

Essai d'allumage de courte durée, effectué avec le système de propulsion de la fusée, celle-ci étant fixée au banc d'essai. 1/3/73

essai au point fixe / flight readiness firing

Essai de courte durée intéressant un système de fusée effectué avec l'appareil propulsif en fonction, la fusée étant fixée sur sa rampe. De tels essais sont exécutés pour déterminer l'état de préparation du système de la fusée et des moyens de lancement préalablement à l'essai en vol. 1/3/73

essai de recette / acceptance trial

Essai mené par des représentants désignés des utilisateurs militaires éventuels de l'arme ou de l'équipement pour déterminer si les performances et caractéristiques imposées ont été

réalisées. *Aussi appelé "essai à la réception".* 1/2/73

essai en vol / flight test

Essai d'un aéronef, d'une roquette, d'un missile ou autre véhicule, par vol ou lancement réel. Les essais en vol sont organisés en vue d'effectuer des contrôles sur des points précis et d'obtenir des renseignements sur le fonctionnement. 1/3/73

estimation indirecte des dommages / post-strike damage estimation

Analyse révisée de l'objectif, basée sur des nouvelles données telles que la puissance réelle de l'arme, la hauteur d'éclatement et le point zéro obtenu par des moyens autres que l'estimation directe. 1/4/74

estompage / hill shading

Méthode de représentation du relief qui consiste à dessiner au pinceau les ombres qui seraient projetées sur un terrain montagneux, la lumière venant d'une direction conventionnelle. *Voir aussi relief par ombres portées.* 1/3/73

étage / stage

Élément d'un missile ou d'un système de propulsion qui se sépare généralement du missile à la fin de la combustion ou à l'arrêt de la propulsion. Les étages sont numérotés chronologiquement par ordre de combustion. 1/3/82

étalement en altitude / vertical separation

Voir espacement vertical. 1/7/80

étalonnage d'un appareil

photographique / camera calibration

Détermination de la distance focale. Détermination de la position du point principal par rapport aux repères. Détermination de la distorsion de l'objectif dans le plan focal de l'appareil, pour la distance focale étalonnée au préalable. 1/3/73

étape / stage

1. Zone définie où l'on fournit le nécessaire aux troupes en transit d'une localité vers une autre. *Voir aussi agencement.*
2. Partie d'un itinéraire aérien comprise entre deux escales. *Voir aussi zone d'étape.* 1/3/82

état d'engagement d'unité / unit commitment status

Degré d'engagement de toute unité désignée et répertoriée en tant que force allouée à l'OTAN. 1/6/84

état de crise en temps de guerre / emergency in war

Situation opérationnelle se présentant dans une zone limitée à la suite d'une sérieuse aggravation dans le déroulement des opérations et exigeant une action particulière et immédiate des commandants nationaux et alliés. L'état de crise est décrété par le commandant allié responsable de la zone en cause, en consultation avec le commandant national intéressé. 1/3/73

état de préparation / 1. defence readiness condition – 2. state of readiness

1. Numéro-repère ou mot conventionnel désignant, sur le plan "défense", l'état de préparation d'une unité en vue d'opérations ou d'exercices. 1/2/73
2. Mesure, à un moment précis, de la capacité des forces à exécuter les missions qui leur sont confiées. *Voir aussi délai de préparation; état de préparation opérationnelle; préparation.* 3/7/2000

état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) / state of readiness - state 2 - armed

Etat d'un dispositif de destruction dont les charges sont en place, dont la chaîne de mise de feu est complète, et qui est prêt à fonctionner immédiatement. *Voir aussi état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1); ouvrage miné.* 1/3/81

état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1) / state of readiness - state 1 - safe

Etat d'un dispositif de destruction dont les charges sont en place. La chaîne de mise de feu est en place, mais les détonateurs ne sont pas installés et les moyens de mise de feu ne sont pas connectés. *Voir aussi état de préparation amorcé (stade 2); ouvrage miné.* 1/3/82

état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness

Qualité caractérisant le fait qu'une unité ou formation, qu'un navire, qu'un système d'arme ou un matériel est apte à accomplir les missions ou les tâches auxquelles il est destiné. Ce terme peut être utilisé dans un sens général ou bien pour préciser un certain degré de préparation. 1/8/76

état de sécurité / safe state

Etat dans lequel une mine ne peut pas fonctionner et peut être manipulée et transportée sans danger. 9/5/2000

état de veille / standby state

Etat d'une mine terrestre dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité et de retard d'armement ont fonctionné et qui attend un signal d'armement. *Voir aussi*

dispositif de retard d'armement; dispositif de sécurité. 9/5/2000

état dormant / dormant state

En guerre des mines, état transitoire dans lequel certains éléments empêchent le déclenchement d'une mine. *Aussi appelé "état insensible", "en sommeil". Voir aussi déclencher.* 15/7/2000

état final / end state

Situation politique ou militaire à obtenir à la fin d'une opération, qui indique que l'objectif a été atteint. 15/7/2000

état insensible / dormant state

Voir état dormant. 15/7/2000

état possédant des armes nucléaires / military nuclear power - nuclear weapons state

Voir puissance nucléaire militaire. 1/4/71

état-major / staff

Voir état-major intégré; état-major interarmées; état-major parallèle. 1/11/68

état-major de direction d'exercice / directing staff - exercise directing staff

Groupe d'officiers qui du fait de leur expérience, de leurs qualités et d'une connaissance approfondie des instructions d'exercice, sont choisis pour diriger ou contrôler un exercice. 1/3/81

état-major de planification / planning staff

Voir groupe central de planification. 1/9/69

état-major intégré / integrated staff

Etat-major dans lequel un seul officier est affecté à chaque poste figurant sur le tableau d'effectifs, quelles que soient sa nationalité et son arme. *Voir aussi état-major; état-major interarmées; état-major parallèle.* 1/3/73

état-major interarmées / joint staff

Etat-major comprenant des personnels de plusieurs armées du même pays. *Aussi appelé "état-major interforces". Voir aussi état-major; état-major intégré; état-major parallèle.* 1/3/81

état-major interforces / joint staff

Voir état-major interarmées. 1/3/81

état-major parallèle / parallel staff

Etat-major dans lequel un officier de chaque nation ou de chaque armée (ou force) travaillant en parallèle, est affecté à chaque poste. *Voir aussi état-major*

intégré; état-major intégré; état-major interarmées. 1/3/73

étude sur la gestion du personnel / manpower management survey

Evaluation systématique d'un ensemble fonctionnel. Elle fait appel à des connaissances d'experts, des normes d'utilisation des personnels, à l'expérience et à d'autres considérations pratiques pour déterminer si les effectifs (existants ou prévus) correspondent à une gestion efficace. 1/11/75

étude théorique / exercise study

Activité qui peut prendre la forme d'un exercice sur cartes, d'un jeu de guerre, d'une série de conférences, d'une discussion de groupe ou d'une analyse des opérations. 1/11/83

évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée / evacuation of dangerously exposed waters

Mouvement des navires marchands sous contrôle naval d'une zone maritime adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé vers des lieux plus sûrs. *Voir aussi convoi d'évacuation; littoral gravement menacé; zone maritime menacée.* 1/2/89

évacuation de l'équipement portuaire / evacuation of port equipment

Transfert du matériel mobile et amovible d'un port menacé à un autre port ou un mouillage de travail. 1/11/94

évacuation de port par des navires marchands / port evacuation of shipping

Appareillage, pour raisons de sécurité, de navires marchands hors d'un port menacé. 1/7/80

évacuation du matériel endommagé / equipment casualty evacuation

Acheminement à l'intérieur du système logistique d'un matériel nécessitant un acte de maintenance. 15/7/2000

évacuation par air / air evacuation

Evacuation par avion de personnels et de matériels. 1/2/73

évacuation portuaire des cargaisons / port evacuation of cargoes

Transfert des cargaisons d'un port menacé vers d'autres zones de dépôt. 1/7/93

évacuation sanitaire aérienne / aeromedical evacuation

Transport par voie aérienne de patients à destination de formations sanitaires, ou entre celles-ci. 1/2/73

évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant / forward aeromedical evacuation

Phase de l'évacuation qui assure le transport des patients: entre des points compris dans le champ de bataille (extrême-avant - depuis l'extrême-avant) jusqu'au point initial de traitement, et jusqu'aux points ultérieurs de traitement dans la zone de combat. *Aussi appelé "évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire".* 1/3/73

évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire / forward aeromedical evacuation

Voir évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant. 1/3/73

évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire / tactical aeromedical evacuation

Voir évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique. 1/11/68

évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique / strategic aeromedical evacuation

Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de régions d'outre-mer ou de théâtres d'opérations vers le pays d'origine, vers d'autres pays de l'OTAN ou vers une zone de sécurité temporaire. *Aussi appelée " évacuation sanitaire aérienne interthéâtre". Voir aussi évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique.* 9/7/97

évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique / tactical aeromedical evacuation

Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de la zone de combat vers des points situés en dehors de cette zone, et entre des points situés à l'intérieur de la zone des communications. *Aussi appelée "évacuation sanitaire aérienne intrathéâtre"; "évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire". Voir aussi évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique.* 9/7/97

évacué / evacuee

Personne ayant reçu des autorités compétentes l'ordre ou l'autorisation de quitter un lieu dangereux et dont les déplacements et l'hébergement sont planifiés, organisés et contrôlés par lesdites autorités. *Voir aussi demandeur d'asile; personne déplacée; réfugié.* 15/7/2000

évaluation / evaluation

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement débouchant sur une appréciation portée sur un renseignement brut eu égard à la fiabilité de la source et à la crédibilité de

l'information. *Voir aussi cycle du renseignement.* 1/9/81

évaluation de dommages nucléaires / nuclear damage assessment

Détermination des dommages subis par la population, les forces et les ressources à la suite d'une attaque nucléaire. Elle est effectuée en cours d'attaque et après l'attaque. Elle ne comporte pas l'évaluation de l'importance opérationnelle des effets de cette attaque nucléaire. 1/7/80

évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire / nuclear vulnerability assessment

Estimation de l'effet probable d'une attaque nucléaire hypothétique, sur la population, les forces et les ressources. Elle est surtout effectuée avant l'attaque; elle peut cependant être poursuivie en cours d'attaque et même après. 1/7/70

évaluation des dommages / damage assessment

Estimation des dégâts entraînés par les attaques d'objectifs. 1/3/73

évaluation directe des dommages / direct damage assessment

Etude directe d'une zone qui vient d'être attaquée, par observation ou photographie aérienne, ou par observation directe. 13/12/99

évaluation du degré d'aptitude opérationnelle / operational readiness evaluation

Evaluation de la capacité et de l'efficacité opérationnelles du tout ou partie d'une unité. 1/12/76

évaluation logistique / logistic assessment

Evaluation du soutien logistique nécessaire à la conduite d'une opération militaire par rapport au soutien logistique réellement ou potentiellement disponible pour mener cette dernière. 15/7/2000

évasion / evasion and escape

Procédés et modes d'action qui permettent à des militaires et à d'autres personnes choisies de quitter un lieu occupé par l'ennemi ou un endroit hostile pour rejoindre un secteur contrôlé par des forces amies. 9/1/96

exercice / exercise

Manoeuvre militaire ou opération de guerre simulée, comprenant planification, préparation et exécution, dont les buts sont l'entraînement et l'évaluation. Un exercice peut être combiné, interarmées ou effectué dans le cadre d'une seule armée selon les

participants. *Voir aussi exercice de poste de commandement; exercice de combat à simple action.* 1/3/81

exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN / NATO-wide exercise

Exercice auquel participent les commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ainsi que la majorité des commandements subordonnés et les états-majors nationaux de défense. *Voir aussi importance d'un exercice militaire.* 9/5/2000

exercice à libre action / free play exercise

Exercice destiné à évaluer les capacités des forces dans des situations simulées de crise et/ou de guerre, compte tenu seulement du caractère artificiel ou des restrictions imposées par les règles de sécurité du temps de paix. *Voir aussi exercice dirigé.* 1/6/84

exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon manoeuvre

Opération qui n'entre pas dans les dispositions relatives à la situation paré à combattre. Elle peut comprendre toutes les opérations énumérées pour un exercice de préparation d'armes nucléaires et inclut en outre le décollage de l'avion porteur sans qu'il y ait toutefois utilisation de l'arme. Les exercices types comprennent des exercices d'alerte opérationnelle nucléaire et des exercices tactiques aériens. *Voir aussi exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire; situation paré à combattre.* 1/9/81

exercice de combat à simple action / field exercise

Exercice se déroulant sur le terrain dans une ambiance simulée de guerre et dans lequel les troupes et l'armement d'une des parties sont réellement représentés tandis que ceux de l'autre partie sont fictifs ou simplement figurés. *Voir aussi exercice; exercice de poste de commandement.* 1/3/73

exercice de poste de commandement / command post exercise

Exercice caractérisé par la simulation des forces, mettant en oeuvre le commandant, son état-major, les transmissions internes et les moyens de transmission vers d'autres états-majors. *Voir aussi exercice; exercice de combat à simple action.* 1/11/83

exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon exercise

Opérations qui n'entrent pas dans les dispositions relatives à l'alerte immédiate opérationnelle. Elles consistent à: enlever une arme nucléaire

de son lieu de stockage normal, la préparer en vue de son emploi, la livrer à une unité d'emploi, s'en servir pour un exercice d'entraînement qui peut inclure son chargement à bord d'un missile ou d'un avion, la rapporter au dépôt. Elles peuvent comprendre une ou l'ensemble des opérations indiquées ci-dessus, mais ne comprennent aucune opération de largage ou de vol. Les exercices types comprennent: la préparation des avions, le contrôle de l'état d'alerte au sol, des exercices tactiques au sol et différentes catégories d'inspection destinées à évaluer la capacité d'une unité à s'acquitter de sa mission. *Voir aussi exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire; situation paré à combattre.* 1/3/73

exercice dirigé / controlled exercise

Exercice caractérisé par un certain nombre de contraintes sur certaines (ou sur toutes les) unités participantes. Par ces contraintes les autorités qui ont planifié l'exercice cherchent essentiellement à provoquer certaines réactions. *Voir aussi exercice à libre action.* 1/8/76

exercice inter-commandements / inter-command exercise

Exercice auquel participent les deux commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ou leurs commandements subordonnés. 15/7/2000

exercice intra-commandement / intra-command exercise

Exercice qui met en oeuvre une partie d'un commandement stratégique de l'OTAN ou d'un commandement subordonné. 15/7/2000

exercice réel / live exercise

Exercice auquel participent des éléments et des unités constitués. 1/8/74

exercice synthétique / synthetic exercise

Exercice dans lequel les forces amies et/ou ennemies sont créées, représentées et mises en action par des moyens électroniques ou autres, sur des simulateurs, écrans radar ou autres matériels d'instruction. 1/11/83

exploitation / 1. 2. 3. exploitation; 2. processing

1. Développement des gains initiaux pour tirer un plein parti du succès dans la bataille.
2. Action de tirer un plein parti de tous les renseignements tenus en sa possession dans une intention tactique ou stratégique. *Voir cycle du renseignement.*
3. Opération offensive généralement exécutée à la suite d'une attaque réussie

en vue de désorganiser l'ennemi en profondeur. 1/3/81

exploitation photographique / imagery exploitation

Ensemble d'opérations successives comprenant le traitement et l'édition jusqu'au stade d'épreuves positives ou négatives, l'assemblage en mosaïques, l'identification, l'interprétation, l'évaluation quantitative, la recherche d'information, la préparation de comptes rendus et la diffusion des renseignements obtenus. 1/9/74

exploseur / exploder

Appareil destiné à provoquer un courant électrique, dans un circuit de mise de feu, sous action volontaire de l'utilisateur afin d'actionner une ou plusieurs charges. 1/7/80

explosif / explosive

Substance ou mélange de substances qui, sous l'influence d'une action extérieure, habituellement d'un détonateur, peut libérer dans un temps très court de l'énergie sous forme de gaz et de chaleur. 1/6/89

explosif en feuille / sheet explosive

Explosif plastique se présentant sous forme de feuille. 1/1/91

explosif liquide / liquid explosive

Explosif se présentant à l'état liquide, aux températures normales d'utilisation. 1/12/77

explosif plastique / plastic explosive

Explosif malléable aux températures normales d'utilisation. 1/12/77

explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance

Tout élément ou composant similaire ou apparenté de nature explosive, y compris les armes nucléaires, biologiques et chimiques. Par exemple, bombes et ogives explosives, missiles et roquettes; munitions pour pièces d'artillerie, mortiers, roquettes et armes portatives; toutes mines, torpilles et grenades sous-marines; charges de démolition; bombes en groupes et roquettes en paniers; éléments mus par cartouche ou charge propulsive; pièces électro-explosives; pièges explosifs. *Voir aussi munition.* 1/9/74

explosion aérienne / airburst

Explosion d'une bombe ou d'un projectile au-dessus de la surface du sol par opposition à une explosion au contact avec la surface du sol ou après pénétration dans le sol. *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/2/73

explosion nucléaire à basse altitude / low air burst

Hauteur d'une explosion nucléaire sans retombées pour laquelle les dégâts infligés aux objectifs au sol sont les plus élevés possible. *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/8/76

explosion nucléaire à haute altitude / high altitude burst

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire se produisant au-delà de 30.000 mètres (100.000 pieds). *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/3/73

explosion nucléaire aérienne / nuclear airburst

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu ne touche pas le sol. *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/3/73

explosion nucléaire de surface / nuclear surface burst

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire à la surface de la terre ou de l'eau, ou à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu touche la surface. *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/7/70

explosion nucléaire sous-marine / nuclear underwater burst

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire dont le centre de détonation est situé sous le niveau de la mer. *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/3/73

explosion nucléaire souterraine / nuclear underground burst

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire dont le centre de détonation est situé au-dessous de la surface de la terre. *Voir aussi type d'explosion.* 1/3/73

exposé / briefing

Acte par lequel on donne des instructions ou des informations préalables. *Aussi appelé "briefing".* 15/7/2000

exposé et alerté / warned exposed

Etat de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé couché à terre, avec toute la peau recouverte, et bénéficiant d'une protection thermique qui est au moins celle que procure un uniforme d'été de deux couches de tissu. *Voir aussi exposé et non alerté; protégé et alerté.* 1/4/71

exposé et non alerté / unwarned exposed

Etat de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé se trouver debout à l'extérieur au moment de l'explosion, mais il s'est jeté

à terre et est en position couchée au moment où arrive l'onde de choc. On s'attend à ce qu'il ait des parties de peau nue exposées au rayonnement thermique direct et que certains hommes souffrent d'éblouissement. *Voir aussi exposé et alerté; protégé et alerté.* 1/4/71

F

fac-similé / facsimile

Système de télécommunication transmettant des images fixes qui sont reçues dans une forme définitive. 1/3/73

facteur d'atténuation / attenuation factor

Rapport de la dose d'irradiation (ou de l'intensité d'irradiation) incidente à la dose d'irradiation (ou à l'intensité d'irradiation) qui a traversé un écran protecteur. C'est l'inverse du facteur de transmission. 1/2/73

facteur d'ombre / shadow factor

Coefficient tenant compte de la déclinaison du soleil, de la latitude de l'objet photographié et de l'heure de prise de vues, utilisé pour déterminer la hauteur des objets à partir de la longueur de leur ombre. *Aussi appelé "tangente h"*. 1/12/74

facteur de convergence / convergence factor

Rapport entre l'angle que font deux méridiens quelconques sur la carte et leur différence réelle de longitude. *Voir aussi convergence; constante du cône*. 1/3/73

facteur de convergence de la grille / grid convergence factor

Rapport entre l'angle de convergence des méridiens et leur différence de longitude. Dans la projection conique conforme de Lambert, ce rapport est constant pour toutes les cartes ayant les mêmes parallèles de référence. *Voir aussi convergence; convergence de la grille; constante du cône*. 1/3/73

facteur de corrélation / correlation factor

Rapport entre la valeur de la dose enregistrée au niveau du sol et celle enregistrée à peu près au même moment à l'altitude d'observation au-dessus du même point. *Aussi appelé "facteur de restitution"*. 1/3/73

facteur de planification / planning factor

Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer le genre et l'ampleur de l'effort à consentir dans une opération donnée. Les facteurs de planification sont souvent exprimés en taux, proportions ou données. 1/11/85

facteur de restitution / restitution factor - correlation factor

Voir facteur de corrélation. 1/3/73

faisceau d'appareils photo / fan cameras

Ensemble formé par des appareils photographiques (3 ou plus) dont les axes font systématiquement des angles fixes les uns par rapport aux autres, de manière à fournir une couverture latérale étendue et des images à recouvrement. *Voir aussi faisceau de trois photographies*. 1/3/73

faisceau de photographies / fan camera photography

Ensemble de photographies prises simultanément à l'aide d'appareils photographiques disposés en éventail de manière à obtenir un recouvrement. *Voir aussi faisceau de trois photographies*. 1/3/73

faisceau de trois photographies / tri-camera photography

Procédé consistant à prendre simultanément des photographies avec trois appareils disposés en faisceau, de manière à couvrir une surface plus grande qu'avec un appareil unique; les appareils sont montés de telle sorte que les photographies se recoupent de manière convenable. *Voir aussi faisceau d'appareils photo; faisceau de photographies*. 1/9/69

faisceau ouvert / full beam spread

Voir éclairage indirect. 1/11/75

fausse origine / false origin

Voir point de référence relatif. 1/3/73

faux champ de mines / phoney minefield

Zone simulant tout ou partie d'un champ de mines, ne contenant aucune mine réelle et destinée à tromper l'ennemi. *Voir aussi couloir; champ de mines*. 1/12/79

feu / fire

Commandement donné pour ouvrir le feu. *Voir aussi mission de destruction*. 1/11/75

feuillet de chargement et de centrage / weight and balance sheet

Fiche indiquant la répartition des charges dans un aéronef et permettant de déterminer le centre de gravité de l'aéronef lors du décollage et de l'atterrissage. 1/11/68

fiabilité / 1. reliability; 2. currency

1. Capacité d'un article à remplir une fonction donnée dans des conditions déterminées pendant une durée spécifiée.

2. En cartographie, degré de confiance qu'on peut accorder à une carte à un instant donné, déterminé par la comparaison de la carte avec des informations les meilleures, disponibles à ce même moment. 1/3/73

fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war personnel record

Document portant la photographie, les empreintes digitales et les renseignements d'identité d'un prisonnier de guerre, y compris les renseignements requis par la Convention de Genève. 1/9/69

fiche de poste international / international job description

Description détaillée des devoirs spécifiques, des responsabilités et des qualifications requises par un poste international. 1/11/75

fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif / target information sheet

Description succincte de l'objectif venant compléter la "fiche descriptive d'objectif". Elle contient les caractéristiques techniques et physiques, des précisions sur son emplacement exact, sa disposition, son importance ainsi que les obstacles éventuels pour un avion volant à basse altitude. 1/6/64

fil d'armement / arming lanyard - arming wire

Câble, fil ou cordon reliant un aéronef à une charge largable et destiné à déclencher le cycle d'armement de celle-ci lors de son largage une fois l'état armé choisi; il empêche aussi l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage ou lorsque la charge est larguée d'urgence. *Voir aussi fil de sécurité*. 1/7/93

fil de sécurité / safety wire

Câble, fil ou cordon fixé à l'aéronef et relié à une charge largable pour empêcher l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage. *Voir aussi fil d'armement*. 1/7/93

filet pare-torpille / torpedo defence net

Filet utilisé pour interdire un port intérieur aux torpilles lancées du large ou pour protéger un bâtiment particulier au mouillage ou en route. 1/5/63

film à faible retrait / stable base film

Film dont les caractéristiques dimensionnelles sont très stables. 1/4/71

film à spectre décalé / false colour film

Film destiné à la photographie en couleur et dont une couche d'émulsion au moins est sensible à des radiations extérieures au spectre visible (p. ex.: infrarouge). La représentation des couleurs sera donc délibérément altérée. *Voir aussi photographie anti-camouflage.* 1/3/73

film infrarouge / infrared film

Film doté d'une émulsion particulièrement sensible à la partie infrarouge proche du spectre électromagnétique. 1/11/77

film original / master film

Le premier film (négatif ou positif) dont on peut tirer des copies. 1/11/75

filtrage / filtering

Processus d'interprétation des informations signalées concernant des mouvements d'aéronefs, de bâtiments ou de sous-marins, qui permet de déterminer leurs routes vraies probables et, le cas échéant, leur altitude et leur immersion. 1/3/73

filtre / filter

En électronique, dispositif qui ne transmet qu'une partie de l'énergie qu'il reçoit et qui peut ainsi modifier la distribution du spectre de cette énergie:

- a. les filtres "passe-haut" transmettent l'énergie au-dessus d'une certaine fréquence;
 - b. les filtres "passe-bas" transmettent l'énergie au-dessous d'une certaine fréquence;
 - c. les filtres "passe-bande" transmettent l'énergie dans une bande de fréquences;
 - d. les filtres d'élimination de bande transmettent l'énergie située en dehors d'une bande de fréquence donnée.
- 1/3/77

filtre absolu / absolute filter

Filtre capable de retenir 100 % en poids des particules solides de dimensions supérieures à une dimension fixée, de l'ordre du micron. 1/1/80

filtre compensateur / antivignetting filter

Filtre optique recouvert d'un dépôt dont la densité superficielle diminue du centre vers les bords de manière à corriger l'inégal éclairage des différentes zones du plan de l'image formée par certains objectifs, notamment les objectifs grands angulaires. *Aussi appelé "filtre dégradé".* 1/2/73

filtre dégradé / antivignetting filter

Voir filtre compensateur. 16/7/99

filtre nominal / nominal filter

Ligne en deçà de laquelle l'artillerie terrestre ou navale ne peut tirer que sur la demande ou avec l'approbation du commandant de l'unité appuyée, mais au-delà de laquelle elle peut tirer à volonté sans danger pour les forces amies. 1/3/79

filtre optique / light filter

Élément optique tel que verre, gélatine ou plastique, coloré de manière spécifique pour absorber sélectivement la lumière de certaines couleurs. 1/10/80

filtre photographique / photographic filter

Couche transparente (verre, gélatine, etc...) qui modifie des faisceaux lumineux la traversant. 1/7/70

fin de bande / departure end

L'extrémité de la piste la plus proche de la direction dans laquelle un départ a lieu. 1/8/79

fin de combustion / burn-out

Instant de point de la trajectoire d'un missile où la combustion des propergols du moteur-fusée est achevée par un arrêt autre que celui prévu au programme. 1/3/73

fission / fission

Processus par lequel le noyau d'un élément lourd se divise (généralement) en deux éléments plus légers. Cette fission s'accompagne d'un dégagement considérable d'énergie. 1/11/75

fixer / hold

Au cours d'une attaque, exercer une pression suffisante pour empêcher les mouvements ou le redéploiement des forces ennemies. 1/3/73

flanc-garde / flank guard

Élément de sûreté rapproché, fixe ou mobile, qu'une unité non encadrée, en marche ou en station, détache sur ses flancs pour le renseigner et le couvrir. *Voir aussi écran; élément de protection.* 1/8/76

flèche / maximum ordinate - vertex height

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, hauteur du point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus du plan horizontal passant par l'origine. *Voir aussi vertex.* 1/12/74

flottabilité / floatation

Aptitude d'un véhicule à flotter sur l'eau. 1/3/73

fluctuation d'écho / aspect change

Variation d'aspect de l'écho d'un objet réfléchi sur un écran radar suivant les différentes orientations possibles. Elle résulte de la variation de la surface équivalente de l'objectif. 1/2/73

fluxmètre / fluxgate - fluxvalve

Dispositif qui donne un signal proportionnel à la composante, selon son axe, du champ magnétique extérieur. 1/1/80

fonction «découpe» / terrain clearance system

Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui maintiennent l'aéronef à une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du sol et qui lui font survoler les points hauts à la hauteur désirée. Ce système diffère d'un "suivi de terrain" car l'aéronef n'est pas obligé de suivre les vallées pour suivre le relief. 1/1/73

fonction «évitement du sol» / terrain avoidance system

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle il est fourni à l'équipage une représentation du sol ou des distances situées au-dessus d'un plan horizontal passant par le centre de gravité de l'avion ou parallèle à ce plan. Le pilote peut alors manoeuvrer pour éviter l'obstacle. 1/2/74

fonction «suivi du terrain» / terrain following system

Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui amènent l'appareil à maintenir d'aussi près que possible, une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du relief. 1/2/74

fond bleu actinique / blue key

Image colorée en bleu, sur n'importe quel support, non reproduite alors que le travail reporté sur ce fond apparaît; il sert de guide pour le tracé ou le dessin. *Voir aussi clé; fond provisoire.* 1/3/73

fond provisoire / drawing key

Image ou dessin préliminaire utilisé comme guide pour le tracé ou le dessin. *Voir aussi clé; fond bleu actinique.* 1/3/73

force aérienne tactique / tactical air force

Force aérienne chargée d'exécuter des opérations aériennes tactiques en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales. 1/11/68

force aéromobile / airmobile forces

Unités de combat, d'appui et de transport par air nécessaires à la conduite d'une opération aéromobile. 1/3/79

force aéroportée / airborne force

Formation de combat (avec son soutien logistique) organisée, équipée et instruite en vue d'effectuer des opérations aéroportées. *Voir aussi force(s)* 1/2/73

force aérotransportable / air transported force

Voir force transportée par air. 1/2/73

force amphibie / amphibious force

1. Ensemble des forces navales, des troupes de débarquement et des forces de soutien, organisé, équipé et entraîné en vue d'opérations amphibies.
2. Dans la marine: titre du commandement organique de la partie amphibie d'une flotte. *Voir aussi force de débarquement.* 1/2/73

force d'appoint / augmentation force

Toute force désignée par une nation pour le renfort de ses forces nationales. *Voir aussi force de renfort.* 1/7/87

force d'assaut d'hélicoptères / helicopter assault force

Groupe opérationnel combinant des hélicoptères, leurs unités de soutien et des unités de troupes hélicoptées pour les opérations d'assaut hélicoptées. 1/3/73

force d'attaque de porte-avions / carrier striking force

Force navale opérationnelle; constituée d'un ou de plusieurs porte-avions, de bâtiments de combat et de sous-marins en soutien, capable de mener des opérations offensives. 18/12/97

force d'avant-garde / advance force

Groupement temporaire à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie qui précède le gros de la force dans la zone de l'objectif. Son rôle est de participer à la préparation de l'objectif en vue de l'assaut principal en effectuant des opérations telles que reconnaissance, conquête de positions d'appui, dragage de mines, tirs préliminaires contre la terre, démolitions sous-marines et appui aérien. 1/6/81

force de couverture / covering force

Force opérant séparément de la force principale pour engager, intercepter, retarder, désorganiser ou tromper l'ennemi avant que celui-ci puisse attaquer la force couverte. *Voir aussi*

force(s). Aussi appelé "troupe de couverture". 1/3/73

force de débarquement / landing force

Groupement opérationnel comprenant les unités terrestres, l'aviation et ses installations au sol, affecté à un assaut amphibie. Dans une opération amphibie, c'est l'échelon le plus élevé pour les forces terrestres. *Voir aussi force amphibie.* 1/4/73

force de diffraction / diffraction loading

Somme des efforts exercés sur les côtés d'une structure par la progression du front de choc d'une explosion nucléaire. 1/4/90

force de ravitaillement à la mer / underway replenishment force

Force opérationnelle de bâtiments auxiliaires de la Flotte (comprenant des pétroliers, des transports de munitions, des ravitailleurs, etc.) convenablement protégés par des escorteurs fournis par le commandant opérationnel responsable. Cette force a pour mission d'assurer le soutien logistique des forces navales. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/11/68

force de renfort / reinforcing force

Dans un contexte de renforcement rapide, force constituée mise à la disposition d'un haut commandant militaire de l'OTAN par les nations pour compléter les forces en place. *Voir aussi force d'appoint; force de renfort mobilisable.* 1/11/86

force de renfort extérieure / external reinforcing force

Force de renfort stationnée en temps de paix principalement en dehors de la zone d'opérations du haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN intéressé. 1/6/84

force de renfort mobilisable / mobilizable reinforcing force

Dans le contexte de la planification du renforcement, force non encore constituée qui, une fois mobilisée, est affectée à l'OTAN, réservée pour affectation à l'OTAN ou destinée de toute manière à grossir les forces de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi force de renfort.* 1/11/86

force de renfort régionale / regional reinforcing force

Force de renfort mise à la disposition d'un haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN et affectée par ce dernier pour emploi à un commandement majeur subordonné spécifique. 1/6/84

force de sécurité / covering force

Tout corps ou détachement de troupe assurant la sécurité d'une force plus importante par l'observation, la reconnaissance, l'attaque ou la défense ou par une combinaison de ces modes d'action. *Aussi appelé "troupe de sécurité". Voir aussi force(s).* 1/3/73

force en place / in-place force

Force affectée à l'OTAN stationnée en temps de paix principalement dans la zone de combat prévue pour le commandement OTAN auquel elle est affectée. 1/7/85

force multinationale / combined force

Force composée d'éléments de plusieurs pays. 25/9/98

force opérationnelle / task force

1. Groupement temporaire d'unités constitué sous l'autorité d'un même chef en vue d'exécuter une opération ou une mission déterminée.
2. Groupement semi-permanent d'unités constitué sous l'autorité d'un même chef en vue de poursuivre une mission déterminée.
3. Partie d'une flotte constituée par le commandant d'une flotte opérationnelle ou par une autorité plus élevée, en vue d'exécuter une ou plusieurs missions déterminées. *Voir aussi force(s).* 13/6/2000

force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées / joint amphibious task force

Groupement temporaire de plusieurs armées (ou forces) placées sous un commandement unique, et constitué dans le but d'effectuer une opération amphibie. *Aussi appelé "force opérationnelle amphibie interforces".* 1/4/73

force opérationnelle amphibie interforces / joint amphibious task force

Voir force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées. 1/4/73

force transportée par air / air transported force

Force faisant mouvement par air. *Aussi appelé "force aérotransportable". Voir aussi force(s).* 1/2/73

force(s) / force(s)

Voir autres forces pour l'OTAN; force aéroportée; force aérotransportable; force combinée; force de couverture; force de ravitaillement à la mer; force de sécurité; force opérationnelle; forces d'opposition; force transportée par air; forces affectées à l'OTAN; forces

allouées à l'OTAN; forces blanches; forces bleues; forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN; forces pourpres; forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN; forces sous commandement OTAN; garnison. 1/7/94

forces affectées à l'OTAN / NATO assigned forces

Forces constituées que des pays acceptent de placer sous commandement opérationnel ou sous contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de l'OTAN à la déclaration d'un stade, d'un état ou d'une mesure du Système de mesures de précaution de l'OTAN ou en application d'accords particuliers. *Voir aussi force(s).* 16/7/99

forces allouées à l'OTAN / forces allocated to NATO

Forces mises à la disposition de l'OTAN par une nation pour l'une des rubriques:
a. Forces sous commandement OTAN.
b. Forces affectées à l'OTAN.
c. Forces prévues pour affectation à l'OTAN.
d. Autres forces destinées à l'OTAN. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/8/79

forces blanches / white forces

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces utilisées comme arbitre. *Voir aussi force(s).* 9/1/96

forces bleues / blue forces

Forces jouant le rôle des Alliés dans les exercices de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/10/80

forces constituées / forces in being

Forces classées comme étant en état de préparation "A" ou "B" dans les conditions prescrites par le document approprié du Comité militaire. 1/3/85

forces d'opposition / opposing forces

Forces jouant le rôle de l'ennemi dans les exercices OTAN. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/7/94

forces de l'OTAN / NATO forces

Voir force(s). 1/3/73

forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN / national forces for the defence of the NATO area

Forces, non placées sous commandement OTAN, dont la mission implique la défense d'un secteur inclus dans la zone de responsabilité de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/3/73

forces pourpres / purple forces

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces s'opposant à la fois aux forces bleues et

aux forces d'opposition. En général, ce terme s'applique aux sous-marins et aux aéronefs. *Voir aussi force(s).* 9/1/96

forces prévues pour affectation / earmarked for assignment

Forces que les pays ont décidé d'affecter à un commandement opérationnel ou de placer sous le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandement de l'OTAN dans le futur. En désignant ces forces, les nations doivent préciser, en utilisant la terminologie en vigueur, le moment ou celles-ci seront disponibles. 1/12/74

forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN / NATO earmarked forces

Forces que les nations ont convenu de mettre sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN à une date ultérieure. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/7/80

forces sous commandement OTAN / NATO command forces

Forces constituées que les nations ont mises sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/7/80

format / format

1. En photographie, dimensions et/ou forme des négatifs ou des épreuves tirées de ces négatifs.
2. En cartographie, forme et dimensions d'une carte. 1/3/73

format de carte / printing size of a map or chart

Dimensions du plus petit rectangle contenant la partie utile d'une carte. 1/9/69

format massicoté / trim size

Dimensions d'un document après que l'excédent de papier ait été massicoté. 1/4/71

formation / formation

1. Disposition ordonnée de troupes et/ou de véhicules, dans un but bien déterminé.
2. Disposition ordonnée de plusieurs navires, unités ou aéronefs, opérant ensemble aux ordres d'un chef. 1/10/80

formation concentrée / mass

Formation militaire dans laquelle les unités sont séparées par des espaces plus petits que les distances et les intervalles normaux. *Voir aussi concentration.* 1/4/71

formation en ligne / line astern - trail formation

Type de formation dans laquelle les avions évoluent en une ligne, l'un derrière l'autre. *Voir aussi courant aérien; formation en ligne de file.* 1/11/77

formation en ligne de file / column formation

Dispositif suivant lequel véhicules, aéronefs ou navires se déplacent l'un derrière l'autre, à intervalles donnés. *Voir aussi courant aérien; formation en ligne.* 1/3/73

forme d'opérations psychologiques / psychological operations approach

Désigne la technique adoptée pour susciter la réaction souhaitée de la part de l'audience-cible. 1/8/72

formulaire / proforma

Formule imprimée de modèle courant. *Voir aussi message OTAN de données normalisé.* 1/10/84

fortification de campagne / field fortification

Ouvrage ou abri de caractère temporaire qui peuvent être construits d'une manière relativement aisée par des unités recevant tout au plus une aide mineure en matière de conseils techniques et d'équipements. 1/3/73

fouillis / clutter

Voir fouillis d'échos. 9/1/96

fouillis d'échos / radar clutter

Voir interférence radar. 9/1/96

franchissement dans la foulée / hasty crossing

Traversée d'un cours ou d'une nappe d'eau effectuée à l'aide des moyens disponibles sur place ou à brève échéance, sans marquer un temps d'arrêt pour des préparatifs détaillés. *Voir aussi franchissement préparé.* 1/1/91

franchissement préparé / deliberate crossing

Traversée d'une coupure d'eau formant obstacle, nécessitant une planification importante et une préparation détaillée. *Voir aussi franchissement dans la foulée.* 1/7/87

fréquence de balayage / scan rate

Nombre de lignes de balayage par unité de temps. 1/1/80

fréquence gardée / guarded frequency

Fréquence ennemie utilisée comme source d'information, sur laquelle le brouillage est donc contrôlé. 9/1/96

fréquence protégée / protected frequency

Fréquence amie sur laquelle les interférences doivent être minimisées. 2/5/95

fréquence taboue / taboo frequency

Fréquence amie sur laquelle le brouillage ou d'autres interférences intentionnelles sont interdits. 2/5/95

front / front

1. Espace en largeur occupé par un élément et mesuré de l'extrémité d'un flanc à l'extrémité de l'autre flanc.
2. Direction de l'ennemi.
3. Ligne de combat entre deux forces opposées.
4. En l'absence d'une situation de combat ou en dehors de l'hypothèse d'une situation de combat: direction à laquelle font face les forces placées sous même commandement. 1/3/73

front de choc / pressure front - shock front

Limite avant de l'ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion. *Aussi appelé "front de l'onde de surpression".* 1/9/69

front de l'onde de surpression / pressure front - shock front

Voir front de choc. 1/9/69

front de Mach / mach front - mach stem

Voir avant de l'onde de choc. 1/9/71

front de pression précurseur / precursor front

Front de pression qui précède le front principal. Il est provoqué lors d'une explosion nucléaire d'une certaine puissance, à basse altitude au-dessus d'une surface thermo-absorbante (par exemple poussiéreuse). La pression sur le front précurseur augmente plus progressivement que celle d'une onde de choc théorique, aussi dit-on que les conditions au voisinage du front précurseur ne sont pas conformes au modèle calculé. 1/8/79

frontalier / border crosser

Individu résidant près d'une frontière qu'il est appelé à traverser fréquemment pour des motifs légitimes. 1/3/73

frontière de droit / de jure boundary

Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité sont reconnues. 1/9/81

frontière de fait / de facto boundary

Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité ne sont pas reconnues, mais qui constitue pratiquement une séparation entre autorités administratives nationales et provinciales distinctes. 1/9/81

fuite de gaz vers l'arrière / blowback

Echappement, vers l'arrière et sous pression, des gaz formés pendant le tir d'une arme. La fuite de gaz peut avoir pour cause: un mécanisme de culasse défectueux, la rupture d'une douille ou un amorçage défectueux. 1/3/73

fusant / air

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui feu naval par un observateur lorsque l'éclatement (les éclatements) se produit (se produisent) avant l'impact. 1/8/74

fusée / fuze

Dispositif amorçant une chaîne de mise de feu. *Voir aussi fusée à obturateur; fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme; fusée à temps; fusée autodestructrice; fusée de culot; fusée de proximité; fusée percutante.* 1/10/80

fusée à obturateur / shuttered fuze

Type de fusée dans lequel l'amorçage intempestif du détonateur n'entraîne pas la mise à feu de la charge de propulsion ou de la charge explosive. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/11/68

fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme / boresafe fuze

Type de fusée munie d'une sécurité empêchant l'explosion du projectile avant sa sortie du tube. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/3/73

fusée à temps / time fuze

Fusée contenant un dispositif réglant l'intervalle de temps après lequel la fusée fonctionnera. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/11/68

fusée autodestructrice / self-destroying fuze

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile avant la fin de sa trajectoire. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/11/68

fusée de culot / base fuze

Fusée située au culot d'un projectile ou d'une bombe. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/3/73

fusée de proximité / proximity fuze

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile, bombe, mine ou charge, et actionnée par une influence externe au voisinage immédiat d'un objectif. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/8/76

fusée percutante / direct action fuze - impact action fuze

Fusée mise en action par le choc du projectile ou de la bombe contre un obstacle; par exemple: fusée à percussion; fusée de contact. *Voir aussi fusée.* 1/3/73

fusion / fusion

Processus au cours duquel les noyaux d'éléments légers se combinent pour former un noyau plus lourd. Cette fusion s'accompagne d'un dégagement énorme d'énergie. 1/11/91

fusionnement / fusion

Dans le domaine du renseignement, réunion en un ensemble cohérent de renseignements, bruts ou non, provenant de sources ou d'organismes différents. L'origine de chacune des composantes initiales ne doit alors plus être apparente. 1/11/91

G

gabarit international de chargement (GIC) / international loading gauge (GIC)

Gabarit de chargement des chemins de fer, utilisé dans l'établissement des accords internationaux. Un chargement respectant les normes de ce gabarit peut circuler sans aucune restriction sur la plupart des lignes d'Europe continentale de l'ouest. Anciennement appelé PPI. 1/7/85

gabarit PPI / PPI gauge

Voir *gabarit international de chargement*. 1/7/85

gain latéral / lateral gain

Accroissement latéral de la surface couverte obtenu à chaque passage successif sur la zone à photographier. 1/4/73

garnison / garrison force

Ensemble des unités affectées à un secteur ou une base pour la défense, le développement, la mise en oeuvre et l'entretien de ses moyens. Voir aussi *force(s)*. 1/3/73

garnissage de camouflage / garnishing

Matériau naturel ou artificiel utilisé pour réaliser ou améliorer le camouflage d'un objet. 1/12/74

gauche (ou droite) / left (or right) - right (or left)

1. Termes utilisés pour définir la position relative d'un élément de troupes. La personne utilisant les termes "gauche" ou "droite" est supposée regarder dans la direction de l'ennemi, sans qu'il soit tenu compte du sens de progression des troupes (en direction de l'ennemi ou dans la direction inverse).
2. Correction utilisée dans le réglage d'un tir, pour indiquer qu'un déplacement du point d'impact est désiré perpendiculairement à l'axe d'observation. Aussi appelé "droite" (ou "gauche"). 1/8/73

géomatique / geomatics

Science et technologie de la gestion des informations géospatiales englobant l'acquisition, le stockage, l'analyse, le traitement, l'affichage et la diffusion d'informations géoréférencées. Voir aussi *géospatial*. 16/7/99

géoref / georef

Système de repérage universel valable pour toute carte graduée en latitude et longitude. C'est une méthode d'expression des latitudes et longitudes assurant un rapport et un tracé de routes rapides. Cette expression est tirée des

mots "The World Geographic Reference System". Voir aussi *coordonnées*. 1/3/73

géospatial / geospatial

Appartenant ou se rapportant à toute entité dont la position est déterminée en prenant la terre pour référence. Voir aussi *géomatique*. 13/12/99

gestion de l'eau / waterspace management

Voir *gestion de l'espace marin*. 1/10/92

gestion de l'espace marin / waterspace management

En guerre navale, ensemble des procédures de contrôle des armes anti-sous-marines visant à prévenir l'engagement accidentel de sous-marins amis. Aussi appelé "gestion de l'eau". Voir aussi *zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine; zone d'action sous-marine*. 16/7/96

gestion de la recherche / collection management

Dans le domaine du renseignement, processus de conversion des besoins en renseignement en besoins de recherche, d'affection, d'utilisation et de coordination de tous les moyens de recherche appropriés et nécessaires à l'obtention du renseignement, puis de contrôle des résultats obtenus et de redéfinition éventuelle des missions des organismes de recherche. Voir aussi *cycle du renseignement; renseignement*. 1/11/90

gestion des crises / crisis management

Mesures coordonnées prises en vue de désamorcer des crises, d'en empêcher l'escalade en un conflit armé et d'endiguer les hostilités qui pourraient en résulter. 2/5/95

gestion du personnel / manpower management

Moyen de contrôle du personnel destiné à l'emploi le plus efficace et le plus économique du personnel. 1/11/75

gestion et administration du matériel / inventory control

Phase de la logistique militaire qui comprend: la détermination des besoins, l'acquisition, la gestion, le classement, la révision et la répartition du matériel. Voir aussi *contrôle de stock*. 1/4/73

gisement / relative bearing

Dans le domaine maritime et aérien, angle horizontal que fait la direction de l'axe du mobile considéré avec la direction d'un repère. Voir aussi *azimut; relèvement "grille"*. 1/3/79

gisement d'observation / direction

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer le gisement sous lequel l'observateur voit l'objectif (ligne d'observation). 1/1/83

glace de repérage / register glass

En photographie, glace qui se trouve dans le plan focal de l'objectif et contre laquelle le film à impressionner est appuyé pendant la prise de vue. 1/7/70

glacis / forward slope

Versant qui descend en direction de l'ennemi. 1/3/73

go no-go / go no-go

Condition ou état de fonctionnement d'un composant du système: "go" fonctionne correctement; "no-go" ne fonctionne pas correctement. 1/3/82

goupille de sécurité / arming pin

Élément d'un dispositif de sécurité incorporé dans une munition, qui empêche, tant qu'il est en place, le déclenchement accidentel du cycle d'armement. Voir aussi *dispositif de sécurité*. 2/5/95

gouverneur militaire / military governor

Commandant militaire ou toute autre personne désignée qui exerce dans un territoire occupé l'autorité suprême sur la population civile conformément aux lois et usages de la guerre et aux directives reçues de son gouvernement ou de l'autorité supérieure. Aussi appelé "commandant militaire". 1/3/73

grand bâtiment / large ship

Bâtiment dont la longueur dépasse 137 mètres (450 pieds). Voir aussi *petit navire*. 1/11/75

graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air / air plot

1. En navigation aérienne: ligne continue sur une représentation graphique des caps vrais suivis et des distances parcourues par rapport à l'air.
2. Ligne continue représentant graphiquement la position d'un aéronef et indiquant les caps vrais suivis et les distances parcourues par rapport à l'air. 1/2/73

graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées / fallout wind vector plot

Diagramme vectoriel établi à partir des valeurs (en force et direction) du vent, depuis la surface de la terre jusqu'à l'altitude maximale intéressante dans le cas étudié. 1/3/73

grappe / cluster

1. Signal par artifices, composé d'un groupe d'étoiles brûlant en même temps.
2. Groupe de bombes larguées ensemble. Un groupe est habituellement composé de bombes à fragmentation ou incendiaires.
3. Ensemble de plusieurs parachutes utilisés simultanément pour le largage de charges légères ou lourdes.
4. En guerre des mines sur terre, unité d'un champ de mines posé selon un schéma réglementaire. Elle peut être antipersonnel, antichar ou les deux. Elle se compose normalement de plusieurs mines, ne dépassant pas le nombre de cinq au total, et ne comprenant qu'une seule mine antichar.
5. En guerre des mines sur mer, mines posées à proximité l'une de l'autre de façon à former un ensemble cohérent. Elles peuvent être de types divers.
6. En chasse au mines sur mer, un ensemble de contacts mines-possible. 1/3/81

grappin / grapnel

En guerre des mines sur mer, appareil fixé sur l'orin d'une mine et dont le rôle est d'accrocher le brin de drague après cisaillement de l'orin. 1/11/75

graticule / graticule

1. En cartographie, canevas de lignes représentant les parallèles et les méridiens terrestre.
2. En interprétation photo, voir réticule. Voir aussi limite de coupure. 1/11/77

grille / grid - military grid

Voir *carroyage militaire*. 1/3/73

grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) / landing mat

Plaque préfabriquée, portative, conçue de manière qu'un nombre quelconque d'éléments (sections), puisse être rapidement assemblé pour constituer des pistes d'atterrissage d'urgence ou des plages de débarquement. Aussi appelé "plaque semi-perforée". 1/4/73

grille d'objectif / target grid

Appareil permettant, au moyen d'un graphique, de rapporter au plan de tir les observations des éclatements effectuées par l'observateur par rapport à sa ligne d'observation. 1/5/63

grille de désignation des points / point designation grid

Système de lignes sans relation avec l'échelle réelle ou l'orientation, tracées sur une carte, croquis ou photographie aérienne, et divisant la surface en carrés aux fins de faciliter le repérage des points. 1/8/73

grille de Mercator transverse universelle / universal transverse Mercator grid

Grille basée sur la projection de Mercator transverse et utilisée pour la représentation des zones terrestres situées au-delà de 84 de latitude nord et 80 de latitude sud. 1/8/73

grille de navigation / navigational grid

Série de lignes droites en surcharge sur une projection conique conforme indiquant le nord du quadrillage et utilisée comme aide à la navigation. L'intervalle des lignes est généralement un multiple de 60 ou de 100 milles nautiques. Voir aussi *carroyage militaire; navigation-grille*. 1/4/71

groupe aérien embarqué / carrier air group

Groupe d'escadrons placés sous commandement unique pour le contrôle administratif et tactique des opérations à partir d'un porte-avions. 15/7/2000

groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions / antisubmarine carrier group

Groupe de bâtiments comprenant un ou plusieurs porte-avions anti-sous-marins et un certain nombre d'escorteurs, et dont la mission principale est de rechercher et de détruire les sous-marins. De tels groupes peuvent être employés en soutien d'un convoi ou en opérations hunter-killer. Aussi appelé "groupe hunter-killer". 1/2/73

groupe central de planification / central planning team

Groupe constitué de représentants de plusieurs commandements de l'OTAN ou nationaux, responsable de l'élaboration d'un ordre d'opération d'exercice conformément à la spécification ou à la directive pour la planification de cet exercice. Aussi appelé "état-major de planification". 1/3/81

groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice / central analysis team

Equipe composée de représentants de plusieurs grands commandants OTAN, conjointement responsables devant leurs propres autorités de l'analyse détaillée et

du compte rendu d'un exercice OTAN de grande envergure. Aussi appelé "équipe d'analyse". 1/3/73

groupe d'armées / army group

Formation la plus importante des forces terrestres comprenant généralement deux armées, corps d'armée ou davantage sous les ordres d'un chef désigné. 1/7/83

groupe d'assaut / attack group

Groupement naval subordonné à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie. Il est composé de bâtiments d'assaut et unités d'appui, destinés au transport, à la protection, au débarquement et au soutien initial d'un groupement de débarquement. 1/2/73

groupe d'objectifs / group of targets

Terme servant à désigner deux ou plusieurs objectifs sur lesquels on désire tirer simultanément. Un groupe d'objectifs est désigné par une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, ou par une appellation conventionnelle. 1/8/76

groupe date-heure / date-time group

Groupe de six chiffres suivi d'une lettre de fuseau horaire et de l'abréviation normalisée du mois. Les deux premiers chiffres indiquant le jour; les deux suivants l'heure; les deux derniers les minutes. Après le mois, peuvent être rajoutés les deux derniers chiffres de l'année. 1/3/81

groupe de contrôle amphibie / amphibious control group

Personnel, bâtiments et embarcations affectés au contrôle des mouvements navire-rivage au cours d'une opération amphibie. 1/2/73

groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement / landing zone control party

Personnel spécialement entraîné et équipé pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des dispositifs de transmissions à partir du sol pour le contrôle du trafic des aéronefs dans une zone de débarquement définie. 1/9/81

groupe de débarquement / landing group

Organisme opérationnel subordonné appartenant à la force de débarquement et apte à mener des opérations de débarquement, sous commandement tactique unique, contre une position ou un groupe de positions. 1/7/80

groupe de guerre des mines / mine warfare group

Organisation tactique d'unités spécialisées en guerre des mines pour la conduite d'opérations de mouillage ou de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations maritimes. 1/3/81

groupe de plage / beach group - shore party

Voir élément de plage. 1/8/79

groupe de renfort d'escorte / naval augmentation group

Groupe organisé d'escorteurs utilisé pour renforcer l'escorte des convois lorsque ceux-ci traversent des zones connues pour être sous la menace ennemie, ou supposées l'être. *Voir aussi escorte de bout en bout de convoi.* 1/3/73

groupe de saut / stick

Nombre quelconque de parachutistes sautant par une même issue au cours d'un même passage au-dessus d'une zone de largage. 1/3/82

groupe de soutien des hélicoptères / helicopter support team

Organisme opérationnel constitué et équipé en vue de sa mise en oeuvre dans la zone de débarquement dans le but de faciliter la mise à terre et les mouvements des troupes, du matériel et du ravitaillement hélicoptères et d'évacuer les blessés et prisonniers de guerre désignés. 1/8/79

groupe de soutien logistique naval / mobile support group

Groupe assurant le soutien logistique de navires dans un mouillage; en fait, il s'agit d'une base navale flottante, bien que certains de ses éléments puissent se trouver à terre. 1/3/82

groupe de transport amphibie / amphibious transport group

Subdivision d'une force opérationnelle amphibie composée principalement de bâtiments de transport. 1/1/83

groupe énergétique / cluster

Ensemble formé de plusieurs moteurs couplés entre eux de telle sorte qu'ils fonctionnent comme une seule source de puissance. 1/3/81

groupe hunter-killer / antisubmarine carrier group - hunter-killer group

Voir groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions. 1/2/73

groupement amphibie / amphibious group

Commandement faisant partie d'une force amphibie, composé d'un commandant et de son état-major, qui dirige les opérations des unités qui lui sont affectées, pendant le déroulement

des diverses phases d'une opération amphibie à l'échelon division. 13/12/99

groupement de tirs d'appui / fire support group

Groupement temporaire de bâtiments sous commandement unique chargé d'appuyer les opérations terrestres par le tir de l'artillerie de bord. Un groupement de tirs d'appui peut être subdivisé en unités de tirs d'appui et éléments de tirs d'appui. 1/3/73

groupement naval de plage / naval beach group

Commandement naval organisé de manière permanente à l'intérieur d'une force amphibie comprenant un commandant, son état-major, un bataillon amphibie du génie et un commandant de plage et son unité, un groupement d'embarcations destiné à fournir un groupe logistique dont les éléments constitutifs tactiques nécessaires peuvent être mis à la disposition du commandant de la force d'assaut et du commandant de la force amphibie de débarquement pour supporter le débarquement d'une division, et un groupement d'embarcations d'assaut. *Voir aussi élément de plage.* 1/8/74

guérilla / guerilla warfare

Actions de combat conduites en principe en territoire tenu par l'ennemi, principalement par des forces militaires ou paramilitaires autochtones. 1/3/73

guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare

En milieu sous-marin, utilisation de l'énergie acoustique en vue de provoquer, d'exploiter, de limiter ou de prévenir l'emploi du spectre acoustique par des forces hostiles, et mise en oeuvre de mesures destinées à réserver celui-ci à l'usage des forces amies. *Voir aussi contre-mesure-mesures de guerre acoustique; contre-mesures de guerre acoustique; mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

guerre aérienne stratégique / strategic air warfare

Opérations aériennes destinées à provoquer la destruction et la désintégration progressives du potentiel de guerre de l'ennemi. 1/11/68

guerre anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine warfare

Opérations menées avec l'intention d'interdire à l'ennemi l'utilisation efficace de ses sous-marins. 1/2/73

guerre biologique / biological warfare

Voir opération biologique. 1/3/73

guerre chimique / chemical warfare

Voir opération chimique. 1/3/73

guerre des mines / mine warfare - land mine warfare

Opérations comportant l'emploi offensif (stratégique ou tactique) de mines et l'utilisation des mesures de défense appropriées. *Aussi appelé "guerre des mines terrestre".* 1/4/73

guerre des mines terrestre / land mine warfare - mine warfare

Voir guerre des mines. 1/4/73

guerre des moyens de commandement et de contrôle / command and control warfare

Emploi intégré de tous les moyens militaires s'appuyant sur le renseignement de toutes sources et les systèmes d'information et de communication, visant à interdire à l'adversaire l'accès aux informations, à influencer, affaiblir ou détruire ses moyens de commandement et de contrôle, tout en protégeant d'actions analogues les moyens de commandement et de contrôle amis. Les moyens militaires employés comprennent la sécurité des opérations, la déception, les opérations psychologiques, la guerre électronique et la destruction physique. 15/7/2000

guerre électronique / electronic warfare

Action militaire destinée à exploiter le spectre électromagnétique, qui englobe la recherche, l'interception et l'identification des émissions électromagnétiques, l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique, y compris l'énergie dirigée, pour diminuer ou prévenir l'emploi par l'ennemi du spectre électromagnétique, et mesure pour s'assurer de son emploi efficace par les forces amies. *Voir aussi mesures de soutien électronique; contre-mesures électroniques; mesures de protection électronique.* 9/1/96

guerre non-conventionnelle / unconventional warfare

Terme général désignant les opérations conduites en fonction des buts militaires, politiques ou économiques à l'intérieur de la zone occupée par l'ennemi et en utilisant les habitants et les ressources locales. 1/4/92

guerre nucléaire / nuclear warfare

Guerre impliquant l'emploi des armes nucléaires. 1/3/73

guet contre les mines / minewatching

En guerre des mines sur mer, méthodes utilisées pour détecter, enregistrer et, si possible, pister d'éventuels mouilleurs de

mines, ainsi que pour détecter, localiser et identifier les mines lors des opérations de mouillage. *Aussi appelé "veille contre les mines".* 1/11/85

guidage en vol / midcourse guidance

Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine sa phase de lancement et le moment où commence la phase terminale de sa trajectoire. 1/11/75

guidage actif / active homing guidance

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle la source d'éclairage de l'objectif et le récepteur détectant l'énergie réfléchie par cet objectif sont incorporés au missile. *Voir aussi guidage de collision.* 1/2/73

guidage de collision / homing guidance

Méthode par laquelle un missile est dirigé vers un objectif grâce à un mécanisme incorporé, sensible à certaines caractéristiques de l'objectif. *Voir aussi guidage actif; guidage passif; guidage semi-actif.* 1/3/73

guidage de fin de trajectoire / terminal guidance

Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine le guidage "en vol" et son arrivée à proximité de l'objectif. 1/1/73

guidage des appareils par transmission de cap / aircraft vectoring

Contrôle directionnel des aéronefs en vol par transmission du cap. 1/2/73

guidage directionnel / azimuth guidance

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la route donnée. 1/10/80

guidage en altitude / elevation guidance

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la trajectoire de descente donnée. 1/10/80

guidage passif / passive homing guidance

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif. *Voir aussi guidage de collision.* 1/1/73

guidage semi-actif / semi-active homing guidance

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif éclairé par une source extérieure. *Voir aussi guidage de collision.* 1/7/72

guidage télécommandé / command guidance

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle les informations transmises au missile par une source extérieure amènent celui-ci à infléchir une trajectoire préétablie. 1/3/73

guide / pace setter

Responsable qui se trouve à bord du véhicule ou élément de tête d'une colonne et qui a été désigné par le chef de celle-ci pour en régler la vitesse de marche. *Voir aussi vitesse de marche.* 1/7/72

guide d'aéronef / aircraft guide

Voir signaleur. 1/2/73

guidé sur faisceau / beam rider

Se dit d'un missile guidé par un faisceau radar ou radio. 1/3/73

H

habilitation de sécurité / security clearance

Décision officielle de l'autorité nationale compétente, reconnaissant qu'un individu est qualifié, en ce qui concerne la sécurité, pour avoir accès à des informations classifiées. 1/1/73

hachures / hachuring

Méthode de représentation du relief sur une carte et qui consiste à ombrer les versants à l'aide de petits traits séparés dessinés parallèlement aux lignes de plus grande pente. 1/3/73

halte / stand fast

En artillerie, ordre à la suite duquel toute activité sur la position cesse immédiatement. 1/3/82

halte au feu / hold fire

En défense aérienne, ordre d'urgence utilisé pour arrêter le tir. Les missiles déjà en vol doivent cesser leur mission d'interception, si cela est techniquement possible. *Voir aussi cessez l'engagement.* 1/7/83

halte au tir / check firing

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, commandement ayant pour but d'arrêter temporairement le tir. 1/7/87

hausse de sécurité / elevation of security

Hausse minimale permettant le tir au-dessus des troupes amies sans risques pour ces dernières. Cette notion ne peut être appliquée qu'à certains matériels à tir rendu. *Voir aussi angle de sécurité.* 1/3/73

haute altitude / high altitude

Conventionnellement, altitude supérieure à 10.000 mètres (33.000 pieds). *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/3/73

hauteur / height

1. Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et un niveau de référence.

2. Dimension verticale d'un objet. *Voir aussi altitude; élévation.* 1/3/73

hauteur absolue / absolute height - absolute altitude

Hauteur d'un aéronef au-dessus de la surface ou du terrain survolé. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/2/73

hauteur astronomique / astro altitude

Distance angulaire mesurée dans le plan d'un vertical céleste et comprise entre l'horizon et la direction reliant

l'observateur et le corps observé. 1/11/75

hauteur d'éclatement / height of burst

Voir hauteur d'explosion. 1/3/73

hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité / safe burst height

Hauteur d'éclatement à laquelle ou au-dessus de laquelle l'importance de la retombée ou les dégâts causés aux installations à terre sont à un niveau prédéterminé acceptable pour le commandement militaire. *Voir aussi hauteur d'explosion.* 1/5/63

hauteur d'explosion / height of burst

Distance verticale séparant la surface de la terre ou de l'objectif du point d'explosion. *Aussi appelé "hauteur d'éclatement". Voir aussi hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité; hauteur-type d'explosion.* 1/3/73

hauteur d'ouverture de parachute / parachute deployment height

Différence entre l'altitude du point d'impact prévu et celle où le ou les parachutes sont complètement déployés. 1/3/73

hauteur de bombardement / bombing height

En opérations aériennes, hauteur au-dessus du sol à laquelle vole un aéronef au moment du largage d'une munition. Les hauteurs de bombardement sont classifiées ainsi: très faible: au-dessous de 100 pieds; faible: de 100 à 2.000 pieds; moyenne: de 2.000 à 10.000 pieds; élevée: de 10.000 à 50.000 pieds; très élevée: 50.000 pieds et plus. 1/1/83

hauteur de décision / decision height

Hauteur au-dessus du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi. *Voir aussi altitude de décision.* 1/6/78

hauteur de largage / drop height

Distance verticale entre la zone de mise à terre et l'aéronef au moment du largage. *Voir aussi altitude de largage.* 1/3/73

hauteur libre / 1. overhead clearance; 2. headroom

1. Distance verticale minimale entre une surface terrestre ou la surface d'un plan d'eau et tout obstacle au-dessus de cette dernière. *Voir aussi tirant d'air.*

2. Distance verticale entre le sommet des superstructures d'un véhicule ou la tête d'une personne et tout obstacle au-dessus de ces derniers. *Voir aussi tirant d'air.* 15/7/2000

hauteur minimale de descente / minimum descent height

Hauteur spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée sans la référence visuelle nécessaire. *Voir aussi approche indirecte; hauteur.* 15/7/2000

hauteur prédominante / predominant height

En reconnaissance aérienne, hauteur atteinte par plus de la moitié des constructions à l'intérieur d'une zone homogène. 1/11/75

hauteur-libre / overhead clearance

Distance minimale entre la surface de la chaussée et tout obstacle se trouvant verticalement au-dessus de celle-ci. *Voir aussi tirant d'air.* 1/3/73

hauteur-type / optimum height

Hauteur d'explosion qui correspond au maximum d'effets recherchés contre un type d'objectif. 1/3/73

hauteur-type d'explosion / optimum height of burst

Pour les armes nucléaires et en fonction d'un objectif (ou zone) particulier, hauteur à laquelle on estime qu'une arme d'une puissance définie produira un effet désiré couvrant la surface la plus étendue possible. *Voir aussi hauteur d'explosion.* 1/11/86

hélicoptère antichar / antiarmour helicopter - antitank helicopter

Hélicoptère spécifiquement armé pour la destruction des blindés. 1/11/86

hélicoptère armé / armed helicopter

Hélicoptère sur lequel sont montés des armes ou des systèmes d'armes. 1/11/75

hélicoptère d'attaque / attack helicopter

Hélicoptère spécialement conçu pour l'emploi d'armes diverses pour l'attaque et la destruction d'objectifs ennemis. 1/11/85

hélicoptère d'observation / observation helicopter

Hélicoptère utilisé principalement pour l'observation et la reconnaissance mais qui peut être utilisé pour d'autres missions. 1/12/74

hélicoptère de manoeuvre / utility helicopter

Hélicoptère polyvalent capable d'assurer des missions d'hélicoptère. Il peut également s'employer en missions de commandement, en mission logistique, en évacuation sanitaire ou comme hélicoptère armé. *Aussi appelé "hélicoptère d'appui"*. 1/11/83

hélicoptère hybride / compound helicopter

Hélicoptère doté d'un système de propulsion auxiliaire qui lui procure une poussée supérieure à celle qui peut être fournie par le ou les rotors, lui donnant ainsi une vitesse longitudinale accrue; il peut être équipé ou non d'ailes, afin de réduire la portance demandée au(x) rotor(s). 1/12/76

hélicoptère / heliport

Installation destinée à mettre en oeuvre, à baser, à ravitailler et à entretenir les hélicoptères. 1/3/73

hémotoxique / blood agent

Famille de composés chimiques, y compris ceux du groupe des cyanures, qui affecte les fonctions physiologiques en empêchant l'utilisation normale de l'oxygène par les tissus de l'organisme. 1/11/91

heure d'approche / approach time

Heure à laquelle un aéronef commence son approche finale, préparatoire à l'atterrissage. 1/2/73

heure de fin de chargement / station time

En transport aérien, heure à laquelle l'équipage, les passagers et/ou le fret doivent être embarqués et prêts pour le vol. 1/9/81

heure H / H-hour

Voir désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

heure sur l'objectif / time on target

1. Heure prévue à laquelle un aéronef doit attaquer ou photographier un objectif.
2. En dehors des opérations aériennes, heure du premier effet des armes sur l'objectif ou le groupe d'objectifs.
3. En opérations maritimes coordonnées, heure d'arrivée de la première charge militaire dans une zone d'objectifs déterminée. 1/7/87

heure zulu / zulu time

Heure du méridien de Greenwich. 1/9/69

heure-limite de sécurité sur zone / prudent limit of patrol

Heure à laquelle un aéronef doit abandonner sa zone d'opérations pour rentrer à sa base et pour y arriver avec une réserve de carburant (généralement 20 %) suffisante pour autoriser un détournement en cas de mauvaises conditions météorologiques. 1/8/72

homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified

Voir unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire; vecteur homologué nucléaire. 1/11/85

hôpital de transit "air" / aeromedical staging unit

Unité médicale spécialisée dans le transit de patients alités. Située sur ou à proximité d'une base aérienne d'embarquement ou de débarquement, elle a pour mission d'assurer l'admission, l'administration, l'acheminement, l'alimentation et les soins médicaux courants des patients en transit empruntant la voie d'évacuation aérienne. 1/2/73

horaire d'approche / approach schedule

En opérations amphibies, horaire indiquant, pour chaque vague à l'heure :
a. l'heure de départ de la zone de rendez-vous;
b. l'heure à laquelle la ligne de départ doit être franchie;
c. l'heure prévue de passage à d'autres points de contrôle;
d. l'heure prévue d'arrivée sur la plage. 15/7/2000

horaire de débarquement / debarkation schedule - disembarkation schedule

Horaire qui assure le débarquement en temps utile et en bon ordre de troupes, d'équipements et d'approvisionnements de première urgence en vue du mouvement par eau navire-rivage. 1/3/73

horizon apparent / apparent horizon

Généralement, ligne de séparation visible entre d'une part la terre ou la mer et d'autre part le ciel. 1/2/73

horizon artificiel / artificial horizon

Voir indicateur d'assiette. 1/8/79

horizon radar / radar horizon

Lieu géométrique des points où les rayons issus d'une antenne radar sont tangents à la surface terrestre. En haute

mer, ce lieu géométrique est horizontal; sur terre, il dépend des caractéristiques topographiques du terrain. 1/6/78

horizon théorique / true horizon

Ligne déterminée sur le plan de la photographie par l'intersection de ce plan avec le plan horizontal passant par le centre de l'objectif. 1/12/74

horizon vrai / true horizon

Limite d'un plan horizontal passant par un point de vision. 1/12/74

horizontale principale / principal parallel

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne parallèle à l'horizon et passant par le point principal. 1/9/69

hublot de prise de vue / camera window

Partie transparente du compartiment photographique qui permet les prises de vues. 1/3/73

humint / human intelligence - humint

Voir renseignement humain. 1/1/83

hydrographie / hydrography

Science qui traite des mesures et descriptions des caractéristiques physiques des océans, mers, lacs, rivières ainsi que des régions côtières voisines, notamment en ce qui concerne leur utilisation pour les besoins de la navigation. 1/3/73

hypersonique / hypersonic

Qui a ou qui se rapporte à une vitesse égale ou supérieure à cinq fois la vitesse du son. *Voir aussi vitesse du son.* 1/3/73

hyperstéréoscopie / exaggerated stereoscopy - hyperstereoscopy

Procédé qui en augmentant la longueur de la base permet d'amplifier l'effet de relief. 1/3/73

I

idée de manoeuvre / concept of operations

Voir concept de l'opération. 1/3/82

identification / 1. 2. identification; 3. identity

1. Manifestation de son identité ou de son caractère ami par un acte ou un moyen quelconque.

2. Détermination, par un acte ou moyen quelconque, de la nature amicale ou hostile d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène détectés. *Voir aussi détection; identification ami/ennemi; reconnaissance.*

3. En interprétation d'imagerie, discrimination entre plusieurs objets appartenant à une même classe déterminée. *Aussi appelé "identité". 15/7/2000*

identification ami/ennemi / identification, friend or foe

Système utilisant des émissions électromagnétiques auxquelles le matériel transporté par des forces amies répond automatiquement, en émettant par exemple des impulsions, ce qui les distingue des forces ennemies. *Communément appelé "IFF". Voir aussi détection; identification; reconnaissance. 1/8/82*

identification de l'observateur / observer identification

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, premier élément d'une demande de tir. Il est destiné à identifier l'observateur. 1/9/74

identification radioélectrique / radio recognition

Détermination par moyen radioélectrique de l'identité ou du caractère ami ou ennemi. 1/11/68

identité

Voir identification. 1/3/82

illuminateur laser / laser illuminator

Voir marqueur laser. 13/12/99

imagerie / imagery

Toute reproduction d'objets faite par des procédés électroniques ou optiques sur des films, des écrans électroniques, ou d'autres équipements. 1/3/73

imagerie thermique / thermal imagery

Images produites par la détection et l'enregistrement de l'énergie thermique émise ou réfléchi par les objets examinés. 1/7/83

immersion d'écrasement / collapse depth

Immersion théorique, comptée à partir de l'axe de la coque épaisse, au-delà de laquelle la coque ou ses appendices risquent de subir des dommages majeurs pouvant aller jusqu'à l'écrasement complet. *Aussi appelé "immersion de destruction". 1/3/81*

immersion d'épreuve / test depth

Immersion à laquelle un sous-marin est éprouvé par plongée réelle ou simulée. 1/9/81

immersion de destruction / collapse depth

Voir immersion d'écrasement. 1/3/81

immersion maximale opérationnelle / maximum operating depth

Immersion au-delà de laquelle un sous-marin ne peut descendre pendant les opérations. Cette immersion est déterminée selon l'autorité navale compétente. 1/9/81

importance d'un exercice militaire / extent of a military exercise

Portée d'un exercice en fonction de la participation des commandements OTAN ou nationaux. *Voir aussi exercice intercommandements; exercice interne à un commandement; exercice OTAN de grande envergure; ampleur d'un exercice. 1/11/85*

impulsion / pulsing

En guerre des mines sur mer, manière d'utiliser les dragues magnétiques et acoustiques en les alimentant avec un courant variable ou intermittent, suivant un cycle déterminé. 1/11/75

incident de neutralisation de munition explosive / explosive ordnance disposal incident

Présence soupçonnée ou détectée de munition explosive, ou de munition explosive endommagée constituant un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel. Ne sont pas inclus dans cette définition l'armé accidentel et autres incidents se produisant au cours de la fabrication des matériels explosifs, des opérations techniques d'assemblage de service ou de la pose de mines ou de charges explosives. 1/12/74

incident en cours d'exercice / exercise incident

Événement introduit par la direction dans un exercice ayant une incidence sur les forces de manoeuvre ou leurs

installations et exigeant une réaction du chef et/ou de l'état-major de manoeuvre intéressé. 1/6/81

incident nucléaire / nuclear incident

Événement imprévu impliquant une arme nucléaire ou un dispositif nucléaire ou un de leurs éléments, mais qui ne constitue pas pour autant un accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s). 1/3/73

inclinaison latérale / roll

En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan vertical transversal de l'aéronef (plan passant par l'axe de tangage). *Voir aussi angle d'inclinaison. 1/7/72*

indépendant / independent

Navire marchand sous contrôle naval, qui navigue isolément et sans escorte. *Voir aussi indépendant à statut militaire. 1/6/78*

indépendant à statut militaire / military independent

Navire marchand ou auxiliaire mis en route isolément mais contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire. *Voir aussi indépendant. 1/6/78*

index de repérage / register marks

En cartographie, repères définis, tels que croisillons, cercles ou autres dessins, placés sur l'exemplaire original avant la reproduction, pour faciliter le repérage des planches et indiquer les positions relatives des impressions successives. 1/4/71

indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage / turn and slip indicator

Instrument qui combine les fonctions d'indicateur de virage et d'indicateur de dérapage. 1/1/80

indicateur combiné de vitesse air / combined airspeed indicator

Voir badin combiné. 1/3/81

indicateur d'assiette / attitude indicator

Instrument qui présente l'assiette de l'aéronef grâce à des informations provenant de l'instrument même ou d'autres sources. Quand ces informations proviennent de l'instrument même ce dernier peut être appelé horizon artificiel. 1/3/79

indicateur de position-sol / ground position indicator

Instrument qui détermine et affiche automatiquement la position sol d'un aéronef. 1/3/73

indicateur de vitesse air / airspeed indicator

Instrument donnant la vitesse indiquée d'un aéronef en fonction de données provenant du tube pitot et des prises de pression statique. *Aussi appelé "badin"*. 1/3/81

indicateur de vitesse verticale / vertical speed indicator

Instrument qui indique le taux de montée ou de descente.

a. Barométrique: instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale apparente d'un aéronef en fonction du taux de variation de la pression statique.

b. Instantané: instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale d'un aéronef en fonction des données combinées fournies par un accéléromètre et par un baromètre. 1/11/80

indicateur radio magnétique / radio magnetic indicator

Instrument qui indique le cap et le relèvement par rapport à des aides radio à la navigation données. 1/1/80

indicateur visuel de mise de feu / visual mine firing indicator

En guerre des mines sur mer, système utilisé dans les mines d'exercice pour indiquer que la mine aurait explosé si elle avait été mûre. *Aussi appelé "bombe"*. 1/3/81

indicateur d'appel / call sign

Toute combinaison de caractères ou mots prononçables servant à identifier une ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités, organismes ou unités; est utilisée pour l'établissement et le maintien des communications. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel collectif; indicatif d'appel de réseau; indicatif d'appel indéfini; indicatif d'appel international; indicatif d'appel phonie; indicatif d'appel tactique; indicatif d'appel visuel.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel collectif / collective call sign

Indicatif d'appel représentant deux ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités ou unités. L'indicateur d'appel collectif d'un ensemble comprend: le commandement de cet ensemble et tous les commandants subordonnés. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel de réseau / net call sign

Indicatif d'appel qui représente toutes les stations comprises dans un réseau. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel indéfini / indefinite call sign

Indicatif d'appel ne représentant pas une station de transmissions, un commandement, une autorité, un organisme ou une unité déterminée, mais pouvant représenter l'un quelconque ou un groupe quelconque d'entre eux. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel international / international call sign - signal letters

Indicatif d'appel attribué selon les règles de l'Union internationale des télécommunications pour identifier une station radioélectrique. La nationalité de la station est indiquée par le premier ou les deux premiers caractères. (Lorsqu'on emploie la transmission visuelle les indicateurs d'appel internationaux s'appellent signal distinctif.) *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/4/73

indicateur d'appel phonie / voice call sign

Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions en radiotéléphonie. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/5/63

indicateur d'appel tactique / tactical call sign

Indicatif d'appel qui identifie un commandement tactique ou une station de transmissions tactique. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/11/68

indicateur d'appel visuel / visual call sign

Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions visuelles. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/5/63

indication d'élévation maximale / maximum elevation figure

Indication numérique, portée sur les cartes aéronautiques dans des zones bien définies, qui représente, en milliers et en centaines de pieds, l'élévation du point naturel ou artificiel le plus élevé au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Un facteur de sécurité est inclus dans cette indication pour compenser l'inexactitude des données sur les élévations topographiques. 1/7/87

indice / indicator

En matière de renseignement, un renseignement brut qui indique l'intention ou la capacité pour un ennemi

potentiel d'adopter ou de rejeter un mode d'action. 1/3/81

indice international d'identification / international identification code

En matière de transport ferroviaire, indice identifiant un train militaire depuis son origine jusqu'à sa destination finale. L'indice comprend des chiffres, lettres ou symboles précisant la priorité, le pays d'origine, la date du départ, un indice national d'identification et le pays de destination du train. 1/3/81

infection / contamination

Voir contamination. 1/11/94

infiltration / infiltration

Technique et procédé de combat ayant pour but d'introduire au sein, ou autour du dispositif ennemi, un certain volume de force, en évitant d'être repéré. 1/8/82

influence de navire / ship influence

En guerre des mines sur mer, effet magnétique, acoustique et de dépression d'un navire ou d'une drague simulant un navire, et qui est détectable par une mine ou par d'autres dispositifs capteurs. 1/8/76

information / information

Voir renseignement brut 1/11/91

information dérivée / derived information

Un paramètre tel qu'un angle, une distance, une position, une vitesse, etc. est dit dérivé dans un premier récepteur ou autre senseur, dans lequel ce paramètre existe ou est capable d'exister sans référence à une autre information. 1/11/77

information publique / public information

Informations dont la diffusion ou la publication visent principalement à informer complètement le public, de façon à s'assurer sa compréhension et son soutien. 1/8/72

infrastructure / infrastructure

Terme utilisé par l'OTAN et généralement appliqué à toutes les installations, moyens ou facilités fixes et permanents utilisés pour l'appui et le contrôle de forces militaires. *Voir aussi infrastructure bilatérale; infrastructure commune; infrastructure nationale.* 1/3/73

infrastructure bilatérale / bilateral infrastructure

Infrastructure qui ne concerne que deux membres de l'OTAN et qui est financée selon un arrangement mutuel entre eux

(par ex. installations nécessaires pour l'emploi des forces d'un membre de l'OTAN sur le territoire d'un autre).
Voir aussi infrastructure. 1/3/73

infrastructure commune / common infrastructure

Infrastructure indispensable à l'entraînement des forces de l'OTAN ou à l'exécution des plans opérationnels OTAN, qui est financée conjointement par les membres de l'OTAN proportionnellement à son emploi ou à son intérêt et en raison de sa conformité avec les critères fixés périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.
Voir aussi infrastructure. 1/3/73

infrastructure nationale / national infrastructure

Infrastructure établie et financée par un membre de l'OTAN sur son propre territoire et uniquement pour ses propres forces. (Y compris les forces affectées ou prévues pour l'OTAN.) *Voir aussi infrastructure.* 1/3/73

inhumation / burial - emergency burial
Voir inhumation d'urgence. 1/3/73

inhumation d'urgence / emergency burial

Inhumation, le plus souvent sur un champ de bataille, lorsque les circonstances ne permettent pas une évacuation vers un cimetière, ou une inhumation conforme aux lois nationales ou internationales. *Aussi appelé "inhumation".* 1/10/80

insensible / dormant

En guerre des mines, état d'une mine dont le dispositif de retard d'armement fonctionne, ce qui l'empêche d'être déclenchée. 2/5/95

inspection / examination

En matière de maintenance, examen détaillé, complété par des mesures et des tests physiques, afin de déterminer l'état d'un objet. *Voir aussi maintenance.* 1/11/90

installation fixe du service de santé / fixed medical treatment facility

Installation du service de santé destinée à travailler pendant une période prolongée, en un lieu déterminé. 1/3/73

instructions permanentes / standard operating procedure - standing operating procedure

Série d'instructions concernant certains aspects d'opérations se prêtant à l'établissement d'une procédure définie et normalisée sans qu'il y ait perte d'efficacité. Cette procédure est applicable sauf ordre contraire. 1/6/84

intensité d'autoprotection / safe current

En guerre des mines sur mer, intensité maximum qu'on peut faire passer dans une drague avec une forme d'impulsion et à une cadence données, sans créer d'aire dangereuse du fait des mines que l'on cherche à draguer. 1/8/76

intensité d'irradiation / radiation intensity

Intensité de la dose absorbée à un moment et dans un lieu donnés. Peut être utilisée en même temps qu'un chiffre pour indiquer l'intensité d'irradiation un nombre donné d'heures après une explosion nucléaire; par exemple IR 3 est l'intensité de rayonnement trois heures après l'heure de l'explosion. 1/11/68

interarmées / joint-multiservice

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations, auxquelles participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées. *Voir aussi multinational.* 16/7/99

intercept caractéristique / characteristic actuation width

La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être interceptées par un passage unique de la drague. 1/11/75

intercept caractéristique de détection / characteristic detection width

La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être détectées au cours d'un passage unique. 1/11/75

intercept mécanique / swept path

En guerre des mines sur mer, largeur de la bande draguée par la drague mécanique à toutes les profondeurs inférieures à la profondeur du dragage. 1/3/77

intercepteur / interceptor - fighter interceptor

Avion de chasse piloté conçu pour l'interception aérienne. *Aussi appelé "chasseur d'interception".* *Voir aussi chasseur.* 1/4/73

interception aérienne / air interception

Opération par laquelle un (ou des) aéronef(s) établit (ou établissent) un contact visuel ou électronique avec un (ou plusieurs) autre(s) aéronef(s). *Voir aussi interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air; interception aérienne contrôlée; interception aérienne en contrôle serré.* 1/12/74

interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air / broadcast-controlled air interception

Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur reçoit une émission continue de renseignements sur le raid ennemi, et effectue son interception sans autre contrôle. *Voir aussi interception aérienne; interception aérienne en contrôle serré.* 1/3/73

interception aérienne contrôlée / controlled interception

Action d'interception dans laquelle l'avion ami est contrôlé par une station située au sol, ou à bord d'un bâtiment ou à bord d'un avion. *Voir aussi interception aérienne.* 1/3/73

interception aérienne en contrôle serré / close-controlled air interception

Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur est dirigé en permanence jusqu'à une position d'où l'objectif est à portée visuelle ou au contact radar. *Voir aussi contrôle serré; interception aérienne; interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air.* 1/3/73

interception contrôlée du sol / ground-controlled interception

Procédure d'interception qui fait appel à une technique de guidage. Elle permet de réaliser une interception par guidage du sol des aéronefs ou des engins. 1/8/73

interchangeabilité / interchangeability

Aptitude d'un produit, processus ou service à être utilisé à la place d'un autre pour satisfaire aux mêmes exigences. 15/7/2000

interchangeabilité opérationnelle / operational interchangeability

Aptitude à substituer un article à un autre de composition ou d'origine différente sans qu'il en résulte une perte d'efficacité, de précision ou de sécurité dans l'emploi. 1/3/73

interdiction de l'espace maritime / sea denial

Action d'empêcher un adversaire de contrôler une zone maritime sans être capable de la contrôler soi-même. *Voir aussi contrôle de l'espace maritime; maîtrise de l'espace maritime.* 13/12/99

interférence due à l'électricité statique / static marking

Trace (sur un négatif ou sur une représentation) causée par une décharge de l'électricité statique parasite. 1/12/74

interférence électromagnétique / electromagnetic interference

Toute perturbation électromagnétique, intentionnelle ou non, qui interrompt, gêne, dégrade ou limite les performances

escomptées des équipements électroniques ou électriques. 1/7/87

interférence radar / radar clutter - clutter

Signaux, échos ou images indésirables ou parasites sur l'écran du radar, et qui gênent l'observation des signaux recherchés. *Aussi appelé "interférence"*. 1/1/73

interopérabilité / interoperability

Aptitude des forces de l'Alliance et, lorsqu'il y a lieu, de forces des pays partenaires et autres à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui leur sont confiées. 15/7/2000

interprétation / interpretation

En matière de renseignement, dernière étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle l'intérêt d'une information ou d'un renseignement, ou des deux, est apprécié en fonction des connaissances du moment. *Voir aussi cycle du renseignement*. 1/7/94

Interprétation d'une représentation / imagery interpretation

Séquence comprenant la localisation, la reconnaissance, l'identification et la description des objets, des activités et du terrain figurant sur une représentation. 1/12/74

interprétation photographique / imagery interpretation - photographic interpretation

Obtention d'informations à partir de photographies ou d'autres images enregistrées. 1/12/74

intervalle / interval

1. Espace séparant deux groupes adjacents de navires ou d'embarcations, l'intervalle est mesuré entre unités correspondantes de chaque groupe.
2. Espace séparant des individus, des véhicules terrestres ou des unités en formation voisins, et placés côte à côte, mesuré de front.
3. Espace séparant des aéronefs voisins, mesuré de l'avant vers l'arrière, en unités de temps ou de distance.
4. Laps de temps qui s'écoule entre deux ouvertures successives d'un appareil photographique.
5. Lors d'un tir effectué par la droite par batterie (ou par pièce) ou par la gauche, l'intervalle est le temps ordonné en secondes qui doit séparer le tir d'une pièce du tir de la suivante. L'intervalle normal est de 5 secondes.

6. Lors du tir d'efficacité l'intervalle est le temps exprimé en secondes, qui sépare deux coups consécutifs tirés par la même pièce. 1/4/73

intervalle d'un quadrillage / grid interval

Distance séparant les lignes d'un quadrillage. 1/3/73

intervalle éclair-son / flash-to-bang time

En un point, temps qui s'écoule entre la perception de l'éclair et l'arrivée du bruit de l'explosion nucléaire. 1/7/88

intervalle vertical / vertical interval

Différence entre les altitudes absolues de deux points déterminés. 1/2/74

intrus / intruder

Individu, unité, système d'arme ou piste tactique quelconque se trouvant à l'intérieur ou à proximité d'une zone opérationnelle ou d'exercice et représentant une menace d'acquisition de renseignement ou d'activité perturbatrice. 9/1/96

ionisation / ionization

Phénomène dans lequel un ion est produit par extraction ou addition d'électrons périphériques d'un atome. 1/4/73

isocentre / isocentre

En photographie: intersection du plan d'un cliché et de la bissectrice intérieure de l'angle d'inclinaison. 1/8/74

isogrille / isogriv

Ligne tracée sur une carte joignant les points d'égale déclivité. *Voir aussi déclivité magnétique du carroyage*. 1/8/74

isolé / 1. straggler; 2. draftee - holdee - transient

1. Tout personnel, véhicule, bâtiment ou aéronef qui, sans raison apparente ou sans en avoir reçu mission, évolue séparément de son unité, colonne ou formation.
2. Tout personnel en subsistance dans une unité ou une base, où il n'est ni détaché ni affecté, et qui attend un ordre de mission, un moyen de transport, etc. *Aussi appelé "maintenu en attente"*. 1/3/73

itinéraire / route

Parcours ordonné qu'il faut suivre pour aller d'un point de départ déterminé à un point d'arrivée déterminé. *Voir aussi classification d'un itinéraire; déviation; itinéraire à accès réglementé; itinéraire à double courant; itinéraire à simple*

courant; itinéraire de raccordement; itinéraire gardé; itinéraire libre; itinéraire opérationnelle; itinéraire principal de ravitaillement; itinéraire réglementé; itinéraire réservé; itinéraire surveillé; pénétrante; rocade. 1/11/68

itinéraire à accès réglementé / limited access route

Itinéraire à sens unique auquel s'appliquent une ou plusieurs restrictions qui empêchent que la totalité de la circulation militaire puisse l'emprunter. *Voir aussi itinéraire; itinéraire à double courant; itinéraire à simple courant*. 1/1/80

itinéraire à double courant / double flow route

Itinéraire à deux voies minimum permettant la circulation simultanée, dans le même sens ou en se croisant, de deux colonnes de véhicules. *Voir aussi itinéraire; itinéraire à accès réglementé; itinéraire à simple courant*. 1/11/80

itinéraire à simple courant / single flow route

Itinéraire d'une largeur au moins égale à une voie et demie, permettant le passage d'une colonne de véhicules et offrant la possibilité à des véhicules isolés de dépasser ou de circuler en sens inverse à des endroits prédéterminés. *Voir aussi itinéraire; itinéraire à accès réglementé; itinéraire à double courant*. 1/3/79

itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères / helicopter approach route

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères rallient un site ou une zone de poser donnés. *Voir aussi couloir d'hélicoptères; itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères*. 1/10/80

itinéraire de raccordement / connecting route

Itinéraire reliant les pénétrantes et/ou les rocales. *Voir aussi itinéraire*. 1/6/78

itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères / helicopter retirement route

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères un site ou une zone de poser donnés. *Voir aussi couloir d'hélicoptères; itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères*. 1/10/80

itinéraire gardé / despatch route

En circulation routière, route sur laquelle s'exerce un contrôle complet, à la fois en ce qui concerne les priorités d'utilisation et la réglementation de la circulation dans le temps et dans l'espace. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation, même

par un véhicule isolé. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/11/83

itinéraire libre / open route

Itinéraire non soumis à des restrictions affectant la circulation ou le contrôle des déplacements. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/1/80

itinéraire opérationnel / operational route

Itinéraire terrestre attribué à un commandement pour la conduite d'une opération particulière et faisant partie du réseau routier militaire de base correspondant. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/9/81

itinéraire principal de ravitaillement / main supply route

Itinéraire ou réseau d'itinéraires désignés dans une zone d'opérations pour l'acheminement du trafic destiné au soutien des opérations militaires. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/3/73

itinéraire réglementé / controlled route

Itinéraire dont l'utilisation est soumise à des restrictions de circulation ou de mouvement et qui peut être surveillé. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/6/84

itinéraire réservé / reserved route

En circulation routière, itinéraire spécifique réservé exclusivement à une autorité ou à une formation. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/6/84

itinéraire surveillé / supervised route

En circulation routière, route sur laquelle un contrôle limité est exercé au moyen de postes de contrôle de la circulation, de patrouilles ou des deux. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation par une colonne de véhicules ou un véhicule de dimensions ou de poids exceptionnels. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/3/79

J

jet de repérage / squirt

En opérations de ravitaillement en vol, moyen de faciliter le contact visuel entre aéronefs. En pratique, cela se fait par un largage de carburant par l'aéronef ravitailleur ou par l'allumage de la postcombustion par l'aéronef à ravitailler, s'il en est équipé. 1/11/83

nationaux. *Voir aussi jour de ravitaillement.* 1/2/74

justesse de tir / accuracy of fire

Précision du tir traduite par l'écart du point moyen des impacts par rapport à l'objectif. 1/10/84

jeu de cartes / map series

Voir série de cartes. 1/8/73

jeu de guerre / war game

Simulation d'une opération militaire par un quelconque procédé à l'aide de règles, de données, de méthodes et de procédures déterminées. 15/7/2000

jour artificiel / artificial daylight

Eclairage dont l'intensité est supérieure à celle de la lumière de la pleine lune par nuit claire (l'éclairage optimal équivaut à la lumière de jour). *Voir aussi éclairage du champ de bataille.* 1/2/73

jour de ravitaillement / one day's supply

Unité de ravitaillement (ou quantité de ravitaillement) adoptée comme unité de mesure, utilisée pour l'estimation de la consommation journalière moyenne dans des conditions données. Peut aussi s'exprimer sous forme de facteur, ou de taux (par exemple: nombre de coups par arme et par jour). *Voir aussi jour standard d'approvisionnement; approvisionnement d'un jour de combat.* 1/9/71

jour E / E-day

Voir désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour G / G-day

Voir désignation des jours et des heures. 1/2/89

jour J / D-day

Voir désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour K / K-day

Voir désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour M / M-day

Voir désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour standard d'approvisionnement / standard day of supply

Quantité d'approvisionnement requise pour satisfaire aux besoins d'un jour moyen, basée sur les taux OTAN ou

K

Cette page est laissée blanche intentionnellement

L

lacet / yaw

1. Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de lacet (axe vertical passant par son centre de gravité). Elle a pour effet de changer l'orientation de l'axe longitudinal.
2. Rotation d'un appareil de prise de vues ou d'un système de coordonnées photographiques autour de l'axe des Z (photographique ou extérieur).
3. Angle formé à tout moment par l'axe longitudinal d'un projectile et la tangente de la trajectoire au point correspondant de la trajectoire du projectile. 1/12/74

lâcheur / romper

Navire qui a pris plus de 10 milles nautiques d'avance sur son convoi et se trouve dans l'incapacité de le rejoindre. Voir aussi *traînard*. 1/3/79

lance-flammes / flame-thrower

Arme qui projette un liquide incendiaire et qui est dotée d'un système d'allumage. 1/3/73

lancement automatique en cabré / automatic toss

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la manoeuvre de bombardement en cabré est calculée et réalisée automatiquement. 1/1/73

largage / 1. airdrop; 2. release

1. Sortie hors d'un aéronef en vol des personnels ou des charges transportés. Voir aussi *estompage*; largage à faible vitesse de descente; largage en chute libre; largage lourd; mouvement par voie aérienne; plate-forme de largage.
2. En termes d'armement aérien, séparation commandée d'une charge tombant par gravité de son système de suspension, dans le dessein de lui faire assurer sa fonction. Voir aussi largage à faible vitesse de descente; largage à vitesse de descente élevée; largage en chute libre; mouvement par voie aérienne. 1/2/73

largage à faible vitesse de descente / low velocity drop

Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est au plus égale à 10 m/s. Voir aussi largage; largage en chute libre; mouvement par voie aérienne. 1/3/73

largage à vitesse de descente élevée / high velocity drop

Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est supérieure à 10 m/s (largage à faible vitesse de

descente), et inférieure à la vitesse en chute libre. Voir aussi largage; largage en chute libre; mouvement par voie aérienne. 1/3/73

largage en chute libre / free drop

Largage depuis un aéronef, de matériel ou de ravitaillement sans utilisation de parachutes. Voir aussi largage; largage à faible vitesse de descente; largage à vitesse de descente élevée; mouvement par voie aérienne; saut en commandé. 1/3/73

largage lourd / platform drop

Largage de charges sur plates-formes par l'ouverture arrière d'un aéronef équipé de chemins de roulement. Voir aussi largage; plate-forme de largage. 9/7/97

largage par extraction / extraction drop

Largage de charges sous l'action d'un ou plusieurs parachutes éjecteurs. Voir aussi largage lourd; largage par gravité. 15/7/2000

largage par gravité / gravity extraction

Largage des charges sortant de la soute de l'aéronef sous l'action de leur propre poids. 1/3/73

largeur de bande interceptée / lap width

Rapport de l'intercept d'un bâtiment ou d'une formation au pourcentage de couverture recherché. 1/11/75

largeur de ligne / line gauge

Mesure de la largeur d'une ligne. 1/2/74

lecture photographique / photographic reading

Détermination des caractéristiques, naturelles ou non, du terrain par simple examen de photographie et sans utilisation des techniques d'interprétation. 1/7/80

légende / 1. legend; 2. data block

1. Code donnant la signification des symboles utilisés sur une carte, un croquis, etc...; il figure généralement dans une cartouche du document.
2. Informations complémentaires affichées sur une image photographique, optoélectronique ou radar, ayant pour but d'en améliorer l'exploitation. 1/12/93

leurre / decoy - dummy

Imitation, de quelque nature que ce soit, d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène afin de tromper les systèmes de surveillance ou de détection adverses ou d'induire en erreur l'adversaire. 15/7/2000

leurre flottant / gull

En guerre électronique réflecteur radar flottant utilisé pour simuler un objectif marin en surface pour des raisons de déception. 1/12/73

liaison / 1. liaison; 2. link

1. Contacts ou communications établis de manière permanente entre des éléments de forces en vue d'assurer une compréhension mutuelle ainsi que l'unité d'intention et d'action.
2. Terme général indiquant l'existence d'installations de transmission reliant deux points. 1/4/71

lien à casser / shear link assembly

Dispositif conçu pour se rompre sous l'effet d'une force mécanique donnée. 1/3/81

ligne aclinique / acclinic line - magnetic equator

Voir *équateur magnétique*. 1/2/73

ligne agonale / agonic line

Ligne tracée sur une carte et joignant les points de déclinaison magnétique nulle, à une date donnée. 1/2/74

ligne avant des forces amies / forward line of own troops

Ligne matérialisant l'ensemble des positions les plus en avant des forces amies à un moment donné. 1/3/91

ligne bathymétrique / depth contour

Ligne joignant les points d'égale profondeur au-dessous du niveau de référence. Aussi appelé "*courbe bathymétrique*"; "*ligne des fonds*". 1/3/73

ligne d'éclairage réduit / light line

Ligne en avant de laquelle les véhicules doivent utiliser les «yeux de chat» (feux de black-out) la nuit. Aussi appelé "*ligne de black-out*". 1/4/73

ligne d'égale intensité radioactive / dose rate contour line - isodose rate line

Voir *courbe d'isointensité*. 1/3/73

ligne d'incidence / line of arrival - line of impact

Tangente à la trajectoire au point d'impact ou au point d'éclatement. 1/8/73

ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires / phase line

Ligne destinée à faciliter le contrôle et la coordination des opérations; généralement une ligne caractéristique du terrain en travers de la zone d'action. *Voir aussi ligne de compte rendu.* 1/8/76

ligne d'observation / observer-target line

Ligne droite imaginaire de l'observateur au but. *Voir aussi axe d'observation.* 1/9/74

ligne de balayage / scan line

Ligne tracée sur l'écran d'un appareil enregistreur au cours d'une demi-période de balayage. 1/1/80

ligne de black-out / light line

Voir ligne d'éclairage réduit. 1/4/73

ligne de changement de date / date line

Voir ligne internationale de changement de date. 1/3/73

ligne de compte rendu / report line

Ensemble des positions dont l'occupation doit faire l'objet d'un compte rendu. *Voir aussi ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires.* 1/8/74

ligne de contrôle de contamination / contamination control line

Ligne établie par une autorité compétente identifiant la zone contaminée à un niveau précis de contamination. *Voir aussi contamination.* 1/3/73

ligne de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination line

Dans la zone d'opérations qui lui est confiée, ligne déterminée par le commandant d'une force terrestre ou amphibie en vue d'indiquer les besoins de coordination des tirs exécutés par d'autres éléments de forces, susceptibles d'avoir une incidence sur ses opérations en cours et planifiées. Cette ligne s'applique aux armes aériennes, terrestres ou navales tirant n'importe quel type de munition contre des objectifs de surface ou au sol. L'établissement de cette ligne doit être coordonné avec les commandants compétents et les autres éléments en appui. Les attaques menées contre des objectifs de surface ou au sol en deçà de cette ligne doivent être conduites

sous contrôle intégral ou selon les procédures autorisées par le commandant de la force terrestre ou amphibie associé à l'opération. Hormis certaines circonstances exceptionnelles, les commandants de forces qui attaquent des objectifs situés au-delà de la ligne en question doivent coordonner leurs opérations avec tous les commandants concernés en vue d'éviter les tirs fratricides et d'harmoniser les objectifs communs. Note: dans le contexte de cette définition le terme "objectifs de surface" s'applique aux objectifs situés à l'intérieur d'espaces maritimes littoraux ou des eaux intérieures de la zone d'opérations désignée. 15/7/2000

ligne de coordination des observations / O-O line

Ligne de coordination pour l'observation des tirs de l'artillerie de campagne, fixée par le commandant de l'artillerie du corps d'armée ou d'un ensemble d'artillerie et établissant les responsabilités en matière d'observation entre l'une ou l'autre de ces artilleries et l'artillerie divisionnaire. 1/8/74

ligne de départ / line of departure

1. En opérations terrestres, ligne servant à coordonner le départ des éléments d'attaque.
2. En opérations amphibies, ligne de repère établie au large dans le but d'aider les engins de débarquement à coordonner leur approche vers la plage aux endroits désignés et aux heures prévues. 1/11/85

ligne de largage de bombes / bomb release line

Ligne imaginaire entourant la verticale d'un objectif et qui constitue le lieu géométrique où un aéronef doit larguer ses bombes pour qu'elles atteignent l'objectif en question. 1/3/73

ligne de plus grande pente / principal vertical

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne perpendiculaire à l'horizon théorique et passant par le point principal. 1/9/69

ligne de ravitaillement / pipeline

En logistique, axe de ravitaillement ou portion bien définie de cet axe, le long duquel matériels ou personnels sont acheminés depuis la source jusqu'à leur point d'utilisation. 1/7/70

ligne de recueuil / hand-over line

Ligne de contrôle suivant de préférence des points marquants du terrain et sur laquelle la responsabilité pour la

conduite du combat est transmise d'une formation à une autre. 1/7/85

ligne de sécurité / no-fire line

Ligne en deçà de laquelle l'artillerie terrestre ou navale ne peut tirer que sur la demande ou avec l'approbation du commandant de l'unité appuyée, mais au-delà de laquelle elle peut tirer à volonté sans danger pour les forces amies. 1/8/73

ligne de sécurité nucléaire / nuclear safety line

Ligne choisie, si possible, en fonction de caractéristiques topographiques bien définies. Elle est utilisée et sert à délimiter le niveau des mesures de protection, le degré des dégâts ou de risques auxquels les troupes amies sont soumises, et/ou pour prescrire les limites jusqu'auxquelles on peut autoriser l'extension des effets des armes amies. 1/4/71

ligne de tir contre la terre / shore bombardment line

Ligne destinée à délimiter à terre les tirs de l'artillerie des navires de surface amis. 1/5/63

ligne des fonds / depth contour - depth curve

Voir ligne bathymétrique. 1/3/73

ligne discontinue / interrupted line

Ligne en pointillés ou en tirets employée généralement pour indiquer l'enveloppe d'une zone ou un alignement mal défini sur la carte. 1/4/73

ligne flottante / floating lines

En photogrammétrie, ligne reliant deux points identiques des deux épreuves d'un couple stéréoscopique, utilisée pour déterminer si ces points sont visibles l'un de l'autre. De telles lignes peuvent être tracées directement sur les épreuves ou sur des bandes de matière transparente posées sur les photographies. 1/3/73

ligne internationale de changement de date / international date line

Ligne coïncidant approximativement avec l'antiméridien de Greenwich modifiée pour éviter certaines régions habitées. Au passage de cette ligne la date change d'un jour. *Aussi appelée "ligne de changement de date".* 1/4/73

ligne pièce-but / gun-target line

Ligne droite imaginaire reliant la pièce à l'objectif de tir. 2/5/95

lignes de communications / lines of communications

Ensemble des itinéraires terrestres, maritimes, fluviaux ou aériens qui relie une force en opération à une ou plusieurs bases arrière, et par lesquels le matériel et les renforts sont acheminés. 1/6/81

limite / boundary

En guerre sur terre, ligne séparant les zones de responsabilité d'unités ou de formations adjacentes. 1/6/78

limite avant de la zone de bataille / forward edge of the battle area

Limite extrême avant d'un ensemble de zones où les unités terrestres sont déployées, ne comprenant pas celles où opèrent les forces de couverture ou de surveillance. Elle est destinée à permettre la coordination de l'appui feu, de la mise en place des forces ou des mouvements d'unités. 1/7/83

limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control boundary

Limites latérales d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une sous-zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité ou d'une zone réglementée. 1/3/81

limite de coupure / neatlines

Ligne géographique ou ligne de quadrillage qui limite généralement le dessin cartographique proprement dit. Voir aussi *graticule*. 1/9/74

limite de détérioration / deterioration limit

Limite imposée à une caractéristique particulière d'un produit pour définir le critère de qualité minimale acceptable à laquelle doit répondre le produit pour conserver son numéro de code OTAN. 1/8/79

limite de sécurité du temps de vol / prudent limit of endurance

Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut rester en vol sans épuiser sa marge de sécurité en carburant. 1/9/69

limite de tête de pont / bridgehead line

Limite de la zone de l'objectif dans le développement d'une tête de pont. Voir aussi *zone de l'objectif*. 13/12/99

limite de tir / limit of fire

1. Tracé délimitant la zone dans laquelle l'artillerie peut intervenir.
2. Secteur angulaire de l'intérieur duquel il est possible de tirer sur des objectifs aériens. 1/2/74

limites de centrage / centre of gravity limits

Limites entre lesquelles le centre de gravité d'un aéronef doit rester pour qu'il soit utilisé dans des conditions normales de sécurité au décollage, pendant le vol et l'atterrissage. Dans le cas du décollage et de l'atterrissage, ces limites peuvent faire l'objet de spécifications particulières. 1/3/73

liste d'objectifs / list of targets - target list

Répertoire d'objectifs confirmés ou éventuels, tenu à jour à un niveau quelconque du commandement en vue de fournir des renseignements sur ces objectifs ou de préparer un appui feu. Aussi appelé "*répertoire des objectifs*". 1/7/80

littoral gravement menacé / severely threatened coastline

Littoral appartenant à la zone OTAN prévu dès à présent pour être évacué en cas de menace d'attaque nucléaire. Voir aussi *évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée; zone maritime menacée*. 1/6/78

localisation / map reference

Identification d'un point à la surface terrestre grâce à des renseignements apparaissant sur une carte, généralement le réseau géographique ou le quadrillage. 1/8/79

localisation radiogoniométrique / radio fix

Détermination de l'emplacement d'un émetteur radio réalisée en mesurant les azimuts de l'émetteur à partir de deux ou plusieurs stations d'écoute, l'emplacement de l'émetteur étant situé au point d'intersection des azimuts. 1/7/83

logistique / logistics

Science de la planification et exécution de déplacements des forces armées et de leur maintenance. Dans son acception la plus étendue, ce terme englobe les aspects des activités militaires qui traitent des points suivants:

- a. conception et mise au point, acquisition, entreposage, transport, distribution, maintenance, évacuation et réforme des matériels;
- b. transport du personnel;
- c. acquisition, construction, maintenance, utilisation et déclassement d'installations;
- d. fourniture ou obtention des services;
- e. soutien et soins médicaux. 1/12/93

loi des distances / scaling law

Relation mathématique permettant de déterminer les effets d'une explosion nucléaire d'une puissance donnée en fonction de la distance au point d'explosion (ou du point zéro) à condition que l'on connaisse la valeur de ces effets en fonction de la distance pour une explosion de référence (par exemple: 1 kilotonne). 1/11/68

long / over

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme utilisé par un observateur pour indiquer que l'éclatement (des éclatements) s'est (se sont) produit(s) au-delà de l'objectif sur la ligne (l'axe) d'observation. Aussi appelé "*plus*". 1/3/77

long feu / hang fire

Retard anormal dans le fonctionnement d'un dispositif de mise de feu. 1/10/78

longueur d'encombrement / column length

Portion d'un itinéraire occupée par un élément de marche ou un convoi pendant un déplacement. Voir aussi *longueur de colonne*. 1/10/80

longueur de colonne / road space

Longueur de chaussée exprimée en kilomètres (ou miles), attribuée à (ou effectivement occupée par) une colonne sur un itinéraire. Voir aussi *longueur d'encombrement*. 1/11/68

loran / loran

Système de navigation à longue portée basé sur le décalage de temps entre les émissions à impulsions synchronisées provenant de plusieurs stations fixes. Note: sigle de "long range electronic navigation". Voir aussi *système de navigation hyperbolique*. 1/7/70

lot d'artificier / demolition tool kit

En démolition, ensemble comprenant l'outillage, les matériaux et les accessoires non-explosifs nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des charges. Voir aussi *lot de destruction*. 1/1/91

lot de destruction / demolition kit

Lot de destruction auquel sont ajoutés les explosifs. Voir aussi *lot d'artificier*. 1/1/91

lot de munitions / ammunition lot

Ensemble homogène de munitions, identifiées par un seul numéro de lot, fabriquées, assemblées ou remises en condition par un industriel dans des conditions identiques et dont on peut attendre qu'elles fonctionnent de manière identique. Voir aussi *munitions*. 1/2/88

loupe micrométrique / measuring magnifier

Instrument grossissant doté d'un réseau gradué et conçu pour la mesure des très faibles longueurs. 1/3/73

lutte antiaérienne / anti-air warfare

Mesures prises pour défendre une force navale contre toute attaque aérienne provenant d'aéronefs, de bâtiments de surface, de sous-marins ou de positions à terre. 13/12/99

lutte antiguérilla / counter-guerrilla warfare

Opérations et activités menées par des forces armées, des forces paramilitaires ou par des organismes non militaires et dirigées contre des guérilleros. 1/11/90

lutte contre la contamination NBC / NBC contamination control

Mise en oeuvre de politiques, doctrines et procédures, et utilisation de matériels pour empêcher ou limiter la propagation de contaminants NBC; elle comprend la décontamination et l'évitement des zones contaminées. 15/7/2000

M

macédoine / mixed bag

En guerre des mines sur mer, groupe de mines variées en ce qui concerne le type, le dispositif de mise de feu, la sensibilité, le délai de réceptivité et le réglage du compteur de navires. 1/3/77

machine à traitement continu / continuous processor

Équipement permettant d'effectuer de manière continue le développement des films ou le tirage sur papier photographique. 1/3/73

magasin / camera magazine

Partie amovible d'un appareil de prise de vues qui contient la totalité du film, vierge ou exposé. *Voir aussi chargeur.* 1/3/73

maintenabilité / maintainability

Dans des conditions données d'utilisation, aptitude d'un dispositif à être maintenu ou rétabli dans un état dans lequel il peut accomplir sa fonction requise, lorsque la maintenance est accomplie dans des conditions données avec des procédures et des moyens prescrits. (CEI) 1/3/91

maintenance / maintenance

1. Ensemble de mesures prises pour mettre ou remettre un matériel dans un état spécifié, comprenant, entre autres, l'inspection, l'essai, l'entretien, la mise en état de disponibilité, la réparation, la rénovation et la récupération. 15/7/2000
2. Toute opération d'approvisionnement, de ravitaillement et de réparation pour maintenir une formation en état de remplir sa mission.
3. Tout travail de routine nécessaire pour maintenir l'infrastructure en état d'utilisation permanente et immédiate, conformément au but pour lequel elle a été conçue. *Voir aussi inspection.* 1/3/82

maintenance corrective / corrective maintenance

Opération de maintenance effectuée en vue de ramener un matériel défectueux à une condition de fonctionnement déterminée. *Voir aussi maintenance préventive.* 1/12/74

maintenance préventive / preventive maintenance

Maintenance systématique et/ou prescrite destinée à réduire le risque de panne. *Voir aussi maintenance corrective.* 1/12/74

maintenir en attente / hold

En circulation aérienne, maintenir un aéronef dans un espace aérien (ou une position) déterminé qui est identifié par des moyens visuels ou autres, conformément aux instructions du contrôle de la circulation aérienne. 1/3/73

maintenu en attente / draftee - holdee - transient

Voir isolé. 1/3/73

maîtrise de l'air / air supremacy

Degré de supériorité aérienne à partir duquel les forces aériennes adverses sont incapables d'intervenir efficacement. 1/2/73

maîtrise de l'espace maritime / command of the sea

Liberté d'utiliser l'espace maritime et d'en interdire l'emploi par un adversaire.
Note: en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime. *Voir aussi contrôle de l'espace maritime; interdiction de l'espace maritime.* 13/12/99

malade ambulatoire / walking patient

Malade dont le transport n'exige pas de brancard. 1/11/91

maladie des rayons / radiation sickness

Maladie provoquée par l'absorption d'une dose excessive de rayonnements ionisants. Les premiers symptômes en sont nausées, vomissements et diarrhée, auxquels peuvent succéder: chute des cheveux, hémorragies, inflammation de la bouche et de la gorge, fatigue intense. 1/7/70

manifeste / ocean manifest

Inventaire détaillé de la cargaison d'un navire précisant les données nécessaires à son identification immédiate et indiquant où et comment la cargaison est arrimée. *Voir aussi plan de chargement.* 1/3/81

manoeuvre / manoeuvre

1. Mouvement destiné à mettre des bâtiments ou aéronefs en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi.
2. Exercice tactique effectué en mer, dans les airs, sur terre ou sur la carte pour simuler des opérations de guerre.
3. Mise en oeuvre d'un bâtiment, aéronef ou véhicule de manière à lui faire exécuter les évolutions voulues.
4. Emploi des forces sur le champ de bataille combinant le mouvement avec le

feu effectif ou potentiel en vue de se mettre en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi pour accomplir la mission donnée. 1/8/82

manoeuvre retardatrice / delaying operation

Opération au cours de laquelle, sous la pression de l'ennemi, une force échange du terrain contre des délais en ralentissant l'ennemi tout en lui infligeant le maximum de pertes sans, en principe, se laisser engager de manière décisive. 1/7/83

manutention / materials handling

Mouvement de matériel (matières premières, ferraille, produits semi-finis ou finis) avant, pendant ou après sa fabrication, dans les entrepôts et magasins et dans les zones de réception ou d'embarquement. 1/3/73

maquette / mock-up

Modèle à l'échelle d'une machine, d'un appareil ou d'une arme. On l'emploie pour des études préliminaires, pour essayer de nouvelles applications ou pour instruire le personnel. 1/7/80

marchandise non manifestée / found shipment

Fret reçu mais non enregistré, ou ne figurant pas sur le manifeste. 1/3/73

marche / train path

En matière de transport ferroviaire, horaire selon lequel un train peut être acheminé sur un itinéraire donné. Les marches d'un même itinéraire sont rassemblées dans le tableau de marches de cet itinéraire. 1/3/81

marche à l'ennemi / advance to contact

Manoeuvre offensive consistant à établir ou rétablir le contact avec l'ennemi. *Voir aussi marche d'approche.* 1/10/78

marche d'approche / approach march

Mode de déplacement adopté par une unité de combat lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi paraît imminent. Les unités sont soit totalement, soit partiellement déployées. La marche d'approche se termine lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi est pris ou lorsque la position d'attaque est occupée. *Voir aussi marche à l'ennemi.* 1/8/74

marge / margin

En cartographie, secteur de la carte à l'extérieur du cadre. 1/8/79

marge de sécurité / buffer distance

En guerre nucléaire:

a. Distance horizontale qui, ajoutée au rayon de sécurité, donne l'assurance voulue que le risque accepté ne sera pas dépassé. La marge de sécurité s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'écart probable.

b. Distance verticale qui est ajoutée à la hauteur sans retombée pour donner une hauteur d'explosion qui apportera l'assurance voulue qu'aucune retombée importante sur le plan militaire n'en résultera. Elle s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'erreur en hauteur. 1/3/73

marge intérieure / border

En cartographie, partie comprise entre les limites de la coupure et le cadre qui entoure celle-ci. 1/3/73

marquage de sécurité / safety line

En guerre des mines sur terre, ligne délimitant un champ de mines à fil de déclenchement ou à traction. Elle sert à protéger le personnel chargé de la pose des mines. Une fois le champ de mines réalisé, ce marquage n'apparaît plus, ni sur le terrain ni sur le plan de repérage du champ de mines. 1/12/77

marquage de soute / compartment marking

Dans un aéronef, points de référence marqués dans la soute et permettant de placer les charges à la position exacte requise pour un centrage correct. 1/3/73

marquage des champs de mines / minefield marking

Signalisation réglementaire qui indique l'emplacement et les limites d'une zone minée. 1/3/81

marque repère / floating mark or dot

Marque apparaissant dans l'espace à trois dimensions qui résulte de la fusion stéréoscopique d'un couple de photographies; elle est utilisée comme repère lors d'observations ou de mesures faites sur une image plastique. 1/3/73

marquer un objectif / mark

1. En artillerie et en appui feu naval:
a. demander le tir sur un point déterminé afin d'orienter l'observateur ou de désigner les objectifs;
b. indiquer, lors d'un tir d'illumination, le moment où les conditions d'éclairage de l'objectif sont optimales.
2. En opérations navales; employer une unité navale afin de disposer d'une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif dé fini ou de se réserver une possibilité de gêner ses mouvements. *Voir aussi bâtiment en marquage serré.* 1/2/89

marqueur / marker

1. Dispositif visuel ou électronique employé pour signaler un point déterminé.
2. En guerre des mines sur terre: *Voir marqueur de cheminement; marqueur d'extrémité de couloir; repère d'extrémité de rangée; repère d'extrémité de rangée double; marqueur intermédiaire.* 1/2/89

marqueur d'extrémité de couloir / gap marker

En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueurs servant à baliser les couloirs dans un champ de mines. Les marqueurs d'entrée et de sortie sont définis par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire. *Voir aussi marqueur.* 1/3/81

marqueur de cheminement / lane marker

En guerre des mines sur terre, panneau servant à marquer les passages à travers un champ de mines. Les marqueurs de cheminement à l'entrée et à la sortie peuvent se situer par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire. *Voir aussi marqueur; passage à travers un champ de mines.* 1/6/84

marqueur de distance / range marker

Signal de calibration sur la base de temps. La rotation de l'antenne a pour effet de transformer sur l'indicateur panoramique le signal en un cercle, ce qui permet de repérer les distances des échos. 1/9/69

marqueur intermédiaire / intermediate marker

Marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, utilisé comme point de repère intermédiaire entre un repère terrestre et un champ de mines. *Voir aussi marqueur.* 1/4/73

marqueur laser / laser designator – laser illuminator

Appareil émettant un faisceau d'énergie laser afin de marquer un endroit ou un objet donné. *Aussi appelé "illuminateur laser".* 13/12/99

masque / crest

Mouvement de terrain dont l'altitude est telle qu'elle limite le tir ou l'observation dans une zone située immédiatement au-delà et créant ainsi un espace mort et/ou un angle au niveau minimal. 1/8/76

masqué / crested

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui feu naval pour indiquer qu'en raison d'un obstacle ou d'un masque, il est

impossible de prendre à partie un objectif ou d'observer une zone de terrain. 1/3/77

masse maximale à l'atterrissage / maximum landing weight

Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef à l'atterrissage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles. 13/12/99

masse maximale au décollage / maximum take-off weight

Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef au décollage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles. 13/12/99

matériel complet / end item

Dans le domaine de la logistique, combinaison achevée d'ensembles, de composants ou de pièces prêts à l'usage prévu. 1/11/94

matériel de cryptographie / cryptomaterial

Tout matériel, comprenant les documents, les dispositifs, les équipements et les appareils indispensables au chiffrement, au déchiffrement ou à l'authentification des télécommunications. 1/3/73

matériel de reproduction / reproduction material

Matériel, généralement sous la forme de copies positives ou négatives sur un support de film ou de verre (un par couleur) et à partir duquel les cartes sont reproduites. 1/12/74

matériel de servitude au sol / aircraft ground support equipment

Matériel nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, l'entretien courant et la maintenance d'un aéronef et des équipements connexes liés à sa mission. 25/9/98

matériel non consommable / durable materiel - non-expendable supplies and materiel

Article qui n'est pas consommé lors de son emploi et qui conserve son identité pendant toute la période où il est en service et qui doit faire l'objet d'une comptabilité suivie (par exemple l'armement). 1/1/80

matériel récupéré / salvage

Matériel allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, y compris les navires, engins ou matériels flottants, qui est récupéré en vue de sa réutilisation. 1/7/88

matériel technique / technical material

1. Dans le domaine du renseignement, équipement, matériel, systèmes et procédures, développements et moyens techniques destinés aux activités opérationnelles permettant d'extraire du renseignement.

2. Dans le domaine du renseignement transmissions, données concernant les systèmes cryptographiques, les systèmes, procédures et méthodes de télécommunication, ainsi que les caractéristiques, matériels et procédures de transmission. 25/9/98

matière fissile / active material

Matériau, telle que le plutonium et certains isotopes d'uranium, susceptible d'entretenir une réaction de fission en chaîne. 1/2/73

maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux / international manpower ceiling

Nombre total des postes internationaux, militaires et civils, qui ont été ouverts pour chaque organisation internationale. 1/11/75

mécanisme de mise de feu / firing circuit - firing mechanism

Voir circuit de mise de feu. 1/7/80

mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement / safety and arming mechanism

Dispositif à deux fonctions destiné à empêcher le déclenchement involontaire de l'explosion d'une charge principale ou la mise en marche involontaire d'un élément propulseur avant l'armement, puis à permettre le déclenchement de l'explosion de cette charge principale ou la mise en marche de cet élément propulseur dès réception des stimuli appropriés. 1/11/94

mèche lente / safety fuze

Composition pyrotechnique contenue dans une gaine souple et étanche, brûlant à une vitesse constante et servant à transmettre la flamme à un détonateur avec un retard déterminé. 9/1/96

médecin de l'air / flight surgeon

Médecin spécialisé dans la pratique de la médecine aéronautique et dont les fonctions principales sont l'examen médical des équipages. 1/3/73

médecin militaire / medical officer

Médecin ayant rang d'officier. 1/10/84

médecine aéronautique / aviation medicine

Spécialité de la médecine qui a trait aux problèmes biologiques et psychologiques du vol. 1/2/73

mêmes éléments / repeat

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, ordre ou demande adressé en vue de renouveler un tir en conservant le même mécanisme. 1/8/73

message / message

Pensée ou idée exprimée d'une manière concise dans un langage clair ou secret et rédigée dans une forme adaptée à la transmission par un quelconque procédé de télécommunication. 1/3/73

message conventionnel / signal

Opérationnellement, type de message dont le texte consiste en une ou plusieurs lettres, mots, caractères, panneaux de signalisation, signes visuels ou sons particuliers, ayant un sens pré-convenu et transmis par des moyens visuels, acoustiques ou électriques. 1/6/65

message de volume / dummy message

Message envoyé dans un but sans rapport avec son contenu, qui peut consister en groupes factices et dont le texte peut être dépourvu de sens. 1/3/73

message lesté / drop message

Message largué d'un aéronef vers une unité terrestre ou un bâtiment de surface. 1/3/73

message q / q-message

Message protégé ou classifié relatif aux dangers pour la navigation, aux aides à la navigation, aux zones minées et aux chenaux explorés ou dragués. 1/6/78

mesure anti-insurrectionnelle / counter-insurgency

Mesure militaire, paramilitaire, politique, économique, psychologique ou civile destinée à combattre les menées insurrectionnelles. 1/3/73

mesure d'interdiction / denial measure

Toute mesure prise pour interdire à l'ennemi l'occupation d'une zone de terrain, l'utilisation du personnel ou d'installations: enlèvement, destruction, contamination, mise en place d'obstacles, etc. *Voir aussi s'assurer de.* 1/3/73

mesure de survie en zone de combat / combat survival

Toute mesure à prendre par le personnel des forces armées involontairement isolé des forces amies pendant le combat. Ces mesures comprennent celles qui doivent permettre de rester en liberté en territoire ennemi, les méthodes et procédés d'évasion, ainsi que la conduite à tenir après avoir été fait prisonnier. 1/3/73

mesures de protection contre les mines / defensive mine countermeasures

Mesures destinées à réduire les effets des mines mouillées par l'ennemi. 1/8/76

mesures de protection électronique / electronic protective measures

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures prises pour assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique malgré l'utilisation par l'ennemi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les mesures de protection électronique se divisent en mesures de protection électronique actives et mesures de protection électronique passives. *Voir aussi mesures de protection électronique actives; mesures de protection électronique passives.* 20/11/96

mesures de protection électronique actives / active electronic protective measures

Mesures détectables, telles que la modification des paramètres d'émission selon les besoins, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique. *Voir aussi mesures de protection électronique; mesures de protection électronique passives.* 20/11/96

mesures de protection électronique passives / passive electronic protective measures

Mesures indétectables, telles que celles qui relèvent des procédures d'exploitation et des caractéristiques techniques du matériel, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique. *Voir aussi mesures de protection électronique; mesures de protection électronique actives.* 20/11/96

mesures de soutien de guerre électronique / electronic warfare support measures

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures de recherche, d'interception et d'identification des émissions électromagnétiques et de localisation de leur source en vue de l'identification immédiate de la menace. Les informations ainsi obtenues sont nécessaires à la prise de décisions immédiates concernant les contre-mesures électroniques, les mesures de protection électroniques et d'autres mesures d'ordre tactique. 9/1/96

mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare support measures

En milieu sous-marin, mesures qui comportent l'écoute, l'interception, la

localisation, l'enregistrement et l'analyse de l'énergie acoustique rayonnée en vue de l'exploitation de ces ondes. Elles n'impliquent aucune émission acoustique sous-marine délibérée et ne sont généralement pas détectables par des forces hostiles. *Voir aussi guerre acoustique; contre-mesures de guerre acoustique; contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

mesures offensives anti-mines / offensive mine countermeasures

Mesures qui ont pour but de contrecarrer le mouillage et/ou la pose de mines par l'ennemi. 1/12/76

mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle / prevention of mutual interference

1. Procédures pour prévenir les interférences entre les capteurs actifs ou entre les capteurs actifs et passifs, électromagnétiques ou acoustiques amis.
2. Dans les opérations de sous-marins, procédures pour prévenir, d'une part, les collisions entre sous-marins amis en plongée, entre sous-marins en plongée et dispositifs remorqués par des bâtiments amis ou entre sous-marins en plongée et tout objet immergé, et, d'autre part, les interférences avec tout événement sous-marin. 25/9/98

métallisation / bonding

En électricité, liaison entre éléments métalliques de façon à obtenir des contacts offrant une faible résistance au courant continu ou alternatif de basse fréquence. *Voir aussi mise à la masse; mise à la terre.* 1/10/80

méthode de recherche rapide / quick search procedure

Méthode de recherche, exécutée aussi rapidement que possible, dans une zone entière et en employant deux fois plus d'avions qu'il n'en est normalement nécessaire. 1/11/68

microformat / microform

Terme générique désignant tout support qu'il s'agisse de film, de bande vidéo, de papier ou d'autres supports, contenant des images miniaturisées ou réduites par d'autres procédés, qui ne peuvent être lues sans dispositifs spéciaux de visualisation. 1/6/81

minage stratégique / strategic mining

Campagne de minage de longue durée destinée à interdire à l'ennemi l'emploi de certaines voies ou zones maritimes. 1/11/75

mine / mine

1. En guerre des mines sur terre, explosif ou autre matière, généralement dans une enveloppe, destiné à détruire ou endommager les véhicules, embarcations ou aéronefs, ou encore à blesser, tuer ou à provoquer certaines incapacités parmi le personnel. Elle peut être actionnée par la victime elle-même, par un dispositif à retard ou des procédés de commande à distance. *Voir aussi mine à action horizontale; mine acoustique; mine antichar; mine à pression; mine d'entraînement; mine dispersable; mise de feu acoustique.*

2. En guerre des mines sur mer, engin explosif mouillé en vue d'endommager ou de couler des navires, ou d'interdire une zone au trafic maritime. Ce terme ne s'applique pas aux engins fixés à la coque des navires ou aux installations portuaires par du personnel opérant sous l'eau, ni aux engins explosant spontanément à l'issue d'un délai fixé à l'avance, compté à partir de l'instant de leur mouillage. *Voir aussi mine à antennes; mine à dépression; mine à flotteur largable; mine à influence; mine à ligne flottante; mine antidragueur; mine à orin; mine à orin en surface; mine à tête chercheuse; mine autopropulsée; mine bouquet; mine coriace; mine de fond; mine dérivante; mine d'exercice; mine d'exercice à compter d'influence; mine flottante; mine ludion; mine mûre; mine rampant; mines rejetées à la mer. Voir aussi mine à contact; mine armée; mine autonome; mine chimique; mine contrôlable; mine inerte; mine magnétique; mine télécommandée; contre-miner.* 1/11/75

mine à action horizontale / horizontal action mine

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine conçue pour produire un effet de destruction dans un plan approximativement parallèle au sol. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/1/91

mine à antennes / antenna mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à contact équipée d'antennes qui, lorsqu'elles touchent un bâtiment en acier, créent un phénomène galvanique déclenchant la mise de feu. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/8/76

mine à contact / contact mine

Mine qui explose au contact. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/3/77

mine à dépression / pression mine - pression mine circuit

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont la mise de feu est sensible à la dépression hydrodynamique provoquée par le passage d'un objectif. *Aussi*

appelé "circuit de mise de feu à dépression". Voir aussi mine. 1/12/76

mine à dispositif actif / active mine

Mine déclenchée par la réflexion sur un objectif d'un signal qu'elle émet. *Voir aussi mine passive.* 1/11/94

mine à flotteur largable / rising mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine de flottabilité positive, libérée de son crapaud à la réception d'une influence convenable, provenant d'un bâtiment ou par un dispositif chronométrique. La mine peut exploser au contact, par dispositif hydrostatique ou autre procédé. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/12/76

mine à influence / influence mine

Mine déclenchée sous l'effet des modifications apportées par un objectif, soit à certaines conditions ambiantes, soit à des radiations émises par la mine. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/94

mine à influences combinées / combination influence mine - combined influence mine

Mine conçue pour n'être déclenchée que si deux ou plusieurs influences sont reçues simultanément ou dans un ordre prédéterminé. *Aussi appelé "mine combinée". Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/94

mine à ligne flottante / snagline mine

Mine à contact dont l'une des cornes ou l'un des interrupteurs est relié à une ligne flottante qui peut être accrochée et tirée par la coque ou les hélices d'un bâtiment. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine à orin / moored mine

Mine à contact ou mine à influence de flottabilité positive maintenue au-dessous de la surface par un orin fixé à un crapaud reposant sur le fond. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine à orin en surface / watching mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine reliée à son crapaud mais visible en surface. Ceci n'est possible que dans certaines conditions de marée. *Voir aussi dispositif anti-repérage; mine; mine flottante.* 1/11/75

mine à pression / pressure mine

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine dont l'allumeur fonctionne par pression exercée directement par l'objectif. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/12/76

mine à tête chercheuse / homing mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine munie d'un dispositif de propulsion qui se dirige elle-même vers son objectif. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine acoustique / acoustic mine

Mine dont la mise de feu est actionnée par l'influence acoustique d'un bâtiment ou d'une drague. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/8/76

mine antichar / antitank mine

Mine conçue pour immobiliser ou détruire un char de combat. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/2/73

mine antidragueur / antisweeper mine

Mine qui est mouillée spécialement en vue d'endommager les bâtiments de lutte contre les mines, et dont la mise de feu est conçue ou réglée dans ce sens. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine armée / armed mine

Mine dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité ont été retirés et dont les mécanismes automatiques de sécurité et les dispositifs de retard d'armement ont fonctionné après la pose ou le mouillage. Une telle mine est prête à être déclenchée sur réception d'un signal, sur détection d'une influence ou au contact d'un objectif. 2/5/95

mine autonome / independent mine

Mine dont on ne conserve pas le contrôle après la pose ou le mouillage. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/94

mine autopropulsée / mobile mine - propelled mine

Mine munie d'un appareil de propulsion analogue à celui d'une torpille, et qui coule en fin de parcours pour devenir une mine. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine bouquet / bouquet mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, ensemble constitué par un certain nombre de corps de mines à flottabilité positive fixés au même crapaud. Quand l'orin d'une mine est coupé par une drague, une autre mine se détache du crapaud pour prendre l'immersion pour laquelle elle a été réglée. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine chargée / explosive filled mine

En guerre des mines, mine contenant une charge explosive, mais pas nécessairement la mise de feu. *Voir aussi mine disponible; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences.* 1/12/76

mine chimique / chemical mine

Mine contenant un agent chimique destiné à tuer, blesser ou diminuer l'efficacité des combattants ou à contaminer le matériel ou le sol. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/8/76

mine combinée / combination influence mine - combined influence mine

Voir mine à influences combinées

1/11/94

mine contrôlable / controllable mine

Mine qui peut être commandée à distance après sa pose ou son mouillage. Le degré de contrôle consiste généralement à pouvoir rendre la mine insensible ou active ou à la faire exploser. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/91

mine coriace / coarse mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à influence de sensibilité relativement faible. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine d'entraînement / 1. drill mine; 2. practice mine

1. Mine inerte ou objet ressemblant à une mine utilisée pour l'entraînement et les essais de chargement, mouillage ou déchargement.
2. En guerre des mines sur terre, mine inerte munie d'un dispositif inoffensif capable de simuler le fonctionnement. *Voir aussi mine; mine d'instruction.* 1/1/91

mine d'exercice / exercise mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine utilisée lors des exercices de guerre des mines comportant un dispositif audible ou visuel indiquant le lieu et l'instant où elle exploserait. *Voir aussi mine; mine d'instruction.* 1/10/78

mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences / exercise filled mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine inerte comportant un dispositif d'indication des influences reçues. *Voir aussi mine; mine chargée; mine disponible; mine inerte.* 1/8/76

mine d'instruction / 1. practice mine; 2. instructional mine

1. En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à charge inerte mais possédant son système de mise de feu, utilisée pour l'instruction du personnel et son entraînement à la préparation des mines. *Voir aussi mine d'entraînement; mine d'exercice; mine d'instruction; mine inerte.*
2. Mine inerte employée pour l'instruction et généralement présentée en coupe. *Voir aussi mine inerte; mine d'entraînement.* 1/10/84

mine de fond / bottom mine - ground mine

Mine à flottabilité négative qui repose sur le fond de la mer. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/12/76

mine dérivante / 1. drifting mine; 2. free mine

1. Mine flottante ou de flottabilité nulle pouvant se déplacer librement sous l'effort des vagues, du vent, des courants ou des marées.

2. En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont l'orin a cassé ou a été cisaillé. *Voir aussi mine; mine flottante.* 1/3/73

mine désarmée / disarmed mine

Mine précédemment armée, remise en état de sécurité. *Voir aussi mine inerte.* 9/5/2000

mine dispersable / scatterable mine

En guerre des mines terrestre, mine mise en place sans référence à un schéma de pose classique et conçue pour être larguée par avion, projectile d'artillerie, missile ou distributeur de mines, ou posée manuellement. Une fois posée, elle a normalement une durée de vie limitée. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/92

mine disponible / fitted mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine contenant une charge explosive, une charge relais, un détonateur et une mise de feu. *Voir aussi mine chargée; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences.* 1/11/75

mine flottante / floating mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine visible en surface. *Voir aussi mine, mine à orin en surface; mine dérivante.* 1/11/75

mine inerte / 1. dead mine; 2. inert mine

1. Mine qui a été neutralisée, insensibilisée ou désamorcée. *Aussi appelé "mine morte". Voir aussi mine, mine d'entraînement; mine désarmée; mine d'instruction.*
2. Mine ou copie d'une mine incapable de produire une explosion. *Voir aussi mine, mine d'entraînement; mine désarmée; mine d'instruction.* 1/8/76

mine ludion / oscillating mine

Mine dont l'immersion est assurée par un dispositif de contrôle hydrostatique, qui la maintient à une profondeur prédéterminée ceci indépendamment de la montée et de la baisse de la marée. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/8/76

mine magnétique / magnetic mine - magnetic circuit

Mine dont la mise de feu réagit au champ magnétique provoqué par un objectif. *Aussi appelé "mise de feu magnétique". Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine mobile / moving mine

Terme générique applicable aux mines telles que dérivantes, ludion, rampantes, autopropulsées, remontantes, à tête chercheuse ou bouquet. 1/3/82

mine morte / dead mine - inert mine
Voir mine inerte. 1/8/76

mine mûre / poised mine
Mine dont le compteur de navires a été saturé et qui est prête à exploser à la prochaine influence. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/10/78

mine passive / passive mine
1. Mine dont le dispositif antichoc a fonctionné, empêchant le déclenchement de la mise de feu. La mine, le plus souvent, restera passive pendant un temps relativement court.
2. Mine qui n'émet pas de signal pour détecter la présence d'un objectif. *Voir aussi mine à dispositif actif.* 1/11/94

mine rampante / creeping mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine flottante, maintenue sous la surface par un lest (généralement une chaîne), et qui se déplace librement dans le courant. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/11/75

mine réelle / service mine
Mine capable de produire une explosion destructive. 1/12/76

mine télécommandée / command detonated mine
Mine actionnée par des moyens de commande à distance. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/3/79

mines rejetées à la mer / jettisoned mines
Mines mouillées aussi rapidement que possible de façon à libérer le mouilleur de mines et sans tenir compte de leur condition ou de leur position relative. *Voir aussi mine.* 1/10/78

mise à feu / firing
Action de déclencher la mise de feu. *Voir aussi mise de feu.* 25/9/98

mise à la masse / grounding
Réalisation d'une liaison électrique entre le boîtier, la monture ou le châssis d'un appareil et la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule pour établir entre eux un potentiel électrique commun. *Voir aussi métallisation; mise à la terre.* 1/7/80

mise à la terre / earthing
Réalisation d'une liaison électrique adaptée entre la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule, revêtement métallique compris, et la terre dans le but de porter

l'ensemble au même potentiel que la terre. *Voir aussi métallisation; mise à la masse.* 1/7/80

mise aux ordres / attach
Voir détachement pour mise aux ordres. 1/3/81

mise de feu / firing system
Système permettant de déclencher une chaîne pyrotechnique, électrique ou de toute autre nature, afin de provoquer l'explosion d'une charge. *Voir aussi mise à feu.* 25/9/98

mise de feu acoustique / acoustic circuit
Circuit qui réagit au champ acoustique d'un objectif. *Aussi appelé "circuit acoustique".* *Voir aussi mine.* 2/5/95

mise de feu à aiguille aimantée / dip needle circuit
En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations d'intensité de la composante verticale du champ magnétique total. 1/6/78

mise de feu à gradient / gradient circuit
En guerre des mines, circuit de mise de feu qui ne fonctionne que si les variations de niveau de l'influence reçue se produisent entre certaines limites fixées à l'avance. 1/11/75

mise de feu à impulsion unique / one-look circuit
Mise de feu qui ne demande qu'une seule influence. 1/11/75

mise de feu à induction / induction circuit
En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations de champ magnétique dues au passage d'un bâtiment ou aux impulsions de la drague. 1/11/75

mise de feu à intégration / integrating circuit
Mise de feu qui réagit à l'intégrale par rapport au temps d'une fonction de l'influence reçue. 1/11/75

mise de feu à intensité / intensity mine circuit
Mise de feu dont le fonctionnement dépend du fait que l'intensité du champ atteint un niveau qui diffère d'un certain minimum prédéterminé de celui auquel la mine est soumise lorsqu'aucun bâtiment ne se trouve à proximité. 1/11/75

mise de feu à séquence / sequence circuit

En guerre des mines, mise de feu dont le déclenchement impose une succession prédéterminée d'influences de niveaux prédéterminés. 1/11/75

mise de feu combinée/combo circuit
Circuit de mise à feu déclenché par deux ou plusieurs influences reçues soit simultanément, soit à un intervalle préétabli. *Voir aussi mise de feu.* 25/9/98

mise de feu magnétique / magnetic circuit - magnetic mine
Voir mine magnétique. 1/11/75

mise en application / implementation
Dans le cadre de la normalisation de l'OTAN, exécution par un pays membre des obligations découlant pour lui d'un accord de normalisation. *Voir aussi réserve; accord de normalisation OTAN; ratification.* 1/11/94

mise en batterie / emplacement
Mise en place d'une arme à feu dans une position préparée à partir de laquelle elle peut tirer. 1/6/81

mise en cocon / cocooning
Pulvérisation ou application en couche sur un aéronef ou un équipement d'une substance (par exemple: plastique) constituant une enveloppe (cocon) de protection contre l'action des agents atmosphériques. *Aussi appelé "emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique".* 1/3/73

mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis / suppression of enemy air defences
Activité qui neutralise, détériore temporairement ou détruit les moyens de défense aérienne ennemis par des moyens de destruction ou de perturbation. 18/12/97

missile / guided missile
Véhicule sans pilote autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol est guidée. *Voir aussi missile aérodynamique; missile air-air; missile antiradiations; missile à trajectoire rasante; missile balistique; missile surface-air; missile surface-surface.* 1/8/82

missile à trajectoire rasante / sea skimmer
Missile conçu pour survoler la mer à moins de 15 m de la surface. *Voir aussi missile.* 1/11/75

missile aérodynamique / aerodynamic missile
Missile utilisant des forces aérodynamiques pour maintenir sa

trajectoire de vol. *Voir aussi missile; missile balistique.* 1/11/94

missile air-air / air-to-air guided missile

Missile lancé d'un aéronef vers un objectif aérien. *Voir aussi missile.* 1/8/82

missile air-surface / air-to-surface guided missile

Missile lancé à partir d'une plate-forme aérienne et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface. *Voir aussi missile.* 1/8/82

missile antiradiations / antiradiation missile

Missile autoguidé muni d'un système de guidage autonome qui le dirige automatiquement vers les sources de radiations. *Voir aussi missile.* 1/2/73

missile balistique / ballistic missile

Missile dépourvu de surfaces aérodynamiques portantes, qui, dès l'arrêt de la poussée, suit une trajectoire balistique. *Voir aussi missile; missile aérodynamique.* 15/7/2000

missile surface-air / surface-to-air guided missile

Missile lancé de la surface vers un objectif aérien. *Voir aussi missile.* 1/8/82

missile surface-surface / surface-to-surface guided missile

Missile lancé à partir de la surface et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface. *Voir aussi missile.* 1/8/82

mission / mission

1. Expression claire et concise de l'action à accomplir et du but poursuivi.
2. Un ou plusieurs aéronefs pour accomplir une tâche particulière. 1/8/82

mission aérienne / air mission

Voir mission partie 2. 1/2/73

mission d'interdiction aérienne / air interdiction

Opérations aériennes dont le but est de détruire ou de neutraliser le potentiel militaire ennemi avant qu'il ne puisse agir efficacement contre les forces amies, à une distance telle des forces amies qu'une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec leurs feux ou leurs mouvements n'est pas nécessaire. 1/2/73

mission de destruction / destruction fire mission

En artillerie, engagement d'un objectif ponctuel dans le but de le détruire. *Voir aussi feu.* 1/8/82

mission de recherche / search mission

En opérations aériennes, reconnaissance effectuée par un ou plusieurs aéronefs envoyés pour situer un objet ou des objets que l'on sait ou suppose être dans une zone déterminée. 1/11/68

mission de tir / fire mission

1. Mission spécifique de tir attribuée à une unité et qui fait partie intégrante d'un plan déterminé.
2. Ordre d'alerte donné à la position de batterie (ou pièce) et qui indique que le message qui va suivre est une demande de tir. 1/3/73

mission sur appel / on-call mission

Voir mission sur demande. 15/7/2000

mission sur demande / on-call mission

Type de mission d'appui aérien qui n'est pas demandée dans les délais suffisants pour permettre une planification détaillée et l'exposé aux pilotes avant le décollage. Les aéronefs prévus pour ce type de mission sont en alerte en vol, au sol ou sur porte-aéronefs et sont armés d'une charge prescrite. *Aussi appelé "mission sur appel". Voir aussi à la demande; appui aérien.* 15/7/2000

mobilisation / mobilization

1. Action de se préparer à la guerre ou à tout autre état d'urgence en rassemblant et organisant les ressources nationales.
2. Procédés par lesquels les forces armées, en totalité, ou en partie, sont mises sur pied de guerre ou préparées en vue de toute autre situation critique sur le plan national. Ils comprennent: le rassemblement et l'organisation des personnels, ravitaillements et matériels en vue de leur emploi opérationnel. 1/3/73

mobilisation économique / economic mobilization

Préparation et exécution, dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'économie nationale, des changements nécessaires pour pourvoir à l'emploi le plus efficace des ressources en cas de danger national. 1/3/73

mobilité / mobility

Qualité que possèdent les forces militaires dotées de moyens leur permettant de se déplacer d'un lieu à un autre tout en conservant leur aptitude à remplir leur mission principale. 1/3/73

modes réservés pour le temps de guerre / war reserve modes

Caractéristiques ou procédures d'exploitation du matériel ou des systèmes tenues en réserve pour le temps

de guerre ou les périodes de crise. 1/12/93

modification / modify

En artillerie, ordre donné par un officier ayant autorité pour modifier un plan de tir. 1/8/76

modification d'un aéronef / aircraft modification

Changement des caractéristiques physiques d'un aéronef, réalisé soit au stade de fabrication, soit par modification des ensembles déjà fabriqués. 1/2/73

modulation de fréquence / warble

En guerre des mines sur mer, opération consistant à faire varier la fréquence du son émis par un bruiteur à bande de fréquence étroite, pour être sûr de couvrir la fréquence à laquelle la mine doit répondre. 1/11/75

moment / moment

En transport aérien, pour le calcul du centrage, c'est le poids d'une charge multiplié par sa distance à un point de référence dans l'aéronef. 1/7/70

monnaie de stationnement / military currency

Monnaie émise par une nation, dont le cours forcé a été promulgué par les autorités militaires de cette nation en vue de permettre les transactions effectuées par les personnels militaires et civils dans les zones occupées par ses forces. Elle doit être d'un modèle particulier afin de pouvoir être distinguée de la monnaie des nations intéressées, mais elle peut être exprimée suivant l'unité monétaire en usage dans l'une ou l'autre de ces nations. 1/3/73

montée automatique / climb mode

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la vitesse ascensionnelle d'un avion est réglée suivant un programme déterminé. 1/3/73

mosaïque / mosaic

Assemblage de photographies se recoupant et qui ont été disposées de manière à réaliser une représentation continue d'une partie de la surface terrestre. *Voir aussi mosaïque contrôlée; mosaïque semi-contrôlée; mosaïque sommaire.* 1/3/73

mosaïque contrôlée / controlled mosaic

Mosaïque constituée par l'assemblage de photographies redressées individuellement et mises à la même échelle, et qui donne ainsi une représentation correcte des directions et

des distances. *Aussi appelé "photoplan". Voir aussi mosaïque; redressement.* 1/3/73

mosaïque semi-contrôlée / semi-controlled mosaic

Mosaïque constituée par l'assemblage de photographies sensiblement à la même échelle, et sur laquelle la position des points marquants correspond à leurs coordonnées géographiques. *Voir aussi mosaïque; redressement.* 1/2/74

mosaïque sommaire / uncontrolled mosaic

Mosaïque constituée par un assemblage de photographies non redressées, dont on a fait correspondre les détails communs d'une épreuve à l'autre sans qu'ils correspondent exactement aux points correspondants au sol. Elle ne peut donc pas servir pour déterminer avec précision les distances ou les directions. *Voir aussi mosaïque, redressement.* 1/9/69

mot de passe / password

Mot secret ou son particulier utilisé pour répondre à une sommation. *Voir aussi procédé d'identification; signal d'identification convenu; réponse.* 1/3/73

mot-code / code word

1. Mot auquel on a donné une classification et un sens caché dans le but de protéger les informations relatives à un projet ou une opération classifié.
2. Mot dont le sens caché sert à identifier des informations classifiées. 1/8/76

mouillage auxiliaire / emergency anchorage

Mouillage pouvant avoir une organisation défensive limitée, utilisable par des bâtiments de combat des éléments de base mobile, des navires marchands ou auxiliaires. *Voir aussi mouillage d'attente; mouillage avancé de flotte; mouillage de rassemblement; mouillage de chargement-déchargement.* 1/3/73

mouillage avancé de flotte / advanced fleet anchorage

Mouillage sûr, situé dans un théâtre d'opérations ou à proximité, utilisable par un grand nombre de bâtiments de guerre, d'unités de soutien mobile et des bâtiments auxiliaires. *Voir aussi mouillage auxiliaire.* 1/2/73

mouillage d'attente / holding anchorage - laying-up position

1. Mouillage où des navires peuvent stationner:

a. lorsque le mouillage de rassemblement ou la rade de travail ou le port qui leur avait été assigné est complet;

b. lorsque leur appareillage immédiat est différé en raison de la menace ennemie ou pour toute autre cause;

c. lorsqu'ils ont rallié un mouillage de dispersion pour éviter les effets d'une attaque nucléaire.

2. Lieu où les unités navales peuvent être amarrées ou mouillées, camouflées et ravitaillées en vue d'opérations à venir. 2. *Voir aussi position d'attente; mouillage auxiliaire; mouillage de chargement-déchargement; mouillage de rassemblement.* 1/6/78

mouillage de travail / working anchorage

Mouillage où des navires stationnent pour charger ou décharger leurs cargaisons en utilisant des caboteurs ou des allèges. *Voir aussi mouillage auxiliaire; mouillage d'attente. Aussi appelé "mouillage de transbordement".* 9/1/96

mouillage de rassemblement / assembly anchorage

Mouillage destiné au rassemblement et à la mise en route de navires. *Voir aussi mouillage auxiliaire; mouillage d'attente.* 1/6/78

mouillage des mines d'urgence / urgent mining

Mouillage de mines avec un espacement correct mais non à la position prévue. Les mines sont mouillées à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de la zone fixée, de manière à gêner davantage les mouvements ennemis que les mouvements amis. 1/8/76

mouillage sûr / safe anchorage

Mouillage, considéré comme non menacé par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale. *Voir aussi zone de refuge.* 1/6/78

mouillage tactique de mines / tactical mining

En guerre des mines sur mer, mouillage de mines destiné à faciliter une opération donnée, ou à s'opposer aux intentions connues ou présumées de l'ennemi. Cette notion de mouillage tactique implique un temps limité durant lequel les mines restent actives. 1/12/76

mouvement administratif / administrative movement

Mouvement pour lequel les considérations de délai et de confort l'emportent sur celles de la sûreté, dans le cas où l'on ne s'attend à aucune intervention ennemie, sinon aérienne. 1/2/73

mouvement entièrement planifié / fully planned movement

Mouvement programmé en détail sur la base d'éléments précis et pour lequel tous les moyens nécessaires au déplacement et au transport auront été prévus en fonction des besoins ou par accord mutuel. Ce genre de mouvement peut être exécuté à l'annonce des mesures d'alerte ou sur demande. *Voir aussi mouvement improvisé; mouvement partiellement planifié.* 1/11/90

mouvement improvisé / ad hoc movement

Mouvement qui peut avoir lieu à un moment quelconque et pour lequel on ne dispose pas encore des éléments de planification nécessaires ou appropriés. Ce mouvement deviendra partiellement ou totalement planifié dès que les informations indispensables auront été fournies. *Voir aussi mouvement entièrement planifié; mouvement partiellement planifié.* 1/11/90

mouvement navire-rivage / ship-to-shore movement

Partie de la phase d'assaut d'une opération amphibie comprenant le déploiement de la force de débarquement depuis les bâtiments d'assaut jusqu'aux zones de débarquement prévues. *Voir aussi plan général de débarquement.* 1/11/68

mouvement par voie aérienne / air movement

Transport aérien d'unités, de personnel, de ravitaillement, d'équipement et de matériel. *Voir aussi aérotransport de personnel; largage; largage à faible vitesse de descente; largage à vitesse de descente élevée; largage en chute libre; posé.* 1/11/94

mouvement partiellement planifié / partially planned movement

Mouvement préparé le mieux possible ou comme il convient en fonction des renseignements disponibles, pour lequel les moyens nécessaires auront été prévus pour satisfaire les besoins connus. Avant l'exécution de ce mouvement, la planification sera complétée dès la réception des renseignements nécessaires. *Voir aussi mouvement entièrement planifié; mouvement improvisé.* 1/11/90

mouvement tournant / turning movement

Forme de manoeuvre d'enveloppement par laquelle un élément d'attaque contourne ou survole les positions défensives principales de l'ennemi afin de s'emparer d'objectifs situés sur ses arrières, cette menace l'obligeant ainsi à abandonner ses positions ou à déplacer des forces importantes. *Voir aussi enveloppement.* 1/8/76

mouvements et transports / movement control

Préparation, mesures d'exécution et régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communications. *Voir aussi organisation des mouvements et transports.* 1/11/94

moyens d'appoint / ancillary facilities

Moyens permettant d'atteindre les seuils minima de soutien requis par les forces de renfort qui s'ajoutent à ceux existant déjà sur place. 20/11/96

moyens nécessaires / required military force

Forces nécessaires pour mener à bien une mission pendant une période déterminée. 1/11/68

moyens psychologiques / psychological media

Moyens, techniques ou non, qui permettent d'établir les contacts de toute nature avec une audience-cible. 1/8/72

multinational / combined - multinational

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations auxquelles participent des forces ou organismes de plusieurs pays. *Voir aussi interarmées.* 16/7/99

multi-modes / multi-modal

En opérations de transport, terme s'appliquant au mouvement de passagers et de fret par plus d'un mode de transport. 1/7/80

munition / munition -ammunition

Dispositif complet chargé de produits explosifs, propulsifs, pyrotechniques, d'amorçage, ou encore d'agents nucléaires, biologiques ou chimiques, utilisé dans le cadre d'opérations militaires, y compris les destructions. Certaines munitions, modifiées à cet effet, peuvent servir à l'instruction, lors de cérémonies ou à d'autres usages non opérationnels. *Aussi appelé "munitions". Note: En anglais, le mot munitions (au pluriel) peut désigner non seulement des munitions, mais aussi des*

armes et des matériels militaires. Voir aussi explosifs et munitions; munition à agents multiples; munition à charge séparée; munition à douille séparée; munition chimique binaire; munition encartouchée. 1/10/92

munition à agents multiples / multi-agent munition

Munition qui, une fois activée, disperse deux ou plusieurs agents chimiques ou biologiques. *Voir aussi munition; munition chimique; munition chimique binaire.* 1/11/91

munition à charge séparée / separate loading ammunition

Munition dans laquelle le projectile et la charge sont introduits séparément dans le canon. *Voir aussi munition.* 1/11/68

munition à douille séparée / semi-fixed ammunition

Munition dans laquelle la douille n'est pas fixée au projectile d'une façon permanente. *Aussi appelée "munition semi-encartouchée". Voir aussi munition.munition semi-encartouchée* 1/11/68

munition biologique / biological ammunition

Munition dont le constituant principal est un agent biologique. 1/3/92

munition chimique / chemical ammunition

Type de munition contenant principalement un agent chimique. *Voir aussi agent chimique; munition à agent multiples.* 1/3/73

munition chimique binaire / binary chemical munition

Munition dans laquelle des substances chimiques placées dans des conteneurs séparés réagissent, une fois mélangées ou combinées par le tir, le lancement ou un quelconque système d'amorçage, pour donner un agent chimique. *Voir aussi munition; munition chimique; munition à agents multiples.* 1/11/91

munition encartouchée / fixed ammunition

Munition dans laquelle la douille est fixée à demeure au projectile. *Voir aussi munition.* 1/3/73

munition explosive non explosée / unexploded explosive ordnance

Munition explosive qui a été amorcée, munie d'un détonateur, armée ou préparée par un autre procédé pour être

mise en oeuvre, et qui a été tirée, larguée, lancée, projetée, ou mise en place de manière à constituer un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel, et demeure non explosée, soit à cause d'un mauvais fonctionnement ou d'un vice de fabrication, ou pour toute autre raison. 1/2/74

munition semi-encartouchée / semi-fixed ammunition

Voir munition à douille séparée 1/11/68

munitions / ammunition - munition

Voir munition. 1/10/92

N

nadir au sol / ground nadir

Point au sol à la verticale du centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique. Sur une photographie rigoureusement verticale, il se confond avec le point principal. 1/3/73

nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue / camera nadir - photo nadir

Voir *nadir de la photographie*. 1/3/73

nadir de la photographie / photo nadir - camera nadir

Point d'intersection avec le plan du cliché d'une ligne verticale passant par le centre de perspective de l'objectif. Aussi appelé "*nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue*". 1/9/69

nation nucléaire / nuclear nation

Puissance nucléaire, militaire ou civile. Voir aussi *puissance nucléaire*. 1/4/71

navigation radar sur bouée dan / radar danning

En guerre des mines sur mer, procédé de navigation consistant à se maintenir, au radar, à la distance requise d'une ligne de bouées dan. 1/11/75

navigation-grille / grid navigation

Technique de navigation utilisant des coordonnées par rapport à une grille. Voir aussi *grille de navigation*. 1/12/74

navire à très grand tirant d'eau / very deep draught ship

Navire dont le tirant d'eau en charge est égal ou supérieur à 13,72 mètres (45 pieds). 1/12/77

navire de commandement amphibie / amphibious command ship

Bâtiment de guerre depuis lequel un commandant exerce le contrôle d'opérations amphibies. 1/2/73

navire de commerce / merchant ship

Voir *navire marchand*. 1/10/78

navire de sauvetage / rescue ship

En contrôle naval, navire d'un convoi placé en queue d'une colonne pour pêcher les survivants. 1/3/79

navire marchand / merchant ship

Tout navire à vocation commerciale à l'exception des engins fluviaux ou d'estuaire, ou opérant exclusivement dans les eaux portuaires. Aussi appelé "*navire de commerce*". 1/10/78

navire quittant / leaver - convoy leaver

Navire marchand qui se sépare d'un convoi pour faire route vers une destination différente et qui devient un navire isolé. Aussi appelé "*navire quittant un convoi*". Voir aussi *convoi détaché*; *section à détacher d'un convoi*. 1/10/78

navire quittant un convoi / convoy leaver - leaver

Voir *navire quittant*. 1/10/78

navire ralliant un convoi / convoy joiner - joiner

Navire marchand indépendant en route pour rejoindre un convoi. Voir aussi *convoi ralliant*; *section ralliant un convoi*. 1/6/78

navire stationnaire océanique / ocean station ship

Bâtiment désigné pour opérer à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée, dans le but d'assurer diverses fonctions telles que: recherche et sauvetage, information météorologique, aide à la navigation et certaines fonctions "transmissions". 1/3/73

navire suiveur / shadower

Unité maritime observant et maintenant un contact (parfois intermittent) avec un objectif. Ces activités peuvent être ouvertes ou camouflées. Voir aussi *avion suiveur*; *bâtiment en marquage serré*. 1/2/74

navire-piège / decoy ship - q-ship

Navire camouflé en non-combattant disposant d'armements et d'autres équipements de combat dissimulés, ainsi que de moyens appropriés pour démasquer ses armes rapidement. 1/3/82

ne pas recharger / cease loading

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé pour indiquer la suspension d'introduction de cartouches dans l'arme. 1/3/73

ne suis pas en mesure d'observer / cannot observe

Terme utilisé par un observateur placé dans l'impossibilité de régler un tir mais qui estime néanmoins que l'objectif se trouve effectivement à l'endroit indiqué et que son importance justifie un tir non réglé et non observé. 1/3/77

nécessité militaire / military necessity

Principe en vertu duquel un belligérant exerce le droit de prendre toute mesure qui serait nécessaire pour conduire à bien une opération et qui ne serait pas interdite par les lois de guerre. 1/3/73

nettoyage / mopping up

Élimination des restes de la résistance ennemie dans une zone encerclée ou isolée, ou au travers de laquelle d'autres unités amies sont passées sans réduire toute résistance active. 1/3/73

neutralisation / neutralization

En guerre des mines, une mine est neutralisée quand, en agissant de l'extérieur, on l'a rendue incapable d'exploser au passage d'un objectif, bien que sa manipulation puisse encore être dangereuse. 1/8/76

neutralisation des explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance disposal

Ensemble des opérations comprenant la détection, l'identification, l'évaluation sur place, la mise hors d'état de fonctionner, l'enlèvement et l'élimination des munitions non explosées. Ces opérations peuvent également concerner des munitions endommagées ou détériorées. 1/6/89

neutralisation électronique / electronic neutralization

Dans le domaine des contre-mesures électroniques, emploi volontaire de l'énergie électromagnétique pour endommager de façon temporaire ou permanente les dispositifs ennemis qui dépendent exclusivement du spectre électromagnétique. 20/11/96

neutralisation technique / technical neutralization

Opération technique visant à rendre un matériel provisoirement inutilisable. Voir aussi *destruction*. 15/7/2000

nième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir) / number... in (out)

Terme utilisé en artillerie pour indiquer qu'une pièce reprend ou cesse le tir. 1/8/76

niveau de croisière / cruising level

Niveau auquel un aéronef se maintient pendant une partie appréciable du vol. Voir aussi *altitude*. 1/3/73

niveau de référence / datum level

Surface à laquelle se réfèrent les hauteurs et les profondeurs portées sur une carte. Voir aussi *altitude*. 1/3/73

niveau de transition / transition level

Niveau de vol le plus bas que l'on puisse utiliser au-dessus de l'altitude de

transition. *Voir aussi altitude; altitude de transition.* 1/4/71

niveau des approvisionnements / level of supply

Quantité d'approvisionnements ou de matériels détenus normalement ou par ordre particulier, en prévision des besoins ultérieurs. 1/4/73

niveau moyen de la mer / mean sea level

Hauteur moyenne du niveau de la mer en un lieu géographique particulier. Elle est déterminée à partir de nombreuses observations faites à intervalles réguliers et portant sur une longue période de temps. 1/3/73

niveau opératif / operational level of war

Voir niveau opérationnel de la guerre. 1/7/93

niveau opérationnel de la guerre / operational level of war

Niveau de la guerre auquel des opérations de grande envergure et des campagnes sont planifiées, conduites et soutenues, en vue d'atteindre des objectifs stratégiques sur des théâtres ou des zones d'opérations. *Aussi appelé "niveau opératif".* 1/7/93

niveau stratégique de la guerre / strategic level of war

Niveau de la guerre auquel un Etat, ou un groupe d'Etats, fixe des objectifs de sécurité à l'échelon national ou multinational et déploie des ressources nationales, notamment militaires, pour les atteindre. 1/11/94

niveau tactique de la guerre / tactical level of war

Niveau de la guerre auquel les batailles et les engagements sont planifiés et exécutés pour atteindre les objectifs militaires assignés aux formations et unités tactiques. 1/7/94

niveaux de vol / flight levels

Surfaces isobares liées à une pression de référence spécifiée, 1013,2 mb (29.92 pouces de mercure), et séparées par des intervalles de pression spécifiés. (Les niveaux de vol sont exprimés par 3 chiffres qui indiquent les centaines de pieds; par exemple, le niveau de vol 250 correspond à une altitude indiquée de 25.000 pieds; le niveau de vol 255, à 25.500 pieds.) 1/3/73

nom conventionnel / nickname

Combinaison de deux mots brefs distincts que peut, à titre officiel ou non, attribuer n'importe quelle autorité

compétente, dans un but de commodité ou de référence mais non de protection de l'information, à un événement, un projet, une activité, un lieu, un accident topographique ou un équipement. 1/7/80

non observé / 1. Doubtful ; 2. lost

1. Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui feu naval pour indiquer que l'observateur n'a pu déterminer le sens de l'écart (des écarts) en portée de l'éclatement (des éclatements).
2. Voir non vu. 1/3/77

non vu / lost

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui feu naval par un observateur pour indiquer que les coups tirés par une pièce n'ont pu être observés ni en portée ni en direction. *Aussi appelé "non observé".* 1/2/74

non-contrasté / flat

En photographie, manque de contraste. 1/3/77

non-reconnaissance de frontière / boundary disclaimer

Déclaration figurant sur une carte, suivant laquelle le statut et/ou la position des frontières internationales ou limites administratives ne sont pas forcément reconnus par le gouvernement de la nation éditrice. 1/3/73

nord d'une boussole / compass north

Voir nord du compas. 1/3/73

nord de la grille / grid north

Direction nord ou zéro indiquée par les informations de référence directionnelle données par une grille. 1/3/73

nord du compas / compass north

Direction (non corrigée) qu'indique l'extrémité "nord" de l'aiguille d'une boussole ou d'un compas. *Aussi appelé "nord d'une boussole". Voir aussi nord magnétique.* 1/3/73

nord magnétique / magnetic north

Direction indiquée par la pointe attirée vers le nord d'une aiguille aimantée suspendue et influencée seulement par le champ magnétique terrestre. *Voir aussi nord du compas.* 1/3/73

nord vrai ou géographique / true north

Direction joignant la position d'un observateur au pôle nord géographique. Direction d'un méridien géographique quelconque. 1/4/71

normalisation / standardization

Elaboration et mise en oeuvre de concepts, doctrines, procédures et

conceptions visant à atteindre et à conserver les niveaux requis de compatibilité, d'interchangeabilité ou de communauté dans les domaines des opérations, des procédures, du matériel, de la technique et de l'administration dans le but de réaliser l'interopérabilité. *Voir aussi communauté; compatibilité; interchangeabilité; interopérabilité.* 15/7/2000

norme / standard

Valeur abstraite ou concrète admise par définition comme référence, comme modèle ou comme règle utilisée quantitativement ou qualitativement pour mesurer des grandeurs, pour définir des procédures et pour évaluer des résultats. Quantité ou qualité fixée à l'avance. 1/2/74

normes d'utilisation du personnel / manpower scaling guide

Tables ou textes donnant des règles fixant le rapport entre le personnel nécessaire et la charge de travail qu'il doit assurer. 1/11/75

NOTAM / NOTAM

Voir avis aux navigateurs. 13/12/99

nuage de base / base surge

Nuage qui se dégage du bas de la colonne produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire sous la surface du sol ou de l'eau. Dans les explosions sous-marines, le nuage de base est, en fait un nuage de gouttelettes liquides qui a la propriété de se déplacer comme un fluide homogène. Pour les explosions souterraines, le nuage de base est constitué de petites particules solides, mais se comporte comme un fluide. 1/3/73

nuage nucléaire / nuclear cloud

Terme désignant globalement le nuage de gaz chauds, de fumée et autres particules de matière provenant de la bombe nucléaire elle-même et de son environnement et qui sont entraînés par la montée de la boule de feu produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire. 1/3/73

numéro caractéristique / role number

Dans le domaine médical, classement des organismes de traitement en fonction de leurs différentes possibilités. 1/7/85

numéro d'ordre / serial

Élément ou groupe d'éléments, à l'intérieur d'une série, à qui il est donné une désignation numérique ou alphabétique par mesure de commodité, pour la mise sur pied d'un plan,

l'établissement d'une liste ou d'un contrôle. 1/11/68

numéro de code OTAN / NATO code number

Lettre et numéro d'identification attribués à un article répondant à des spécifications, qui ont été agréées par un accord de normalisation OTAN. 1/3/82

numéro de référence de l'objectif / target number

Numéro de référence donné à l'objectif par l'unité chargée de la direction du tir. 1/1/63

numéro de référence de mouillage / lay reference number

En guerre des mines sur mer, numéro attribué à chacune des mines par l'autorité opérationnelle afin de disposer d'un moyen simple d'y faire référence. 1/11/75

numéro de sortie / sortie number - sortie reference

Numéro de référence qui identifie toutes les photographies prises par tous les capteurs pendant une même sortie de reconnaissance aérienne. *Aussi appelé "référence de sortie".* 1/9/69

numéro-repère / chalk number

Numéro attribué à un chargement complet et à son moyen de transport. *Voir aussi troupe numérotée.* 1/3/73

O

objectif / target

1. Zone géographique, complexe, installation ou unité(s) désignée(s) dont la saisie, la neutralisation ou la destruction par des forces militaires est planifiée.

Voir aussi zone de l'objectif.

2. Pays, zone, installation, organisme ou individu contre lesquels des activités de renseignement sont dirigées.

3. En artillerie, zone désignée et numérotée pour un tir ultérieur. 9/7/97

objectif à battre à l'horaire / scheduled target

Voir tir à l'horaire. 1/8/76

objectif à la demande / on-call target

Voir tir à la demande. 1/8/76

objectif de normalisation / standardization objective

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, énoncé précis des buts à atteindre dans une spécification de normalisation. 2/5/95

objectif inopiné / opportunity target - target of opportunity

Objectif justiciable d'un tir terrestre, naval ou aérien se révélant en cours d'opérations et sur lequel aucun tir n'avait été prévu. 1/3/73

objectif intermédiaire / intermediate objective

En guerre terrestre, zone ou point du terrain entre la ligne de départ et un objectif qui doit être saisi ou tenu. 1/2/88

objectif non ponctuel / area target

Objectif consistant en une zone plutôt qu'en un simple point. 1/2/73

objectif ponctuel / 1. pinpoint target; 2. point target

1. En artillerie et en appui feu naval, objectifs de moins de 50 m de diamètre.

2. Objectif qui exige une grande précision dans le tir ou le bombardement. 1/4/74

objectif prévu / planned target

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, objectif sur lequel le tir est préparé à l'avance. 1/8/76

observateur aérien / air observer

Individu dont la mission essentielle est d'observer ou de prendre des photographies à partir d'un aéronef afin de régler le feu de l'artillerie ou d'obtenir des renseignements. 1/2/73

observateur avancé / forward observer

Observateur mis en place auprès des troupes de l'avant capable de demander et de régler les tirs d'appui et de transmettre les informations du champ de bataille. 1/3/81

observation du tir / spotting

Procédé de détermination à vue ou par moyens électroniques des écarts en portée et en direction d'un tir d'artillerie ou d'un tir de pièces de marine par rapport à l'axe (la ligne) d'observation, dans le but de fournir les renseignements nécessaires au réglage ou à l'analyse (dépouillement) du tir. 1/8/76

observatoire / observation post

Poste utilisé pour l'observation à vue ou bien pour la direction et le réglage des tirs. Il est muni des moyens nécessaires de liaison et peut être installé à bord d'un aéronef. 1/3/73

observatoire aérien / air observation post

Voir observatoire. 1/2/73

observer / spot

Déterminer par l'observation les écarts de tirs par rapport à l'objectif pour obtenir les informations nécessaires pour le réglage du tir. *Voir aussi réglage observé de tir; télémétrie. 1/8/73*

obstacle / obstruction

1. Tout objet dont la hauteur au-dessus du sol ou d'un niveau donné est suffisante pour constituer un danger pour les aéronefs en vol.

2. Tout objet dont la hauteur au-dessus du fond de la mer est suffisante pour constituer un danger pour la navigation. 1/8/82

obstructeur / obstructor

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin mouillé dont le seul but est d'engager ou d'endommager les dragues mécaniques. 1/3/77

obus à éjection par le culot / base ejection shell

Type d'obus dont le chargement est éjecté par le culot. 1/3/73

occupation d'une position / occupation of position

Occupation et organisation appropriées d'une position devant être utilisée comme position de combat. 1/3/73

officier assurant le commandement tactique / officer in tactical command

En usage maritime, officier présent, le plus ancien, capable d'assurer le

commandement; ou officier à qui il a délégué le commandement tactique. 1/6/81

officier chargé de la mise sur pied d'un exercice / officer scheduling the exercise

L'officier qui, originellement, organise l'exercice et donne l'ordre d'exécution. Cet officier donne les directives générales, incluant la désignation géographique, la distribution des forces et les instructions nécessaires à la coordination de l'exercice. Il désigne les divers officiers directeurs. 1/3/73

officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements / movement control officer

Officier appartenant à un organisme de contrôle des mouvements et qui a la responsabilité d'exercer le contrôle effectif des mouvements des personnels et matériels militaires quels que soient leurs modes de transport. 1/7/70

officier d'embarquement de l'unité / unit emplaning officer

En transport aérien, représentant de l'unité transportée responsable de l'organisation du déplacement de cette unité. 9/1/96

officier de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale / naval control of shipping officer

Officier de marine désigné pour former les convois marchands, contrôler et coordonner les mouvements de ces convois, des navires de commerce indépendants et des navires hôpitaux, à l'entrée ou à la sortie d'un port, d'une base ou d'un point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale, conformément aux directives du commandant désigné comme autorité de contrôle opérationnel. *Voir aussi convoi marchand; indépendant. 25/9/98*

officier de liaison " air " / air liaison officer

Officier appartenant à une unité tactique de l'armée de l'air ou de l'aéronautique navale détaché auprès d'une unité ou formation terrestre ou navale en qualité de conseiller en matière d'opérations aériennes tactiques. *Voir aussi officier de liaison de l'armée de terre. 1/11/75*

officier de liaison de l'armée de terre / ground liaison officer

Officier ayant reçu une formation particulière relative à la reconnaissance aérienne et/ou aux activités liées à l'appui aérien. Ces officiers font

normalement partie d'équipes placées sous le contrôle du commandement terrestre approprié en vue d'assurer la liaison avec les unités aériennes et navales participant à des exercices ou des opérations. *Voir aussi officier de liaison "air".* 1/3/73

officier de liaison de transport par air / air transport liaison officer
Officier détaché à une unité ou à un état-major pour assumer des fonctions de liaison concernant le transport par air. 1/2/73

officier de liaison des forces aéroportées / airborne force liaison officer
Officier qui est le représentant des unités aéroportées et qui travaille avec l'armée de l'air sur les aérodromes utilisés pour les opérations aéroportées. 1/2/73

officier de liaison du contrôle naval / naval control of shipping liaison officer
Officier de marine affecté à un service allié du contrôle naval. 1/12/77

officier de surveillance aérienne / air surveillance officer
Responsable de la coordination et de la tenue à jour d'une représentation précise de la situation aérienne dans un espace aérien attribué. 1/1/83

officier directeur de l'exercice / officer conducting the exercise
Officier responsable de la direction de l'exercice pour la partie qui lui est attribuée, des points de vue des trois partis orange, bleu et pourpre. Cet officier donne les instructions supplémentaires nécessaires. Il peut en outre exercer un commandement dans l'exercice. 1/11/83

officier prescrivant l'exercice / exercise sponsor
Commandant militaire qui conçoit un exercice donné et ordonne de le préparer et de l'exécuter, soit à son échelon, soit à un échelon subordonné. 1/9/81

officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer
Officier d'une formation sanitaire de départ, de transit ou de destination qui coordonne les évacuations aériennes de cette formation. 1/2/73

officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice / officer conducting the serial
Officier désigné pour exercer un contrôle tactique sur des unités

participant à une phase particulière d'un exercice. 1/9/74

officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation operations officer
Officier appartenant à une force ou à un commandement de transport aérien. Il est responsable de la préparation et de la direction des évacuations sanitaires, du contrôle des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires en cours (maintien des liaisons, fonctionnement du centre de contrôle) et de la coordination des mouvements entre les personnes à évacuer et les aéronefs prévus pour leur évacuation. 1/2/73

ombre thermique / thermal shadow
Différence de contraste de l'analyseur infrarouge à balayage provoquée par un gradient thermique qui persiste du fait de l'ombre d'un objet que l'on a déplacé. 1/12/76

onde de choc / shock wave
Ebranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion aérienne, sous-marine ou souterraine, et qui s'y propage d'une manière continue. *Voir aussi onde de souffle.* 1/7/80

onde de souffle / blast wave
Onde produite par l'expansion rapide dans l'atmosphère de gaz à très haute température à la suite d'une explosion. L'onde de souffle est au départ une onde de choc qui dégénère en onde acoustique. *Voir aussi onde de choc.* 1/10/92

onduleur / inverter
En électrotechnique, appareil permettant de transformer un courant continu en courant alternatif. *Voir aussi redresseur.* 1/7/83

opération / operation
Action militaire ou exécution d'une mission militaire de caractère stratégique ou tactique, de soutien, d'instruction ou logistique; conduite du combat comprenant les mouvements, ravitaillements, manoeuvres défensives ou offensives, nécessaires à la conquête d'objectifs dans toute bataille ou campagne. 1/3/73

opération aérienne antisurface / antisurface air operation
Opération aérienne conduite dans un espace aéromaritime contre des forces ennemies de surface. 1/3/82

opération aérienne de soutien logistique / air logistic support operation
Opération aérienne, à l'exclusion des opérations aéroportées, menée à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, en vue de mettre en place ou de récupérer du personnel, du matériel et du ravitaillement. 15/7/2000

opération aérienne spéciale / special air operation
Opération, conduite à tout niveau du conflit, en appui d'une guerre non conventionnelle et d'activités clandestines, secrètes et psychologiques. 1/12/76

opération aérienne tactique / tactical air operation
Emploi de la puissance aérienne, en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales, en vue :
a. d'obtenir et de conserver la supériorité aérienne;
b. d'empêcher les forces ennemies de faire mouvement vers et dans la zone de combat, de rechercher et de détruire ces forces et leurs installations de soutien;
c. d'aider, par des opérations multinationales ou interarmées, les forces terrestres ou navales à atteindre leurs objectifs. 15/7/2000

opération aéromobile / airmobile operation
Opération dans laquelle des unités combattantes et leur équipement effectuent un mouvement en aéronef sur le champ de bataille pour être engagées dans un combat terrestre. 1/11/92

opération aéroportée / airborne operation
Opération impliquant la mise à terre dans une "zone d'objectif" de forces d'assaut et de leur soutien logistique par moyens aériens. *Voir aussi unité aérotransportable.* 1/2/73

opération amphibie / amphibious operation
Opération conduite à partir de la mer, mettant en oeuvre des forces maritimes et terrestres, exécutée sur une côte tenue par l'adversaire ou qui pourrait être le siège d'une menace. *Voir aussi assaut amphibie; démonstration amphibie; raid amphibie; repli amphibie.* 1/11/85

opération amphibie interarmées / joint amphibious operation
Opération amphibie menée avec des éléments relativement importants fournis par plusieurs armées. 13/12/99

opération anticultures / anticrop operation

Mise en oeuvre d'agents anticultures dans les opérations militaires, en vue de détruire les sources de certains aliments ou les cultures industrielles de l'ennemi. 1/2/73

opération antimatériel / antimateriel operation

Mise en oeuvre d'armes ou d'agents antimatériels dans les opérations militaires. 1/2/73

opération autonome / autonomous operation

Opération d'une unité au cours de laquelle le commandant d'unité assure l'entière responsabilité du contrôle des armes et de la prise à partie d'objectifs ennemis. Ce mode d'opération peut, ou bien être ordonné par l'autorité supérieure, ou bien être la conséquence de la perte de tous les moyens de liaison. 1/2/73

opération avant l'assaut / preassault operation

Opération menée dans la zone de l'objectif, qui précède l'assaut. De telles opérations comprennent la reconnaissance, le dragage des mines, les tirs contre la terre, le bombardement, les démolitions sous-marines et la destruction des obstacles sur les plages. 1/9/69

opération biologique / biological operation

Emploi délibéré d'agents biologiques en vue de provoquer maladies ou décès parmi les êtres humains et les animaux, de détruire la végétation ou de détériorer certains matériels. Désigne aussi les mesures de défense contre l'emploi de tels agents. *Aussi appelé "guerre biologique". Voir aussi agent biologique.* 1/3/73

opération chimique / chemical operation

Emploi délibéré d'agents chimiques en vue de tuer, blesser ou diminuer l'efficacité des hommes ou des animaux pendant un certain temps et d'empêcher ou de rendre plus difficile l'utilisation des matériels, des installations ou du sol. Défense contre un tel emploi d'agents chimiques. *Aussi appelé "guerre chimique".* 1/8/79

opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire / chemical, biological and radiological operation

Terme collectif utilisé seulement quand on se réfère à une opération comportant l'emploi combiné d'armes nucléaires, chimiques et biologiques. 1/3/73

opération clandestine / clandestine operation

Opération liée au renseignement, à la contre-ingérence et à d'autres activités similaires, organisée ou conduite de façon à en assurer le secret ou la dissimulation. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence; dissimulation; opération.* 15/7/2000

opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation

Opération visant à empêcher ou à gêner les opérations ennemies dans une zone déterminée. *Aussi appelée opération de harcèlement.* 13/12/99

opération d'intruder / intruder operation

Opération offensive, de jour ou de nuit, au-dessus du territoire ennemi, ayant pour objet principal de détruire les avions ennemis à proximité de leurs bases. 1/4/73

opération de contreminage / countermine operation

En guerre des mines terrestre, opération visant à réduire ou à éliminer les effets des mines ou des champs de mines. 1/11/94

opération de défoliation / defoliant operation

Mise en oeuvre d'agents défoliants sur des zones de végétation afin d'appuyer des opérations militaires. 1/3/73

opération de harcèlement / area interdiction operation

Voir opération d'interdiction. 13/12/99

opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation – pouncer operation

Positionnement d'un navire ou d'un aéronef de lutte anti-sous-marine, entre l'écran et l'élément principal, afin de renforcer la défense anti-sous-marine dans l'axe de progression de la formation. Note: ce navire ou cet aéronef est considéré comme faisant partie de l'écran anti-sous-marin. *Voir aussi procédure de parachèvement du déminage.* 15/7/2000

opération de soutien anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine support operation

Opération menée par une force anti-sous-marine dans une zone proche d'une force ou d'un convoi, dans des zones traversées par la force ou le convoi, ou pour la défense de zones géographiques. Les opérations de soutien peuvent être soit totalement coordonnées avec celles de la force ou du convoi, soit indépendantes et

seulement coordonnées dans la mesure où elles fournissent des renseignements et informations opérationnels. 1/2/73

opération de supériorité aérienne / counter air operation

Opération aérienne dirigée contre le potentiel aérien offensif ou défensif ennemi en vue d'obtenir ou de conserver le degré souhaité de supériorité aérienne. 1/8/79

opération hélicoptérée / helicopterborne operation

Opération dans laquelle des hélicoptères interviennent en soutien d'une unité ou d'une organisation pour effectuer le mouvement de troupes, d'approvisionnements ou d'équipements. *Voir aussi opération aéromobile.* 20/11/96

opération interalliée / combined operation

Opération menée par des forces appartenant à plusieurs nations alliées, et qui agissent en commun pour réaliser une mission unique. 1/3/73

opération interarmées interalliée / allied joint operation

Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays membres de l'OTAN, à laquelle participent des éléments de plusieurs armées. *Voir aussi interarmées.* 16/7/99

opération interarmées multinationale / combined joint operation

Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays, à laquelle participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées. *Voir aussi interarmées; multinational.* 16/7/99

opération maritime / maritime operation

Opération effectuée par des forces de surface, sous-marines ou aériennes, pour obtenir ou exploiter le contrôle des mers ou pour l'interdire à l'ennemi. 1/3/73

opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien / offensive counter air operation

Opération conduite en vue de détruire, désorganiser ou limiter la puissance aérienne ennemie, aussi près que possible de ses bases. 1/3/82

opération psychologique / psychological operation

Activités psychologiques planifiées visant à influencer les attitudes et les comportements ayant une incidence sur la réalisation d'objectifs politiques et militaires. *Voir aussi activités psychologiques de consolidation; activités psychologiques du champ de bataille; activités psychologiques de*

soutien de la paix; activités psychologiques stratégiques.
13/12/99

opération radiologique / radiological operation

Emploi de matériels radioactifs ou d'appareils produisant des radiations afin de causer des pertes ou de restreindre l'utilisation du terrain. Comprend également l'emploi intentionnel de retombées radioactives d'armes nucléaires. 1/11/68

opérations d'appui / supporting operations

En opérations amphibies, opérations conduites par des forces n'appartenant pas à la force opérationnelle amphibie. Prescrites par l'autorité supérieure sur demande du commandant de la force opérationnelle amphibie, elles sont normalement conduites hors de la zone dont celui-ci est responsable au moment de leur exécution. 1/3/82

opérations de transport aérien / air transport operations

Voir opération de transport aérien stratégique; opération de transport aérien tactique. 1/2/73

opérations de transport aérien stratégique / strategic air transport operations

Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel effectué entre différents théâtres. On distingue:

- a. la mission régulière;
- b. la mission à la demande;
- c. le soutien logistique;
- d. l'évacuation sanitaire. 1/9/69

opérations de transport aérien tactique / tactical air transport operations

Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel sur un théâtre. On distingue:

- a. les opérations aéroportées:
 - le parachutage d'assaut
 - l'héliportage d'assaut
 - l'atterrissage d'assaut;
- b. le soutien logistique;
- c. le transport à la demande;
- d. l'évacuation sanitaire. 1/11/68

opérations de zone / area operations

En terme maritime, opérations conduites dans une zone géographique et non liées à la protection d'une force déterminée. 1/8/79

opérations spéciales / special operations

Activités militaires menées par des forces spécialement désignées, organisées, entraînées et équipées, utilisant des techniques opérationnelles et des modes

d'action inhabituels aux forces conventionnelles. Ces activités sont menées dans toute la gamme des opérations militaires, indépendamment des opérations de forces conventionnelles, ou en coordination avec celles-ci, pour atteindre des objectifs politiques, militaires, psychologiques et économiques. Des considérations politico-militaires peuvent nécessiter le recours à des techniques clandestines ou discrètes et l'acceptation d'un niveau de risque physique et politique non compatible avec les opérations conventionnelles. 13/12/99

optoélectronique / electro-optics

Technologie englobant des composants, appareils et systèmes susceptibles de provoquer une interaction entre l'état électromagnétique (optique) et l'état électrique (électronique). 1/11/86

ordre / order

Communication écrite, orale ou par signal, des instructions d'un supérieur à un subordonné. 1/3/73

ordre administratif / administrative order

Ordre traitant de la circulation, du ravitaillement, de la maintenance, de l'évacuation, du personnel et d'autres détails administratifs. 13/12/99

ordre d'avertissement / warning order

Voir ordre préparatoire. ordre préparatoire. 1/8/79

ordre d'embarquement / embarkation order

Ordre précisant les dates, heures, itinéraires d'accès, méthodes de mise en place et moyens de transport jusqu'à bord d'un navire ou aéronef, des troupes et de leur équipement. *Voir aussi tableau des mouvements et transports.* 1/3/79

ordre d'opération / operation order

Directive présentée sous une forme généralement conforme à un cadre défini, donnée par un commandant militaire aux commandants subordonnés en vue de coordonner l'exécution d'une opération. *Voir aussi plan d'opération.* 1/3/73

ordre de bataille / order of battle

Identification, effectifs, structure de commandement et disposition du personnel, des unités et des matériels d'une force militaire. 1/3/73

ordre de décollage immédiat / aircraft scrambling

Ordre de décollage immédiat d'avions en alerte au sol. 1/2/73

ordre permanent / standing order

Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé. 1/11/68

ordre préparatoire / warning order

Notice préalable à l'envoi d'un ordre à venir ou à une action à entreprendre. *Aussi appelé "ordre d'avertissement".* 1/8/79

ordre simplifié / fragmentary order

Ordre d'opération diffusé sous forme abrégée, selon les besoins, dans lequel il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter les informations données dans l'ordre d'opération de base. Il peut être diffusé totalement ou partiellement. 1/3/91

organique / organic

Formant partie intégrante d'un organisme militaire. 1/3/81

organisation d'une position conquise / consolidation of position

Organisation et renforcement d'une position nouvellement conquise afin de pouvoir l'utiliser contre l'ennemi. 1/3/73

organisation de sécurité d'une zone / area damage control

Ensemble de mesures prises avant, pendant ou après une action ennemie ou des calamités naturelles ou des désastres causés par l'homme, afin de réduire les probabilités de dégâts et d'en minimiser les conséquences. *Voir aussi organisation sécurité.* 1/2/73

organisation des mouvements et transports / movement control - movement control centre

Organisme chargé de la préparation, des mesures d'exécution et de la régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communications. *Voir aussi mouvements et transports.* 1/11/94

organisation du terrain / organization of the ground

Amélioration d'une position défensive par renforcement des défenses naturelles du terrain et par l'affectation des troupes s'y trouvant à des points bien définis. 1/3/73

organisation sécurité / damage control

Dans la marine: ensemble des dispositions prises à bord d'un bâtiment pour maintenir et rétablir l'intégrité de l'étanchéité, la stabilité, les possibilités manoeuvrières et la puissance offensive pour contrôler la bande et l'assiette; pour

effectuer rapidement des réparations matérielles; pour limiter l'extension des incendies et assurer une protection efficace contre ce danger; pour limiter la diffusion des agents toxiques, assurer la décontamination et une protection efficace et pour assurer les soins aux blessés. *Voir aussi organisation de sécurité d'une zone.* 1/3/73

organisme / establishment

Ensemble comprenant à la fois du personnel et du matériel organisé pour fonctionner comme un tout. Remarque: le terme établissement est également utilisé en terminologie militaire française pour désigner un établissement de matériel. 1/3/73

organisme de renseignement / agency - collection agency

Organe ou organisation engagé(e) dans la recherche ou l'exploitation des renseignements bruts. *Voir aussi agent; cycle du renseignement; source.* 1/9/81

orientation / 1. 2. attitude; 3. 4. direction

1. Position d'un corps telle qu'elle est déterminée par l'inclinaison de ses différents axes par rapport au système de référence. Sauf indication contraire, ce système est lié à la terre.

2. Relèvement grille (mer, air) ou gisement (terre) du grand axe d'un objectif.

3. En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer le gisement sous lequel l'observateur voit l'objectif (ligne d'observation).

4. Voir cycle du renseignement. 1/1/83

orthodromie / great circle route

Route constituée par le plus petit des 2 arcs du grand cercle joignant 2 points de la surface de la terre. 1/3/73

ouverture d'un champ de mines / minefield breaching

En guerre des mines sur terre, déminage d'un itinéraire dans un environnement tactique. *Voir aussi passage à travers un champ de mines.* 1/7/88

ouverture de brèche préparée / deliberate breaching

En guerre terrestre, aménagement d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, ou d'une route dégagée à travers un obstacle ou une fortification, toute l'opération étant planifiée et exécutée systématiquement. 1/1/91

ouverture de brèche rapide / hasty breaching

Aménagement rapide d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, une barrière ou une fortification à l'aide de moyens appropriés. 1/7/80

ouvrage à destruction préliminaire / preliminary demolition target

Ouvrage, autre qu'un ouvrage à destruction réservée dont la destruction est prévue et peut être mise en oeuvre immédiatement après l'achèvement des travaux préparatoires à condition que l'autorisation soit déjà obtenue. *Voir aussi ouvrage à destruction réservée.* 1/3/82

ouvrage à destruction préparée / uncharged demolition target

Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges, calculées, ont été préparées et stockées en un endroit sûr et pour lesquelles les consignes de mise en oeuvre ont été établies. *Voir aussi démolition.* 1/7/93

ouvrage à destruction réservée / reserved demolition target

Ouvrage dont la destruction doit être décidée à un échelon donné de commandement en raison de son importance tactique ou stratégique, ou de l'importance de l'ouvrage lui-même, ou encore parce que la destruction doit être exécutée devant l'ennemi. *Voir aussi ouvrage à destruction préliminaire.* 1/7/72

ouvrage à détruire / demolition target

Ouvrage d'un intérêt militaire reconnu et susceptible d'être détruit. 1/11/92

ouvrage miné / charged demolition target

Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges ont été mises en place et sont à l'état de préparation soit non amorcé (stade 1), soit amorcé (stade 2). *Voir aussi état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1); état de préparation amorcé (stade 2).* 1/10/92

P

paillettes / chaff

Rubans de clinquant, de fil métallique ou de fibre de verre métallisée, de longueur correspondant à une fréquence donnée, destinés à réfléchir l'énergie électromagnétique, habituellement largués par avion, ou dispersés au moyen d'obus ou de roquettes, pour servir de contre-mesure radar. *Voir aussi ruban accordé.* 1/3/81

palette / pallet

Support plat destiné à rassembler des colis ou à manipuler un ensemble, en formant une unité de charge pour la manutention, le transport et le stockage par moyens mécaniques. 1/9/71

palette d'aéronef / aircraft flat pallet

Plateau renforcé capable de supporter et de maintenir une charge déterminée. Il est spécifiquement conçu pour l'arrimage dans un aéronef. *Voir aussi charge palettisée.* 1/2/73

panaché / mixed

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme qui précise l'observation d'un nombre égal d'explosions fusantes et percutantes. 1/8/74

panaché fusant / mixed air

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, après un tir, observation d'explosions fusantes et percutantes, avec une majorité de coups fusants. 1/8/74

panaché percutant / mixed graze

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, après un tir, observation d'explosions percutantes et fusantes, avec une majorité de coups percutants. 1/3/74

panneau / marking panel

Tout matériau utilisé pour des communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies. *Voir aussi code de panneaux.* 1/3/73

panneau de signalisation / regulatory sign

Panneau utilisé pour régulariser et contrôler la circulation routière. 1/11/68

par deux / two-up

Formation avec deux éléments de front, le reste venant derrière. 1/5/63

par le travers / abeam

Gisement voisin de 090 ou 270. C'est-à-dire: direction sensiblement perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal d'un élément mobile. 1/2/73

parachutage / paradrop

Mise à terre de personnel ou de matériels à partir d'un aéronef en vol avec emploi de parachutes. 1/7/70

parachute extracteur / extraction parachute

Parachute auxiliaire utilisé pour désarrimer et sortir une cargaison d'un aéronef, ou pour déployer un ou plusieurs parachutes de charge. *Voir aussi largage par extraction.* 15/7/2000

parallaxe / parallax

En photographie, déplacement apparent de la position d'un objet par rapport à un point de repère, phénomène résultant du déplacement du point d'observation. 1/7/70

parallaxe fausse / false parallax

Dans un examen stéréoscopique, déplacement vertical apparent d'un objet, dû soit au mouvement de cet objet, soit au changement de point de vue. 1/3/81

parallèle de référence / standard parallel

Parallèle d'une carte le long de laquelle l'échelle est exactement celle indiquée pour la carte. 1/6/81

parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques / ammunition and toxic material open space

Zone spécialement aménagée pour le stockage d'explosifs et de produits toxiques. Lors de l'établissement des comptes rendus, il n'est pas tenu compte des espaces environnants interdits au stockage pour des raisons de sécurité. Les clôtures et les dispositifs de protection y sont inclus. 1/2/73

passage / run

Parcours d'une bande par une combinaison dragueur-drague ou un chasseur de mines en opération. Terme pouvant aussi s'appliquer à un parcours effectué par une formation de dragueurs. 1/8/82

passage à gué / wading crossing

Voir aptitude à franchir un gué profond; aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond. 1/4/71

passage à travers un champ de mines / minefield lane

En guerre des mines terrestre, passage balisé, non miné ou déminé, libre d'obstacles, traversant un champ de mines, et non exposé directement aux effets de ces dernières. *Voir aussi franchissement d'un champ de mines.* 16/7/99

passage de bombardement / bombing run

En bombardement aérien, partie du vol qui commence normalement à partir d'un point initial, avec l'approche vers l'objectif, comprend l'acquisition d'objectif et se termine normalement au point de largage de l'arme. 1/11/83

passage de lignes / passage of lines

Opération par laquelle une force se déplace vers l'avant ou vers l'arrière à travers les positions de combat d'une autre force pour engager ou rompre le contact avec l'ennemi. 1/11/85

passage de prise de vues / run

En reconnaissance aérienne, partie du vol pendant laquelle des enregistrements sont effectués. 1/8/82

passif / passive

En surveillance, adjectif s'appliquant à des actions ou équipements n'exigeant pas d'émission d'énergie détectable. 1/12/76

patrouille / patrol

Élément de forces terrestres, navales ou aériennes, envoyé dans le but de recueillir des informations ou d'effectuer une mission de destruction, de harcèlement, de nettoyage ou de sécurité. *Voir aussi patrouille aérienne de combat; patrouille de combat; patrouille du large; patrouille en attente; patrouille de reconnaissance.* 1/7/70

patrouille aérienne de combat / combat air patrol

Patrouille aérienne assurée au-dessus d'une zone d'objectifs, de la force protégée, du secteur critique d'une zone de combat, ou dans une zone de défense aérienne, dans le but d'intercepter ou de détruire les aéronefs ennemis avant qu'ils n'atteignent leurs objectifs. *Voir aussi patrouille; patrouille de combat; patrouille de reconnaissance; zone de défense aérienne; zone de l'objectif.* 15/7/2000

patrouille de combat / combat patrol - fighting patrol

Pour les forces terrestres, unité tactique détachée de la formation principale et chargée d'une mission propre de combat; détachement qui a reçu pour mission de protéger le front, un flanc ou l'arrière de la formation, au besoin en combattant. *Voir aussi patrouille aérienne de combat; patrouille; patrouille de reconnaissance.* 1/3/82

patrouille de reconnaissance / reconnaissance patrol

Patrouille chargée d'obtenir du renseignement tactique de préférence à

l'insu de l'ennemi. *Voir aussi patrouille; patrouille aérienne de combat; patrouille de combat.* 1/3/82

patrouille du large / offshore patrol
Patrouille défensive navale, opérant à l'extérieur des limites des eaux côtières navigables. Elle fait partie des forces navales de la défense locale qui consistent en bâtiments de guerre et aéronefs, et opèrent à l'extérieur des zones affectées aux patrouilles littorales. *Voir aussi patrouille.* 1/3/73

patrouille en attente / standing patrol
Patrouille dont l'importance est déterminée par le commandant qui assigne la mission. Cette mission peut être de reconnaissance, d'écoute, de combat ou une combinaison des trois. Elle diffère de la mission d'une patrouille de reconnaissance, d'écoute ou de combat dans le fait que lorsque la position assignée est occupée, la patrouille n'est pas libre de manoeuvrer sans autorisation dans l'accomplissement de sa mission. *Voir aussi patrouille.* 1/5/63

pays fournissant des renforts / reinforcing nation
Pays de l'OTAN qui enverra des forces de renfort à un commandement de l'OTAN. 1/11/86

pays hôte / host nation
Pays qui, aux termes d'un accord:
a. reçoit des forces et du matériel des pays de l'OTAN, ou d'autres pays opérant sur ou à partir de son territoire ou transitant par celui-ci;
b. autorise la localisation sur son territoire de matériel ou d'organismes de l'OTAN; ou
c. fournit le soutien y afférant. *Voir aussi soutien fourni par le pays hôte.* 15/7/2000

pays membre / member nation
Etat signataire du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord. 9/1/96

pénétrante / axial route
Itinéraire terrestre traversant la zone de l'arrière et pénétrant dans la zone de l'avant. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/2/73

percutant / graze
En artillerie et en appui feu naval, observation indiquant que toutes les explosions se sont produites à l'impact. 1/8/74

période d'insensibilisation après avance / intercount dormant period

En guerre des mines sur mer, temps s'écoulant entre le déclenchement d'un compteur de navires et le moment où il est prêt à recevoir une nouvelle influence. 1/8/76

période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions / inter-look dormant period
Pour une mine à plusieurs impulsions, laps de temps suivant chaque impulsion pendant lequel la mise de feu ne peut enregistrer une autre impulsion. 1/12/76

période de réceptivité / look
En guerre des mines, période pendant laquelle la mise de feu d'une mine est sensible à une influence. 1/11/75

période radioactive / half-life
Temps pendant lequel la moitié des noyaux radioactifs d'un échantillon se sont désintégrés. La période est une caractéristique propre à chacun des corps radioactifs; elle ne dépend ni de la quantité ni de l'état de ces corps. La période "effective" d'un isotope déterminé est le temps pendant lequel le nombre des noyaux présents dans le corps humain a diminué de moitié, en raison de la désintégration des noyaux et de l'élimination biologique. 1/3/73

persistance / persistency
En guerre biologique ou chimique, caractéristique d'un agent se rapportant, dans des conditions déterminées, à la durée de son efficacité après dispersion. 1/2/88

personne déplacée / internally displaced person
Personne qui, dans le cadre d'un mouvement de masse, a été contrainte de fuir son domicile de manière subite en raison d'un conflit armé, d'un conflit interne, de violations systématiques ou de crainte de violations des droits de la personne, voire d'une catastrophe naturelle ou provoquée par l'homme, mais qui n'a pas traversé de frontière internationalement reconnue et qui, de ce fait, se trouve encore en danger. *Voir aussi demandeur d'asile; évacué; réfugié.* 15/7/2000

personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN / supernumerary NATO civilian personnel
Personnel civil international, affecté antérieurement à un poste civil international, se trouvant en congé de longue maladie conformément à l'article 45.74 du Règlement du personnel civil de l'OTAN, et qui continue à bénéficier du statut OTAN. 1/3/77

personnel civil international à statut OTAN / international civilian personnel with NATO status
Civils affectés ou nommés à des emplois civils internationaux répertoriés de l'OTAN. 1/10/78

personnel civil temporaire / temporary civilian personnel
Personnels civils engagés pour remplacer des titulaires momentanément absents ou pour assumer des tâches qui excèdent temporairement les possibilités des effectifs nationaux ou internationaux affectés. 1/11/75

personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine personnel
Survivants d'un sous-marin en détresse, qui n'ont pas évacué le bâtiment ou qui n'ont pas été secourus. 18/12/97

personnel international / international personnel
Personnel militaire ou civil affecté à des postes internationaux ou détaché pour occuper ce type de poste. 1/11/75

personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable / reimbursable NATO military personnel
Catégorie de personnel militaire fournie par l'état qui reçoit à l'OTAN, et pour laquelle le remboursement accordé à la nation concernée est prélevé sur le budget international de l'OTAN. 1/8/79

personnel militaire international / international military personnel
Militaires affectés ou nommés à des emplois militaires internationaux répertoriés. 1/11/77

perte / casualty
En ce qui concerne le personnel, tout individu déclaré perdu pour son unité par décès, blessure, maladie, détention, capture ou disparition. *Voir aussi perte au combat; perte hors combat.* 1/6/89

perte au combat / battle casualty
Toute perte qui découle directement d'une action hostile, soit infligée au combat, soit survenue à la suite de celui-ci, soit encourue sur le trajet aller-retour d'une mission de combat. *Voir aussi blessé au combat; décédé des suites de blessures de guerre; perte; perte hors combat; tué au combat.* 1/6/89

pertes hors combat / non-battle casualty
Personnel qui n'est pas blessé au combat, mais qui est perdu pour son unité par suite de maladie ou d'accident - y

compris les décès dus à ces raisons - ou par suite de disparition involontaire non imputable à l'ennemi ou à la capture.

Voir aussi blessé au combat; décédé des suites de blessures de guerre; perte; perte au combat; tué au combat. 1/3/73

pertes massives / mass casualties

Tout nombre de pertes subies dans un temps relativement court, dépassant de loin les moyens médicaux et logistiques disponibles. 1/11/86

petit navire / small ship

Un navire d'une longueur égale ou inférieure à 450 pieds (ou 137 mètres).
Voir aussi grand bâtiment. 1/11/75

pétrolier / oiler

Pétrolier, marchand ou militaire, équipé et gréé pour ravitailler des bâtiments à la mer. 1/3/73

phase d'assaut / assault phase

1. Au cours d'une opération amphibie, laps de temps qui sépare l'arrivée dans la zone de l'objectif des forces principales d'assaut de la force opérationnelle amphibie et l'accomplissement de leur mission.

2. Au cours d'une opération aéroportée, phase dont le début se situe au moment de l'arrivée par voie aérienne de l'échelon d'assaut dans la zone de l'objectif et qui se poursuit par l'attaque des objectifs de cet échelon et par l'organisation de la tête de pont aérienne initiale. *Voir aussi assaut.* 1/9/91

phase de déchargement général / general unloading period

En opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage dans laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement logistique et qui met l'accent sur la vitesse et l'ampleur des opérations de déchargement. Elle englobe le déchargement des unités et des cargaisons se trouvant à bord des bâtiments aussi vite que le permet l'aménagement des plages. Elle se poursuit en fonction des moyens de manutention à terre, sans tenir compte de la classe, du type ou de la priorité de la cargaison. *Voir aussi phase de déchargement initial.* 1/3/82

phase de déchargement initial / initial unloading period

Dans les opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage au cours de laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement tactique et doit satisfaire immédiatement les besoins des forces de débarquement. Tous les éléments devant débarquer pendant cette phase des opérations reçoivent un numéro

d'ordre. *Voir aussi phase de déchargement général.* 1/6/81

phase des convois non planifiés / unscheduled convoy phase

Période des premiers jours de la guerre au cours de laquelle des convois sont constitués en fonction des circonstances avant la mise en vigueur de plans de convois instituant la phase des convois réguliers. 1/6/78

photo-carte / photomap

Reproduction d'une photographie aérienne ou mosaïque sur laquelle ont été portés les lignes du quadrillage, le nom des lieux, les courbes, etc. et d'autres renseignements appropriés en marge. 1/8/70

photogrammétrie / photogrammetry

Technique permettant d'obtenir des mesures valables par l'étude d'images photographiques. 1/7/70

photographie aérienne cartographique / air cartographic photography

Prise de photographies aériennes et exploitation de ces photographies pour dresser des cartes. *Aussi appelé "photographie aérienne".* 1/2/73

photographie aérienne oblique / oblique air photograph

Photographie aérienne prise avec un appareil dont l'axe optique est dirigé entre l'horizontale et la verticale. On distingue:
a. l'oblique haute: photo sur laquelle figure l'horizon apparent;
b. l'oblique basse: photo sur laquelle l'horizon apparent ne figure pas. 1/7/70

photographie aérienne verticale / vertical air photograph

Photographie aérienne prise lorsque l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vues est normal à la surface terrestre. 1/9/69

photographie anti-camouflage / camouflage detection photography

Technique de photographie utilisant des films spéciaux (généralement sensibles à l'infrarouge) et permettant de détecter les zones ou les points camouflés. *Voir aussi film à spectre décalé.* 1/12/74

photographie d'écran radar / radarscope photography

Enregistrement photographique des échos sur un écran radar. 1/9/69

photographie d'objectif / target illustration print

Photographie, obtenue par reproduction directe ou par agrandissement, qui

fournit la meilleure image possible d'un objectif déterminé. 1/9/69

photographie d'un objectif ponctuel / pinpoint photograph

Photographie unique ou couple stéréoscopique d'un objet ou objectif spécifique. 1/5/73

photographie de contrôle d'attaque / strike photography

Photographie aérienne prise lors d'une attaque aérienne. 1/4/71

photographie en défilement continu / continuous strip photography

Photographie d'une bande de terrain, l'image restant ininterrompue sur toute sa longueur dans le sens de la route parcourue par l'aéronef. 1/3/73

photographie par bandes spectrales / spectrozonal photography

Technique photographique dans laquelle les émissions des objets sont filtrées sélectivement de façon à ne faire apparaître que les objets émettant dans une bande spectrale donnée. Cette technique permet d'éliminer les fonds parasites. 1/8/76

photographie topographique aérienne / air cartographic photography - air survey photography

Voir photographie aérienne cartographique. 1/2/73

photoplan / controlled mosaic

Voir mosaïque contrôlée. 1/3/73

pièce / part - piece part

Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément normalement indissociable, faisant partie d'un ensemble ou d'un sous-ensemble. *Voir aussi composant; ensemble; équipement; sous-ensemble.* 1/3/92

pièce de base / battery centre

Voir centre de batterie. 1/10/80

pièce de rechange / spare

Pièce unique, sous-ensemble ou ensemble fournis pour l'entretien ou la réparation de systèmes ou de matériel. 1/12/77

pièce directrice / battery centre

Voir centre de batterie. 1/10/80

pièce vide / gun empty

En artillerie et appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que la pièce est déchargée, conformément à l'ordre donné. Aussi appelé "âme claire". 16/07/96

piège / booby trap

Dispositif, explosif ou non, ou tout autre objet placé de façon à infliger des pertes en personnel à l'occasion du déplacement d'une chose en apparence inoffensive ou de l'accomplissement d'un geste normalement sans danger. 1/12/79

pinceau lumineux / pencil beam

Faisceau d'un projecteur amené ou réglé à sa largeur minimum. 1/9/74

piquet radar / radar picket

Navire, aéronef ou véhicule stationnant à une certaine distance de la force à protéger, dans le but d'augmenter la portée de la détection radar. 1/11/68

piste / runway

Aire rectangulaire définie, sur un aérodrome terrestre, aménagée afin de servir sur sa longueur au roulement des aéronefs au décollage et à l'atterrissage. 1/12/76

piste hostile / hostile track

Piste reconnue comme une menace selon des critères établis. 15/7/2000

piste opérationnelle minimale / minimum operating strip

Piste présentant les caractéristiques minimales nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des types d'avions affectés ou attribués à un aérodrome particulier, au poids maximum ou de combat. *Voir aussi surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs.* 1/3/82

piste significative / significant track

En défense aérienne, piste d'un aéronef ou d'un missile à comportement insolite qui demande à être surveillée et peut constituer une menace pour la zone de défense aérienne considérée. 1/4/71

piste tactique / tactical track

Représentation d'un mobile en termes de position, d'axe de progression, de vitesse ou de caractéristiques générales. Ces informations sont normalement corrélées à partir de sources différentes. 9/1/96

plafond de vol stationnaire / hovering ceiling

La plus grande altitude à laquelle un hélicoptère est capable de rester en vol stationnaire en atmosphère standard (ou atmosphère type). Elle est généralement définie par deux nombres: vol stationnaire avec ou sans effet de sol. 1/3/73

plage de débarquement / landing beach

Partie du littoral nécessaire à la mise à terre d'un bataillon de débarquement renforcé et pouvant aussi constituer un

emplacement tactique pour la mise à terre d'une force inférieure ou supérieure à un bataillon de débarquement renforcé. 15/7/2000

plan administratif et logistique / administrative plan

Plan qui, normalement, se rattache au plan ou ordre d'opérations et le complète. Il fournit des renseignements et instructions relatifs au soutien logistique et administratif de l'opération. 1/9/81

plan d'arrimage / stowage diagram

Plan à l'échelle, inclus dans le plan de chargement d'un navire, qui fait apparaître, pour chaque pont ou plate-forme, la disposition exacte de toute la cargaison. 1/12/79

plan d'emploi des feux / fire plan

Plan tactique pour l'utilisation des armes d'unités ou d'une formation de manière que leurs feux soient coordonnés. 1/3/73

plan d'opération / operation plan

Plan établi pour une seule opération ou une série d'opérations liées, à exécuter simultanément ou successivement. Il est généralement basé sur des hypothèses énoncées. C'est la forme de directive employée à un échelon élevé du commandement pour permettre aux commandants subordonnés de préparer leurs propres plans et leurs ordres d'opérations. Le mot "plan" est généralement utilisé à la place du mot "ordre" dans la préparation lointaine des opérations. Ce plan d'opération peut être rendu effectif à une date prescrite ou sur ordre; il devient alors l'"ordre d'opération". *Voir aussi ordre d'opération; projet de plan coordonné; projet de plan; plan final; projet de plan initial.* 1/3/73

plan de chargement / loading plan

Tous les documents préparés individuellement, qui, mis ensemble, présentent en détail toutes les instructions pour la répartition du personnel et le chargement du matériel d'une ou plusieurs unités ou d'un autre ensemble de personnel ou de matériel transporté par voie routière, fluviale ou maritime, ferroviaire ou aérienne. *Voir aussi manifeste.* 1/2/74

plan de circonstance / contingency plan

Plan mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont les éléments de planification ont été identifiés ou peuvent être estimés. Ce plan est établi avec le plus de détails possible et comprend les moyens nécessaires et les options de

déploiement qui serviraient de base à une planification ultérieure. 25/9/98

plan de convois / convoy schedule

Programme de mise en route des convois précisant: itinéraires, zones de rassemblement et terminales, vitesses types et intervalles entre convois. 1/3/79

plan de feux d'artillerie / artillery fire plan table

Documents reprenant les objectifs prévus ainsi que les données nécessaires à leur engagement. Les objectifs prévus sont traités dans un délai bien déterminé, ils peuvent l'être à la demande ou à l'horaire. 1/2/73

plan de pose réglementaire / standard pattern

En guerre des mines sur terre, plan suivant lequel les mines sont normalement posées. 1/11/68

plan de recherche / collection plan

Plan destiné à recueillir les renseignements bruts à partir de toutes les sources disponibles, en vue de répondre à des besoins en renseignement et de transformer ces besoins en ordres de recherche et demandes de renseignements adressés aux organismes appropriés. *Voir aussi besoins en renseignement brut; cycle du renseignement; renseignement brut.* 1/7/93

plan de référence / reference datum - balance station zero

Pour le chargement des aéronefs, plan vertical imaginaire passant par le nez ou près du nez, à partir duquel sont mesurées les distances horizontales utilisées pour déterminer le centrage du chargement de l'aéronef. *Aussi appelé "centrage zéro". Voir aussi moment.* 9/7/97

plan de repérage d'un champ de mines / minefield record

Compte rendu écrit, comportant toutes les indications appropriées concernant un champ de mines, établi en utilisant d'un formulaire standard par l'officier chargé des opérations de pose. *Aussi appelé "compte rendu de mouillage de mines".* 1/11/94

plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale / shipping movement policy

Plan relatif aux mouvements des navires de commerce au cours des premiers jours de la guerre; ce plan est formulé dans les documents du comité militaire. 1/6/78

plan de soute / tie down point pattern

Plan donnant les positions des points d'arrimage. 1/11/68

plan de tir restrictif / restrictive fire plan

Mesure de sécurité pour les aéronefs amis. Elle établit sur une zone aérienne un certain degré de sécurité des tirs non nucléaires déclenchés par les troupes amies. 1/2/74

plan de vol / flight plan

Ensemble de renseignements spécifiés au sujet d'un vol projeté ou d'une partie d'un vol, transmis aux organes des services de la circulation aérienne. 1/3/73

plan du négatif / negative photo plane

Plan dans lequel la plaque ou le film est disposé au moment de la prise de vue. 1/7/70

plan final / final plan

Plan dont les projets ont été coordonnés et approuvés, et qui a été signé par l'autorité compétente ou par délégation de cette dernière. *Voir aussi plan d'opération; projet de plan; projet de plan co-ordonné; projet de plan initial.* 1/7/80

plan focal / focal plane

Plan perpendiculaire à l'axe d'un objectif et qui contient les images ponctuelles des différents points du champ de cet objectif. 1/3/73

plan général de débarquement / plan for landing

En opérations amphibies, terme général qui désigne la totalité des documents préparés pour la force navale et la force de débarquement et qui, dans leur ensemble, contiennent en détail toutes les instructions nécessaires à l'exécution des mouvements navire-rivage. *Voir aussi présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre; mouvement navire-rivage.* 1/3/82

plan générique / generic plan

Plan de base mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont certains éléments de planification n'ont pas encore été pleinement identifiés ou ne peuvent être estimés. Il identifie à ce stade les capacités générales nécessaires. 25/9/98

plan principal / principal plane

Plan vertical contenant le point principal d'une photographie oblique, le centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique et le nadir. 1/9/69

planche / plate

En cartographie:

- plaque imprimante en zinc, en aluminium ou (à titre historique) en cuivre gravé;
- terme collectif employé pour tous les "stades successifs" d'une carte imprimée correspondant à la même plaque d'impression;
- ensemble des détails figurant sur une carte qui seront reproduits à partir d'une même plaque d'impression (planche de bleu ou planche de courbes). 1/4/71

plaque / plate

Support transparent, ordinairement en verre, recouvert d'une émulsion sensible. *Voir aussi diapositive; épreuve transparente.* 1/4/71

plaque semi-perforée / landing mat

Voir grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement). 1/4/73

plate-forme de largage / airdrop platform

Plate-forme sur laquelle des véhicules, du fret ou de l'équipement sont chargés en vue du largage ou de l'extraction à basse altitude. *Voir aussi largage; largage lourd.* 1/2/73

plateau de route / horizontal situation indicator

Instrument qui peut indiquer des relèvements et des distances par rapport à une aide à la navigation, un cap magnétique, une route, ou un écart de route. 1/11/73

plateau-répartiteur / load spreader

Voir répartiteur de charges. 1/3/73

plongée statique / hovering

Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un sous-marin se tient stabilisé en immersion dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée. 1/3/73

plongeur / kite

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin remorqué qui s'immerge à une profondeur donnée sans déplacement latéral s'il est convenablement réglé. 1/11/75

plot air / air plot

A bord des bâtiments de guerre, tableau représentatif qui indique les positions et les déplacements des objets aériens par rapport au navire. 1/2/73

plot de bande photo / strip plot

Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté les limites d'une série de photographies aériennes prises au cours du passage d'un aéronef. Le

contour de chaque photographie particulière n'est pas tracé. 1/9/69

pluie radioactive / rainout

Particules radioactives de l'atmosphère entraînées par les précipitations. 1/5/63

plus / over

Voir long. 1/3/77

plus bas / down

En artillerie et en appui feu naval:

- Terme utilisé dans la demande de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif se trouve à une altitude plus basse que le point de référence qui a été utilisé pour identifier l'objectif.
- En tir fusant, correction apportée par un observateur pour indiquer son désir de voir diminuer la hauteur d'explosion. 1/9/74

plus haut / up

En artillerie et en appui feu naval:

- Terme utilisé dans les demandes de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif est situé à une altitude plus élevée que le point de référence utilisé.
- Correction passée par l'observateur d'un tir pour demander une augmentation de la hauteur d'éclatement. 1/2/74

plus loin / add

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, correction demandée par un observateur de tir afin d'indiquer un accroissement en portée le long de la ligne d'observation. 1/9/74

plus près / drop

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, correction apportée par un observateur pour demander une diminution en portée le long de la ligne d'observation. 1/9/74

poids net à vide / net weight

- Poids d'un véhicule entièrement équipé et prêt à l'emploi, y compris le poids du carburant, des lubrifiants, du liquide de refroidissement, du lot de bord et des pièces de rechange, mais non compris le poids de l'équipage, de son équipement et du chargement.
- Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette en excluant la cargaison et le système de fixation. *Voir aussi poids total en charge.* 1/3/82

poids total en charge / gross weight

- Poids d'un véhicule entièrement équipé et prêt à l'emploi, y compris le poids du carburant, des lubrifiants, du liquide de refroidissement, du lot de bord, des pièces de rechange, de l'équipage et de son équipement, et du chargement.

2. Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette y compris sa cargaison et son système de fixation. *Voir aussi poids net à vide.* 1/3/82

point / fix

Position déterminée à partir de données terrestres, électroniques ou astronomiques. 1/3/73

point "sol" / ground position

Position géographique située à la verticale d'un aéronef. 1/3/73

point chaud / hot spot

Dans une zone contaminée, région où le niveau de contamination radioactive est considérablement plus élevé que dans les régions voisines ou dans cette même zone. 1/3/73

point coté / spot elevation

Point porté sur une carte avec mention de la cote. 1/1/68

point d'arrimage / lashing point - tie down point

Point aménagé sur ou à l'intérieur d'un véhicule pour permettre la fixation d'une charge. 1/8/79

point d'attente / holding point

Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol selon un circuit prédéterminé et sur autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne. *Voir aussi point d'orbite.* 1/10/84

point d'atterrissage / 1. point of impact; 2. landing point

1. Point de la zone de largage où le premier parachutiste ou le premier colis parachuté atterrit ou doit atterrir.
2. Point situé dans un site d'atterrissage où un hélicoptère ou un aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux peut se poser. 1/10/80

point d'éclatement moyen / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact

Voir point moyen des impacts. 1/10/78

point d'impact / impact point - point of impact

Point où arrive, où doit arriver un projectile, une bombe ou un véhicule spatial en phase de rentrée. 1/12/74

point d'inflexion / turning point

En guerre des mines terrestre, point situé sur la ligne médiane d'une rangée de mines simple ou double et indiquant un changement de direction. 2/5/95

point d'interception / intercept point

Point vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé pour accomplir sa mission. 1/4/73

point d'orbite / orbit point

Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol dans les opérations tactiques lorsqu'un circuit prédéterminé n'a pas été prévu. *Voir aussi point d'attente.* 1/6/84

point d'orientation (air) / initial point - target approach point

Point de repère à partir duquel, au cours d'opérations aéroportées ou d'aérotransport, se fait la mise en direction finale vers les zones de parachutage, de largage ou de débarquement. *Voir aussi point initial.* 1/9/74

point d'origine / departure point

1. Point de repère de navigation utilisé par le pilote d'un aéronef comme point de départ pour prendre son cap.
2. Au cours d'opérations amphibies, point de référence utilisé pour le contrôle aérien et situé à l'extrémité côté large de l'ensemble des couloirs d'approche des hélicoptères, à partir duquel les vagues d'hélicoptères sont dirigées par le couloir d'approche choisi vers le point de contrôle. 1/7/80

point de cabré / pull-up point

Point où un aéronef doit commencer à monter à partir d'une approche à basse altitude en vue de prendre suffisamment de hauteur pour effectuer son attaque ou se retirer. *Voir aussi point de début d'attaque; point de jonction.* 1/8/70

point de chargement / loading point

Lieu où un aéronef peut être chargé ou déchargé. 1/12/76

point de contrôle / initial point

En contrôle aérien, point de contrôle air, à proximité de la zone de débarquement et à partir duquel les sections d'hélicoptères sont dirigées sur leur site d'atterrissage. 1/9/74

point de contrôle de contamination / contamination control point

Partie de la ligne de contrôle de contamination utilisée pour contrôler les entrées dans la zone contaminée et les sorties de cette zone. *Voir aussi contamination.* 1/3/73

point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale / shipping control point

Lieu à terre ou en mer, situé à l'intérieur d'une région de contrôle naval de la

navigation commerciale ou à proximité de la limite de cette dernière, où les navires se rendent pour recevoir des instructions et pour embarquer des équipements de défense ainsi que des officiers de liaison navale ou pour attendre un convoi ou un accompagnement. 9/7/97

point de coordination / coordinating point

Dans toute forme de combat, point fixé à l'avance où les unités et formations voisines doivent prendre contact pour permettre le contrôle et assurer la coordination de leurs actions. *Voir aussi point de jonction.* 1/3/73

point de début d'attaque / turn-in point

Position géographique où un aéronef doit commencer à virer pour passer de la route d'approche de l'objectif à la route d'attaque. *Voir aussi point de cabré; point de jonction.* 1/11/68

point de dislocation / release point

En mouvements terrestres, point bien défini sur un itinéraire à partir duquel les éléments composant une colonne reviennent sous l'autorité de leurs commandements respectifs, chacun de ces éléments poursuivant son mouvement vers sa destination propre. 1/7/93

point de dislocation d'un convoi / convoy dispersal point

Position, en mer, où un convoi se sépare, chaque navire poursuivant indépendamment sa route. *Voir aussi dispersion partie 6.* 1/6/78

point de distribution / distribution point

Point où les approvisionnements et les munitions, ou les deux à la fois, reçus du centre de ravitaillement par une division ou une autre unité, sont répartis pour être distribués aux unités subordonnées. Les points de distribution ne conservent généralement pas de stocks; les articles reçus au point de ravitaillement sont distribués entièrement aussitôt que possible. 1/3/73

point de jonction / contact point

1. Dans le cadre du combat terrestre, point du terrain facilement identifiable où deux unités ou plus doivent établir le contact entre elles.
2. Dans le cadre des opérations aériennes, point où un commandant de formation en vol doit établir un contact radio avec un organisme de contrôle aérien. *Voir aussi point de cabré; point de coordination; point de début d'attaque; point de référence; point*

repère; poste de contrôle; rendez-vous.
1/12/76

point de largage / release point

En transport aérien, point au sol à la verticale duquel le largage du premier parachutiste ou de la cargaison commence. *Voir aussi point de largage calculé.* 1/7/93

point de largage calculé / computed air release point

Position "air" calculée où le largage doit commencer pour que le personnel ou le matériel arrive au point d'impact prévu. *Voir aussi point de largage.* 1/3/73

point de largage de bombes / bomb release point

Point dans l'espace où les bombes doivent être larguées pour atteindre le point d'explosion désiré. 1/3/73

point de mise de feu / firing point

Point du circuit de mise de feu où se situe le dispositif employé pour actionner les charges. 1/3/79

point de non-retour / point of no return

Point sur la route d'un aéronef au-delà duquel son autonomie ne lui permet pas de rallier sa base ou une des bases de déploiement. 1/9/69

point de prise de vue / air station - exposure station

Point de l'espace où se situe l'objectif de l'appareil photographique au moment de la prise de vue. 1/9/74

point de rassemblement / rendezvous

Rencontre concertée, à un moment donné, en un lieu déterminé à partir duquel doit commencer une action ou une phase d'une opération. *Aussi appelé "zone de rassemblement". Voir aussi rassemblement.* 1/11/85

point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war collecting point

Lieu de la zone de combat désigné pour le rassemblement des prisonniers de guerre en attendant de les interroger sur place en vue d'obtenir, avant leur évacuation, des renseignements d'intérêt tactique immédiat. 1/9/69

point de ravitaillement / supply point

Tout emplacement où les ravitaillements sont distribués au détail. 1/11/68

point de référence / 1. 2. check-point; 3. control point; 4. reference point

1. Point déterminé d'avance au sol et utilisé comme moyen de contrôle du mouvement des troupes, comme point de

réglage pour un tir, ou comme repère d'un emplacement. *Voir aussi point de jonction.*

2. Position géographique, sur terre ou sur mer, au-dessus de laquelle la position d'un aéronef en vol peut être déterminée par observation ou par des moyens électroniques.

3. Point localisé topographiquement auquel on fait correspondre un point sur une photographie aérienne pour permettre la confection d'une mosaïque photo. *Voir aussi point de jonction; cheminement par triangulation.*

4. Point géographique proéminent et facile à reconnaître. 1/3/73

point de référence de déroutement / reference diversion point

Une des positions situées de part et d'autre de la route d'un convoi ou d'un indépendant retenues par l'autorité responsable de ses mouvements en vue d'en faciliter le déroutement. 1/3/79

point de référence relatif / false origin

Point fixé au sud et à l'ouest d'une zone carroyée à partir duquel les distances de carroyage sont mesurées vers l'est et vers le nord. *Aussi appelé "fausse origine".* 1/3/73

point de réglage / registration point

Point caractéristique du terrain sur lequel un observateur effectue un tir de réglage. Ce point peut faire partie de l'objectif ou être distinct de ce dernier. 1/1/73

point de regroupement / rendezvous

Rencontre concertée, à un moment donné, en un lieu déterminé vers lequel on doit se rendre après une opération. *Aussi appelé "zone de regroupement". Voir aussi rassemblement.* 1/11/85

point de rendez-vous des forces / force rendezvous - group rendezvous

Position où les formations d'aéronefs ou de bâtiments se rejoignent et deviennent un élément de la force principale. *Aussi appelé "rendez-vous des forces".* 1/3/81

point de séparation / break-off position

Position à laquelle un navire détaché d'un convoi ou une section à détacher d'un convoi quitte le convoi principal pour faire route vers une destination différente. 1/3/79

point de transbordement / 1. navigation head; 2. trans-shipment point

1. Point sur une voie navigable où les chargements sont transbordés entre les moyens de transport par eau et par terre.

Il a des fonctions analogues à celles d'un terminal ferroviaire ou routier.

2. Lieu où du matériel est transféré entre des véhicules. *Voir aussi terminal ferroviaire.* 15/7/2000

point décisif / decisive point

Point dans le temps, l'espace ou l'environnement de l'information, à partir duquel un centre de gravité ami ou hostile peut être menacé. 13/12/99

point futur / offset point

En interception aérienne, point de l'espace, calculé sur la trajectoire d'un objectif, et vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé en vue de la phase d'attaque finale. 1/9/74

point initial / 1. 2. initial point; 3. start point

1. Position, définie de façon précise, aisément identifiable par moyens visuels ou électroniques, utilisée comme point d'alignement sur l'objectif.

2. (topographie) Point de la surface terrestre choisi comme point de référence.

3. En circulation routière, point déterminé sur une route où le mouvement des véhicules est placé sous le contrôle du commandant de colonne. C'est à cet endroit que la colonne est formée par le passage successif des éléments de colonne à un moment déterminé. En plus du point initial principal, on peut avoir plusieurs points initiaux secondaires pour les différents éléments de la colonne. 1/9/74

point moyen d'éclatement / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact

Voir point moyen des impacts. 1/3/73

point moyen des impacts / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact

Point dont les coordonnées sont les moyennes arithmétiques des coordonnées des points d'impact distincts d'un nombre limité de projectiles tirés ou lancés vers le même objectif dans des conditions déterminées. *Aussi appelé "point d'éclatement moyen"; "point moyen d'éclatement".* 1/10/78

point par rapport à un repère au sol / pinpoint

Voir repère. 1/7/70

point par transport de lieux géométriques / running fix

Point obtenu par l'intersection de plusieurs relevements ou lieux de position obtenus à des instants différents et rapportés au même instant. 1/5/74

point principal / principal point

Pied de la perpendiculaire abaissée du centre de l'objectif sur le plan de la photographie. Ce point est généralement déterminé à l'aide de repères de fond de chambre (ou repères de cliché). 1/10/69

point radio / radio fix

Localisation d'un bâtiment ou d'un aéronef en déterminant les directions dans lesquelles il reçoit les signaux émis par plusieurs stations radio dont les positions sont connues. 1/7/83

point repère / control point

Position matérialisée par une bouée, une embarcation, un aéronef, un dispositif électronique, un détail remarquable du terrain, ou tout autre repère identifiable, à laquelle on donne un nom ou un numéro et qui est utilisée pour faciliter la navigation ou pour contrôler des navires, embarcations ou aéronefs. *Communément appelé "point de repère". Voir aussi point de jonction.* 1/3/73

point sensible / key point

Site ou installation dont la destruction ou la capture affecterait sérieusement l'effort de guerre ou le succès des opérations. 1/4/73

point topographique d'artillerie / artillery survey control point

Point dont les coordonnées et l'altitude sont connues et à partir duquel les gisements ou les azimuts vers un certain nombre de points repères sont également connus. 1/8/82

point zéro / ground zero - surface zero

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire réelle ou prévue. *Aussi appelé "surface zéro". Voir aussi point zéro désiré; point zéro réel.* 1/9/81

point zéro désiré / desired ground zero

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire prévue. *Voir aussi point zéro; point zéro réel.* 1/9/81

point zéro réel / actual ground zero

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire réelle. *Voir aussi point zéro; point zéro désiré.* 1/9/81

pointage à vue / direct laying

Procédé de mise en direction par visée directe sur l'objectif à l'aide des appareils de pointage. 1/8/74

pointage indirect / indirect laying

Procédé de mise en direction d'une pièce, soit par visée, à l'aide d'un appareil de pointage, sur un point fixe, appelé point de pointage et différent de l'objectif, soit par un moyen différent tel qu'un appareil directeur, lorsque l'objectif ne peut être vu de l'emplacement de la pièce. 1/8/76

pointer en direction / traverse

Orienter une arme vers la droite ou vers la gauche sur son affût. 13/12/99

police aérienne / air policing

Mission confiée en temps de paix à un avion d'interception, et destinée à empêcher la violation d'un espace aérien déterminé. 1/12/74

police de la circulation / traffic control police

Personnel qui reçoit, d'un commandant militaire ou d'une autorité civile, mission de faciliter la circulation routière et d'éviter toute infraction aux règles de la circulation ou d'en rendre compte. 15/7/2000

polygone / range - target range

Voir champ de tir. 1/8/82

pont sur brèche sèche / dry gap bridge

Pont fixe ou mobile, servant à enjamber une coupure qui normalement ne contient pas d'eau (par exemple: fossé antichar, cratères sur route, etc...). 1/3/73

port / port

Voir port principal; port mineur; port secondaire; terminus maritime. 1/6/78

port contrôlé / controlled port

Port et mouillage dont l'entrée et la sortie, la désignation des postes d'amarrage, et le trafic intérieur sont contrôlés par les autorités militaires. 1/3/73

port de rassemblement de convois / convoy assembly port

Port d'où partent des convois (océaniques ou côtiers). 1/3/73

port mineur / minor port

Port dont l'équipement ne permet que le déchargement des cargaisons des caboteurs ou des allèges. *Voir aussi port.* 1/3/73

port principal / major port

Tout port doté de deux ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, de moyens et de matériels capables de décharger 100.000 tonnes par mois de cargaison de navires océaniques. De tels ports seront retenus

comme objectifs nucléaires probables.

Voir aussi port. 1/3/73

port secondaire / secondary port

Port équipé d'un ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, normalement à quai, qui peuvent recevoir les navires océaniques pour le déchargement. *Voir aussi port.* 1/11/68

portable / man portable

Qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier:

- a. Des composants conçus pour être portés (comme partie intégrante d'un matériel individuel servi par un équipage, ou une équipe) par le soldat débarqué, en fonction des tâches qui lui sont fixées. Limite supérieure de poids de 14 kilogrammes environ (31 livres).
- b. En guerre sur terre, du matériel qui peut être porté par un homme sur de longues distances, sans que l'exécution normale des tâches de celui-ci subisse une pénalisation importante. 1/10/78

portée efficace maximale / maximum effective range

Distance à laquelle on peut escompter d'une arme qu'elle sera précise et réalisera l'effet recherché. 1/7/83

portée maximale / maximum range

La plus grande distance à laquelle une arme peut tirer en dehors de toutes considérations sur la dispersion. 1/8/76

portée visuelle de piste / runway visual range

Distance maximale mesurée dans le sens du décollage ou de l'atterrissage à laquelle la piste, les feux spécifiés ou les balises spécifiées qui le délimitent, sont visibles d'un point spécifié situé au-dessus de son axe à une hauteur correspondant au niveau moyen des yeux des pilotes au moment de la prise de contact. 1/7/80

posé / 1. air landed; 2. touchdown

1. Transporté par air et débarqué ou déchargé après atterrissage de l'aéronef ou pendant le vol stationnaire d'un hélicoptère. *Voir aussi mouvement par voie aérienne.*
2. Contact (ou moment du contact) d'un aéronef ou d'un vaisseau spatial avec la surface d'atterrissage (ou d'amerrissage). 1/12/74

pose à distance / remote delivery

En guerre des mines, pose de mines dans une zone d'objectifs par tout autre moyen que la mise en place directe. La position exacte des mines ainsi posées peut ne pas être connue. 1/10/78

pose de mines sans schéma / random minelaying

Pose de mines terrestres sans plan réglementaire. 1/10/78

pose de mines suivant schéma / pattern laying

En guerre des mines sur terre, pose de mines suivant un schéma déterminé. 1/7/72

position air / air position

Position calculée d'un aéronef en supposant qu'il n'y a pas effet de vent. Aussi appelé "position sans vent". 1/2/73

position clé / key terrain

Terrain ou région dont la conquête ou la conservation donne un avantage marqué à l'un ou l'autre belligérant. 1/4/73

position d'arrêt / blocking position

Position défensive située de manière à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une direction donnée. 1/6/78

position d'attaque / attack position - forming up place

Voir zone de démarrage. 1/3/82

position d'attente / 1. holding position; 2. ready position; 3. waiting position

1. Sur un aérodrome, point déterminé situé à proximité de la piste en service et identifié par des moyens visuels où les avions se déplaçant au sol sont arrêtés en application des consignes données par le contrôle aérien.
2. En opérations hélicoptères, endroit prévu où l'on place le personnel et/ou le matériel en attente d'être enlevés par hélicoptère.
3. Toute position où des unités navales peuvent attendre en se tenant prêtes à partir en opérations sans délai. Voir aussi mouillage d'attente. 1/3/79

position graphique / plot

Représentation sur une carte ou sur un diagramme de la position instantanée ou des positions successives d'un objectif. Cette représentation se fait généralement par des références d'angles et de distances à partir de certains points. 1/7/72

position sans vent / no-wind position

Voir position air. 1/3/73

position visualisée / plot

Matérialisation sur un écran de la position instantanée d'un objet aérien. 1/7/72

positions de référence repérées /

numbered reference position system

Dans le domaine maritime, système fondé sur des positions géographiques prédéfinies par lesquelles passe la route souhaitée. 3/8/98

possibilité d'interprétation /

interpretability

Possibilité pour l'interprétation d'une représentation de fournir convenablement les renseignements demandés sur un type donné d'objectif en ce qui concerne la qualité et l'échelle. Elle peut être qualifiée de:

a. insuffisante - la représentation ne permet pas à l'interpréteur de fournir les renseignements demandés pour le type d'objectif donné;

b. moyenne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet seulement de fournir des renseignements de précision moyenne pour le type d'objectif donné;

c. bonne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec de nombreux détails pour le type d'objectif donné;

d. excellente - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec tous les détails pour le type d'objectif donné. 1/12/79

postcombustion / afterburning

1. Le fait, pour certains moteurs-fusée, de continuer à fonctionner irrégulièrement pendant un certain temps après que la combustion principale a cessé.

2. Procédé qui consiste à injecter et à faire brûler le carburant dans la tuyère d'échappement d'un turboréacteur (après le passage des gaz dans la turbine). 1/2/73

poste à reporter / offset post

Poste qui doit être supprimé lors de la création d'un autre poste nouvellement autorisé. Le poste à reporter peut appartenir ou non à l'organisme qui bénéficie du poste nouvellement créé. 1/8/76

poste central de tir / fire direction centre

Élément d'un poste de commandement, constitué par du personnel et des matériels de conduite de tir et de transmission, qui permet au commandement d'exercer la conduite et la direction des feux. Il reçoit des demandes de tir et les renseignements sur les objectifs qu'il transforme en ordres de tir. Aussi appelé "bureau de conduite de tir". 1/8/76

poste de commandement / command post

Emplacement où travaille, ou est susceptible de travailler, le chef et l'état-major d'une unité ou d'un détachement. Au combat, l'état-major est souvent divisé en échelons. L'échelon où se trouve le chef d'unité ou de détachement où à partir duquel il donne des ordres est appelé poste de commandement. 1/3/73

poste de commandement volant / airborne command post

Aéronef équipé en vue de son utilisation par le chef dans le commandement de ses forces. 1/6/78

poste de contrôle / control point

Point d'un axe de circulation où du personnel est mis en place pour transmettre et recueillir les informations nécessaires à l'écoulement du trafic. Voir aussi point de jonction; réseau trigonométrique. 1/3/73

poste de contrôle de la circulation / check-point

Emplacement où la police militaire contrôle le mouvement des piétons et des véhicules dans le but de faire respecter les règles de la circulation et de faire observer d'autres prescriptions légales, ordres et règlements. 1/3/73

poste de contrôle des mouvements / movement control post

Poste par l'intermédiaire duquel le commandement exerce le contrôle des mouvements, compte tenu des exigences opérationnelles. 1/10/80

poste de détection / reporting post

Élément d'un système de détection et de contrôle destiné à compléter une couverture radar. Il n'est pas capable d'assurer le contrôle d'interception. 1/2/74

poste de nationalité non fixée / nationality undetermined post

Poste international militaire qui n'a pas été accepté par un pays déterminé. 1/11/75

poste hors quota / non-quota post

Poste international, ouvert à tous les pays, et attribué à un individu choisi, en vertu d'une procédure déterminée parmi les candidats présentés par les pays. 1/11/75

poste international / international post

Position, fonction ou détachement, autorisés par un organisme du temps de paix ou de crise. Ce poste est défini par

une fiche spécifique et son titulaire est responsable vis-à-vis d'une autorité internationale. 1/11/75

poste militaire international / international military post

Poste international qui doit être tenu par du personnel militaire dont la rémunération est à la charge du pays auquel il appartient. 1/8/76

poste militaire temporaire / temporarily filled military post

Poste de nationalité non précisée et qu'un pays a accepté d'honorer pour un tour seulement. 1/8/76

poste permanent / quota post

Poste international qu'un pays particulier a accepté d'honorer indéfiniment. 1/11/75

poste tenu par un ressortissant local / host nation post

Poste dont la création a été approuvée par les autorités nationales locales et qui devrait être assuré en permanence par ces autorités en raison de ses caractéristiques administratives/nationales. 1/11/75

poste tournant / rotational post

Poste honoré par rotation. Dans l'OTAN il peut être réservé à certains pays seulement. 1/8/76

potentiel / strength

Voir potentiel d'une unité; potentiel économique. 1/7/70

potentiel d'une unité / unit strength

Applicable à une unité amie ou ennemie. Englobe les effectifs, les matériels (armes, équipements, véhicules) et les possibilités logistiques de l'unité. *Voir aussi potentiel. 1/12/70*

potentiel économique / economic potential

Capacité globale d'un pays à produire des biens et fournir des services. *Voir aussi potentiel. 1/3/73*

pourcentage de déblaiement / percentage clearance

En guerre des mines, pourcentage estimé de mines de caractéristiques données qui ont été déblayées dans une zone ou un chenal. 13/12/99

poursuite / 1. pursuit; 2. tracking

1. Opération offensive conçue pour rattraper ou isoler un élément adverse cherchant à s'échapper, dans le but de le détruire.

2. Détermination précise et continue de la position d'objectifs par moyens radar, optiques ou autres. 1/8/79

poursuivre / track (to)

Maintenir une arme ou un appareil de visée correctement pointé sur un objectif mobile. 1/3/92

pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire / basic stopping power

Probabilité, exprimée en pourcentage, pour un véhicule d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines. 1/12/79

pouvoir d'arrêt général / general stopping power

Probabilité exprimée en pourcentage pour un groupe de véhicules en formation de combat d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines. 1/9/81

pouvoir séparateur / resolution

Mesure du plus petit détail qui puisse être perçu par un système de capteurs dans des conditions données. 1/3/79

pouvoir séparateur en azimut / azimuth resolution

Aptitude, pour un radar, à séparer deux surfaces réfléchissantes situées, par rapport à un point de référence, à égale distance mais dans des directions différentes. Le pouvoir séparateur est généralement défini par l'angle minimal sous lequel les deux objets sont vus du point de référence. 1/3/81

pouvoir séparateur en portée / range resolution

Aptitude d'un équipement radar à séparer deux objets réfléchissants situés sur un même relèvement, mais à des distances différentes de l'antenne. Cette aptitude est principalement fonction de la durée d'impulsion utilisée. 1/9/69

pouvoirs de réaffectation / reallocation authority

Pouvoirs accordés aux commandants OTAN et normalement négociés en temps de paix, de réaffecter en cas "d'état de crise en temps de guerre", les ressources logistiques nationales contrôlées par les forces combattantes placées sous leur commandement et rendues disponibles par les pays, de manière à influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques. *Voir aussi réallocation des ressources. 1/3/84*

pré-alerte / early warning

Voir alerte lointaine. 1/3/81

préavis d'attaque nucléaire / nuclear strike warning

Procédure avertissant de l'imminence d'une attaque nucléaire amie ou de la probabilité d'une attaque nucléaire ennemie. 1/8/76

précession / precession

Voir précession apparente; précession induite; précession vraie. 1/8/76

précession apparente / apparent precession - apparent wander

Déviations apparentes de l'axe d'un gyroscope par rapport à la terre. Elle est due à la rotation terrestre et non pas à une force appliquée au gyroscope. *Voir aussi précession. 1/8/74*

précession induite / induced precession

Précession résultant d'un couple appliqué intentionnellement à un gyroscope. *Voir aussi précession. 1/8/76*

précession vraie / real precession - real wander

Précession résultant de l'application d'un couple (p.e. couple de friction ou de déséquilibre dynamique). *Aussi appelé "dérive vraie". Voir aussi précession. 1/8/76*

premiers ravitaillements / early resupply

Acheminement des ravitaillements au cours de la période allant du jour J au commencement du ravitaillement préorganisé. *Voir aussi élément de réapprovisionnement. 1/3/73*

préparatifs en vue d'une opération / mounting

Ensemble des préparatifs exécutés dans des zones prévues à cet effet, en vue d'une opération. Ceci comprend le rassemblement des moyens dans la zone de rassemblement/base d'expédition, la préparation et le maintien en condition dans celles-ci, les mouvements vers les points d'embarquement et les embarquements ultérieurs à bord des navires, véhicules, ou aéronefs. 1/3/73

préparation / readiness

Note : Le mot anglais "readiness" est un terme générique qui englobe les notions de "délai de préparation" et "état de préparation". *Voir délai de préparation; état de préparation. 15/7/2000*

préparation civile pour le temps de guerre / civilian preparedness for war

Ensemble des mesures et moyens auxquels les autorités nationales et alliées doivent recourir dès le temps de paix dans le but de permettre à une nation de survivre à une attaque ennemie et de contribuer plus efficacement à l'effort de guerre commun. 1/3/73

préparation d'artillerie / artillery preparation

Feux d'artillerie précédant une attaque, destinés à désorganiser la défense ennemie et à disloquer les liaisons et communications. 1/2/73

préparation pour le vol / before-flight inspection

Contrôle effectué avant le vol afin de s'assurer de l'état de l'aéronef. Il inclut la vérification de l'aéronef et de l'installation correcte de son armement et des ingrédients nécessaires à l'exécution de la mission. 1/4/90

prépositionner / pre-position

Placer des unités, équipements ou ravitaillements militaires à l'endroit ou à proximité de l'endroit où il est prévu de les utiliser, ou encore dans une position choisie de manière à réduire les délais et à assurer un soutien opportun à une unité déterminée pendant la première phase d'une opération. 20/11/96

présentation de situation verticale / vertical situation display

Présentation, élaborée de façon électronique, où les informations sur l'attitude et le cap de l'avion, les ordres du directeur de vol, le pointage des armes et le suivi du terrain peuvent être affichés au choix du pilote. 1/12/79

présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre / landing diagram

Moyen graphique de présentation du plan des mouvements navire-rivage. Voir aussi plan général de débarquement. 1/4/73

présentation tête haute / head-up display

Visualisation par superposition optique dans le champ de vision normal du pilote de différentes informations relatives au vol, à la navigation, à l'armement, etc. Voir aussi visualisation de la situation horizontale. 1/11/80

pression d'impact / impact pressure

Différence entre la pression pitot et la pression statique. 1/8/79

pression des gaz vers l'arrière / blowback

Type de fonctionnement d'une arme dans lequel la force des gaz en expansion s'exerçant vers l'arrière contre la paroi de

la culasse fournit toute l'énergie nécessaire pour amorcer le cycle complet de fonctionnement de l'arme. Une arme qui utilise ce mode de fonctionnement se caractérise par l'absence de tout mécanisme de verrouillage de culasse ou de culasse mobile. 1/3/73

pression dynamique / dynamic pressure

Pression résultant du mouvement d'un milieu, par exemple le mouvement de l'air à l'arrivée d'une onde de choc. Voir aussi pression résultante. 1/3/73

pression résultante / drag loading

Force exercée sur un objet ou une structure par les vents accompagnant une onde de souffle. Cette force est le produit de la pression dynamique par un coefficient de traînée dépendant de la forme ou de la section de cet objet ou de cette structure. 3/8/98

pression totale / total pressure

Somme de la pression dynamique et de la pression statique. 1/8/79

prêt / ready

Terme utilisé pour indiquer qu'une arme est pointée, chargée, et prête à tirer. 1/1/73

prêt à régler / adjust fire

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, communication faite par l'observateur afin d'indiquer qu'il conduira le réglage. 1/9/74

prêt au combat / combat ready

1. Appliqué à des organismes, du matériel ou des équipements disponibles pour le combat.
2. Appliqué au personnel : qualifié pour remplir au combat les fonctions qui lui sont confiées au sein de son unité d'affectation. 9/1/96

prévention des dangers NBC / NBC hazard avoidance

Prévention ou réduction des effets immédiats et résiduels de la contamination NBC par la mise en oeuvre des politiques, doctrines et procédures, et par l'utilisation des équipements servant à détecter, identifier, prévoir, avertir et rendre compte des dangers de contamination NBC. 9/5/2000

priorité / precedence

Indication portée sur un message par l'autorité d'origine pour indiquer au personnel des transmissions l'ordre dans lequel il faut acheminer le message, et aux destinataires l'ordre dans lequel il doit être exploité. 1/9/69

priorité de mouvement / movement priority

Rang relatif assigné à toute demande de mouvement. 1/3/73

prise de ravitaillement / charging point

Connexion ou orifice sur un aéronef ou un élément de cet aéronef, par où on peut effectuer un ravitaillement particulier, par exemple: oxygène, air, liquide. Aussi appelé "prise de remplissage". 1/3/73

prise de remplissage / filler point

Voir prise de ravitaillement. 1/3/73

prise en compte successive d'un aéronef / aircraft handover

Opération de transfert du contrôle d'un aéronef d'une autorité de contrôle à une autre. 1/2/73

probabilité caractéristique d'interception / characteristic actuation probability

Probabilité moyenne pour qu'une mine de type donné soit interceptée par un passage de la drague à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique. 1/11/75

probabilité caractéristique de détection / characteristic detection probability

Rapport entre le nombre des mines détectées au cours d'un passage unique et le nombre des mines qui auraient pu être détectées à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique de détection. 1/11/75

probabilité d'avarie / damage threat

Probabilité qu'a un bâtiment passant une fois dans un champ de mines, de faire exploser une ou plusieurs mines et de subir un volume d'avaries déterminé. 1/8/76

probabilité de destruction / kill probability

Estimation de la probabilité de la destruction d'un objectif. 1/4/73

probablement détruit / probably destroyed

En opérations aériennes, estimation de perte se rapportant à un aéronef ennemi qui a été vu rompre le contact dans des circonstances conduisant à la conclusion que cet aéronef doit être considéré comme détruit bien que son écrasement au sol n'ait pas été effectivement constaté. 1/11/68

procédé d'enlèvement / recovery procedure

Voir procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/8/74

procédé d'identification / challenge

Tout procédé employé par un individu ou une unité pour s'assurer du caractère ami ou ennemi, ou de l'identité d'un autre individu ou unité. *Voir aussi mot de passe; réponse; signal d'identification convenu.* 1/3/73

procédé de destruction définitive / final disposal procedures

Voir procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/11/74

procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner / render safe procedures

Voir procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/8/74

procédé permettant de se porter sur l'emplacement / access procedures

Voir procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/6/74

procédure d'approche aux instruments / instrument approach procedure

Série de manoeuvres déterminées à l'avance permettant à un aéronef dans les conditions de vol aux instruments, d'évoluer rationnellement depuis le début de l'approche initiale, jusqu'à l'atterrissage, ou jusqu'à un point à partir duquel il pourra atterrir à vue ou entreprendre la procédure d'approche interrompue. 1/9/81

procédure d'accès / access procedure

Voir procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 9/1/96

procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol / ground-controlled approach procedure

Technique utilisant à la fois un radar de surveillance et un radar d'approche de précision pour diriger par radiophonie un aéronef en approche afin de le placer en position pour l'atterrissage. *Voir aussi approche et atterrissage automatique.* 13/12/99

procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure

Procédure à suivre lorsqu'il est impossible de poursuivre l'approche. (OACI)

Note: elle est exécutée:

- lors d'une approche aux instruments, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'environnement de piste n'est pas en vue à l'altitude ou à la hauteur minimale de descente, ou à la hauteur ou altitude de décision; ou
- lors d'une approche à vue, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'atterrissage ne peut être effectué en sécurité; ou
- sur ordre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne. *Voir aussi altitude de décision; altitude minimale de descente; hauteur de*

décision; hauteur minimale de descente. 15/7/2000

procédure de parachèvement du déminage / mine countermeasures

pouncer procedure – pouncer procedure

Acheminement, par des hélicoptères ou, occasionnellement, par de petits bâtiments de surface, de plongeurs-démineurs jusqu'à des mines dérivantes ou des mines à orin à faible immersion précédemment draguées, afin d'en assurer le déminage. *Voir aussi opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin; neutralisation des explosifs et munitions.* 15/7/2000

procédure de renflouage / salvage procedure

Récupération, évacuation et appropriation du matériel, des navires, engins et matériels flottants alliés ou ennemis, en avarie, laissé de côté, condamnés ou abandonnés en vue de leur réutilisation, de leur réparation, de leur reconstruction ou de leur mise au rebut. *Voir aussi récupération.* 1/12/74

procédures d'élimination des explosifs / explosive ordnance disposal procedures

Tout plan ou mode d'action permettant à du personnel qualifié d'accéder à des explosifs ou matières dangereuses, d'établir un diagnostic, de les neutraliser, de les récupérer et enfin de les détruire. Ces procédures couvrent les domaines suivants:

- Accès aux explosifs. Mesures prises pour repérer avec précision un explosif non explosé et le rendre accessible.
- Diagnostic. Mesures prises pour identifier et évaluer un explosif non explosé.
- Neutralisation. Utilisation de méthodes et outils spéciaux pour obtenir l'interruption des fonctions ou la séparation de pièces essentielles des dispositifs explosifs en vue d'empêcher une explosion accidentelle.
- Récupération du matériel explosif.
- Destruction définitive. Mesures consistant à détruire les explosifs ou matières dangereuses, à les brûler sur place, à les transporter vers un lieu prévu pour leur destruction ou à employer tout autre moyen convenable. 1/10/80

procédures opérationnelles / operational procedures

Méthodes détaillées, utilisées par les états-majors et les unités pour mener à bien leurs tâches opérationnelles. 1/8/82

processus de ralliement / homing

Technique par laquelle un mobile se dirige, soit par autoguidage, soit par

guidage externe, vers une source de rayonnement d'énergie primaire ou réfléchi, ou vers un point déterminé. 1/3/79

production des pistes / track production

Fonction assurée par un organisme de surveillance de l'espace aérien. Les éléments radar actifs et passifs sont mis en corrélation pour en obtenir une représentation de la situation aérienne. Cette situation comporte: la position, l'identification, l'altitude, la force et la direction du déplacement de l'objet observé. 1/12/74

produit connexe / associated product

Dans le domaine des carburants et lubrifiants, produit d'origine pétrolière ou chimique employé comme fluide hydraulique, agent anticorrosion, propergol liquide ou produit spécial, nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, à la maintenance et au stockage des matériels militaires. 1/10/92

produit de remplacement d'urgence / emergency substitute

Produit qui peut être utilisé, en cas d'urgence seulement, à la place d'un autre produit, mais seulement après avis de personnel techniquement qualifié de la nation qui utilise le produit et qui en définira les limites d'emploi. *Voir aussi produit de substitution; produit normalisé.* 1/3/73

produit de substitution / acceptable product

Produit qui peut en remplacer un autre pendant des périodes prolongées sans nécessiter de directives techniques. *Voir aussi produit de remplacement d'urgence; produit normalisé.* 1/2/73

produit normalisé / standardized product

Produit qui répond à des spécifications couvrant des exigences techniques identiques ou équivalentes. Les produits normalisés sont identifiés par un numéro de code OTAN. *Voir aussi produit de substitution; produit de remplacement d'urgence.* 1/8/82

produit pétrolier conditionné / packaged petroleum product

Produit pétrolier généralement lubrifiant, huile, graisse ou article spécifique normalement conditionné par le fabricant puis stocké, transporté et livré en récipients ayant une capacité unitaire égale ou inférieure à 250 litres. 1/8/82

produit pétrolier en vrac / bulk petroleum product

Produit pétrolier liquide transporté par divers moyens et entreposé en citernes ou en récipient ayant une capacité unitaire supérieure à 250 litres. 1/8/82

produits de fission / fission products

Terme général désignant l'ensemble complexe des produits résultant d'une fission nucléaire. 1/3/73

profil / flight profile - profile

Voir profil de vol. 1/11/94

profil de vol / flight profile

Trajectoire, ou représentation de celle-ci, suivie par un aéronef en vol et définie par son altitude, sa vitesse, la distance parcourue et la manoeuvre effectuée. Aussi appelé "profil". 1/11/94

profondeur / depth

En usage maritime ou hydrographique, distance verticale entre le niveau de base hydrographique et le fond de la mer, d'un lac ou d'une rivière. 1/3/73μ

profondeur d'autoprotection / self-protection depth

Profondeur d'eau à laquelle le front dangereux moyen est nul par rapport aux mines influencées par la technique de dragage. La profondeur de sécurité est une profondeur d'autoprotection particulière. 1/8/76

profondeur de sécurité / safe depth

En guerre des mines sur mer, profondeur d'eau minimum à partir de laquelle un bâtiment ne risque pas d'influencer une mine de fond de type donné. La profondeur de sécurité est généralement donnée pour un bâtiment droit, par mer calme et pour une vitesse donnée. 1/12/76

programme annuel d'exercices ou de manoeuvres / exercise programme

Document précisant les exercices et les manoeuvres prévus par un commandement OTAN pour une année particulière. 1/12/77

programme de coopération nucléaire / programme of nuclear cooperation

Propositions bilatérales approuvées par le Président des Etats-Unis, par lesquelles les Etats-Unis fournissent des armes nucléaires et un soutien approprié à des pays utilisateurs désirant engager des unités de vecteurs au profit de l'OTAN dans des rôles uniquement nucléaires ou à double capacité. Après approbation présidentielle de principe, des négociations seront entreprises avec le pays utilisateur pour préparer les modalités détaillées du soutien. 1/10/84

programme de tir à l'horaire / schedule of targets

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, objectifs individuels, groupés ou en série, devant être pris à partie, dans un ordre défini, et suivant un programme donné. 1/10/78

progression par bonds / leapfrog

Forme de mouvement au cours duquel des éléments (tels que des éléments de soutien) se déplacent suivant un même axe en se rejoignant ou en se dépassant successivement les uns les autres. 1/4/73

projectile / projectile

Corps apte à être propulsé par une force normalement fournie par une arme et qui poursuit son mouvement grâce à son énergie cinétique. 1/8/82

projection / projection

En cartographie, toute disposition systématique de méridiens et parallèles représentant sur un plan la surface courbe de la sphère ou de l'ellipsoïde. 1/8/70

projection conforme / orthomorphic projection

Voir projection orthomorphique. 1/3/73

projection équivalente / equal area projection

Projection telle que des surfaces égales sur le sol sont représentées, sur la carte, par des surfaces égales entre elles. 1/3/73

projection orthomorphique / orthomorphic projection

Type de projection dont l'échelle, bien que variant d'un bout à l'autre de la carte, est la même dans toutes les directions en n'importe quel point, de telle sorte que les petites surfaces y sont représentées sous leur forme exacte et que les angles sont conservés. Aussi appelé "projection conforme". 1/3/73

projet de plan / draft plan

Projet de plan initial, qui a été coordonné et accepté par les autres états-majors et qui est prêt pour coordination avec les nations intéressées, c'est-à-dire celles qui auraient des mesures nationales à prendre pour appuyer la réalisation du plan. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et comme base d'ordre d'opération à mettre en application en période d'urgence. *Voir aussi projet de plan initial; projet de plan coordonné; plan final; plan d'opération.* 1/3/79

projet de plan coordonné / coordinated draft plan

Projet de plan qui a été coordonné par les nations concernées. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et le mettre en application en période d'urgence. *Voir aussi projet de plan initial; projet de plan; plan final; plan d'opération.* 1/3/79

projet de plan initial / initial draft plan

Plan établi et coordonné au sein de l'état-major origine, et prêt à être coordonné avec d'autres états-majors militaires. L'autorité origine ne peut le mettre en application immédiatement mais peut, en cas d'urgence, l'utiliser comme base d'ordre d'opération. *Voir aussi projet de plan; plan final; plan d'opération; projet de plan coordonné.* 1/3/79

prolongateur de câble de largage / anchor line extension kit

Dispositif installé sur un aéronef équipé de portes amovibles du type coquille qui est destiné à permettre le saut des parachutistes par l'arrière. 1/2/73

prolongement d'arrêt / stopway

Aire rectangulaire définie au sol à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, désignée par l'autorité compétente et aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable sur laquelle un aéronef peut s'arrêter lorsque le décollage est interrompu. Cette surface doit pouvoir supporter des aéronefs d'environ 23.000 kg (50.000 livres). 1/3/81

prolongement dégagé / clearway

Aire rectangulaire définie, au sol ou sur l'eau, à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, placée sous le contrôle de l'autorité compétente, et choisie ou aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable au-dessus de laquelle un aéronef peut exécuter une partie de sa montée initiale jusqu'à une hauteur spécifiée. 1/7/80

propagande / propaganda

1. Toute information, idée, doctrine ou appels spéciaux, diffusés dans le but d'influencer l'opinion, la façon de penser, le comportement d'un groupe déterminé, pour en tirer profit, soit directement, soit indirectement.
2. La propagande est dite "noire" si elle donne à penser qu'elle émane d'une source différente de la source réelle, "grise" si elle échappe à toute sorte d'identification, "blanche" si elle émane d'une source connue ou facilement identifiable. *Nota: La deuxième phrase*

est utilisée seulement par les pays anglophones. 1/7/70

propulseur d'appoint / booster

Propulseur auxiliaire et temporaire fixe ou éjectable, pour faciliter le décollage d'un aéronef, ou d'un missile, ou pour lui communiquer une accélération momentanée. 1/1/91

protection / screen

Terme naval définissant la disposition de navires, de sous-marins ou d'aéronefs, en vue de la protection d'une unité ou d'une flotte contre des attaques menées à partir de sous-marins, d'aéronefs ou de missiles. *Voir aussi coordonnateur d'écran.* 1/3/81

protection civile / civil defence

Comprend la mobilisation, l'organisation et la direction de la population civile, en vue de réduire au minimum, par des mesures de défense passive, les effets de l'action ennemie contre toutes les formes de l'activité civile. 1/3/73

protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective / collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection

Protection fournie à un groupe d'individus en ambiance nucléaire, biologique et chimique, permettant l'allègement des mesures de protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle. 1/4/82

protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle / individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection

Protection fournie à un individu en ambiance nucléaire, biologique et chimique par une tenue de protection ou un équipement individuel. 1/4/82

protégé et alerté / warned protected

Etat de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé bénéficier d'une certaine protection contre la chaleur, le souffle et le rayonnement, telle que celle que procure l'intérieur d'un véhicule blindé fermé; il peut aussi être accroupi dans des trous individuels avec une toiture improvisée. *Voir aussi exposé et non alerté; exposé et alerté.* 1/4/71

publication enregistrée / registered publication

Publication classifiée portant un numéro d'enregistrement, ainsi qu'un titre entier et un titre abrégé, et soumise à un inventaire périodique. 1/11/68

publication non-enregistrée / non-registered publication

Publication ne portant pas de numéro d'enregistrement et pour laquelle un inventaire périodique n'est pas exigé. 1/3/71

puissance d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear yield

Energie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire, mesurée par le nombre de kilotonnes ou de mégatonnes de trinitrotoluène qui produiraient la même libération d'énergie. 1/7/70

puissance de combat / combat power

Puissance résultante de tous les moyens de destruction ou de choc qu'une unité ou une formation militaire peut appliquer sur l'adversaire à un moment donné. 1/8/74

puissance de feu / fire-power

1. Quantité de feu pouvant être mise en oeuvre par une position, une unité ou une arme.
2. Faculté de tirer. 1/3/73

puissance nucléaire / nuclear power

Ne doit pas être utilisé sans un modificatif approprié. *Voir aussi nation nucléaire; puissance nucléaire importante; puissance nucléaire militaire.* 1/4/71

puissance nucléaire importante / major nuclear power

Nation possédant une force de frappe nucléaire capable de faire peser une menace sérieuse sur toute autre nation. *Voir aussi puissance nucléaire.* 1/7/70

puissance nucléaire militaire / military nuclear power - nuclear weapons state

Nation qui possède des armes nucléaires et qui est en mesure de les employer. *Aussi appelé "état possédant des armes nucléaires". Voir aussi puissance nucléaire.* 1/4/71

pulsoréacteur / pulsejet

Réacteur ne comportant ni compresseur, ni turbine. Equipé à l'avant de valves qui s'ouvrent et se referment alternativement, il aspire de l'air pour créer une poussée au cours de brèves explosions rythmées et non d'une manière continue. 1/11/68

pupitre de commande / console

Meuble groupant les commandes, les moyens de contrôle et les équipements électroniques ou mécaniques similaires utilisés pour le contrôle de la disponibilité et/ou le contrôle des fonctions spécifiques d'un système. Ex.: vérification d'un missile, compte à rebours, opérations de lancement. 1/3/73

Q

quasi collision / airmis - near miss

En vol, toute circonstance au cours de laquelle la distance qui sépare deux aéronefs aurait pu constituer une situation dangereuse. 1/8/82

question enregistrée / registered matter

Toute question classifiée, ordinairement enregistrée par numéro, et faisant l'objet d'un inventaire périodique. 1/11/68

R

raccord d'élingue / suspension strop
Agrès parfois nécessaire entre l'hélicoptère et l'élingue de suspension. 1/9/69

raccord de servitude pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing connector
Dispositif monté sur l'aéronef ou le matériel au sol qui permet d'assurer le ravitaillement ou le service de piste. 1/12/79

radar aéroporté à antenne latérale / side looking airborne radar
Radar aéroporté dont le champ d'émission est perpendiculaire à l'axe du véhicule, ce qui lui permet de fournir une représentation du terrain ou d'objectifs en mouvement. 1/11/68

radar de couverture complémentaire / gap filler radar
Radar utilisé pour compléter la couverture obtenue par des radars principaux là où celle-ci est insuffisante. 1/12/74

radar de tir / fire-control radar
Radar utilisé pour fournir au système de conduite de tir d'une arme des données relatives à l'objectif. 1/3/77

radar Doppler / Doppler radar
Radar qui détecte tout déplacement d'une surface réfléchissante en mesurant le décalage de fréquence de l'énergie radio réfléchi dû au déplacement de l'observateur ou de la surface réfléchissante. 1/12/76

radiac / radiac
Sigle anglais dérivé des mots "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" (détection, indication et évaluation de la radioactivité) et utilisé comme terme générique désignant différents types d'instruments et d'équipements de mesure radiologique. 1/3/81

radiation induite / induced radiation
Radiation résultant de l'exposition à des matériaux radioactifs, en particulier la capture des neutrons. *Voir aussi contamination; rayonnement résiduel.* 1/3/73

radioactivité naturelle / background radiation
Irradiation qui émane du milieu ambiant, ou du corps humain lui-même, et à laquelle tous les individus se trouvent exposés en permanence. 1/2/73

radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté / crash locator beacon
Émetteur radio automatique servant à aider les unités de recherche à localiser un aéronef accidenté. *Voir aussi balise; radiobalise de repérage de détresse; radiobalise individuelle de repérage.* 1/7/87

radiobalise de repérage de détresse / emergency locator beacon
Terme générique désignant tous les émetteurs radio servant au repérage de détresse. *Voir aussi balise; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté; radiobalise individuelle de repérage.* 1/6/87

radiobalise individuelle de repérage / personal locator beacon
Émetteur-récepteur, porté par l'équipage ou placé dans son équipement de survie, capable d'émettre des signaux de guidage pour faciliter les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage et permettant les communications en phonie. *Voir aussi balise; radiobalise de repérage de détresse; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté.* 1/7/87

radioborne en éventail / fan marker beacon
Type de radiophare émettant verticalement en éventail. Il peut émettre un signal d'identification. *Voir aussi balise; radiophare; radioborne Z.* 1/3/73

radioborne Z / Z-marker beacon
Type de radiophare émettant un faisceau d'ondes vertical en forme de cône. *Voir aussi balise; cône de silence; radioborne en éventail; radiophare.* 1/4/82

radiogoniométrie / radio direction finding
Radiorepérage permettant seulement de déterminer la direction d'une station radio au moyen de ses émissions. 1/11/68

radionavigation / radio navigation
Procédé de repérage par radio ayant pour objet de déterminer, pour les besoins de la navigation, la position ou la direction d'un obstacle, ou de signaler son existence. 1/11/68

radiophare / radio beacon
Émetteur radio émettant un signal distinctif ou caractéristique employé pour la détermination de relèvements, de caps ou de positions. *Voir aussi radioborne en éventail; radioborne Z;*

radiophare d'alignement; balise. 1/11/68

radiophare d'alignement / localize
Radiophare directionnel donnant à un aéronef l'indication de son écart latéral par rapport à un axe prédéterminé d'approche finale. *Voir aussi balise; radiophare; système d'atterrissage aux instruments.* 1/11/80

radiotélémetrie / radio range finding
Détermination par radio de la distance d'un objet au moyen de ses émissions radio, qu'elles soient indépendantes, réfléchies ou retransmises (sur une longueur d'onde identique ou différente). 1/11/68

radiotéléphonie / radio-telephony
Transmission de la parole par ondes radio modulées. 1/11/68

raid / raid
Opération, généralement de faible envergure, comportant une incursion rapide en territoire ennemi pour recueillir des renseignements, semer la confusion chez l'adversaire ou détruire ses installations. Elle se termine par un repli préparé après exécution de la mission reçue. 1/11/68

raid amphibie / amphibious raid
Opération amphibie comportant une brève incursion en profondeur ou l'occupation temporaire d'un objectif, suivie d'un repli planifié. *Voir aussi opération amphibie.* 1/7/87

rail / lap track
En guerre des mines sur mer, la ligne médiane d'une bande; dans le cas idéal, c'est le rail à suivre par la drague ou l'appareil de détection. 1/8/76

rampe de chargement / railway loading ramp
Plate-forme inclinée située en bout d'une voie ferrée ou latérale à cette dernière et s'élevant jusqu'au niveau des wagons. 1/8/79

rampe de lancement / launcher
Appareillage conçu pour soutenir et maintenir une fusée en position de tir. 1/4/73

rangée de mines / mine row
Simple rangée de mines ou de grappes de mines. *Voir aussi rangée double.* 1/7/72

rangée double / mine strip

En guerre des mines sur terre, deux rangées de mines parallèles posées simultanément à six mètres ou à six pas d'intervalle. *Voir aussi rangée de mines.* 1/7/83

rapport " fission/puissance" / fission to yield ratio

Rapport entre la puissance effectivement fournie par la fission nucléaire et la puissance nominale totale. Il est généralement exprimé en pourcentage. 1/3/73

rapporteur de coordonnées / roamer

Quadrillage construit pour les échelles des cartes usuelles et utilisé pour la lecture des coordonnées. 1/8/73

rassemblement / join up

Le fait, pour des avions ou des groupes d'avions séparés de se rejoindre en une formation. *Voir aussi point de rassemblement; point de regroupement.* 13/12/99

raté / 1. dud; 2. 3. misfire

1. Charge explosive qui n'a pas été armée comme prévu, ou qui n'a pas explosé bien qu'ayant été armée.
2. Défaut de mise à feu ou d'explosion.
3. Défaut de fonctionnement total ou partiel d'un détonateur, d'une charge propulsive ou d'un projectile. 1/3/83

raté de prise d'immersion / married failure

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à orin reposant au fond et restée reliée à son crapaud dont elle ne s'est pas dégagée par suite d'un défaut de fonctionnement. 1/11/75

râteau de routes / route lanes

Faisceau de routes parallèles destinées à l'acheminement des navires naviguant indépendamment. 1/6/78

ratification / ratification

Dans le cadre de la normalisation de l'OTAN, engagement écrit par lequel un pays membre accepte officiellement, avec ou sans réserve, le contenu d'un accord de normalisation. *Voir aussi mise en application; accord de normalisation OTAN; réserve.* 1/11/94

ravitaillement / supplies

Tout matériel et article utilisé aux fins d'équipement, de soutien et de maintenance de forces militaires. *Voir aussi équipement.* 1/11/86

ravitaillement à couple / abeam replenishment

Transfert en mer de personnel ou d'approvisionnements divers au moyen de gréements établis entre deux ou plusieurs bâtiments faisant route côte à côte. 1/7/80

ravitaillement à la mer / replenishment at sea - underway replenishment

Ensemble des opérations nécessaires pour assurer le transfert de personnel ou de matériel en mer. 1/9/81

ravitaillement d'un aéronef / aircraft replenishing

Opération consistant à remplir les réservoirs d'un aéronef de produits combustibles (tels que: carburants, huile et gaz comprimé) jusqu'aux niveaux, pression, quantité ou poids déterminés à l'avance. Ne s'applique pas à l'armement et aux munitions. 1/2/73

ravitaillement de l'Europe / resupply of Europe

Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer vers l'Europe au cours de la période allant du déclenchement des hostilités jusqu'à ce que les besoins aient été satisfaits. Ce ravitaillement ne comprend aucune matière déjà à terre en Europe, mais peut comporter tout autre produit quelle qu'en soit l'origine ou la provenance. *Voir aussi éléments de réapprovisionnement.* 1/11/68

ravitaillement en combustible en flèche / astern refuelling

Transfert de combustible en mer au cours duquel le ou les bâtiments ravitaillés tiennent leur poste sur l'arrière du bâtiment ravitailleur. 1/3/81

ravitaillement improvisé / improvised early resupply

Acheminement de marchandises disponibles à terre et prêtes à être embarquées sans délai. *Voir aussi élément de réapprovisionnement.* 1/3/73

ravitaillement initial / initial early resupply

Acheminement vers leur destination de navires déjà chargés de cargaisons destinées à satisfaire les besoins de la période postérieure au jour J. Ceci comprend les navires marchands évacués des ports principaux ou des principales zones terminales maritimes et dispersés ensuite vers des ports secondaires, des zones terminales auxiliaires, ou des mouillages. *Voir aussi élément de réapprovisionnement.* 1/3/73

ravitaillement par air / air supply

Acheminement et livraison par largage ou par poser d'approvisionnement et de matériel. 1/2/73

ravitaillement préorganisé / planned resupply

Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer suivant un flot régulier réalisé conformément aux dispositions de l'organisation et des programmes préétablis. La manière de se procurer ce ravitaillement sera aussi normalement planifiée. *Voir aussi élément de réapprovisionnement.* 1/7/70

ravitaillement vertical / vertical replenishment

En usage maritime, transport de matériel depuis ou vers des unités par hélicoptère. 1/3/81

rayon d'action / radius of action

Distance maximale qu'un navire, aéronef ou véhicule, portant une charge de combat normale, peut couvrir à partir de sa base et dans une direction donnée et revenir sans se ravitailler en combustible en cours de route, tout en respectant entièrement les facteurs de sécurité et les règles d'emploi. 1/11/68

rayon de choc / damage radius

En guerre des mines sur mer, rayon du cercle centré sur un bâtiment et à l'intérieur duquel doit se trouver une mine donnée pour que son explosion provoque des dégâts bien précis. 1/11/75

rayon de destruction / destruction radius

En guerre des mines, pour une charge de type et de dimensions donnés, distance maximum à laquelle une mine sera détruite par l'effet de l'explosion de cette charge sur son propre explosif, avec une probabilité donnée de destruction, quelle que soit son orientation. 1/11/75

rayon de sécurité / radius of safety

Distance horizontale à partir du point zéro au-delà de laquelle les effets de l'arme nucléaire sur les troupes amies sont acceptables. 1/11/68

rayonnement initial / initial radiation

Rayonnement (formé essentiellement de neutrons et de radiations gamma) que la boule de feu émet pendant la minute qui suit une explosion nucléaire. *Voir aussi rayonnement résiduel.* 1/3/73

rayonnement interne / internal radiation

Rayonnement nucléaire (particules alpha et bêta et rayonnement gamma) qui provient de substances radioactives à l'intérieur du corps. 1/4/73

rayonnement nucléaire / nuclear radiation

Rayonnement corpusculaire ou électromagnétique pouvant être émis par les noyaux atomiques au cours de divers processus nucléaires. Dans le cas des armes nucléaires, les principaux rayonnements émis sont: les particules alpha et bêta, les rayons gamma et les neutrons. Tous les types de rayonnement nucléaires sont ionisants, mais la réciproque n'est pas vraie; ainsi: les rayons X, qui sont ionisants, n'appartiennent pas à la famille des rayonnements nucléaires car ils ne sont pas émis par le noyau des atomes. 1/9/71

rayonnement résiduel / residual radiation

Rayonnement nucléaire provoqué soit par une retombée radioactive, soit par une dispersion artificielle d'une matière radioactive, soit par une irradiation qui résulte d'une explosion nucléaire et qui persiste plus d'une minute après l'explosion. *Voir aussi contamination; radiation induite; rayonnement initial.* 1/10/86

rayonnement thermique / thermal radiation

Lumière et chaleur produites par une explosion nucléaire. 1/5/63

rayonnement thermique (rayon X) / thermal X-rays

Rayonnement électromagnétique, situé principalement dans la bande des rayons X mous (à faible énergie), émis par les résidus d'une arme nucléaire en raison de la très haute température à laquelle ils ont été portés. 1/9/81

rayure / abrasion

En photographie, rayure ou trace produite mécaniquement sur une surface sensible ou un support. 1/1/73

réallocation de ressources / reallocation of resources

Mise à la disposition, par les forces militaires d'un pays, de ressources logistiques prélevées sur ses ressources considérées comme "rendues disponibles", conformément aux définitions figurant dans la documentation OTAN, au profit des forces militaires d'un autre ou plusieurs autres pays, suivant les instructions de l'autorité militaire compétente. *Voir aussi aide logistique; aide mutuelle; soutien logistique intégré; pouvoirs de réaffectation.* 1/11/68

réapprovisionnement / resupply

Action par laquelle on complète des stocks pour les maintenir au niveau requis. 1/7/85

réceptacle / impact area

Voir zone d'impact. 1/3/73

réceptive / ripe

En guerre des mines, terme périmé signifiant "armée". *Voir aussi mine armée.* 1/12/76

réceptivité / receptivity

Indique la vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à des moyens déterminés d'opérations psychologiques. 1/1/73

recherche / collection

Voir cycle du renseignement. 1/3/73

recherche anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine search

Exploration systématique d'une zone particulière dans le but de localiser un sous-marin dont on connaît ou soupçonne la présence quelque part dans la zone. Certains types de recherche sont aussi utilisés pour la localisation d'un cas de détresse. 1/2/73

recherche d'interception / intercepting search

Type de recherche conçu pour intercepter un ennemi dont la position initiale est connue et dont la route et la vitesse peuvent être estimées. 1/3/73

recherche de couverture / cover search

En photographie aérienne, sélection de la couverture existante répondant le mieux à un besoin déterminé. 1/3/73

recherche et sauvetage / search and rescue

Mise en oeuvre d'aéronefs, d'embarcations de surface, de sous-marins, d'équipes de sauvetage et d'équipements spécialisés pour rechercher et secourir le personnel en détresse sur terre ou en mer. 1/11/68

recherche et sauvetage de combat / combat search and rescue

Opération coordonnée utilisant des procédures préétablies de détection, localisation, identification et récupération d'équipages d'aéronefs tombés en territoire hostile en temps de crise ou de guerre et, le cas échéant, de personnel isolé en détresse, entraîné et équipé pour être secouru. *Voir aussi recherche et sauvetage.* 13/12/99

recherche sur zone / area search

Reconnaissance ou recherche effectuée sur une zone donnée en vue de fournir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur des situations ou des

activités générales ou particulières. 1/9/81

reconnaissance / 1. recognition; 2. reconnaissance

1. Détermination de la nature d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène détectés et, éventuellement, de leur classe ou de leur type. Cela peut s'étendre à la détermination d'un individu au sein d'une classe ou d'un type donnés. *Voir aussi détection; identification; identification ami/ennemi (IFF).*

2. Mission entreprise en vue d'obtenir, par observation visuelle ou par d'autres modes de détection, des renseignements bruts sur les activités et les possibilités d'un ennemi actuel ou en puissance, ou d'acquérir des données concernant les caractéristiques météorologiques, hydrographiques ou géographiques d'une zone particulière. *Voir aussi reconnaissance aérienne.* 1/2/89

reconnaissance aérienne / aerial reconnaissance - air reconnaissance

Recherche de renseignements à partir d'un aéronef: soit par observation visuelle, soit par utilisation de détecteurs (capteurs) placés sur cet aéronef. *Voir aussi reconnaissance.* 1/3/81

reconnaissance aérienne photographique / air photographic reconnaissance

Recueil de renseignements au moyen de la photographie aérienne. On peut distinguer:

- a. Reconnaissance photographique stratégique.
- b. Reconnaissance photographique tactique.
- c. Reconnaissance photographique destinée à la cartographie et la topographie. Les photographies aériennes prises pour la topographie et la cartographie exigent un degré de précision particulier. Cette dernière forme de reconnaissance aérienne photographique peut être stratégique ou tactique. 1/2/73

reconnaissance amphibie / amphibious reconnaissance

Débarquement amphibie effectué par des éléments de faible importance, normalement fondé sur une action discrète plutôt que sur l'emploi des armes, en vue d'obtenir des renseignements et généralement suivi d'un repli prévu. 1/10/80

reconnaissance armée / armed reconnaissance

Mission aérienne dont le but principal est de localiser puis d'attaquer des objectifs inopinés tels que matériels, personnels et installations ennemis dans des zones ou le long d'itinéraires déterminés. Ces missions n'ont pas pour but d'attaquer des objectifs particuliers fixés à l'avance. 1/2/73

reconnaissance chimique / chemical survey

Action ayant pour objet de déterminer l'intensité et la nature du danger chimique dans une aire donnée et marquer le pourtour. *Voir aussi veille chimique.* 1/9/81

reconnaissance d'itinéraire / route reconnaissance

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une voie de communications particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur les conditions de circulation et les activités le long de cette voie. 1/12/79

reconnaissance de munition explosive / explosive ordnance reconnaissance

Reconnaissance comprenant la recherche, la détection, le repérage, la vérification, le marquage, l'identification et la signalisation de munitions explosives en vue de déterminer les mesures devant être prises ultérieurement. 1/3/73

reconnaissance en force / reconnaissance in force

Opération offensive, visant à découvrir ou à éprouver la force de l'ennemi ou à obtenir d'autres informations le concernant. *Aussi appelé "reconnaissance offensive".* 1/7/80

reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales / special reconnaissance and surveillance

Activités de reconnaissance et de surveillance menées par des forces d'opérations spéciales, qui complètent les moyens et systèmes de renseignement du théâtre en recueillant des informations stratégiques ou opérationnelles. Il s'agit d'opérations de renseignement humain, menées indépendamment ou en appui d'opérations conventionnelles, et qui peuvent faire appel à des techniques, méthodes et matériels spéciaux ou employer des moyens locaux. 15/7/2000

reconnaissance offensive / reconnaissance in force

Voir reconnaissance en force. 1/7/80

reconnaissance par le feu / reconnaissance by fire

Méthode de reconnaissance dans laquelle on effectue un tir sur une position ennemie supposée pour amener l'ennemi à révéler sa présence par un mouvement ou par tir de riposte. 1/11/68

reconnaissance radiologique / radiological survey

Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés. 1/9/81

reconnaissance sur axe / strip search

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne droite entre deux points de référence. 1/3/81

reconnaissance sur itinéraire / line search

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne de communications particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des objectifs d'opportunité et de façon générale toutes activités. 1/8/79

recouvrement / 1. 2. 3. overlap; 4. recovery

1. En photographie, partie commune à deux clichés, couramment exprimée en pourcentage. Le recouvrement est dit "longitudinal" entre deux clichés successifs d'une même bande, "latéral" entre deux bandes adjacentes et "linéaire" entre deux lignes successives d'un enregistrement à balayage en ligne.
2. En cartographie, zone commune à deux cartes d'une même série.
3. Marge de la bande draguée par un bâtiment ou une formation qui est également couverte par un dragueur voisin ou une formation voisine, ou draguée de nouveau lors d'un passage sur la bande voisine. 1/3/81
4. *Voir récupération.* 13/12/99

recouvrement latéral / side overlap

Voir recouvrement. 1/3/81

recouvrement linéaire / line overlap

Voir recouvrement 1. 1/3/81

recouvrement longitudinal / forward overlap

Voir recouvrement. 1/3/73

recto d'une carte / face of a map or chart

Côté où apparaît l'image imprimée de la carte. 1/3/73

récupération / 1. 2. 4. recovery; 3. salvage

1. En opérations, action d'entrer en contact, de protéger et d'extraire du personnel, des petits groupes ou des unités, ou du matériel. *Voir aussi extraction.*
2. En guerre des mines sur mer, recueil d'une mine aussi intacte que possible, afin d'en permettre l'étude ultérieure aux fins de renseignement et/ou à des fins expérimentales.
3. Action de garder ou de recueillir des matériels faisant partie d'équipement allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, en vue de leur réutilisation. *Voir aussi procédure de renflouage.* 25/9/98
4. En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, enlèvement d'un véhicule abandonné, hors service ou immobilisé et, si nécessaire, son acheminement vers un point de maintenance. *Aussi appelé "recouvrement".* 13/12/99

récupérer / salvage

Prélever sur un matériel irréparable, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants, en vue de leur réutilisation. *Voir aussi cannibaliser.* 15/7/2000

redéploiement / deployment

Réimplantation de forces dans de nouvelles zones d'opérations. *Voir aussi déploiement.* 1/2/88

redressement / rectification

En photogrammétrie, opération consistant à projeter une photographie inclinée ou oblique sur un plan de référence horizontal. *Voir aussi mosaïque contrôlée; mosaïque semi-contrôlée; mosaïque sommaire.* 1/9/69

redresseur / rectifier

Appareil permettant de transformer un courant alternatif en courant continu. *Voir aussi onduleur.* 1/1/83

référence d'altitude / altitude datum

Niveau arbitraire à partir duquel les distances verticales sont mesurées. Le plan de référence pour les mesures de hauteur est soit le sol ou la mer immédiatement à la verticale de l'aéronef, soit un plan horizontal quelconque. Pour les altitudes-pressions, c'est le niveau qui correspond à la pression atmosphérique de 1013,2 mb (29,92 pouces de mercure). Pour l'altitude vraie, c'est le niveau moyen des mers. *Voir aussi altitude.* 1/2/73

référence d'une épreuve / print reference

Indications relatives à une mission de reconnaissance photographique portées

sur une épreuve et permettant de l'identifier. 1/9/69

référence de publication / imprint

Note brève en marge d'une carte, donnant tout ou partie des éléments suivants: date de publication, d'impression, nom de l'éditeur, de l'imprimeur, lieu de publication, nombre d'exemplaires imprimés et renseignements correspondants. 1/3/73

référence de sortie / sortie number - sortie reference

Voir numéro de sortie. 1/9/69

réflecteur à écho renforcé / corner reflector

En interprétation radar, objet qui fournit un écho d'amplitude supérieure à celle que l'on pourrait en attendre, compte tenu de ses dimensions, en raison de réflexions multiples sur des surfaces lisses. 1/7/80

réflecteur polyédrique / corner reflector

Dispositif constitué de parois réfléchissantes formant des angles dièdres et qui est utilisé comme cible ou comme balise radar. 1/7/80

réflecteur-ballon / balloon reflector

En guerre électronique, réflecteur-brouilleur monté sur ballon-sonde et destiné à créer de faux échos. 13/12/99

réflecteur-brouilleur / confusion reflector

Dispositif destiné à réfléchir l'énergie radioélectrique pour créer des échos brouilleurs. Les réflecteurs-brouilleurs radar comprennent, par exemple, les rubans accordés et les réflecteurs polyédriques. 1/3/73

réfraction côtière / coastal refraction

Modification de la direction de propagation d'une onde radio de sol quand elle passe de la terre à la mer ou de la mer à la terre. *Aussi appelée "effet de terre"; "effet de côte".* 1/3/73

réfugié / refugee

Toute personne qui, craignant avec raison d'être persécutée du fait de sa race, de sa religion, de sa nationalité, de son appartenance à un certain groupe social ou de ses opinions politiques, se trouve hors du pays dont elle a la nationalité et qui ne peut ou, du fait de cette crainte, ne veut se réclamer de la protection de ce pays; ou qui, si elle n'a pas de nationalité et se trouve hors du pays dans lequel elle avait sa résidence habituelle à la suite de tels événements, ne peut ou, en raison de ladite crainte, ne veut y retourner. (ONU)

Voir aussi demandeur d'asile; évacué; personne déplacée. 15/7/2000

régénération / regeneration

Activation, en temps utile, de tout ou partie des structures et de l'infrastructure existantes des forces, y compris la remise à des niveaux préétablis des effectifs, équipements et stocks. *Voir aussi activer; mobilisation.* 13/6/2000

région à service consultatif / advisory area

Région définie dans une région d'information de vol et dans laquelle est prévu un service consultatif du trafic aérien. 1/2/73

région d'information de vol / flight information region

Espace aérien de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel sont assurés un service d'information de vol et un service d'alerte. *Voir aussi centre de la circulation aérienne; centre de contrôle régional.* 1/3/73

région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical area of

observation - sub-collection centre
Région géographique comprenant plusieurs zones d'observation nucléaire, biologique ou chimique; elle est comparable à la zone de responsabilité d'une armée, d'un groupe d'armées, ou d'une force aérienne tactique alliée. *Aussi appelé "secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique, et chimique".* 1/3/73

région de contrôle / control area

Espace aérien contrôlé situé au-dessus d'une limite déterminée par rapport à la surface. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien; espace aérien contrôlé; voie aérienne; zone de contrôle; zone de contrôle terminale.* 1/7/80

région de défense aérienne / air defence region

Subdivision géographique d'une zone de défense aérienne. 1/12/74

réglage / adjust fire

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, ordre ou demande pour le réglage d'un tir. 1/9/74

réglage de tir par observation / observed fire procedure

Méthode réglementaire utilisée pour le réglage d'un tir indirect sur un objectif. 1/3/73

réglage observé de tir / adjustment of fire

Procédé utilisé dans le tir d'artillerie terrestre et navale pour obtenir, par l'observation des coups, le gisement, la portée et, en cas d'emploi de fusées à temps, la hauteur d'éclatement correcte pour battre un objectif. *Aussi appelé "ajustage observé de tir". Voir aussi observer.* 1/2/73

réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation / bracketing

Méthode de réglage de tir dans laquelle un encadrement est déterminé en obtenant d'abord un coup long et un coup court sur la ligne d'observation, puis en réduisant chaque fois cet encadrement de moitié, jusqu'à obtenir un coup au but ou l'encadrement désiré. 1/3/73

règles d'engagement / rules of engagement

Directives provenant d'une autorité militaire compétente et précisant les circonstances et les limites dans lesquelles les forces pourront entreprendre et/ou poursuivre le combat. 1/1/73

regroupement / collation

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le rassemblement des renseignements bruts de même nature permet d'établir une chronologie d'événements et facilite l'exploitation ultérieure. *Voir aussi cycle du renseignement.* 1/2/88

régulateur / air movement officer

Officier instruit pour remplir des fonctions dans les bureaux de mouvements aériens. 1/2/73

relais d'amorçage / detonating cord amplifier

Accessoire, fixé sur le cordeau détonant, permettant simultanément l'amorçage d'une charge et la transmission de l'onde de détonation vers une autre charge. 1/12/77

relais radio en vol / airborne radio relay

Aéronef équipé de moyens radioélectriques en vue d'augmenter la portée, la souplesse et la sécurité physique des systèmes de transmissions. 1/2/73

relève sur place / relief in place

Remplacement, décidé par l'autorité supérieure, de tout ou partie d'une unité d'une zone par une unité de relève. Les responsabilités des éléments remplacés, en ce qui concerne la mission et la zone d'opérations attribuées, sont transmises à l'unité remplaçante. L'unité remplaçante

poursuit l'opération en cours conformément aux ordres. 1/11/68

relèvement / bearing

Voir azimut. 9/1/96

relèvement en transit / transit bearing

Relèvement obtenu en notant l'heure à laquelle deux points marquants au sol se présentent sous un même relèvement relatif. 1/8/76

relèvement géographique / true bearing

Voir azimut géographique. 9/1/96

relèvement vrai / true bearing

Voir azimut géographique. 9/1/96

relief / relief

Variations d'altitudes et de configurations de terrain à la surface terrestre, pouvant être représentées sur des cartes par des courbes de niveau, des teintes hypsométriques, des estompages ou des points cotés. 1/4/71

relief par ombres portées / shaded relief

Technique de cartographie qui fournit un relief apparent du terrain par représentation des ombres qui seraient portées par les points élevés s'ils étaient éclairés par une source située dans le quadrant gauche supérieur de la carte. Ce type de représentation est généralement associé aux courbes de niveau. *Voir aussi estompage.* 1/2/74

remise de gaz / go around - overshoot

Phase de vol pendant laquelle les opérations d'atterrissage ne sont pas menées à terme. 1/8/79

remise en condition / rehabilitation

Envoi dans une zone relativement calme d'unités ou d'isolés, récemment retirés du combat ou d'un service pénible, pendant lequel les unités remettent en état leur matériel, prennent du repos, jouissent d'installations récréatives particulières, sont complétées, reçoivent des ravitaillements et matériels de remplacement, sont entraînées et en général sont rendues aptes à être employées dans des opérations futures. 1/11/68

remise en état / rehabilitation

Mesure qui consiste à replacer une installation donnée au niveau initialement prévu (personnel et matériel). 1/11/68

rendez-vous / rendezvous

En guerre sur terre, endroit facilement identifiable, où les visiteurs d'unités, de quartiers généraux ou autres installations sont reçus par le personnel de l'élément visité. *Voir aussi point de jonction.* 1/11/85

rendez-vous des forces / force

rendezvous - group rendezvous

Voir point de rendez-vous des forces. 1/3/81

renforteur d'amorçage / booster

Charge explosive très sensible utilisée pour l'amorçage d'une charge trop importante pour un détonateur ou une fusée de type usuel. *Voir aussi charge 1-2. propulseur d'appoint* 1/1/91

renforcement / reinforcing

En artillerie, mission tactique confiée à une unité d'artillerie en vue d'augmenter les feux d'une autre unité de cette arme. 1/3/85

renfort de transmissions / signals support

Fourniture de personnel et de matériel provenant d'autres forces pour l'établissement d'un système de transmissions spécialisé ou supplémentaire. 1/11/68

renfort-soutien / follow-up

En opérations amphibies, débarquement des renforts et des approvisionnements après la mise à terre des échelons d'assaut et des échelons de premier renfort. *Voir aussi assaut; échelon de premier renfort.* 1/3/82

renseignement / intelligence

Résultat de l'exploitation des renseignements bruts concernant les nations étrangères, les forces armées ennemies ou pouvant le devenir, les zones où des opérations sont effectivement menées ou pourraient l'être. Le terme s'applique aussi aux activités d'élaboration du renseignement et aux organismes qui s'y consacrent. *Voir aussi cycle de renseignement; gestion de la recherche; renseignement de base; renseignement de combat; renseignement de sécurité; renseignement de situation; renseignement de toutes sources; renseignement stratégique; renseignement sur l'objectif; renseignement tactique; renseignement technique.* 1/3/81

renseignement acoustique / acoustic intelligence

Renseignement provenant de la recherche et de l'exploitation de phénomènes acoustiques. 1/11/86

renseignement brut / information

Donnée non traitée, de toute nature, qui peut être utilisée pour l'élaboration du renseignement. *Aussi appelé "information". Voir aussi cycle du renseignement; plan de recherche.* 1/11/91

renseignement brut de combat / combat information

Donnée d'une validité souvent éphémère recueillie au combat par les unités ou qui leur est directement communiquée. Elle peut être utilisée pour les opérations et l'appréciation de la situation. Cette donnée entrera dans les circuits du renseignement. *Voir aussi renseignement de combat.* 1/8/82

renseignement de base / basic intelligence

Renseignement sur tout sujet, permettant d'établir une documentation de référence utilisable pour la planification et le traitement des informations ou du renseignement obtenus ultérieurement. *Aussi appelé "renseignement de documentation". Voir aussi renseignement; renseignement brut; renseignement de situation.* 1/11/94

renseignement de combat / combat intelligence

Renseignement sur l'ennemi, les conditions atmosphériques et géographiques nécessaire au commandement pour la préparation et la conduite des opérations de combat. *Voir aussi renseignement; renseignement brut de combat; renseignement tactique.* 1/9/81

renseignement de documentation / basic intelligence

Voir renseignement de base. 1/1/83

renseignement de sources ouvertes / open source intelligence

Renseignement provenant d'informations accessibles au public et autres informations non classifiées dont la diffusion publique ou l'accès sont limités. 25/9/98

renseignement d'origine électromagnétique / signals intelligence

Terme générique désignant le renseignement "transmissions" et le renseignement électronique, lorsqu'il n'est pas nécessaire de distinguer ces deux types de renseignement, ou pour en désigner le fusionnement. 16/7/96

renseignement de sécurité / security intelligence

Renseignement sur la nature, les possibilités et les intentions d'organisations ou d'individus hostiles, qui sont ou pourraient être engagés dans les activités d'espionnage, de sabotage, de subversion ou de terrorisme. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence; renseignement; sécurité.* 1/3/81

renseignement de situation / current intelligence

Renseignement qui décrit la situation actuelle au niveau stratégique ou tactique. *Voir aussi renseignement; renseignement de base.* 1/9/81

renseignement de toutes sources / all-source intelligence

Renseignement établi en utilisant l'ensemble des sources et organismes disponibles. *Voir aussi renseignement.* 1/12/90

renseignement électronique / electronic intelligence

Renseignement obtenu d'émissions électromagnétiques, excluant les transmissions, par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus. 9/1/96

renseignement géographique militaire / military geographic information

Tout renseignement géographique qui est nécessaire à l'établissement des plans et aux opérations. 1/8/82

renseignement humain / human intelligence - humint

Catégorie de renseignement découlant de renseignements bruts recueillis et fournis par une source humaine. *Aussi appelé "humint".* 1/1/83

renseignement marginal / marginal information - marginal data

Voir donnée marginale. 1/4/71

renseignement mesures et signature / measurement and signature intelligence

Renseignement scientifique et technique découlant de l'analyse de données fournies par des capteurs, afin d'identifier toute caractéristique distinctive associée à la source ou à l'émetteur et de faciliter l'identification et la mesure de ces derniers. 25/9/98

renseignement opérationnel / operational intelligence

Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à la conduite de campagnes au niveau opératif. *Voir aussi niveau opératif.* 13/12/99

renseignement stratégique / strategic intelligence

Renseignement nécessaire à l'élaboration de la ligne de conduite et des plans

militaires à l'échelon national et international. *Voir aussi renseignement; renseignement tactique.* 1/8/79

renseignement sur l'objectif / target intelligence

Indication permettant de caractériser et de localiser un objectif ou un ensemble d'objectifs, d'en connaître la vulnérabilité et l'importance relative. *Voir aussi renseignement.* 1/5/63

renseignement tactique / tactical intelligence

Renseignement nécessaire à l'établissement des plans et à la conduite des opérations tactiques. *Voir aussi renseignement; renseignement de combat; renseignement stratégique.* 1/3/81

renseignement technique / technical intelligence

Renseignement relatif aux développements technologiques à l'étranger, aux performances et aux possibilités opérationnelles des matériels étrangers qui font ou pourraient faire l'objet d'applications militaires. *Voir aussi renseignement.* 1/8/79

renseignement transmissions/communications intelligence

Renseignement obtenu de communications électromagnétiques ou de systèmes de communications par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus. 20/11/96

renvoi au verso / back-up

En cartographie, image imprimée au verso d'une carte déjà imprimée au recto. Désigne également l'impression de ces images. 1/2/73

réparation au combat / battle damage repair

Réparation essentielle, pouvant être improvisée, effectuée rapidement dans des conditions de combat, afin de remettre temporairement en service le matériel endommagé ou hors de combat. 1/6/89

réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome / aerodrome damage repair

Ensemble des activités nécessaires pour rétablir la capacité opérationnelle d'un aérodrome après une attaque non nucléaire. Ceci comprend:

- La reconnaissance, pour estimer les dommages et les principaux travaux de remise en état.
- Neutralisation des explosifs et munitions.
- Le rétablissement des surfaces opérationnelles minimales, incluant les

aires de manœuvre et d'accès pour les aéronefs.

d. Le rétablissement des services et installations essentiels pour la conduite des opérations aériennes. 3/8/98

répartiteur de charges / load spreader

Matériel utilisé pour répartir le poids d'un chargement sur une surface donnée afin d'éviter des contraintes mécaniques excessives. *Aussi appelé "plateau-répartiteur".* 1/3/73

répartition / apportionment

Quantification et partage en pourcentage de l'effort total attendu, en relation avec les priorités qui doivent être dévolues aux différentes opérations aériennes en zones géographiques, pour une période donnée. *Voir aussi attribution des ressources.* 9/5/2000

repérage à vue des mines / mine spotting

En guerre des mines sur mer, observation visuelle d'une mine ou d'un champ de mines. 1/11/75

repère / pinpoint

- Point identifié avec précision, en particulier au sol, qui localise un très petit objectif. Un point de repère pour un rendez-vous, ou tout autre but. Les coordonnées de ce point lui-même.
- Position d'un aéronef par rapport au sol, déterminée par observation directe du terrain. *Voir aussi datum. Aussi appelé "point par rapport à un repère au sol".* 1/7/70

repère convenu / agreed point

Point au sol déterminé d'avance, pouvant être identifié en vol, et utilisé quand un avion participe au réglage de tir. 1/2/73

repère d'extrémité de rangée / row marker

En guerre des mines terrestre, repère naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, marquant le début ou la fin d'une rangée de mines, là où les mines sont posées par rangées élémentaires. *Voir aussi marqueur.* 1/11/94

repère d'extrémité de rangée double / strip marker

En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place situé à l'origine et à la fin d'une rangée double de mines. *Voir aussi marqueur.* 1/3/81

repère de cliché / collimating mark - fiducial mark

Voir repère de fond de chambre. 1/3/73

repère de fond de chambre / collimating mark

Repère rigidement lié à la chambre qui donne une image sur chaque cliché. Les images des repères de fond de chambre permettent de déterminer la position du point principal de chaque cliché. *Aussi appelé "repère de cliché".* 1/3/73

repère de port / port designator

Groupe de lettres servant à identifier un port dans les baptêmes de convois ou des messages. 1/6/78

repère terrestre / landmark

Repère naturel ou artificiel du terrain pouvant être déterminé avec précision par ses coordonnées. 1/4/73

répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN / NATO intelligence subject code

Système numérique destiné à répertorier les questions traitées dans les documents de renseignement. Il comporte notamment un système de symboles alphanumériques désignant les noms géographiques. 1/3/73

répertoire des objectifs / list of targets - target list

Voir liste d'objectifs. 1/7/80

répétiteur de cap / heading indicator

Instrument qui indique le cap, transmis par signal électrique, depuis une centrale de cap située à distance. 1/11/80

repli / retirement

Mouvement de retrait effectué par une force non au contact de l'ennemi. 1/7/83

repli amphibie / amphibious withdrawal

Opération amphibie comportant le retrait de forces par mer, au moyen de bâtiments ou d'engins militaires, à partir d'une côte tenue par l'adversaire pouvant être le siège d'une menace. *Voir aussi opération amphibie.* 1/7/87

répondeur / responder

Appareil qui, recevant une émission électronique, affiche une réponse appropriée. *Voir aussi transpondeur.* 1/2/74

réponse / reply

Réponse à une demande d'identification. *Voir aussi procédé d'identification; signal d'identification convenu; mot de passe.* 1/11/68

repos / rest

En artillerie, commandement indiquant que l'unité (les unités) ou la (les) pièce(s) à qui il s'adresse ne doivent pas exécuter les ordres de tir aussi longtemps que ce commandement reste en vigueur. 1/3/77

représentation à spectres multiples / multi-spectral imagery

Représentation obtenue simultanément dans plusieurs bandes discrètes de spectre lumineux. 1/1/80

représentation conventionnelle / pictorial symbolization

Manière de représenter, à l'aide de signes conventionnels, les détails marquants d'une carte. 1/8/71

représentation stéréoscopique / stereoscopic model

Impression de troisième dimension donnée par une zone ou un objet vu sur des photographies appropriées quand on les examine à l'aide d'un stéréoscope. 1/9/69

réquisition / requisition

Ordre, sous forme réglementaire, de fournir notamment des personnes, du ravitaillement ou des services dont l'emploi militaire est prévu, mais n'est rendu effectif que par cette procédure. 1/11/75

réseau / reseau

Quadrillage de dimensions déterminées placé dans le plan focal image d'un système photographique et utilisé pour des mesures. 1/1/80

réseau de commandement / command net

Réseau de transmissions reliant un échelon de commandement à une partie ou à l'ensemble de ses échelons subordonnés en vue de l'exercice du commandement. 1/3/73

réseau de défense aérienne / air defence ground environment

Ensemble des stations radar et des centres de commandement et de contrôle dans un théâtre d'opérations déterminé qui sont utilisés pour le contrôle tactique des opérations de défense aérienne. 1/1/83

réseau de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting system

Système établi pour:
a. la détection lointaine, la reconnaissance, la poursuite d'aéronefs ou la poursuite de bâtiments de surface;
b. le contrôle de la défense aérienne active. Ce système consiste essentiellement en une chaîne de stations

radar de détection lointaine et de centres de direction des interceptions et un corps d'observateurs, desservi par un réseau de transmission approprié. 1/3/73

réseau de détermination de position / fixer network

Ensemble d'installations radiogoniométriques ou radar qui, opérant en conjonction, sont capables de déterminer la position d'un aéronef en vol par rapport au sol. *Aussi appelé "système de détermination de position".* 1/3/73

réseau de points de contrôle / control

En cartographie et photogrammétrie, système de repères ou d'objets, pris à la surface de la terre, sur une carte ou sur une photographie, dont les coordonnées ont été déterminées ou doivent l'être. 1/9/81

réseau de transmissions / communications net

Ensemble des stations capables de communiquer directement sur une voie commune ou une fréquence commune. 1/6/81

réseau hydrographique / drainage system

Fleuves, rivières et autres détails hydrographiques intérieurs d'un pays. 1/3/73

réseau perspectif / perspective grid

Réseau de lignes dessiné sur (ou superposé à) une photographie, représentant la perspective d'un réseau de lignes tel qu'il serait sur le sol ou sur un plan de référence. 1/3/73

réseau radar / radar netting

Ensemble fourni par plusieurs radars reliés à un centre unique en vue de fournir une information intégrée. *Voir aussi centre de réseau radar.* 1/7/70

réseau routier militaire de base / basic military route network

Itinéraires axiaux, latéraux et de raccordement désignés dès le temps de paix par la nation hôte pour faire face aux besoins prévisibles en mouvements et transports militaires tant alliés que nationaux. 1/3/79

réseau trigonométrique / field control

Série de points dont les positions et les altitudes sont connues. Ces positions sont utilisées comme éléments de base dans l'établissement des cartes terrestres

et marines. Normalement, ces positions sont déterminées par les méthodes de relevés géographiques, et sont parfois appelées: "points de contrôle trigonométriques". *Voir aussi cheminement par triangulation; point de référence.* 1/8/79

réserve /1. reservation; 2. réserve

1. Dans le cadre de la normalisation, restriction apportée par un pays membre aux termes de laquelle il déclare ne pas appliquer tout ou partie d'un accord de normalisation. *Voir aussi mise en application; accord de normalisation OTAN; ratification.* 1/11/94

2. Force tenue à disposition pour faire face à des situations imprévues ou pour influencer sur le cours des événements à venir. 16/7/99

réserve d'avant-garde / mainguard

Un élément de l'avant-garde. *Voir aussi avant-garde.* 1/3/73

réserve non débarquée / floating reserve

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, troupes de réserve qui restent embarquées jusqu'à ce que l'ont ait besoin d'elles. *Voir aussi réserve stratégique.* 1/3/73

réserves de guerre / war reserves

Réserves constituées par des approvisionnements réunis en temps de paix pour répondre à l'accroissement des besoins militaires résultant de l'ouverture des hostilités. Elles sont destinées à fournir le support essentiel aux opérations jusqu'à ce qu'il soit possible de les reconstituer. *Voir aussi stocks opérationnels; stocks opérationnels du théâtre.* 1/11/68

réserves de plage / beach reserves

Dans une opération amphibie, rassemblement d'approvisionnements de toutes sortes en dépôts temporaires constitués dans les zones têtes de pont. 1/3/92

résidu d'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon debris

Résidu d'une arme nucléaire après son explosion; ces résidus comprennent les débris de l'enveloppe et des éléments de l'arme, ainsi que du plutonium ou de l'uranium résiduels, et des produits de fission. 1/11/83

restez sur les éléments / dwell at/on

En cas d'appui d'artillerie ou de feu d'appui naval, terme utilisé lorsque le tir est susceptible de se poursuivre pendant un certain temps et au moment prescrit, ou d'être appliqué sur un ou plusieurs objectifs particuliers. 1/8/74

restitution / restitution

Détermination de la position planimétrique vraie des objets photographiés. 1/9/69

restriction imposée à la circulation / mouvement restriction

Limitation temporaire imposée à la circulation vers ou/et en provenance de certaines zones, afin d'en dégager les accès et d'empêcher les embouteillages. 1/3/73

restrictions de l'espace aérien. / airspace restrictions

Mesures restrictives spéciales appliquées à des portions d'espace aérien de dimensions bien définies. 1/7/80

retard / late

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, compte rendu fait à l'observateur chaque fois qu'il se produit un délai entre le départ du coup et l'annonce de "coup parti" en ajoutant à ce compte rendu le retard évalué en secondes. 1/8/74

retard de suppression d'écho proche / altitude delay

Retard dans la synchronisation introduit entre le départ d'une impulsion radar et le début de sa trace sur l'écran, afin d'éliminer le cône mort. 1/2/73

retard pyrotechnique / pyrotechnic delay

Composition pyrotechnique intercalée dans un dispositif d'amorçage et destinée à transmettre la flamme avec un retard prédéterminé. 1/6/78

réticule / reticle

Ensemble de lignes, tel qu'une croix par exemple, superposé au plan de l'image d'un système de visée. Il peut être employé seul, en tant que référence sur certains types d'instruments mononucléaires, ou avec un autre ensemble, pour former un repère flottant sur certains types de stéréoscope. *Voir aussi graticule.* 1/11/75

retombées radioactives/radioactive fallout

1. Retour dans les basses couches de l'atmosphère et à la surface du globe de substances radioactives projetées à haute altitude.

2. Particules et débris contaminés absorbés dans le nuage d'une explosion nucléaire. 20/11/96

retour / recovery

Dans les opérations aériennes, phase d'une mission qui a trait au trajet d'un avion rejoignant une base. 25/9/98

retournement / lap turn

En guerre des mines sur mer, terme par lequel on désigne la manoeuvre exécutée par un dragueur au cours de l'intervalle de temps séparant la fin d'une passe et le début de la passe consécutive. 1/6/78

rideau de fumée / smoke screen

Voir écran de fumée. 1/5/63

risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic radiation hazard

Situation qui exposerait le personnel, les équipements, les munitions ou les carburants à un niveau dangereux de rayonnement électromagnétique. 1/11/90

risque nucléaire / degree of nuclear risk

Risque auquel peuvent être soumises des forces amies lors de l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire utilisée pour l'attaque d'un objectif rapproché; il est évalué par le commandant de ces forces. Ce risque, acceptable dans certaines conditions tactiques, peut être qualifié d'exceptionnel, modéré ou négligeable. *Voir aussi risque nucléaire exceptionnel; risque nucléaire modéré; risque nucléaire négligeable.* 1/8/76

risque nucléaire exceptionnel / emergency nuclear risk

Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles peuvent entraîner parmi le personnel, soit un choc passager, soit des pertes, soit les deux, et réduire de façon importante l'efficacité des unités. *Voir aussi risque nucléaire.* 1/3/73

risque nucléaire modéré / moderate nuclear risk

Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles sont supportables ou, au pire, n'entraînent que des conséquences mineures. *Voir aussi risque nucléaire.* 1/3/73

risque nucléaire négligeable / negligible nuclear risk

Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles sur le personnel sont limités à un éblouissement ou à une perte temporaire de la vision nocturne. *Voir aussi risque nucléaire.* 1/7/80

risque particulier / special hazard

En matière de lutte contre le feu et sauvetage en cas d'accident d'aéronef, terme désignant les carburants, les matériaux, les composants ou les situations qui pourraient augmenter les risques pour les aéronefs militaires et exiger des procédures, équipements ou agents extincteurs particuliers. 1/10/84

rocade / lateral route

Itinéraire sensiblement parallèle à la limite avant de la zone de bataille; il traverse ou relie les pénétrantes. *Voir aussi itinéraire.* 1/4/73

roentgen / roentgen

Unité de dose d'exposition aux rayons X ou gamma. En dosimétrie, un roentgen est sensiblement égal à un rad 1/8/76

roquette / rocket

Véhicule autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol ne peut être guidée. 1/8/82

roquette libre / free rocket

Projectile autopropulsé qui n'est soumis ni à un guidage, ni à un programme de vol. 1/3/73

rose du compas / compass rose

Cercle gradué, généralement en degrés, matérialisant des directions et imprimé ou gravé sur un support approprié. 1/3/73

rotation / turnaround

Laps de temps entre l'arrivée en un point et le prêt à partir de ce point. Expression utilisée dans ce sens pour le chargement, déchargement, ravitaillement en carburant et munitions, selon la nécessité, des véhicules, avions et navires. *Voir aussi temps de rotation.* 1/12/77

roue à rochets / sprocket

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine pour le laisser traverser par le brin de la drague sans séparer la mine de son crapaud. 1/11/75

roulis / roll

Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de roulis (longitudinal). Elle se traduit par une attitude "aile basse". 1/7/72

route / track

Projection sur la surface du globe de la trajectoire d'un navire ou d'un aéronef, dont la direction en tout point est généralement exprimée en degrés à partir du Nord réel, magnétique ou de grille. 18/2/98

route à suivre / course

Direction prévue du déplacement dans le plan horizontal. 1/10/78

route aérienne / air route

Espace aérien défini entre deux points et soumis à des règlements de navigation. 1/2/73

route aérienne principale / trunk air route

Route aérienne organisée pour le déplacement stratégique des forces militaires. 20/11/96

route d'approche / approach route

Une route qui relie un port à une route côtière ou à une route du large. 1/11/75

route de convoi / convoy route

Route prescrite à chaque convoi par l'autorité qualifiée. 1/3/73

route de dragage / lap course

En guerre des mines sur mer, route sur le fond que l'on s'efforce de suivre au cours d'un passage. 1/11/75

route de transit à basse altitude / low level transit route

Couloir temporaire de dimensions définies établi dans la zone de l'avant afin de réduire les risques encourus par les aéronefs amis du fait des forces de défense aérienne et de surface amies. 1/9/84

route du chasseur / hunter track - sweeper track

En guerre des mines sur mer, route que doit suivre le dragueur (ou le chasseur) s'il veut être certain que les appareils de dragage (ou de chasse) passent bien au-dessus du rail. *Aussi appelé "route de dragueur".* 1/11/75

route du dragueur / hunter track - sweeper track

Voir route du chasseur. 1/11/75

route du large / transit route

Route en haute mer reliant normalement deux routes côtières. 1/11/75

route maritime / shipping lane

Désigne un courant général de trafic maritime entre deux zones, de départ et d'arrivée. 1/2/74

route standard / standard route

En contrôle naval, tracé unique déterminé à l'avance portant un nom de code et reliant des positions situées sur les principales routes maritimes. 20/11/96

ruban accordé / rope - rope-chaff

Ruban de clinquant, fil métallique ou aiguille de longueur correspondant à une fréquence de résonance déterminée, habituellement largué par un avion ou projeté par roquette ou projectile et utilisé comme contre-mesures radar. *Voir aussi paillettes.* 1/5/63

S

s'assurer de / secure

Dans un contexte opérationnel, prendre possession d'une position ou d'un point caractéristique du terrain, avec ou sans combat, et prendre toutes dispositions pour empêcher dans la mesure du possible sa destruction ou sa perte du fait de l'action ennemie. *Voir aussi mesure d'interdiction.* 1/6/81

sabot / sabot

Support léger dans lequel un projectile de calibre plus petit est centré pour permettre le tir du projectile dans une arme de calibre plus grand. Le support obture l'âme de l'arme d'où le projectile est tiré. Il est normalement rejeté à une courte distance de la bouche du canon. 1/6/61

saisie d'aéronef / aircraft picketing

Immobilisation d'un aéronef en stationnement à l'extérieur, pour éviter un déplacement dû aux conditions météorologiques ou à l'état de l'aire de stationnement. *Aussi appelé "amarrage d'un aéronef".* 1/12/74

sangle de sauvetage / horse collar - rescue strop

Partie d'un équipement de sauvetage qui, placée autour de la poitrine d'une personne, permet de l'attacher à une ligne de sauvetage ou au câble du treuil d'un hélicoptère. 1/6/84

satellite de télécommunications / communications satellite

Véhicule orbital utilisé pour relayer des signaux entre plusieurs stations de télécommunications. On distingue deux catégories:

- a. satellite actif: satellite qui reçoit, régénère et retransmet un signal;
- b. satellite passif: satellite qui retransmet un signal reçu. 1/3/73

saut en commandé / free fall

Manoeuvre de parachute au cours de laquelle celui-ci est ouvert, soit par commande manuelle, soit automatiquement, à une altitude prédéterminée. *Voir aussi largage en chute libre.* 1/3/71

schéma / plot

Reproduction graphique représentant des données de tout genre. 1/7/72

schéma d'arrimage / tie down diagram

Schéma d'utilisation du système d'arrimage d'une cargaison-type pour un véhicule déterminé. 1/9/69

schéma d'assemblage (topographie) / chart index - map index

Graphique de base destiné essentiellement à indiquer les positions relatives des différentes feuilles d'une série de cartes et, pour chacune d'entre elles, la zone qu'elle couvre, sa mise en service effective et éventuellement, d'autres renseignements sur la série. *Aussi appelé "carte index". Voir aussi carte; carton de localisation.* 1/11/90

schéma de dispersion / dispersion pattern

Répartition de l'ensemble des coups tirés d'une arme ou de plusieurs armes dans des conditions aussi semblables que possible, les points d'éclatement ou d'impact étant dispersés autour d'un point appelé point d'impact moyen. 1/3/73

schéma de surface couverte /

1. country cover diagram; 2. master plot - sortie plot

1. Schéma-index à petite échelle, établi par région, indiquant les photographies aériennes existantes.

2. Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté le contour de la zone couverte par une mission de reconnaissance photographique. On y inscrit aussi la latitude, la longitude et divers renseignements concernant la carte et la mission. 1/12/74

secteur / sector

Partie d'une zone d'opérations dont une unité a la responsabilité. *Voir aussi zone d'action; zone d'influence.* 1/7/85

secteur d'altitude / altitude hole - altitude slot

Voir cône mort. 1/12/74

secteur d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical zone of observation

Organisme chargé de coordonner les activités de tous les centres de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique d'une région d'observation donnée. Cet organisme peut également assumer les fonctions de centre de recueil et d'interprétation pour la zone où il se trouve. 1/3/82

secteur de défense aérienne / air defence sector

Subdivision géographique d'une région de défense aérienne. 1/2/73

secteur de tir / sector of fire

Zone définie qui doit être couverte par le feu d'armes individuelles ou collectives ou celles d'une unité. 1/4/71

secteur maritime de défense / maritime defence sector

Une des subdivisions d'une zone de défense côtière. 1/11/86

section / section

Partie d'une branche qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, assume les travaux d'un secteur précis dans un domaine fonctionnel majeur. *Voir aussi branche; cellule; division.* 1/7/88

section à détacher d'un convoi / leaver section

Groupe de navires appartenant au convoi principal et destinés à s'en séparer en tant que navires ou convoi détachés. *Voir aussi convoi détaché; navire quittant.* 1/6/78

section de liaison de transport aérien / air transport liaison section

Élément de l'organisation des mouvements et transports détaché sur les aérodromes et responsable du contrôle des mouvements d'éléments de force terrestre sur l'aérodrome dans le cadre d'opérations et exercices de transport aérien. 1/2/73

section de liaison des forces terrestres / ground liaison section

Unité terrestre chargée d'assurer la liaison air-terre sous le contrôle des forces terrestres. 1/3/82

section du cône de charge / warhead section

Section contenant le cône de charge entièrement assemblé, avec son enveloppe et ses éléments associés. 1/5/63

section navale de plage / naval beach unit

Voir groupement naval de plage. 1/3/73

section ralliant un convoi / joiner section

Navire ou convoi ralliant, arrivé au rendez-vous, en cours de manoeuvre pour s'intégrer au convoi principal. *Voir aussi navire ralliant un convoi; convoi ralliant.* 1/6/78

section trafic des mouvements aériens / air movement traffic section

Section basée sur les aérodromes qui servent aux aéronefs de transport. Elle est responsable du chargement et du déchargement des aéronefs ainsi que des opérations concernant les passagers, le courrier et le matériel. 1/2/73

sécurité / security

1. Situation dans laquelle les informations, le matériel, le personnel, les activités et les installations sont protégés contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes et les divulgations non autorisées.
2. Mesures requises pour assurer la protection contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes ou les divulgations non autorisées.
3. Organismes chargés de la protection contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes ou les divulgations non autorisées. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence; renseignement de sécurité; sécurité des télécommunications; sécurité des opérations; sécurité physique; sécurité portuaire; subversion; sûreté.* 9/5/2000

sécurité des opérations / operations security

Ensemble des mesures qui donnent à une opération ou à un exercice militaires la sécurité adéquate par des moyens actifs ou passifs, afin d'interdire à l'ennemi la connaissance du dispositif, des moyens et des intentions des forces amies. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence; contre-surveillance; guerre électronique; sécurité physique; sûreté.* 1/10/92

sécurité des télécommunications / communications security

Protection obtenue en mettant en oeuvre des mesures de sécurité dans les domaines de la cryptographie, de la transmission, de l'émission et de la sécurité physique, afin d'empêcher toute personne non habilitée d'accéder à des informations sensibles pouvant être déduites de l'étude de tout moyen de télécommunication. 16/7/96

sécurité physique / physical security

Aspect de la sécurité qui traite des mesures physiques prises pour sauvegarder le personnel, empêcher tout accès non autorisé aux équipements, installations, matériels et documents et à les protéger contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, les détériorations et le vol. *Voir aussi sécurité; sécurité portuaire; sûreté.* 1/8/79

sécurité portuaire / port security

Mesures destinées à protéger les navires, les ports, les installations portuaires et

de fret de certaines menaces (destruction, pertes, sabotage, actions subversives, accidents, vols, etc...). *Voir aussi défense portuaire; sécurité; sécurité physique.* 1/12/74

sédition / insurgency

Mouvement organisé ayant pour but le renversement, par subversion et conflit armé, d'un gouvernement constitué. 1/7/80

séparation de l'onde de choc / breakaway

Début du processus au cours duquel l'onde de choc dépasse l'enveloppe de la boule de feu en expansion produite par une explosion nucléaire. 1/3/73

séparation verticale / stepped-up separation

Dans une formation aérienne, distance verticale qui sépare deux aéronefs successifs, le premier volant à une altitude supérieure à celle du second; les lignes de vol des deux aéronefs ne se trouvant pas forcément dans le même plan vertical. 1/11/75

séquence d'approche / approach sequence

Ordre dans lequel plusieurs aéronefs sont autorisés à effectuer leur approche. 1/9/81

série d'objectifs / series of targets

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, nombre donné d'objectifs ou de groupe(s) d'objectifs sur lesquels il est prévu de tirer pour appuyer une phase de la manoeuvre. Une série d'objectifs peut être désignée par un nom conventionnel. 20/11/96

série de cartes / chart series - map series

Collection de cartes réalisées à la même échelle et sur le même type cartographique, et dotées d'une identification collective par l'organisme qui les a établies. *Aussi appelé "jeu de cartes". Voir aussi carte.* 1/3/73

service d'alerte / alerting service

Service chargé d'alerter les organismes responsables de la recherche et du sauvetage des aéronefs et d'aider ces organismes suivant les besoins. 1/2/73

service d'escale aérienne / air staging unit

Unité implantée sur un aérodrome, chargée d'accueillir, de parquer, de remettre en condition, de faire repartir les aéronefs et de prendre en charge leur fret et personnel. 1/12/93

service d'information de vol / flight information service

Service assuré dans le but de fournir les avis et les renseignements utiles à l'exécution sûre et efficace des vols. 1/2/88

service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control service

Service assuré dans le but:
a. d'empêcher:
(1) les abordages entre aéronefs;
(2) les collisions, sur l'aire de manoeuvre, entre les aéronefs et des obstacles;
b. d'accélérer et de régulariser la circulation aérienne. 1/11/80

services mutuels / cross-servicing

Fournitures de matériel ou prestations de services effectuées par un élément d'une armée ou d'une nation à un élément d'une autre armée ou d'une autre nation, éventuellement à titre onéreux. *Aussi appelé "soutien logistique mutuel". Voir aussi appui réciproque.* 1/10/78

services mutuels pour aéronefs / aircraft cross-servicing

Prestation de services à un aéronef par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté, éventuellement à titre onéreux, et conformément à un besoin opérationnel défini de services mutuels pour aéronefs. Les services mutuels pour aéronefs comprennent deux catégories:

- a. Services mutuels stade A: Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aérodrome ou un navire, pour lui permettre de se rendre à un autre aérodrome ou sur un autre navire.
- b. Services mutuels stade B: Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aérodrome ou un navire, pour lui permettre d'effectuer une mission opérationnelle. *Voir aussi assistance aux aéronefs de passage; besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs.* 1/11/94

services supplémentaires / supplementary facilities

Services requis en un endroit déterminé pour assurer à des forces de renfort un soutien minimal donné. Ils s'ajoutent à ceux nécessaires au soutien des forces en place. 1/11/94

servocommande / actuator

Dispositif fournissant la force nécessaire au déplacement d'une gouverne ou de tout autre appareil de commande. 1/1/80

seuil / threshold

Début de la partie de la piste utilisable pour l'atterrissage. 1/12/76

seuil de compte rendu /

communication reporting gate

Point ou zone géographique où les navires sous contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale doivent rendre compte à l'autorité de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale. *Voir aussi contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale.* 3/8/98

signal / signal

En électronique, toute impulsion transmise électroniquement. 1/6/65

signal d'accusé de réception / acknowledgement signal

Signal émis pour indiquer qu'un message a été bien reçu. 9/5/2000

signal d'identification convenu / countersign

Signal d'identification secret et sa réponse. *Voir aussi procédé d'identification; mot de passe; réponse.* 1/3/73

signal de danger routier / road hazard sign

Panneau utilisé pour signaler les dangers de la circulation routière. Les panneaux militaires dans la zone des communications doivent se conformer aux accords existants avec les autorités nationales. 1/12/66

signal de destruction télécommandé / command destruct signal

Signal utilisé pour déclencher volontairement le mécanisme de destruction dans un missile. 1/3/73

signal de trafic / ground signals

Signal visuel disposé sur un aéroport afin de donner aux équipages des indications sur les règles de circulation en vigueur. *Voir aussi aire à signaux.* 1/3/73

signal indicateur / guide signs

Élément de signalisation utilisé pour indiquer les emplacements, les distances, les directions, les itinéraires et tous renseignements similaires. 1/3/73

signaleur / aircraft marshaller

Personne spécialement entraînée à diriger, par des moyens visuels ou autres, les mouvements d'aéronefs au sol vers des (ou à partir de) points d'atterrissage, de décollage ou de vol stationnaire. *Aussi appelé "guide d'aéronef".* 1/2/73

signature d'un objectif / target signature

1. Image caractéristique d'un élément qu'un matériel de détection ou d'identification fait apparaître.
2. En guerre des mines sur mer, variation d'un champ d'influence provoquée par le passage d'un navire ou d'une drague. 1/6/78

signe conventionnel militaire / military symbol

Symbole utilisé, habituellement sur carte, visuel ou diagramme, pour représenter une unité particulière, une installation, une activité ou autre élément d'intérêt militaire. 1/6/84

signe d'authentification / authenticator

Lettre, chiffre ou groupes de lettres ou de chiffres, ou une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, certifiant l'authenticité d'une transmission, d'un message ou d'une donnée ou l'identité d'un réseau, d'une station ou d'un utilisateur. 9/5/2000

signe distinctif / international call sign - signal letters

Voir indicatif d'appel international. 1/4/73

silence radar / radar silence

Ordre interdisant l'émission par radar de signaux électromagnétiques sur certaines ou toutes les fréquences. 1/11/68

silence radio / radio silence

Situation dans laquelle les émissions de tout ou partie des moyens radio sont suspendues. 1/7/80

site avancé de soutien logistique naval / naval advanced logistic support site

Emplacement utilisé comme point principal de transbordement sur le théâtre des opérations pour le soutien logistique de la flotte. *Voir aussi site logistique naval de l'avant.* 1/12/93

site d'atterrissage / landing site

Site à l'intérieur d'une zone de poser comprenant un ou plusieurs points d'atterrissage. *Voir aussi aéroport.* 1/1/83

site de chargement / loading site

Emplacement englobant plusieurs points de chargement. 9/7/97

site de débarquement / landing site

En opérations amphibies, portion continue de littoral sur laquelle des troupes, du matériel et du ravitaillement peuvent être débarqués par des bâtiments de surface. 1/1/83

site de lancement / launching site

Installation conçue pour le lancement des missiles sol/air ou sol/sol. 1/4/73

site durci / hardened site

Abri normalement construit sous une couverture de roche ou de béton, destiné à assurer une protection contre les effets des armes classiques. Il peut aussi être équipé pour fournir une protection contre les effets secondaires d'une attaque nucléaire ou contre une attaque chimique ou biologique. 1/3/81

site isolé / dispersed site

Site choisi de façon à réduire la concentration et la vulnérabilité par son éloignement d'autres objectifs militaires ou de toute zone susceptible d'être menacée. 1/7/87

site logistique naval de l'avant / naval forward logistic site

Emplacement, disposant d'installations portuaires et d'aéroport à proximité, qui fournit le soutien logistique aux forces navales sur le théâtre des opérations. *Voir aussi site naval avancé de soutien logistique.* 1/12/93

site protégé / protected site

Installation protégée par le camouflage ou la dissimulation, par l'implantation sélective, par la construction des installations de manière à empêcher les dégâts par les éclats des munitions classiques, ou par combinaison de telles mesures. 1/7/87

situation paré à combattre / immediate operational readiness

Etat dans lequel une force armée est prête à tous égards à combattre instantanément. *Voir aussi exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire; exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire.* 1/3/81

situation psychologique / psychological situation

Désigne l'état émotionnel, la disposition d'esprit ou toute motivation de comportement caractérisant à un moment donné une audience-cible. Cette situation psychologique est essentiellement fondée sur des particularités nationales d'ordre politique, social, économique et psychologique, mais peut être également influencée par les circonstances et les événements. 1/8/72

situer / spot

Placer à l'endroit exact. 1/8/73

sortie / sortie

En opérations aériennes, vol opérationnel effectué par un avion. 1/11/68

sortie de reconnaissance photographique / imagery sortie - photographic sortie

Tout vol d'un aéronef ayant pour but d'effectuer des prises de vues aériennes. Aussi appelé "sortie de reconnaissance photographique". 1/3/73

sortie photographique / imagery sortie - photographic sortie

Voir sortie de reconnaissance photographique. 1/3/73

souffle / blast

1. Mouvement rapide et de faible durée de l'air (ou de tout autre fluide) lors de la propagation de l'ébranlement produit par une explosion ou une combustion de carburant pour fusée.

2. Pression accompagnant ce phénomène. 1/3/73

source / source

En matière de renseignement, personne ou objet dont on peut tirer des renseignements bruts. Voir aussi agent; organisme de renseignement. 1/9/81

sous-concept tactique / tactical sub-concept

Énoncé, formulé en termes généraux, d'un aspect déterminé des moyens militaires relevant d'un concept tactique, et à partir duquel sont mis au point un équipement, un système d'arme, ainsi que la doctrine tactique correspondante. 1/1/83

sous-ensemble / sub-assembly

Dans le domaine de la logistique, partie d'un ensemble composé de deux ou plusieurs pièces, qui peut être fournie et remplacée comme telle. Voir aussi composant; ensemble; équipement; pièce. 1/10/92

sous-marin de sauvetage / life-guard submarine

Sous-marin utilisé pour les opérations de sauvetage dans une zone qui ne peut être convenablement couverte par des moyens de sauvetage aérien ou de surface en raison de l'opposition ennemie ou de l'éloignement des bases amies, ou pour d'autres raisons. Il est stationné à proximité de l'objectif ou, quelquefois, sur la route suivie par les avions d'assaut. 1/4/73

sous-marin désemparé / disabled submarine

Sous-marin ayant perdu, partiellement ou complètement, le contrôle de ses moyens de propulsion, de son appareil à gouverner ou de sa flottabilité. 16/7/99

sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine

Sous-marin désemparé au fond de la mer, incapable de faire surface. Communément appelé DISSUB. 16/7/99

sous-munition / submunition

Toute munition qui, pour remplir son rôle, se sépare d'une munition-mère. 1/11/85

soutenabilité / sustainability

Aptitude d'une force à maintenir sa puissance de combat au niveau requis pendant la durée nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission. 1/2/89

soutien associé / associated support

Dans le domaine maritime, opérations dans lesquelles une unité désignée opère indépendamment d'une force ou d'un groupement déterminé, mais dont la tâche est de fournir des informations de contact à la force soutenue, d'en recevoir du renseignement et, si elle y est autorisée, de coopérer avec celle-ci et d'assurer avec elle la coordination des opérations. L'autorité qui attribue la mission à cette unité en conserve le contrôle tactique et en coordonne les tâches et les mouvements suivant les besoins du commandant de la force soutenue. Voir aussi appui direct; soutien direct. 25/9/98

soutien direct / direct support

Dans le domaine maritime, opérations menées par des unités pour participer à la protection d'une force déterminée, normalement sous le contrôle tactique de celle-ci. Voir aussi soutien associé. 1/11/94

soutien fourni par le pays hôte / host-nation support

Aide civile et militaire fournie en temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre par un pays hôte à des forces de l'OTAN ou autres et à des organismes de l'OTAN, implantés, opérant ou en transit sur son territoire. Voir aussi pays hôte. 15/7/2000

soutien logistique à la mer / afloat support

Soutien logistique en dehors des limites portuaires dans lequel l'approvisionnement de forces embarquées est assuré en route ou au mouillage. 1/12/74

soutien logistique multinational / combined logistic support

Mise en commun par certains pays membres de ressources déterminées pour emploi par des pays de l'OTAN, conformément aux décisions d'une autorité de coordination. Voir aussi aide

logistique; aide mutuelle; réallocation des ressources. 1/11/94

soutien logistique du combat / combat service support

Assistance fournie aux unités de combat principalement dans les domaines de l'administration et de la logistique. 1/12/74

soutien logistique intégré / integrated logistic support

Ensemble des activités techniques et de gestion par lequel les conditions de soutien logistique sont intégrées en un concept unique, pris en considération dès la phase de conception et pour toute la durée de vie des systèmes ou équipements et grâce auquel tous les éléments du soutien logistique sont planifiés, acquis, testés et fournis en temps voulu avec un bon rapport coût-efficacité. Voir aussi soutien logistique combiné. 1/11/94

soutien logistique mutuel / cross-servicing

Voir services mutuels. 1/10/78

soutien santé / health service support

Toute prestation fournie directement ou indirectement en vue de favoriser la santé ou le bien-être d'un patient ou d'une population. 13/12/99

spécification technique / technical specification

Liste détaillée des qualités techniques exigées d'un matériel. Cette liste est établie de manière à servir de base pour l'établissement des plans et pour les procédés de fabrication d'un matériel répondant aux caractéristiques opérationnelles données. Voir aussi caractéristique opérationnelle. 1/11/68

spécification-type / guide specification

Critères minimaux utilisés pour évaluer une spécification nationale relative à un carburant, un lubrifiant ou un produit connexe, quand cette spécification est proposée dans un but de normalisation. 1/10/84

spécification de normalisation / standardization requirement

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, énoncé général des niveaux de normalisation à atteindre dans des domaines spécifiques des opérations, du matériel, de l'administration et des procédures y afférentes. 9/1/96

spécifications d'un exercice / exercise specifications

Renseignements essentiels sur un exercice, donnant les grandes lignes de son concept, de sa forme, de son

envergure, de son emplacement, du but poursuivi, des objectifs visés, des forces nécessaires, des répercussions politiques, des dispositions prises aux fins d'analyse ainsi que des coûts. 1/6/84

sphère céleste / celestial sphere

Sphère imaginaire concentrique à la terre, de rayon infini, et sur laquelle on projette les corps célestes autres que la terre. 1/3/73

spot / blip

Représentation lumineuse d'un objet sur un écran de visualisation. 2/5/95

STANAG / NATO standardization agreement - STANAG

Un terme OTAN dérivé de "standardization agreement". Voir *accord de normalisation OTAN*. 1/11/68

stand de tir / range - target range

Voir *champ de tir*. 1/8/82

station de décontamination / cleansing station - decontamination station

Bâtiment ou installation équipé et organisé pour réaliser la décontamination chimique, biologique ou radiologique du personnel et du matériel. 1/3/73

station de triangulation / triangulation station

Point de la surface du globe terrestre, dont la position est déterminée par triangulation. 1/2/74

station radiophare / radio range station

Station terrestre de radionavigation du service de radionavigation aéronautique fournissant des zones d'égal signal radio. (Dans certains cas une station radiophare peut être placée à bord d'un navire). 1/11/68

statoréacteur / ramjet

Moteur à réaction ne comprenant ni compresseur ni turbine et dont le fonctionnement dépend de la compression de l'air résultant du mouvement vers l'avant du moteur. 1/5/63

stéréogramme / stereogram

Jeu de photographies ou de dessins disposés et montés de manière à permettre la vision stéréoscopique. 1/9/69

stérilisation / sterilize

En guerre des mines sur mer, action ayant pour but de rendre une mine définitivement inerte, au moyen d'un dispositif interne (dit "dispositif de stérilisation"). 1/11/75

stock / stocks

Quantités d'articles de ravitaillement et de matériels divers disponibles pour emploi. Voir aussi *stocks opérationnels; stocks opérationnels du théâtre; stocks d'entretien; stocks initiaux*. 1/2/74

stockage nucléaire prescrit / prescribed nuclear stockage

Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires, éléments d'armes nucléaires et équipements de contrôle des têtes nucléaires devant être stockée en des points spéciaux de ravitaillement en munitions ou autres installations logistiques. Cette réserve est établie et approvisionnée par décision du commandement et dépend de la situation tactique, de l'allocation, de la possibilité de l'unité de support logistique d'entreposer et d'entretenir les armes nucléaires, et de la situation nucléaire logistique. Le stockage prescrit peut varier selon le moment et selon l'unité de soutien logistique. 1/9/69

stocks contrôlés par un commandement / command controlled stocks

Stock mis à la disposition d'un commandant OTAN désigné, pour lui fournir la souplesse nécessaire en vue d'influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques. "Mis à la disposition de" implique la responsabilité du stockage, de la maintenance, de la comptabilité, de la rotation ou du renouvellement des stocks, de la sécurité physique et du transport vers une zone de combat particulière. 1/3/84

stocks d'entretien / sustaining stocks

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés au-delà de la période initiale prédéterminée et jusqu'à ce qu'un réapprovisionnement autorise la poursuite des opérations. Voir aussi *stocks initiaux; stocks*. 1/2/88

stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace / threat-oriented munitions

En planification de stocks, munitions prévues pour la neutralisation d'une menace précise, dont la quantité globale est déterminée par un modèle mathématique convenu. Voir aussi *stocks de soutien en munitions*. 1/2/88

stocks de soutien en munitions / level-of-effort munitions

En planification de stocks, munitions entreposées en fonction d'une dépense journalière escomptée, d'un nombre de jours de combat et d'un taux d'attrition supposés, quel que soit le nombre d'objectifs à prendre en compte. Voir aussi *stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace*. 1/2/88

stocks initiaux / basic stocks

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés pendant une période initiale prédéterminée. Voir aussi *stocks; stocks d'entretien*. 1/2/88

stocks opérationnels / operational stocks

Niveau de stock nécessaire pour satisfaire des besoins opérationnels; généralement supérieur aux dotations. Voir aussi *stocks; stocks opérationnels du théâtre; réserves de guerre*. 1/8/73

stocks opérationnels du théâtre / theatre operational stocks

Stocks opérationnels maintenus à niveau déterminé à l'intérieur d'un théâtre et destiné à ce théâtre. Voir aussi *stocks; stocks opérationnels; réserves de guerre*. 1/8/73

stratégie militaire / military strategy

Composante d'une stratégie nationale ou multinationale, qui traite de la façon dont la puissance militaire doit être développée et appliquée dans l'intérêt du pays ou du groupe de pays. 1/3/82

subversion / subversion

Action ayant pour but d'affaiblir la force militaire, la puissance économique ou la volonté politique d'un pays en minant le moral, la loyauté de ses citoyens ou la confiance qu'on peut leur accorder. Voir aussi *contre-subversion; sécurité*. 1/3/81

successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif / stockpile to target sequence

Ordre et succession des opérations nécessaires pour sortir une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage, l'assembler, la transporter et l'amener jusqu'à l'objectif. 1/5/63

suire / track (to)

Marquer ou enregistrer les positions successives d'un mobile. 1/3/92

sujet classifié / classified matter

Information officielle ou objet de quelconque nature ou forme dont la protection est jugée nécessaire du point de vue de la sécurité de la nation. Voir aussi *texte non classifié*. 1/3/73

supériorité aérienne / air superiority

Degré de maîtrise dans la bataille aérienne d'une force sur une autre qui permet à la première de mener des opérations avec ses moyens aériens, terrestres et maritimes, à un moment et en un lieu donnés, sans intervention prohibitive de la seconde. 1/2/73

superposition / integration

En photographie, procédé permettant d'obtenir sur une épreuve unique l'image radar moyenne correspondant à plusieurs balayages successifs, ou encore: procédé permettant de combiner plusieurs photographies en une seule image. 1/7/94

supplément / supplement

Document séparé correspondant à un document de base et qui a pour but de diffuser des informations ou des résumés supplémentaires; il peut contenir des extraits du document de base. 1/9/69

sur demande prioritaire / at priority call

Priorité accordée à la mission d'une unité d'artillerie garantissant un appui feu au profit d'une formation ou d'une unité. L'observation, les transmissions et la liaison ne sont normalement pas fournies. Une unité d'artillerie en "appui direct" ou "en appui" peut être mise simultanément "sur demande prioritaire" au bénéfice d'autres unités ou organismes pour une mission particulière et/ou pour une période donnée. *Voir aussi appui direct; en appui.* 1/3/81

sûreté / 1. protective security; 2. tactical security

1. Ensemble cohérent de mesures défensives mises sur pied et appliquées à tous les échelons du commandement dans le but d'obtenir et de maintenir la sécurité.

2. En opérations, mesures visant à priver l'ennemi de renseignements et assurer la liberté d'action d'une force, la prévenir d'une rencontre inopinée et la protéger d'une attaque. *Voir aussi sécurité; sécurité physique.* 1/3/81

surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs / minimum aircraft operating surface

Sur un aérodrome, superficie minimale requise pour que les aéronefs puissent manoeuvrer. Elle comprend les aires de dispersion, la piste opérationnelle minimale et les voies de circulation qui les relient les unes aux autres. *Voir aussi piste opérationnelle minimale.* 1/3/82

surface zéro / ground zero - surface zero

Voir point zéro. 1/9/81

surimmersion / dip

En guerre des mines sur mer, écart entre l'immersion de réglage et l'immersion prise par une mine à orin soumise à l'effet d'un courant. 1/11/75

surimpression / overprint

Nouvelles indications imprimées ou marquées au tampon sur une carte donnant des renseignements importants ou d'un usage particulier, ajoutées à l'impression initiale. 1/7/72

surimpression d'informations aéronautiques / aeronautical information overprint

Informations supplémentaires imprimées ou reportées sur une carte, à l'usage spécifique de la navigation aérienne. 1/2/73

surpression / overpressure

Pression résultant de l'onde de choc d'une explosion. On la nomme "positive" lorsqu'elle est supérieure à la pression atmosphérique et "négative" durant le passage de l'onde lorsque les pressions résultantes sont inférieures à la pression atmosphérique. 1/3/73

surpression de crête / peak overpressure

Surpression maximale appliquée quasi instantanément lors de l'arrivée du front de choc d'une explosion. 1/7/70

surpression incidente / free air overpressure

Pression, supérieure à la pression atmosphérique ambiante, due exclusivement à l'onde de choc incidente créée dans l'air par une explosion nucléaire. 1/3/73

surveillance / surveillance

Observation systématique de l'espace, des surfaces terrestres, aéromaritimes et des zones sous-marines, des lieux, des personnes ou des objets, à l'aide de moyens visuels, acoustiques, électroniques, photographiques ou autres. *Voir aussi contre-surveillance; surveillance aérienne; surveillance du champ de bataille; surveillance maritime.* 1/4/71

surveillance aérienne / air surveillance

Observation systématique dans un espace aérien donné par des moyens électroniques, visuels ou autres, dans le but d'identifier et de déterminer dans cet espace aérien, les mouvements des

aéronefs et missiles amis ou ennemis.

Voir aussi surveillance. 1/2/73

surveillance du champ de bataille / battlefield surveillance

Observation systématique de la zone de combat pour fournir en temps opportun le renseignement brut et le renseignement de combat. *Voir aussi surveillance.* 1/8/79

surveillance maritime / sea surveillance

Observation systématique de la surface et des profondeurs des espaces maritimes par tous les moyens utilisables disponibles dans le but essentiel de localiser, d'identifier et de déterminer les mouvements des navires, sous-marins, et autres véhicules, amis ou ennemis, naviguant sur ou sous la surface des mers et océans. *Voir aussi surveillance; système de surveillance maritime.* 1/11/68

susceptibilité / susceptibility

Vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à certaines formes d'opérations psychologiques. 1/12/76

sweep / fighter sweep

Mission offensive de chasseurs qui consiste à rechercher et détruire des aéronefs ennemis ou des objectifs de circonstance dans une zone déterminée. 1/3/73

symbole clé / key symbol

Employé dans le cadre d'opérations psychologiques, désigne un élément simple, suggestif et répétitif (rythme, signe, couleur, etc...) qui a un effet immédiat sur une audience-cible et qui contribue à créer un climat favorable à l'acceptation d'un thème psychologique. 1/4/73

symbole de base / base symbol

Voir symbole de carte de base. 1/3/73

symbole de carte de base / base map symbol

Signe conventionnel employé sur une carte de base par opposition à ceux utilisés en surcharge sur la carte de base. *Aussi appelé "symbole de base".* 1/3/73

symboles de piste / track symbology

Ensemble des symboles utilisés pour représenter les pistes sur une console de visualisation ou sur tout autre support. 1/8/73

synthèse / integration

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle les

informations analysées ou le renseignement, ou les deux, sont sélectionnés puis placés dans un schéma d'ensemble dans la perspective de la production du renseignement. *Voir aussi cycle du renseignement.* 1/7/94

système à trajet optique replié / folded optics

Tout système optique contenant des composants réfléchissants qui permettent de réduire sa longueur réelle ou de modifier la direction de son axe optique. 1/6/78

système critique sur le plan de la sécurité / safety-critical system

Système dont la défaillance ou le mauvais fonctionnement peuvent mettre directement en danger les personnes, l'environnement ou le matériel. 9/5/2000

système d'arme(s) / weapon(s) system

Ensemble comportant une ou plusieurs armes, ainsi que l'équipement, le matériel, les services, le personnel, les moyens de déplacement (au besoin) et de lancement nécessaires à son autonomie. 1/11/86

système d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting system

Série de dispositifs mécaniques utilisée pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage normal ou de fortune, ou lors d'un décollage interrompu. *Voir aussi barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef; câble d'arrêt d'aéronef; crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef; dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef.* 1/11/94

système d'atterrissage aux instruments / instrument landing system

Procédé de radionavigation destiné à aider un aéronef à l'atterrissage en lui fournissant un guidage par indication d'écarts de direction et de hauteur et qui peut comporter des indications de distance au point d'atterrissage optimum. *Voir aussi radiophare d'alignement.* 1/1/80

système d'éjection à commande sélective / command select ejection system

Voir systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'éjection commandée / command ejection system

Voir systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'éjection indépendant / independent ejection system

Voir systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'éjection séquentielle / sequenced ejection system

Voir systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'emport / suspension equipment

Systèmes montés sur aéronefs tels que les lance-bombes, les adaptateurs, les lance-missiles, les pylônes, utilisés pour l'emport, la mise en oeuvre et le largage des charges aéroportées. 1/3/81

système d'information de commandement et de contrôle / command and control information system

Ensemble informatisé incluant les doctrines, les procédures, les organisations, le personnel, les équipements, les moyens divers et les liaisons, destiné à fournir en temps opportun aux autorités à tous niveaux les informations correctes dont elles ont besoin pour la planification, la direction et le contrôle de leurs tâches. 12/7/99

système d'instruments à échelles verticales / vertical scale instrument system

Système qui donne des informations du vol et du moteur sur des échelles verticales. 1/2/74

système d'objectif / target system

Ensemble des objectifs situés dans une zone géographique déterminée qui ont entre eux une relation de fonction. 1/11/68

système d'obstacles / barrier

Zone d'obstacles coordonnés, destinés à signaler, infléchir, canaliser, limiter, retarder ou arrêter le mouvement de formations ennemies et à infliger à ces formations des pertes supplémentaires en personnel, en matériel et en temps. *Voir aussi barrage anti-sous-marin.* 1/11/91

système d'opérations air-sol / air-ground operations system

Système commun aux forces terrestres et aux forces aériennes qui assure au commandant terrestre les moyens de recevoir, de traiter et de transmettre les demandes d'appui rapproché émanant de commandants terrestres subordonnés, ainsi que les moyens de diffuser les informations et les renseignements. 1/2/73

système de carroyage / grid coordinate system

Coordonnées rectangulaires planes basées sur une projection cartographique et adaptées mathématiquement à celle-ci afin que les positions géographiques (latitudes et longitudes) puissent se

transformer facilement en coordonnées planes, et que les calculs les concernant puissent se faire par les méthodes ordinaires de levées. *Voir aussi coordonnées.* 1/3/73

système de commande de missile / missile control system

Système qui sert à maintenir la stabilité de l'assiette et à corriger les déviations d'un missile. *Voir aussi système de guidage de missile.* 1/3/73

système de commande de tir / fire-control system

Ensemble d'équipement de commande des armes ou des instruments nécessaires à l'emploi de ces armes. 1/8/73

système de communication et d'information / communications and information system

Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures et le cas échéant de personnes, organisé de façon à accomplir des fonctions déterminées de transport et de traitement d'informations. 1/11/90

système de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control system

Organisation, équipements et matériels nécessaires à la planification, à la direction, au contrôle des opérations aériennes tactiques et à la coordination d'opérations aériennes avec celles d'autres forces. Ce système comprend les organismes de contrôle, les moyens de transmissions et les équipements électroniques nécessaires à un contrôle centralisé et à une exécution décentralisée des missions. 1/12/74

système de contrôle automatique de vol / automatic flight control system

Système comprenant tout ce qui est nécessaire au contrôle automatique du vol d'un aéronef ou d'un engin sur une trajectoire fixée ou vers une position définie par des points particuliers situés à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de l'aéronef ou engin. 1/2/73

système de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control system

Ensemble d'organismes, de personnel, de principes d'utilisation, de procédures et de services nécessaires pour assurer les fonctions du contrôle de l'espace aérien. 1/9/81

système de destruction missile / missile destruct system

Système qui, lorsqu'il est actionné de l'extérieur ou déclenché par un mécanisme interne prééglé, détruit le missile ou le véhicule similaire. 1/3/73

système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire. / nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system

Système déployé pour assurer la surveillance de zones amies contenant des points sensibles et pour indiquer le lieu, la hauteur d'éclatement, la puissance et le point zéro d'une explosion nucléaire. 1/3/73

système de détection et de contrôle tactique/detection and tactical control system

Dans le domaine aérien, système complet, mobile et autonome (équipement et personnel) permettant la coordination de l'emploi de tous les moyens dans un volume donné au-dessus du champ de bataille. 20/11/96

système de détermination de position / fixer network - fixer system

Voir réseau (ou système) de détermination de position. 1/3/73

système de guidage de missiles / missile guidance system

Système qui mesure les données concernant le vol d'un missile, les confronte aux éléments "but", détermine la trajectoire désirée pour le missile et transmet les ordres de vol nécessaires au système de commande des gouvernes. *Voir aussi système de commande de missile.* 1/3/73

système de messages du contrôle naval / merchant ship reporting and control message system

Système mondial de messages destinés à signaler les mouvements des navires marchands et à acheminer l'information relative à leur contrôle. 1/3/79

système de navigation à inertie / inertial navigation system

Système de navigation autonome, utilisant des détecteurs inertiels, qui fournit automatiquement la position d'un véhicule, son cap et sa vitesse. 1/10/80

système de navigation hyperbolique / hyperbolic navigation system

Système de navigation radioélectrique qui permet à un avion doté de l'équipement nécessaire, d'obtenir une position par intersection de plusieurs lignes de position hyperboliques. Le système fait appel soit à la mesure des différences de temps séparant la réception de l'impulsion émises simultanément, soit à la mesure de la différence de phase séparant à la réception de l'impulsion émises en synchronisation de phase. *Voir aussi decca; loran.* 1/12/74

système de référence de carroyage militaire / military grid reference system

Système utilisant un carroyage à une échelle type, raccordé à un point origine et reproduit d'une façon précise et uniforme sur une projection cartographique de la surface de la terre, en vue de permettre la détermination des coordonnées d'un point par rapport à d'autres points, ainsi que le calcul de sa direction et de sa distance. *Voir aussi carroyage militaire.* 1/3/73

système de surveillance maritime / sea surveillance system

Ensemble des procédures de recueil, diffusion, recoupement et présentation des informations relatives à la mission de surveillance des mers. *Voir aussi surveillance maritime.* 1/11/68

système de télécommunications pour navires marchands / merchant ship communications system - mercomms system

Système international de transmissions à l'intention des navires de commerce qui utilisent l'organisation civile du temps de paix comme base mais sous le contrôle de l'Autorité de contrôle opérationnel, avec la possibilité d'utiliser les émissions à destinataires multiples lorsque la situation exige le silence radio des navires. *Aussi appelé "système mercomms".* 1/3/92

système marqueur d'objectif à laser / laser target designating system - laser target marking system

Système utilisé pour diriger un rayon laser sur une cible. Le système consiste en un marqueur laser avec son écran et les composants de contrôle nécessaires à détecter la cible et à diriger le rayon laser. 1/11/75

système mercomms / merchant ship communications system - mercomms system

Voir système de télécommunications pour navires marchands. 1/3/92

systèmes d'éjection / ejection systems

- a. système d'éjection commandée - Système par lequel le pilote d'un aéronef ou l'occupant d'un autre siège peut déclencher l'éjection de tous les occupants;
- b. système d'éjection à commande sélective - Système permettant le transfert à la demande, d'un poste d'équipage à un autre, du contrôle de la commande déclenchant l'éjection de tous les occupants;

- c. système d'éjection indépendant. - Système dont le fonctionnement est indépendant de tout autre système d'éjection installé à bord d'un même aéronef;
- d. système d'éjection séquentielle. - Système qui éjecte successivement les membres d'équipage en toute sécurité, sans risque de collision, dans un temps minimum. 1/3/81

T

tableau d'effectifs / establishment - table of organization

Voir tableau d'effectifs et de dotation. 1/3/73

tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix / peacetime complement - peacetime establishment

Tableau précisant les effectifs nécessaires à une unité, une formation ou un état-major. 1/8/74

tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise / emergency complement - emergency establishment

Tableau précisant la répartition des effectifs d'une unité, d'une formation ou d'un état-major en période de crise. 1/11/75

tableau d'effectifs et de dotation / establishment - table of organization - table of organization and equipment

Tableau indiquant les effectifs théoriques et les principaux matériels qu'une unité doit posséder. *Aussi appelé "tableau d'effectifs"; "tableau d'organisation et d'équipement". Voir aussi base; dotation; équipement.* 1/3/73

tableau d'emploi des armes / weapons recommendation sheet

Document ou carte définissant le but d'une attaque, et précisant: les catégories d'armes, les dégâts à en attendre, le tonnage, l'amorçage, l'espacement, les points moyens d'impact désirés, les intervalles entre attaques successives. 1/11/68

tableau d'enlèvement / air movement table

Document établi conjointement par les commandants des unités de transport et des unités transportées, joint à l'ordre d'opérations. Il prescrit la répartition des aéronefs entre les différentes unités à transporter. Il indique le nombre et le type des aéronefs de chaque série et spécifie le lieu de départ, d'embarquement, l'heure de décollage et le point de destination pour chaque série. 1/2/73

tableau d'organisation et d'équipement / establishment - table of organization - table of organization and equipment

Voir tableau d'effectifs et de dotation. 1/3/73

tableau de fractionnement / aircraft loading table

Tableau préparé par les unités transportées précisant le chargement individuel de chaque aéronef. 1/2/73

tableau de situation d'objectifs / target status board

Tableau mural rempli et mis à jour par la partie "Renseignements air" d'un centre d'opérations combinées. Il comprend: les listes d'objectifs, les situations géographiques, la nature et la priorité des décisions prises. Il peut également englober l'indication de l'armement et de la fusée recommandée pour la destruction. 1/11/68

tableau des mouvements et transports / movement table

Tableau fournissant des instructions ou des données détaillées pour l'exécution d'un mouvement. Si nécessaire, il porte une mention (voie routière, voie ferrée, voie aérienne, etc.) pour déterminer le type du mouvement. On le trouve généralement en annexe à un ordre de mouvement ou à une directive. *Voir aussi ordre d'embarquement.* 1/3/73

tacan / tacan

Système de navigation aérienne travaillant en ultra hautes fréquences, qui fournit une indication continue de gisement et de distance oblique par rapport à une station choisie. Le terme est une abréviation du terme anglais tactical air navigation (navigation aérienne tactique). 1/2/74

tangage / pitch

Mouvement d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe transversal. 18/12/97

tangente h / shadow factor - tan alt

Voir facteur d'ombre. 1/12/74

tapis de bombes / carpet bombing

Voir bombardement en tapis. 1/12/74

taux d'attrition / attrition rate

Facteur, exprimé généralement en pourcentage, qui donne une idée des pertes en personnel ou en matériel dues à des causes diverses, et pour une période donnée. *Aussi appelé "taux d'usure".* 1/2/73

taux d'usure / attrition rate

Voir taux d'attrition. 1/2/73

taux de consommation / consumption rate

Quantité moyenne d'un produit qui est consommée ou dépensée pendant une unité de temps donnée (ou par unité de distance parcourue, etc); elle est exprimée en utilisant les unités de

quantité les mieux appropriées pour l'application aux divers cas d'espèce. 1/3/73

taux de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay rate

Taux de diminution de la radioactivité d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps. 1/3/73

taux de ravitaillement consenti / available supply rate

Taux de consommation qui peut être assuré compte tenu des possibilités et des moyens de ravitaillement pour une opération planifiée ou pour une période donnée. 1/10/84

taux de ravitaillement requis / required supply rate

Dans le cas de tout ce qui est tiré par des armes, quantité de munitions définie par un nombre de coups par arme et par jour. Dans le cas de tout autre article de ravitaillement, quantité définie par l'unité de mesure journalière appropriée, que l'on estime nécessaire au soutien sans restrictions des opérations d'une forme pour une période donnée. 1/6/84

taux de remplacement / replacement factor

Estimation de pourcentage de matériel et de pièces de rechange en usage dont on devra pourvoir au remplacement pendant une période donnée du fait d'usure totale, d'action de l'ennemi, de perte, de vols ou d'autres causes, catastrophes exceptées. 1/5/63

teinte de niveau / altitude tint - elevation tint - hypsometric tinting - layer tint

Voir coloriage hypsométrique. 1/2/73

teinte de remplissage / infill

En cartographie, coloration d'une zone ou d'un symbole, par exemple routes, silhouettes de villes, de lacs, etc. 1/3/73

teinte hypsométrique / altitude tint - elevation tint - hypsometric tinting - layer tint

Voir coloriage hypsométrique. 1/2/73

télécommunication / telecommunication

Toute transmission, émission ou réception de signes, de signaux, d'écrits, d'images, de sons ou de renseignements de toute nature par fil, radio, optique, acoustique ou système électromagnétique. 1/9/69

téléconférence / teleconference

Conférence tenue entre des personnes éloignées l'une de l'autre, mais reliées par un système de télécommunications approprié. 1/11/68

télé-mètre à laser / laser range-finder
Appareil qui utilise l'énergie laser pour déterminer la distance le séparant d'un endroit ou d'un objet. 1/11/75

télé-métrie / ranging
Détermination des distances par procédés acoustiques, optiques, radar, etc. *Voir aussi observer.* 1/5/63

température de l'air statique / static air temperature
Température de l'air en un point immobile par rapport à l'air ambiant. 1/1/80

tempête de feu / fire-storm
Gigantesque incendie stationnaire, s'élevant généralement dans les zones urbaines bâties, générateur de puissants vents centripètes venant de toutes les directions; ces vents empêchent l'incendie de s'étendre tout en accroissant son intensité grâce à l'oxygène qu'ils renouvellent. 1/3/81

temps bloc à bloc / block time
Temps s'écoulant entre d'une part le moment où les cales sont retirées et les freins desserrés et d'autre part le moment où l'avion revient stationner après le vol. 1/3/73

temps de réaction du personnel / personnel reaction time
Temps nécessaire au personnel pour prendre les mesures de protection prescrites après réception de l'alerte nucléaire. 1/7/70

temps de rotation / turnaround cycle
Terme utilisé pour des véhicules, bâtiments ou aéronefs et qui comprend: la durée de chargement au départ; la durée des trajets aller et retour; la durée de déchargement et de chargement au lieu de destination; la durée de déchargement au retour; la durée de maintenance prévue et, le cas échéant, la durée d'attente des moyens d'escale. *Voir aussi rotation.* 1/12/79

temps local moyen / local mean time
Intervalle de temps écoulé depuis le passage du soleil moyen à l'anti-méridien de l'observateur. 1/3/73

temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire / minimum nuclear warning time

Total du temps de réaction du système d'alerte et du personnel. 1/3/73

temps quasi réel (en) / near real time
Qualificatif appliqué à l'acheminement des données ou des informations qui s'effectue sans délai si ce n'est celui du traitement automatique et de la transmission électronique. Ceci implique que les délais sont presque négligeables. *Voir aussi temps réel (en).* 1/11/91

tenir / hold
Défendre ou conserver par la force une position ou une zone. 1/3/73

tenon / spigot - sprag
Dispositif empêchant le déplacement des plates-formes ou des palettes sur les rails de guidage de la soute d'un aéronef. 1/9/69

terme descriptif / descriptive name
Indication écrite portée sur les cartes pour préciser la nature de leurs détails (naturels ou artificiels) représentés par un symbole conventionnel. 1/3/73

terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs / container anchorage terminal
Mouillage abrité (et non port) suffisamment équipé pour le transbordement de cargaisons en conteneurs de navires porte-conteneurs à d'autres navires. 1/6/78

terminal ferré / railhead
Point d'une voie ferrée où les chargements sont transbordés entre des trains et d'autres moyens de transport. *Voir aussi point de transbordement.* 1/3/81

terminus maritime / water terminal
Voir port; terminus maritime principal; terminus maritime auxiliaire; terminus maritime secondaire. 1/9/69

terminus maritime auxiliaire / alternate water terminal
Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de 2 à 5 navires; situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines des réseaux de transport par route ou par chemin de fer, il couvre une zone relativement petite et se trouve éloigné des centres urbains. En raison du volume des opérations, il n'est pas considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable. *Voir aussi terminus maritime.* 1/2/73

terminus maritime principal / major water terminal
Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le

mouillage à des postes de déchargement de nombreux navires. Situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines de transport par route, par chemin de fer, par voie aérienne et/ou par voie fluviale, il couvre une zone relativement étendue. Le volume des opérations est tel qu'il est considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable. *Voir aussi terminus maritime.* 1/3/73

terminus maritime secondaire / secondary water terminal
Zone côtière non équipée pour recevoir à quai des navires de fort tirant d'eau. Les terminus maritimes secondaires sont établis sur des plages, autant que possible voisines de lignes de chemin de fer et/ou de bonnes routes côtières. Dans les terminus maritimes secondaires, les navires sont déchargés à des postes de mouillage situés entre 1 à 5 miles de la côte, et la cargaison et le personnel sont débarqués au moyen d'allèges. Le volume des opérations est si limité qu'ils ne sont pas retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables de premier ordre. *Voir aussi terminus maritime.* 1/1/65

terrain d'aviation / airfield
Voir aérodrome. 1/2/73

terrain vital / vital ground
Terrain d'une importance telle qu'il doit être tenu ou contrôlé pour assurer le succès de la mission. 1/7/87

territoire libéré / liberated territory
Toute partie du territoire national ou d'un pays neutre ou ami, qui, ayant été occupée par l'ennemi, est reprise par des forces amies. 1/4/73

terrorisme / terrorism
Emploi illégal ou menace d'emploi illégal de la force ou de la violence contre les personnes ou des biens, afin de contraindre ou d'intimider les gouvernements ou les sociétés dans le but d'atteindre des objectifs politiques, religieux ou idéologiques. 1/9/89

tête de plage / beachhead
Zone désignée située sur un littoral hostile ou potentiellement hostile qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel et garantit l'espace de manoeuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations prévues à terre. *Voir aussi tête de pont; tête de pont aérienne.* 1/12/93

tête de pont / beachhead - bridgehead

Zone située en territoire occupé ou menacé par l'ennemi qui doit être tenue ou du moins contrôlée dans le but:

- a. d'assurer la continuité d'un débarquement, d'un embarquement, d'un franchissement;
- b. de garantir l'espace de manoeuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations. *Voir aussi tête de pont aérienne; tête de plage.* 1/12/93

tête de pont aérienne / airhead

1. Zone désignée, située en territoire ennemi ou menacé, et qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet de façon sûre le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel par voie aérienne, et offre l'espace nécessaire pour les opérations projetées. C'est, normalement, la zone conquise dans la phase d'assaut d'une opération aéroportée.
2. Emplacement désigné, dans une zone d'opérations, pour servir de base de ravitaillement et d'évacuation par voie aérienne. *Voir aussi tête de pont.* 1/2/73

texte de message formaté / formatted message text

Texte comprenant plusieurs ensembles porteurs d'un identificateur dans une séquence particulière. Le texte contient des renseignements codés, ordonnés et répartis dans les champs caractéristiques en matière de règles de rédaction OTAN de ces messages. Il est destiné à permettre une gestion et un traitement manuels et automatiques. *Voir aussi texte de message libre; texte de message structuré.* 1/7/87

texte de message libre / free form message text

Texte de message sans modèle prescrit. Il est destiné à permettre une rédaction rapide, ainsi qu'une gestion et un traitement manuels. *Voir aussi texte de message formaté; texte de message structuré.* 1/7/87

texte de message structuré / structured message text

Texte de message composé de plusieurs paragraphes disposés dans un ordre donné. Chaque paragraphe est caractérisé par un identificateur et contient des informations rédigées en texte libre. Il est destiné à faciliter une gestion et un traitement manuels. *Voir aussi texte de message formaté; texte de message libre.* 1/7/87

texte non classifié / unclassified matter

Texte officiel dont la conservation ou la manipulation n'exige pas l'application de règles du secret, mais dont la diffusion peut être soumise à un contrôle pour

d'autres raisons. *Voir aussi sujet classifié.* 1/6/63

thème psychologique / psychological theme

Idée ou thème sur lesquels se fonde une opération psychologique. 1/8/72

thermonucléaire / thermonuclear

Qualificatif des phénomènes de fusion nucléaire amorcée par la chaleur, et qui s'accompagne de libération d'énergie. 1/11/68

tir / fire

Voir tir au radar; tir contre armes à feu; tir d'appui; tir d'appui direct; tir d'appui en profondeur; tir d'appui rapproché; tir de barrage; tir de concentration; tir de contre-préparation; tir de harcèlement; tir de neutralisation; tir de préparation; tir de protection; tir de recherche; tir de réglage; tir d'interdiction; tir direct; tir indirect; tir non contrôlé; tir observé; tir rasant; tir sur zone. 1/11/75

tir à l'horaire / scheduled target

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, objectif du plan de feux sur lequel le tir est déclenché à un instant donné. *Aussi appelé "objectif à battre à l'horaire".* 1/8/76

tir à la demande / on-call target

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, objectif figurant au plan de feux, à l'exclusion d'un objectif à battre à l'horaire, sur lequel le tir est déclenché à la demande. *Aussi appelé "objectif à la demande".* 1/8/76

tir au radar / radar fire

Un tir d'artillerie dirigé sur un objectif qui est poursuivi par radar. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/11/68

tir continu / continuous fire

1. Tir exécuté à cadence normale sans interruption pour procéder à des corrections de tir ou pour toute autre raison.
2. En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme de procédure utilisé pour ordonner le chargement des pièces et l'exécution du tir à une cadence donnée ou à la cadence la plus rapide possible compatible avec la précision, dans les limites de la cadence de tir théorique de l'arme. 9/1/96

tir contre armes à feu / counterfire

Tir destiné à détruire ou neutraliser des armes ennemies. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir d'appui / supporting fire

Tir exécuté par une unité d'appui afin d'aider ou de protéger une unité au

combat. *Voir aussi tir; tir d'appui direct; tir d'appui rapproché; tir d'appui en profondeur.* 1/11/68

tir d'appui direct / direct supporting fire

Tir effectué en appui à une partie d'une force, par opposition au tir de soutien d'ensemble qui est effectué en appui d'une force dans son ensemble. *Voir aussi tir; tir d'appui.* 1/3/73

tir d'appui en profondeur / deep supporting fire

Feux appliqués sur des objectifs non situés dans le voisinage immédiat des forces amies pour neutraliser, détruire les réserves et les armes de l'ennemi et gêner son commandement, ses approvisionnements, ses transmissions et son observation. *Voir aussi tir; tir d'appui.* 1/3/73

tir d'appui rapproché / close supporting fire

Tir dirigé contre des troupes, des armes ou des positions ennemies qui du fait de leur proximité, constituent la menace la plus immédiate et la plus sérieuse pour l'unité soutenue. *Voir aussi tir; tir d'appui.* 1/3/73

tir d'arrêt / final protective fire

Tir de barrage pré-réglé déclenché sans délais à la demande et destiné à empêcher toute pénétration ennemie dans les lignes ou la zone de défense. 1/12/79

tir d'efficacité / fire for effect

1. Phase de tir déclenchée lorsque le point moyen d'impact ou d'éclatement des salves de réglage se trouve à une distance inférieure à une valeur déterminée du but ou du point de réglage (peut aussi être déclenchée d'emblée dans certains cas).
2. Terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer que le réglage (direct ou indirect) est satisfaisant et que le tir d'efficacité est demandé. 1/3/73

tir d'efficacité d'emblée / predicted fire

Tir exécuté sans réglage préalable. 1/1/83

tir d'interdiction / interdiction fire

Tir mis en place sur une zone ou sur un point en vue d'en interdire l'utilisation par l'ennemi. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/4/73

tir de balisage / marking fire

Tir effectué sur un objectif afin de permettre son identification. 1/8/74

tir de barrage / barrage fire

Tir destiné à occuper un volume ou une surface plutôt qu'à viser particulièrement un objectif donné. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/2/73

tir de concentration / concentrated fire

1. Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par deux ou plusieurs unités navales.
2. Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par plusieurs armes. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir de contrebatterie / counterbattery fire

Tir effectué dans le but de détruire ou de neutraliser des systèmes d'armes à tir indirect. 1/9/74

tir de contre-préparation / counterpreparation fire

Tir préparé à l'avance et déclenché quand une attaque ennemie est jugée imminente. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir de harcèlement / harassing fire

Tir destiné à troubler le repos des troupes ennemies, à restreindre leurs déplacements, et du fait de la menace des pertes, à abaisser leur moral. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir de neutralisation / neutralization fire

Tir déclenché pour gêner ou interrompre un mouvement ou le tir d'armes adverses. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir de préparation / preparation fire

Tir exécuté avant une attaque pour affaiblir la position ennemie. *Voir aussi tir.* 18/12/97

tir de protection / covering fire

1. Tir destiné à protéger des troupes se trouvant à portée des armes portatives de l'ennemi.
2. Opérations amphibies: tir exécuté avant la mise à terre pour couvrir des opérations préparatoires telles que démolitions sous-marines ou dragage de mines. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir de recherche / searching fire

Tir réparti en profondeur par changements successifs de l'angle de hausse du canon. *Aussi appelé "tir sur hausses échelonnées". Voir aussi tir.* 1/5/63

tir de réglage / registration fire

Tir exécuté pour obtenir des données précises destinées à assurer ultérieurement un traitement efficace de l'objectif. 20/11/96

tir défensif / defensive fire

Tir effectué par les unités d'appui et destiné à aider et à protéger une unité menant une action défensive. 1/11/75

tir direct / direct fire

Tir effectué sur un objectif visible pour le pointeur. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir éclairant / illumination fire

Tir ayant pour but l'éclairage d'une zone donnée. 1/3/73

tir éclairant à quatre pièces / four-round illumination diamond

Méthode de tir en obus éclairants qui permet l'éclairage d'une grande zone de terrain par l'étalement en portée et en direction. 1/6/78

tir éclairant continu / continuous illumination fire

Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalle défini, de manière à fournir l'éclairage ininterrompu d'une cible ou d'une zone déterminée. *Voir aussi tir éclairant coordonné.* 1/3/73

tir éclairant coordonné / coordinated illumination fire

Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants et à explosifs brisants sont utilisés de façon coordonnée de manière à n'éclairer l'objectif et l'espace avoisinant qu'au moment de l'observation et du réglage du tir. *Voir aussi tir éclairant continu.* 15/7/2000

tir indirect / indirect fire

Tir sur un but non vu du servant de l'arme. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir libre / weapons free

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir autorisant les systèmes d'armes à tirer sur tout objectif non reconnu avec certitude comme ami. (Certaines nations n'utilisent que le terme anglais). *Voir aussi tir prescrit.* 1/7/83

tir non contrôlé / unobserved fire

Tir dont les points d'impact ou d'éclatement ne sont pas observés. *Aussi appelé "tir non observé". Voir aussi tir.* 1/11/68

tir non observé / unobserved fire

Voir tir non contrôlé. 1/11/68

tir observé / observed fire

Tir au cours duquel les impacts ou les éclatements peuvent être vus par un observateur. Le tir est conduit et réglé en fonction des observations. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir plongeant / low angle - low angle fire

1. En artillerie et en appui feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir à petits angles (inf. à 45).

2. Tir effectué à des angles d'élévation inférieurs à l'élévation correspondant à la portée maximum pour un canon et des munitions donnés. 1/9/74

tir préparé / prearranged fire

Tir planifié ou exécuté sur des objectifs ou des zones d'objectifs de coordonnées connues. Ce genre de tir, généralement préparé longtemps à l'avance, est déclenché à l'horaire ou au cours d'une période déterminée. 1/8/76

tir prescrit / weapons hold

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que dans le cadre de l'autodéfense ou à la suite d'un ordre formel. *Voir aussi tir libre; tir restreint.* 1/7/83

tir rasant / grazing fire

Tir approximativement parallèle au sol pour lequel l'axe du cône de tir ne s'élève pas à plus d'un mètre du sol. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir restreint / weapons tight

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que sur des objectifs reconnus comme hostiles. *Voir aussi tir prescrit.* 1/7/83

tir sur hausses échelonnées / searching fire

Voir tir de recherche. 1/5/63

tir sur horaire / scheduled fire

Type de tir préparé pour être exécuté à un moment prévu. 9/7/97

tir sur zone / distributed fire

Tir réparti de telle sorte qu'il agit efficacement sur toute la surface d'une zone prise comme objectif. *Voir aussi tir.* 1/3/73

tir terminé / rounds complete

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que les coups prévus pour le tir d'efficacité ont été tirés. *Voir aussi coup parti.* 16/7/96

tir vertical / high angle

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir sous grands angles (sup. à 45). 1/9/74

tir vertical (ou courbe) / high angle fire

Tir effectué à des angles supérieurs à celui qui correspond à la portée maximum de l'ensemble canon

munitions considéré; la portée diminue à mesure que l'angle augmente. 1/8/79

tirage contact / contact print

Epreuve obtenue par contact direct à partir d'un négatif ou d'une diapositive. 1/3/73

tirant d'air / air draught

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le sommet des superstructures d'un navire. Voir aussi tirant d'eau. 15/7/2000

tirant d'eau / draught

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le point le plus bas d'un navire. Voir aussi tirant d'air. 15/7/2000

tirer / fire

Faire exploser une charge explosive principale au moyen d'un système de mise de feu. 1/11/75

tirés / pecked line

Symbole constitué par une ligne interrompue à intervalles réguliers. 1/4/71

titre abrégé / short title

Combinaison condensée de lettres et/ou de chiffres, servant à identifier un document ou un dispositif, utilisée pour des raisons de concision et éventuellement de sécurité. 1/6/61

ton / tone

Nuance comprise entre le blanc et le noir et utilisée pour la représentation par image. 1/2/74

toux d'une fusée / chuffing

Caractéristique de certaines fusées qui brûlent de façon intermittente en produisant un bruit irrégulier. 1/3/73

trace / track

Marque laissée sur le sol par le passage d'une personne ou d'un objet. 1/3/92

tracé / scribing

En cartographie, méthode de rédaction d'une carte par la gravure à l'outil de traits sur support préparé. 1/4/71

tracé du pilote / pilot's trace

Indication sommaire que le pilote d'un aéronef de reconnaissance photographique porte sur une carte (calque, ou tout autre document) pendant le vol ou immédiatement après. Elle mentionne: emplacement, direction, nombre et ordre des séries de photos faites, ainsi que les caractéristiques des caméras utilisées pour chaque série. 1/7/70

trace origine / initial point

Première manifestation d'un mobile sur une table de restitution. 1/9/74

traînard / straggler

Bâtiment en retard sur son convoi de plus de 5 miles nautiques faute de pouvoir s'y maintenir et incapable de le rallier avant la nuit, ou en retard de plus de 10 miles nautiques, qu'il soit ou non capable de rallier avant la nuit. Voir aussi lâcheur. 1/3/79

traînée de bombardement / trail

Grandeur qui sert à caractériser le retard que prend une bombe par rapport à l'avion largueur, en admettant que l'avion conserve sa vitesse après le largage. 1/11/75

traitement / processing

En photographie, ensemble des opérations permettant d'obtenir des négatifs, des positifs ou des diapositives, à partir de films, plaques, ou papiers photographiques impressionnés. 1/10/80

traitement et transmission automatique des données / automated data handling - automatic data handling

Extension du traitement automatique de données, de façon à inclure les aspects liés à leur transmission. 1/12/74

trajectoire balistique / ballistic trajectory

La partie courbe de la trajectoire décrite après que la force propulsive a cessé d'agir, et que le corps n'est plus soumis qu'à la pesanteur et à la traînée aérodynamique. 1/2/73

trajectoire de vol / flight path

Ligne reliant les positions successives occupées, ou devant être occupées, par un aéronef, missile ou véhicule spatial lors de son déplacement dans l'air ou l'espace. 1/10/80

trame / screen

En cartographie, feuille transparente de matière plastique ou de verre, portant un carroyage ou quelque autre motif régulier pouvant être utilisé avec un masque pour reproduire certaines parties de ce motif par des moyens photographiques ou photomécaniques. Voir aussi trame de demi-teinte. 1/3/81

trame de demi-teinte / half-tone screen

Ensemble de lignes opaques (sur une surface transparente), se coupant à angle droit de façon à réaliser des "trous" transparents entre les intersections. Ce canevas est utilisé au cours d'un traitement photographique pour réaliser, à partir d'une image en tonalités continues, une représentation en demi-teinte, c'est-à-dire codée par des

séries de points de taille et de forme adaptée à la tonalité à représenter. Voir aussi demi-teinte; trame. 1/3/73

transfert ascendant / forward tell

Voir transfert de pistes. 1/3/73

transfert d'autorité / transfer of authority

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, action par laquelle un pays membre ou un commandement de l'OTAN donne le commandement ou le contrôle opérationnels de forces désignées à un commandement de l'OTAN. 9/1/96

transfert de piste(s) / 1. track handover; 2. track telling

1. En défense aérienne, procédure permettant de passer la responsabilité d'une piste d'une station à une autre.
2. Procédure utilisée pour la transmission d'informations tactiques ou de surveillance aérienne entre les composantes d'un système global. Cette procédure peut se décomposer en:
a. transfert descendant: d'un niveau hiérarchique vers un niveau inférieur;
b. transfert latéral: entre niveaux hiérarchiques équivalents;
c. transfert ascendant: d'un niveau hiérarchique à un niveau supérieur;
d. transfert de recoupement: d'un niveau à un autre, voisin, et relatif aux pistes de ce voisin;
e. transfert par tiers interposé: d'un niveau à un autre en passant par l'intermédiaire d'un troisième utilisé comme relais. Ce dernier type est surtout utilisé dans une situation où les transmissions sont difficiles. 1/12/74

transfert de recoupement / overlap tell

Voir transfert de pistes. 1/8/73

transfert descendant / back tell

Voir transfert de pistes. 1/2/73

transfert latéral / cross tell

Voir transfert de pistes. 1/3/73

transfert par tiers interposé / relateral tell

Voir transfert de pistes. 1/8/73

transfuge / defector

Personne qui renie son pays dès qu'elle a réussi à échapper à sa juridiction ou à son pouvoir. 1/9/91

transmetteur d'ordres / telebrief

Dispositif assurant une liaison téléphonique directe entre un contrôleur aérien et les équipages dans leurs aéronefs au sol. 18/12/97

transplexion / meaconing

Système de déception imitative consistant à recevoir les signaux radio de navigation et à les retransmettre sur la même fréquence pour perturber la navigation. Les stations de transplexion introduisent des erreurs dans les relèvements obtenus par les aéronefs ou les stations au sol. *Voir aussi balise.* 1/3/73

transpondeur / transponder

Émetteur-récepteur qui transmet un signal de réponse lorsqu'il est convenablement interrogé. *Voir aussi répondeur.* 1/7/83

transport aérien à la demande / special flight

Vol de transport, autre qu'un service régulier, décidé pour déplacer un chargement particulier. 1/6/65

transport exceptionnel / exceptional transport

En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge présentant des difficultés spéciales par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, en raison des installations ou du matériel, ne fût-ce que de l'un des chemins de fer à emprunter. *Voir aussi transport ordinaire.* 1/11/94

transport maritime de crise / crisis response shipping

Tous navires employés pour soutenir des opérations militaires interalliées, y compris des navires de commerce réquisitionnés ou affrétés et, le cas échéant, des navires nationaux prépositionnés. 3/8/98

transport nucléaire / nuclear logistic movement

Transport d'armes nucléaires ou de composants d'armes nucléaires dans le cadre des opérations de ravitaillement ou de maintenance. 1/3/73

transport ordinaire / ordinary transport

En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge qui, par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, ne présente pas de difficultés spéciales pour les installations ou matériels ferroviaires utilisés. *Voir aussi transport exceptionnel.* 1/11/94

transport sous élingue / hook operation

En hélicoptage, tout transport de charges sous élingues. *Voir aussi charge sous élingue.* 1/7/88

transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping

Navires civils opérant commercialement et non en soien d'éléments militaires. 3/8/98

transports maritimes vers l'arrière / retrograde shipping

Navires de commerce utilisés pour ramener le personnel, les fournitures et les matériels d'un théâtre d'opérations. 3/8/98

transportable par air / air portable

Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être transporté par air, en chargement interne ou externe, sans autres démontages et remontages que ceux pouvant être effectués par les unités utilisatrices. Caractérise l'aptitude aux transports par air. *Aussi appelé "aérotransportable". Voir aussi chargement.* 1/2/73

transsonique / transonic

Qui a (ou qui se rapporte à) la vitesse d'un corps dans un fluide ambiant lorsque la vitesse relative du fluide est subsonique en certains points et supersonique en d'autres. Ce cas se rencontre quand on passe d'une vitesse subsonique à une vitesse supersonique, ou vice versa. *Voir aussi vitesse du son.* 1/8/79

treuil / hoist

A bord des hélicoptères, mécanisme servant à monter ou descendre des charges extérieures. 1/3/82

tri / sorting - triage

Voir triage. 13/12/99

triage /1. sorting; 1.2. triage

1. Répartition (après examen) des blessés dans le but de leur évacuation et de leur traitement. Le triage comprend un tri immédiat basé sur le type et le degré de gravité des blessures et sur la probabilité de survie, il comprend ensuite la définition des priorités de traitement et d'évacuation de façon à assurer les soins médicaux pour le bien du plus grand nombre. 1/10/84

2. En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, examen et répartition des matériels, par une unité de maintenance, en vue de leur traitement ultérieur. *Aussi appelé "tri".* 13/12/99

tronçon de queue / boattail

Partie conique d'un corps balistique dont le diamètre diminue progressivement vers l'arrière afin de réduire la traînée aérodynamique générale. 1/3/73

tropopause / tropopause

Zone de transition entre la stratosphère et la troposphère. La tropopause se situe

généralement à une altitude d'environ 8 à 15 km dans les zones polaires et tempérées, et de 20 km dans les zones tropicales. 1/11/68

troposphère / troposphere

Couches inférieures de l'atmosphère dans lesquelles les variations de température avec l'altitude sont relativement importantes. Les nuages s'y forment, la convection y est active et le brassage y est continu et plus ou moins complet. 1/11/68

troubles publics / civil disturbance

Actes collectifs de violence et désordres contraires à la loi et préjudiciables à l'ordre public. 1/3/73

troupe de corps / corps troops

Voir élément organique de corps d'armée. 1/3/73

troupe de couverture / covering force - covering troops

Voir force de couverture. troupe de sécurité. 1/3/73

troupe de sécurité / covering force - covering troops

Voir force de sécurité. 1/3/73

troupe numérotée / chalk troops

Troupe désignée par un numéro de repère particulier. *Voir aussi chef de transport; numéro repère.* 1/3/73

tué au combat / killed in action

Combattant tué sur le champ ou décédé des suites de ses blessures, ou d'autres atteintes, avant d'avoir rallié une formation médicale. *Voir aussi décédé des suites de blessures de guerre; pertes hors combat; perte au combat.* 1/12/79

type d'explosion / type of burst

Voir explosion aérienne; explosion nucléaire à basse altitude; explosion nucléaire aérienne; explosion nucléaire à haute altitude; explosion nucléaire de surface; explosion nucléaire sous-marine; explosion nucléaire souterraine. 1/7/70

U

unité / 1. unit 2. unit-unit of issue

1. Élément militaire dont la structure est prescrite par l'autorité compétente. *Voir aussi force opérationnelle.*
2. Quantité type ou unitaire servant au calcul de la répartition, de la distribution et de l'utilisation d'un article de ravitaillement. *Aussi appelé "unité de dotation".* 9/1/96

unité à double capacité / dual capable unit

Unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire capable d'exécuter des missions classiques et nucléaires. 1/10/84

unité aérotransportable / air transportable unit

Toute unité, autre que les unités aérotransportées, dont l'équipement est adapté au transport aérien. *Voir aussi en vol; opération aéroportée.* 1/2/73

unité de contrôle tactique air / aircraft control unit

Unité disposant des moyens et du personnel, y compris des contrôleurs, nécessaires pour exécuter le contrôle des aéronefs et qui exerce le contrôle tactique des aéronefs. 1/11/75

unité de délivrance / unit - unit of issue

Voir unité partie 2. unité de dotation 9/1/96

unité de dotation / unit - unit of issue

Voir unité partie 2. 9/1/96

unité de tir/ fire unit

Dans le domaine de l'artillerie ou des mortiers, plus petit élément organique comprenant un ou plusieurs systèmes d'armes et pouvant exécuter une mission de tir. 20/11/96

unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery unit

Unité, quel que soit son niveau, capable de mettre en action un ou plusieurs systèmes d'arme nucléaires, une fois reçue l'autorisation nécessaire. *Voir aussi unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire.* 1/10/84

unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery unit

Unité et éléments de soutien, quel que soit leur niveau, en mesure d'exécuter des missions nucléaires conformément aux accords bilatéraux et aux directives de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire.* 1/11/85

unité motorisée / motorized unit

Unité dotée organiquement de moyens de transport motorisés lui permettant de faire mouvement en totalité (personnel, armement ou autre matériel) et au même moment, sans exiger de moyens provenant d'autres sources. 1/3/73

unité temporaire / provisional unit

Rassemblement temporaire de personnels et d'équipements réalisé pour accomplir une mission déterminée. 1/11/68

usure / attrition

Voir attrition. 1/2/73

V

vague / wave

Formation composée de forces, bâtiments, engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies ou aéronefs devant débarquer ou atterrir sur une plage presque au même moment. Elle peut être baptisée d'après son type, sa mission ou son numéro d'ordre:

- a. vague d'assaut;
- b. vague d'embarcations;
- c. vague d'hélicoptères;
- d. vague numérotée;
- e. vague sur demande;
- f. vague à l'horaire. 1/11/68

vague à l'horaire / scheduled wave

Voir vague. 1/11/68

vague d'assaut / assault wave

Voir vague. 1/2/73

vague d'embarcations / boat wave

Voir vague. 1/3/73

vague d'hélicoptères / helicopter wave

Voir vague. 1/3/73

vague numérotée / numbered wave

Voir vague. 1/3/73

vague sur demande / on-call wave

Voir vague. 1/3/73

variabilité / variability

Manière dont la probabilité de dégâts occasionnés à un objectif déterminé diminue avec la distance le séparant du point zéro; ou, dans l'estimation des dommages, facteur mathématique introduit pour pondérer les effets attendus en tenant compte de l'influence de l'orientation, de la protection secondaire et de l'incertitude des effets sur l'objectif. 1/5/63

variation du carroyage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Voir déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

variation du quadrillage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Voir déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

variation magnétique / magnetic variation

Variation annuelle en direction de la composante horizontale du champ magnétique terrestre. *Voir aussi déclinaison astronomique; déclinaison magnétique.* 1/11/86

vecteur à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery vehicle

Partie d'un système d'arme qui permet de véhiculer une arme nucléaire sur l'objectif. *Voir aussi vecteur à capacité nucléaire.* 1/10/84

vecteur homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery vehicle

Vecteur dont la compatibilité avec une arme nucléaire a été homologuée par la puissance nucléaire compétente selon une procédure bien définie. *Voir aussi vecteur à capacité nucléaire.* 1/11/85

vecteur vent / wind velocity

Vecteur définissant la direction et la force du vent. 1/9/74

véhicule / vehicle

Moyen automoteur, ou poussé, ou remorqué, utilisé pour le transport d'un chargement sur terre, sur mer, dans l'air ou dans l'espace. *Voir aussi appareil à effet de sol; véhicule amphibie; véhicule téléguidé.* 1/10/92

véhicule amphibie / amphibious vehicle

Véhicule capable d'opérer sur terre et sur l'eau. Est muni de roues ou de chenilles. *Voir aussi engin de débarquement; véhicule.* 1/2/73

véhicule téléguidé / remotely piloted vehicle

Véhicule sans équipage dont les évolutions sont commandées à distance. Il est normalement destiné à être récupéré. *Voir aussi drone; véhicule.* 1/10/80

veille chimique / chemical monitoring

Opérations permanentes ou périodiques permettant de détecter la présence d'un agent chimique. *Voir aussi reconnaissance chimique.* 1/2/88

veille contre les mines / minewatching

Voir guet contre les mines. 1/11/85

veille radio / cover

Ecoute continue, un émetteur étant réglé et disponible, mais pas nécessairement prêt à une utilisation immédiate. 1/3/81

vent balistique différentiel / differential ballistic wind

Vent hypothétique, utilisé pour le bombardement. Sa vitesse est égale, pour une altitude de largage, à la différence entre la vitesse du vent balistique et celle du vent réel pris à cette altitude. 1/3/73

vérification après le vol / after-flight inspection - post-flight inspection

Examen d'ensemble exécuté à l'issue d'un vol. Il a pour but de déceler des anomalies éventuelles, d'assurer les dépannages demandés par l'équipage, d'effectuer le réapprovisionnement en matériels et en ingrédients consommables, enfin de mettre l'aéronef en sécurité. 1/2/73

vérification d'aéronefs / aircraft inspection

Opérations systématiques d'examens, de vérifications et d'essais des organes structuraux, des composants et des systèmes d'un aéronef pour déceler les avaries existantes ou risquant de se produire. 1/2/73

vérification systématique / checkout

Séquence d'épreuves relatives au fonctionnement, à la mise en oeuvre et à l'étalonnage d'un système d'armes ou d'un de ses éléments, qui a pour but de vérifier la situation et le bon état de celui-ci. 1/3/73

vérifier / verify

S'assurer que le sens et l'arrangement des mots d'un message transmis correspondent bien à l'intention exacte de l'autorité d'origine. 1/5/63

verrou train sorti / down lock

Dispositif de blocage en position basse ou sortie d'un train d'atterrissage rétractable. 1/7/80

verrouillage / lock-on

Etat d'un système de poursuite ou d'acquisition d'objectifs qui poursuit continuellement et automatiquement un objectif en utilisant un ou plusieurs paramètres. *Voir aussi acquérir.* 15/7/2000

vers l'est / easting

Lecture d'ouest en est c'est-à-dire de gauche à droite de l'abscisse d'un carroyage sur une carte. 1/3/73

vers le nord / northing

Lecture du sud vers le nord c'est-à-dire de bas en haut de l'ordonnée d'un point du carroyage sur une carte. 1/3/73

vertex / vertex

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile. *Voir aussi flèche.* 1/11/91

verticales divisées / split pair - split vertical photography

Photographies prises simultanément par deux appareils de prise de vue dont les axes optiques sont légèrement décalés par rapport à la verticale, l'un vers la gauche, l'autre vers la droite de façon à obtenir un léger recouvrement latéral. Aussi appelé "couple de photographies à décalage latéral". 1/8/73

vêtement de pressurisation / pressure suit

a. Partielle: Vêtement collant qui n'enferme pas complètement le corps mais qui est capable d'exercer une pression sur la majeure partie du corps afin de s'opposer à une augmentation de la pression d'oxygène dans les poumons.
b. Complète: Vêtement qui enferme complètement le corps dans lequel peut être entretenue une pression gazeuse assez supérieure à la pression ambiante pour que le maintien des fonctions puisse être assuré. 1/9/69

vêtement protecteur / protective clothing

Vêtement spécialement conçu, fabriqué ou traité, pour protéger le personnel contre les risques dus à des modifications excessives du milieu ambiant, ou à des conditions de travail dangereuses ou encore à l'action de l'ennemi. 1/7/70

vignettage / vignetting

En cartographie, technique consistant à utiliser une bande colorée dont la tonalité varie uniformément d'un bord à l'autre. 1/2/74

virage conventionnel / procedure turn

Manoeuvre consistant en un virage (à droite ou à gauche) à partir d'un axe donné, virage suivi d'un deuxième en sens inverse qui doit amener l'aéronef à intercepter l'axe inverse de l'axe initial. 1/7/72

viseur à affichage continu / continuously set vector

Voir viseurs de bombardement partie 1. 1/8/76

viseur à défilement angulaire / angular velocity sight

Voir viseurs de bombardement partie 3. 1/12/74

viseur à pré-affichage / pre-set vector

Voir viseurs de bombardement. 1/8/76

viseur reflex / reflex sight

Viseur utilisant un système optique ou calculateur qui projette par réflexion l'image d'un réticule sur un écran où elle

se superpose à l'image de l'objectif. 1/11/75

viseur tachymétrique ou synchrone / tachometric or synchronous sights

Voir viseurs de bombardement. 1/11/75

viseur vectoriel / vector sights

Voir viseurs de bombardement. 1/8/76

viseurs de bombardement / bomb sighting systems

1. viseur vectoriel - Viseur basé sur une représentation vectorielle des grandeurs utilisées. Il comporte un mécanisme qui reproduit mécaniquement le triangle de visée. On distingue:

a. le viseur à préaffichage - Les valeurs de la hauteur de bombardement, de la vitesse par rapport à l'air et du vent sont affichées à la main une fois pour toutes.

b. le viseur à affichage continu - La hauteur, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le vent sont constamment réajustés automatiquement.

2. viseur tachymétrique ou synchronisé - Viseur qui largue la bombe au moment où l'angle de bombardement correct est atteint. Ce type de viseur maintient la ligne de visée sur la cible, déterminant ainsi la vitesse exacte par rapport à l'objectif, il peut aussi maintenir la route suivie par l'avion de façon à la faire passer par la cible.

3. viseur à déplacement angulaire - Viseur qui permet la détermination du point de largage correct par coïncidence entre le défilement angulaire mesuré de l'objectif par rapport au bombardier et une valeur prédéterminée et préaffichée. 1/12/76

visualisation cartographique mobile / moving map display

Visuel dans lequel un symbole, représentant le véhicule, reste fixe tandis que l'image de la carte se déplace sous ce symbole, de telle manière que le visuel simule le mouvement horizontal du véhicule dans lequel il est monté. Parfois, la conception du visuel est telle que l'image de la carte est fixe tandis que le symbole se déplace sur l'écran. *Voir aussi carte projetée.* 1/7/85

visualisation de la situation horizontale / horizontal situation display

Visualisation élaborée par un dispositif électronique des informations sur la navigation et des données enregistrées relatives à la mission et aux procédures. Peuvent aussi figurer une information radar et une image de télévision, soit comme carte superposée, soit comme

image séparée. *Voir aussi présentation tête haute.* 1/11/80

vitesse / speed

Voir allure vibratoire; vitesse déclarée; vitesse de convoi; vitesse d'endurance; vitesse de progression; vitesse du son; vitesse maximale de croisière; vitesse type. 1/6/78

vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion / cut-off velocity

Vitesse atteinte par un projectile au moment où la propulsion cesse. 1/3/73

vitesse corrigée / calibrated airspeed

Vitesse obtenue à partir de la vitesse indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient aussi compte des erreurs d'instrument et de position. *Aussi appelée "vitesse rectifiée".* 1/3/73

vitesse d'endurance / endurance speed

Nombre de milles nautiques par heure qu'un navire peut parcourir sur l'eau dans des conditions moyennes de salissure de coque, de mer par temps modéré et de préparation au combat. Dans chaque cas les vitesses d'endurance doivent correspondre à une allure définie des machines. *Voir aussi vitesse.* 1/3/73

vitesse de convoi / convoy speed

En contrôle de la navigation commerciale, vitesse sur l'eau que le Commodore d'un convoi prescrit au navire-guide. *Voir aussi vitesse; vitesse type.* 1/3/73

vitesse de déblaiement / clearance rate

La surface qui serait déminée par unité de temps avec un minimum de déblaiement fixé, en utilisant des procédures données de chasse aux mines et/ou de dragage. 1/8/76

vitesse de fin de combustion / burn-out velocity

Vitesse atteinte par un missile au point de fin de combustion. 20/11/92

vitesse de largage / jump speed

Vitesse par rapport à l'air à laquelle les troupes parachutistes peuvent sauter d'un avion en vol avec un degré satisfaisant de sécurité. 1/4/74

vitesse de marche / pace

En opérations terrestres, vitesse d'une colonne ou d'un élément permettant de maintenir la vitesse moyenne prescrite. *Voir aussi guide; vitesse; vitesse de progression.* 1/7/83

vitesse de prises de vues / camera cycling rate

Fréquence à laquelle un appareil de prises de vues prend des photographies, fréquence exprimée en nombre d'images par seconde. 1/11/75

vitesse de progression / 1. rate of march; 2. speed of advance

1. Nombre moyen de kilomètres ou de miles à parcourir en un temps déterminé, y compris les haltes prescrites. Est exprimé en kilomètres/heure ou miles/heure.
2. En usage maritime, vitesse sur le fond prévue sur un itinéraire. *Voir aussi vitesse; vitesse de marche.* 1/9/69

vitesse de sécurité / safe speed

En guerre des mines sur mer, vitesse à laquelle un bâtiment donné peut marcher sans risquer d'influencer à l'intérieur de son aire de choc une mine à influence donnée, à une profondeur donnée. 1/11/75

vitesse déclarée / declared speed

Vitesse qu'un capitaine de navire déclare pouvoir soutenir en permanence au cours de la prochaine traversée par conditions météorologiques moyennes et compte tenu de l'état actuel de son navire. *Voir aussi vitesse; vitesse type.* 1/12/77

vitesse du son / speed of sound

Vitesse à laquelle le son se déplace dans un milieu donné et dans des conditions bien définies. La vitesse du son au niveau de la mer dans l'atmosphère international standard est de 1.108 pieds à la seconde, 658 noeuds ou 1.215 km à l'heure. *Voir aussi hypersonique; transsonique; vitesse.* 1/11/68

vitesse limite / terminal velocity

Vitesse maximale théorique qu'un corps atteindrait sur une trajectoire déterminée, dans des conditions données de poids et de poussée, s'il poursuivait sa chute indéfiniment dans une atmosphère de densité uniforme. 1/11/68

vitesse maximale de croisière / maximum sustained speed

En circulation routière, vitesse maximale qu'un véhicule peut réaliser, avec sa charge nominale, pendant une durée prolongée, sur une route de première catégorie et en palier, sans qu'il en résulte de dommages mécaniques. *Voir aussi vitesse.* 1/3/73

vitesse moyenne / average speed

Distance moyenne parcourue en une heure, calculée sur la durée totale du parcours, en excluant les arrêts spécifiquement prescrits. 1/1/70

vitesse rectifiée / rectified airspeed

Voir vitesse corrigée. 1/1/73

vitesse sol / ground speed

Composante horizontale de la vitesse d'un aéronef par rapport à la surface terrestre. 1/11/75

vitesse terminale / terminal velocity

Vitesse restante d'un projectile au point de sa trajectoire situé à la même altitude que le point de lancement. 1/11/68

vitesse type / scheduled speed

Vitesse de croisière sur l'eau prévue pour un convoi; elle détermine la catégorie de ce convoi du point de vue vitesse. *Voir aussi allure vibratoire; vitesse; vitesse déclarée; vitesse de convoi.* 1/6/78

vitesse virtuelle du vent /

representative downwind speed

Pendant la période de prévision, direction moyenne où souffle le vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger vers laquelle le nuage se déplace. *Voir aussi direction virtuelle du vent.* 1/2/88

voie administrative / administrative chain of command

Voie hiérarchique normale aux fins d'administration et logistique. *Voir aussi chaîne de commandement; chaîne de commandement opérationnel.* 1/6/84

voie aérienne / airway

Région de contrôle (ou portion de région de contrôle) présentant la forme d'un couloir et équipée d'aides radio à la navigation. *Voir aussi contrôle aérien; région de contrôle; zone de contrôle; zone de contrôle terminale.* 1/2/73

voie de circulation / taxiway

Piste spécialement préparée ou balisée sur un aérodrome et utilisée pour le roulage des appareils. 1/11/68

voile blanc / whiteout

Perte de l'horizon due à la réflexion de la lumière solaire sur la neige, ou à un ciel bouché. 1/9/69

vol aux instruments / instrument flight

Vol dans lequel la pente et l'assiette de l'aéronef ne sont contrôlées qu'en se rapportant aux instruments. 1/3/73

vol stationnaire / hovering

Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un aéronef se tient en vol dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée. 1/3/73

vol tactique / terrain flight

Vol près du sol au cours duquel la vitesse, la hauteur et/ou l'altitude sont adaptées au relief et aux obstacles dans le but d'éviter la détection et le feu de l'ennemi. 1/6/84

VOR / VOR

Aide radioélectrique à la navigation aérienne basée sur la détermination d'un relèvement par comparaison de phase d'un signal émis au sol. Ce sigle correspond à "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range". 1/12/76

vulnérabilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic vulnerability

Caractéristique d'un système susceptible d'être perturbé ou rendu inopérant par des interférences électromagnétiques. *Voir aussi compatibilité électromagnétique.* 1/7/87

W

wild weasel / wild weasel

Aéronef spécialement modifié pour pouvoir identifier, localiser, détruire ou annihiler les systèmes au sol de défense aérienne ennemis qui emploient des détecteurs émettant de l'énergie électromagnétique. 1/8/82

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Z

zone à restrictions / caution area
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle existent des restrictions au survol à des époques déterminées. *Voir aussi zone.* 1/3/73

zone air-surface / air surface zone
Zone réservée ou réglementée établie afin d'éviter que les forces amies ne tirent sur des bâtiments de surface ou des aéronefs amis et pour permettre des opérations anti-sous-marines qui ne soient pas gênées par la présence de sous-marins amis. *Voir aussi zone réglementée.* 25/9/98

zone arrière / rear area
Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend en avant de sa limite arrière jusqu'à l'arrière de la zone de responsabilité de l'échelon directement subordonné. Cette zone est destinée principalement à l'exécution de fonctions de soutien. 1/7/83

zone côtière de défense / defensive coastal area
Partie d'une zone côtière et de l'espace aérien, terrestre et maritime adjacent au rivage, à l'intérieur de laquelle les opérations défensives peuvent comporter la mise en oeuvre de forces terrestres, navales et aériennes. 1/2/73

zone d'action / zone of action
Subdivision tactique d'une zone plus vaste dont la responsabilité opérationnelle est confiée à une unité tactique. Terme utilisé généralement pour une action offensive. *Voir aussi secteur.* 1/11/68

zone d'action de défense aérienne / air defence action area
Zone et son espace aérien à l'intérieur desquels les aéronefs ou armes surface-air amis ont en général la priorité dans les opérations, sauf dans des conditions spécifiées. *Voir aussi zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.* 1/7/93

zone d'action de sous-marins / submarine action area
En guerre navale, zone de gestion de l'espace marin dans laquelle un ou plusieurs sous-marins amis évoluent, ces derniers étant les seuls à pouvoir employer les armes anti-sous-marines dans cette zone. *Voir aussi zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine; guerre*

anti-sous-marine; gestion de l'eau; gestion de l'espace marin. 16/7/96

zone d'assaut amphibie / amphibious assault area - landing area
Voir zone de mise à terre. 1/7/80

zone d'atterrissage / landing zone
Toute zone destinée à l'atterrissage d'avions. *Voir aussi aérodrome.* 1/10/78

zone d'embarquement / embarkation area
Zone à terre qui comprend un groupe de points d'embarquement, dans laquelle les derniers préparatifs précédant l'embarquement sont achevés et où transitent les personnels et cargaisons destinés à être embarqués sur des engins ou des bâtiments. 1/3/73

zone d'engagement d'arme / fighter engagement zone - weapon engagement zone
En défense aérienne, espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel la responsabilité de l'engagement est normalement dévolue à un système d'arme particulier. *Aussi appelé "zone d'engagement des intercepteurs"; "zone d'engagement des missiles"; "zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée".* 1/7/83

zone d'engagement des intercepteurs / fighter engagement zone - weapon engagement zone
Voir zone d'engagement d'arme. 1/3/82

zone d'engagement des missiles / missile engagement zone - weapon engagement zone
Voir zone d'engagement d'arme. 1/8/82

zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée / short-range air defence engagement zone - weapon engagement zone
Voir zone d'engagement d'arme. 1/8/82

zone d'étape / staging area
1. Zone située entre la zone des préparatifs et celle de l'objectif, que tout ou partie des forces est appelée à traverser une fois les préparatifs terminés, pour se ravitailler en carburant, se regrouper, permettre l'entraînement, l'inspection et la

répartition des troupes et du matériel. *Voir aussi agencement; préparatifs en vue d'une opération; zone de l'objectif.*

2. Lieu prévu pour le rassemblement d'unités ou de personnel en transit, au cours de mouvements sur les lignes de communications. *Voir aussi agencement; étape.* 25/9/98

zone d'identification de défense aérienne / air defence identification zone
Espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel on exige que l'identification, la localisation et le contrôle des aéronefs puissent être effectués à tout moment. *Voir aussi zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.* 1/2/73

zone d'impact / impact area
Zone dont on a fixé des limites à l'intérieur desquelles tout engin balistique doit prendre contact avec le sol. *Aussi appelé "réceptacle".* 1/3/73

zone d'influence / area of influence
Zone géographique dans laquelle un commandant est directement en mesure d'influencer les opérations, grâce à la manoeuvre ou aux systèmes d'appui-feu qui se trouvent normalement sous son contrôle ou ses ordres. *Voir aussi secteur.* 1/3/77

zone d'intérêt / area of interest
Zone qui intéresse un commandant en fonction des objectifs liés aux opérations en cours ou planifiées. Elle englobe ses zones d'influence, d'opérations ou de responsabilité, ainsi que les zones qui leur sont adjacentes. *Voir aussi zone d'influence; zone d'opérations; zone de responsabilité.* 13/12/99

zone d'intérêt opérationnel / area of operational interest
En défense aérienne, zone dans laquelle le transfert des pistes dignes d'intérêt est assuré automatiquement vers une station adjacente en fonction de sa situation et de sa nature. 1/9/74

zone d'intérêt tactique / tactical locality

Point du terrain qui, en raison de sa situation ou de ses traits caractéristiques, présente un intérêt tactique dans les circonstances particulières du moment. 1/11/68

zone d'obstacles réglementée / barrier restricted area

Zone décrétée par une autorité habilitée, dans laquelle les systèmes d'obstacles ne doivent pas gêner la manoeuvre des forces amies. Les restrictions imposées peuvent inclure une interdiction de poser des obstacles dans certains secteurs pendant des périodes données. 9/1/96

zone d'opérations / area of operations

Portion d'un théâtre de guerre nécessaire à l'accomplissement d'opérations militaires et à celui des tâches administratives et logistiques qui en découlent. 1/8/79

zone d'opérations de défense aérienne / air defence operations area

Zone géographique à l'intérieur de laquelle sont appliquées des procédures destinées à minimiser les interférences entre les opérations de défense aérienne et les autres types d'opérations. Elle peut comprendre la désignation d'une ou plusieurs des zones suivantes:

- a. zone d'action de défense aérienne;
- b. zone de défense aérienne;
- c. zone d'identification de défense aérienne;
- d. zone de tir contre-avions. *Aussi appelé "zone de tir contrôlé". Voir aussi zone d'action de défense aérienne; zone d'identification de défense aérienne.* 15/7/2000

zone d'opérations interarmées / joint operations area

Zone temporaire définie par un commandant stratégique ou régional de l'OTAN, dans laquelle un commandant interarmées désigné planifie et exécute une mission particulière au niveau opératif. Note: cette zone est définie en coordination avec les pays et approuvée par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord ou par le Comité militaire, selon le cas, conformément à l'architecture de planification opérationnelle de l'OTAN. La zone d'opérations interarmées et ses paramètres, tels que la durée, la portée de la mission et la zone géographique, sont fonction des circonstances ou de la mission. Elle

peut chevaucher des zones de responsabilité. *Voir aussi niveau opératif; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

zone d'opérations réglementée / restricted operations area

Espace aérien de dimensions définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien en fonction des besoins et des situations opérationnelles particuliers dans lequel la mise en opération d'un ou plusieurs utilisateurs de l'espace aérien est réglementée. 1/3/81

zone dangereuse / airspace warning area - danger area

En circulation aérienne, espace aérien, de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel des activités dangereuses pour le vol des aéronefs peuvent se dérouler pendant des périodes spécifiées. *Aussi appelé "zone dangereuse aérienne". Voir aussi zone fermée; zone interdite; zone réglementée.* 1/2/73

zone dangereuse aérienne / airspace warning area - danger area

Voir zone dangereuse. 1/2/73

zone de bombardement sans restriction / blind bombing zone

Zone réservée (aérienne, terrestre ou navale) établie dans le but de permettre des opérations aériennes non limitées par les opérations ou les éventuelles attaques des forces amies. 1/3/73

zone de choc / damage area

En guerre des mines sur mer, zone centrée sur un dragueur de mines et à l'intérieur de laquelle les dégâts dus à l'explosion sont tels que les opérations doivent être interrompues. 1/11/75

zone de combat / combat zone

- 1. Zone nécessaire aux forces combattantes pour la conduite des opérations.
- 2. Territoire situé en avant de la limite arrière du groupe d'armées. Il est subdivisé en deux parties:
 - a. La zone avant de combat, comprenant le territoire situé en avant de la limite arrière du corps d'armée.
 - b. La zone arrière de combat, comprenant le territoire situé entre la limite arrière du corps d'armée et la limite arrière du groupe d'armées. *Voir aussi zone des communications.* 1/7/83

zone de concentration / concentration area

- 1. Zone d'ordinaire à l'intérieur du théâtre d'opérations où les troupes sont rassemblées avant de commencer des opérations actives.
- 2. Zone limitée sur laquelle une concentration d'artillerie est exécutée dans un temps limité. 1/3/73

zone de contrôle / control zone

Espace aérien contrôlé s'étendant verticalement à partir de la surface jusqu'à une limite supérieure spécifiée. *Voir aussi espace aérien contrôlé; région de contrôle; voie aérienne; zone de contrôle terminale.* 1/7/80

zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control area

Espace aérien défini latéralement par les limites de la zone d'opérations. La zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien peut être subdivisée en sous-zones de contrôle de l'espace aérien. 1/3/81

zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité / high density airspace control zone

Espace aérien de dimensions bien définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien à l'intérieur duquel il est fait un usage massif d'armes et moyens aériens variés. 1/9/81

zone de contrôle naval / merchant ship control zone

Zone maritime bien délimitée dans laquelle il peut être nécessaire de donner des instructions de route, de contrôler et de protéger le trafic commercial allié. 1/3/79

zone de contrôle terminale / terminal control area

Zone de contrôle située habituellement au carrefour des voies aériennes aux environs d'un ou de plusieurs aérodromes importants. *Voir aussi voie aérienne; espace aérien contrôlé; région de contrôle; zone de contrôle.* 1/1/73

zone de coordination des feux / fire coordination area

Zone dans laquelle les feux sont soumis à des restrictions définies. Les feux qui ne correspondraient pas aux restrictions imposées ne peuvent être effectués qu'après accord de

l'autorité qui a défini les restrictions initiales. 1/8/74

zone de débarquement / landing zone

Surface géographique comprenant plusieurs sites d'atterrissage et/ou plates-formes d'atterrissage. 1/10/78

zone de défense / defence area

Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'à la limite arrière de cet échelon. C'est dans cette zone que la bataille défensive décisive est menée. 1/7/83

zone de défense aérienne / air defence area

Espace aérien délimité dont il faut planifier et assurer la défense. 1/7/93

zone de démarrage / attack position - forming up place

Dernière position occupée par l'échelon d'assaut avant de franchir la ligne de départ. *Aussi appelée "position d'attaque"*. 1/3/73

zone de franchissement / crossing area

Zone placée sous l'autorité d'un seul chef, et comportant un certain nombre de sites contigus de franchissement. 1/12/77

zone de guidage / guidance coverage

Volume d'espace dans lequel des informations de guidage (azimut ou altitude ou distance) sont fournies à l'aéronef suivant des caractéristiques données de portée et de précision. Ces informations peuvent être exprimées, soit par rapport à la géométrie d'un terrain, d'une piste ou bande d'atterrissage, en supposant une implantation adéquate de l'équipement au sol, soit par rapport à la couverture fournie par des équipements séparés au sol. 1/9/81

zone de l'objectif / objective area

Zone géographique définie à l'intérieur de laquelle est situé un objectif à conquérir ou à atteindre par les forces militaires. Cette zone est définie par le commandement en vue de la conduite des opérations. *Voir aussi limite de tête de pont; objectif partie 1.* 1/3/73

zone de largage / drop zone

Zone déterminée dans laquelle sont largués des troupes aéroportées, du

matériel ou des ravitaillements. 1/3/73

zone de largage à faible hauteur / extraction zone

Zone de largage déterminée pour la livraison de ravitaillement ou d'équipement par extraction d'un aéronef volant très près du sol. 1/7/80

zone de latitude / latitude band

Toute bande circonscrite à la terre, limitée par des parallèles, indiquée par des unités de mesure linéaires ou angulaires définies. 1/4/73

zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie / artillery manoeuvre area

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle l'artillerie est autorisée à se déployer, mais qui n'est pas réservée à son usage exclusif. *Voir aussi zone réservée à l'artillerie.* 3/8/98

zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies / amphibious vehicle launching area

Zone, proche de la ligne de départ ou au large de celle-ci, vers laquelle se dirigent les bâtiments de débarquement et dans laquelle ils mettent à l'eau les véhicules amphibies. 1/2/73

zone de mise à terre / amphibious assault area - landing area

1. Partie de la zone de l'objectif où ont lieu les opérations de débarquement d'une force amphibie. Elle comprend la plage et ses approches, les zones de transport, les zones de tirs d'appui, l'espace aérien occupé par les aéronefs d'appui rapproché et le terrain sur lequel s'effectue la marche vers l'objectif initial.
2. Terrain utilisé pour le poser ou le parachutage de troupes ou matériels aéroportés. *Voir aussi zone d'assaut amphibie.* 1/7/80

zone de non-détection / altitude hole - altitude slot

Voir cône mort. 1/12/74

zone de point fixe / run-up area

Zone de l'aire de manoeuvre réservée à l'essai des moteurs avant le décollage. 1/7/72

zone de posé / touchdown zone

1. Pour les avions à voilure fixe: les 3.000 premiers pieds ou les 1.000 premiers mètres de la piste à partir du seuil.

2. Pour les hélicoptères ou avions à décollage vertical: la portion de l'héliport ou de la piste utilisée pour l'atterrissage. 1/8/76

zone de patrouille de sous-marins / submarine patrol area

Zone stationnaire, établie pour que les opérations de sous-marins ne soient pas gênées par des interférences mutuelles sous la surface. *Voir aussi gestion de l'espace marin; gestion de l'eau; zone d'action sous-marine; mesure pour éviter une interférence mutuelle.* 16/7/96

zone de poser / landing area

Toute surface de terrain, d'eau ou de pont de navire, choisie ou aménagée spécialement pour le décollage et le poser d'aéronefs. *Voir aussi aérodrome.* 1/10/92

zone de production des pistes / track production area

Emplacement où sont produites les pistes en provenance d'une station radar. 1/8/73

zone de rassemblement / 1. assembly area; 2. rendezvous

1. Zone où un ensemble de troupes est rassemblé en vue d'une action future. *Voir aussi aire de montage.*
2. Voir point de rassemblement. 1/2/73

zone de référence altimétrique radar / radar altimetry area

Terrain assez plat et suffisamment étendu, dont on connaît l'altitude et qui sert à mesurer l'altitude des avions par radar. 1/4/71

zone de refuge / refuge area

Zone côtière, considérée comme non menacée par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale. *Voir aussi mouillage sûr.* 1/6/78

zone de regroupement / rendezvous

Voir point de regroupement. 1/11/85

zone de responsabilité / area of responsibility

1. Zone géographique attribuée à chacun des commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN et à chacun des commandements régionaux du Commandement stratégique en

Europe. *Voir aussi commandement régional; commandement stratégique; zone d'opérations interarmées.* 15/7/2000

2. Dans la Marine: zone de terrain ennemie déterminée à l'avance, dans laquelle les bâtiments d'appui sont responsables de la couverture par le feu sur des objectifs connus ou des objectifs d'opportunité, et de la couverture par l'observation. *Voir aussi zone de responsabilité de renseignement.* 1/2/73

zone de responsabilité de renseignement / area of intelligence responsibility

Zone attribuée à un commandant dans laquelle il a la responsabilité de fournir le renseignement avec les moyens mis à sa disposition. *Voir aussi zone d'intérêt; zone de responsabilité.* 15/7/2000

zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire / area of militarily significant fallout

Zone dans laquelle les retombées radioactives affectent la capacité des unités militaires à mener à bien leur mission normale. 1/11/92

zone de rupture / rupture zone

Région immédiatement voisine de la limite des cratères, dans laquelle les contraintes résultant d'une explosion ont dépassé la résistance-limite du matériau. Elle est caractérisée par l'apparition de nombreuses crevasses radiales de dimensions variées. *Voir aussi zone plastique.* 1/9/69

zone de sécurité / safety zone

Zone (terrestre, maritime ou aérienne) destinée à permettre aux forces amies d'effectuer des opérations autres que des opérations de combat. 1/3/81

zone de sécurité de sous-marins / submarine haven

Zone maritime déterminée pour les opérations de sous-marins, comprenant :

- un sanctuaire pour sous-marins, tel que promulgué par un commandant de zone ou de flotte, ou d'un niveau équivalent;
- une zone, située hors des zones de combat, réservée aux opérations et à l'entraînement des sous-marins;
- une zone mobile, promulguée par un avis de mouvement de sous-marins, qui entoure un ou plusieurs sous-marins en transit et qui s'étend sur un nombre spécifié de milles marins sur l'avant, sur l'arrière et par

le travers, par rapport à la position prévue du ou des sous-marins sur la route annoncée. *Voir aussi guerre anti-sous-marine; zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine; zone d'action de sous-marins; gestion de l'eau; gestion de l'espace marin.* 16/7/96

zone de séparation / separation zone

Région située entre deux régions adjacentes verticales ou horizontales dans laquelle les unités ne peuvent pas intervenir à moins que certaines mesures de sécurité ne soient remplies. 1/11/75

zone de silence / dead space

Voir zone en angle mort partie 2. 1/3/82

zone de soutien naval / naval support area

Zone maritime attribuée aux bâtiments de guerre désignés pour soutenir une opération amphibie. *Voir aussi zone de tirs d'appui.* 1/3/73

zone de tir contre-avions / fire-power umbrella

Zone de dimensions spécifiées délimitant un espace aérien au-dessus d'une force navale à la mer à l'intérieur duquel le feu des armes antiaériennes des bâtiments peut mettre les aéronefs en danger, et à l'intérieur duquel des procédures spéciales ont été établies pour l'identification et la mise en oeuvre des appareils amis. *Voir aussi zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.* 1/3/73

zone de tir contrôlé / air defence operations area

Voir zone d'opérations de défense aérienne. 1/2/73

zone de tirs d'appui / fire support area

Zone de manoeuvre appropriée affectée aux bâtiments chargés des tirs de soutien d'où ils appuient une opération amphibie par leurs tirs d'artillerie. *Voir aussi zone de soutien naval.* 1/3/73

zone démilitarisée / demilitarized zone

Zone déterminée dans laquelle le stationnement, le rassemblement de forces militaires, la conservation ou l'établissement d'installations militaires de toutes sortes sont interdits. 1/3/73

zone des communications / communications zone

Zone arrière du théâtre d'opérations (immédiatement contiguë à la zone de combat). Elle englobe les lignes de communications et les installations de ravitaillement et d'évacuation ainsi que les autres organismes nécessaires pour l'appui logistique et la maintenance des forces en campagne. *Voir aussi zone de combat.* 1/3/73

zone des forces de couverture / covering force area

Zone qui s'étend en avant de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'aux positions avancées initialement attribuées aux forces de couverture. C'est dans cette zone que les forces de couverture exécutent les tâches qui leur sont confiées. 1/7/83

zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie / amphibious objective area

Zone géographique, délimitée dans la directive de lancement de l'opération pour permettre l'exercice du commandement, à l'intérieur de laquelle se trouvent le ou les objectifs qui doivent être tenus par la force amphibie. Cette zone doit être de dimension suffisante pour permettre l'accomplissement de la mission de la force amphibie et la conduite des opérations maritimes, aériennes et terrestres nécessaires. 1/7/83

zone en angle mort / dead space

1. Zone comprise dans la portée maximum d'une arme, d'un radar ou d'un observateur et qui ne peut être battue par le feu ou observée depuis un emplacement donné en raison de l'interposition d'obstacles, de la nature du terrain, des caractéristiques de la trajectoire ou des limites de possibilité de pointage de l'arme.
 2. Surface ou zone située dans la limite de portée d'un émetteur radio, mais dans laquelle l'émission de ce poste ne peut être captée. *Aussi appelé "zone de silence".*
 3. Volume situé au-dessus et autour d'un canon ou d'un site de lancement d'un missile, dans lequel on ne peut tirer en raison de limitations mécaniques ou électroniques. *Aussi appelé "zone non battue".* 1/3/82
- zone fermée / closed area**
Zone définie où les passages et les survols de tous genres sont interdits.

Voir aussi zone dangereuse; zone interdite; zone réglementée. 1/3/73

zone interdite / prohibited area

1. Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou des eaux territoriales d'un Etat, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est interdit.

2. Zone définie sur les cartes et à l'intérieur de laquelle la navigation ou l'ancrage sont interdits sauf autorisation expresse d'une autorité habilitée. *Voir aussi zone dangereuse; zone fermée; zone réglementée. 1/6/81*

zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine

En guerre navale, zone de gestion de l'espace marin dans laquelle aucun sous-marin ami n'évolue et dans laquelle l'emploi des armes de lutte anti-sous-marine n'est pas restreint. *Voir aussi zone d'action sous-marine. 16/7/96*

zone maritime / maritime area

Un théâtre maritime d'opérations peut être, pour des raisons de décentralisation de commandement, divisé en zones et sous-zones maritimes. Ex: le théâtre Atlantique, divisé en commandements de zones et de sous-zones maritimes. 1/3/73

zone maritime menacée / dangerously exposed waters

Zone adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé. *Voir aussi évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée; littoral gravement menacé. 1/2/89*

zone minée / mined area

Zone déclarée dangereuse du fait de la présence réelle ou supposée de mines. 1/12/76

zone non battue / dead zone

Voir zone en angle mort partie 1. 1/3/73

zone non levée / unsurveyed area

Zone d'une carte pour laquelle on ne dispose d'aucun renseignement sur le relief ou la planimétrie. Une telle zone porte normalement la mention "non levée". Ou bien zone d'une carte ne donnant pas ou peu de données cartographiques, toute information précise étant limitée ou non disponible. 1/4/71

zone plastique / plastic zone

Région située au-delà de la zone de rupture associée aux cratères résultant d'une explosion; aucune crevasse n'y est visible, mais le sol a subi une déformation permanente et

se trouve très fortement comprimé. *Voir aussi zone de rupture. 1/7/70*

zone réglementée / restricted area

1. Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou des eaux territoriales d'un Etat, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est subordonné à certaines conditions spécifiées.

2. Zone dans laquelle des mesures restrictives spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter ou de limiter les interférences entre des forces amies. *Voir aussi zone dangereuse; zone interdite; zone fermée. 1/3/82*

zone réservée / restricted area

Zone sous juridiction militaire dans laquelle des mesures de sécurité spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter une entrée non autorisée. *Voir aussi zone dangereuse; zone interdite; zone fermée. 9/5/2000*

zone réservée à l'artillerie/artillery reserved area

Zone réservée exclusivement à la mise en place de l'artillerie. *Voir aussi zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie. 16/7/99*

zone terminale de convoi / convoy terminal area

Zone géographique portant le nom du port ou mouillage sur lequel elle est centrée. Les convois ou sections de convois se séparent en y arrivant et les navires continuent leur route en indépendants ou convois côtiers vers leur destination finale. 1/12/79

zone vitale / vital zone

Zone ou installation déterminée qui doit être défendue par des unités de défense antiaérienne. *Voir aussi zone. 20/11/96*

Part 4/4ieme Partie

INDEX OF NATO AGREED DOCUMENTS CONTAINING SPECIALIST TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

REPertoire DES DOCUMENTS AGREES OTAN CONTENANT DES TERMES TECHNIQUES ET LEURS DEFINITIONS

AAP-6(V)

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	DATE/D'EDITION
AAP-16(B)	Manpower policies and procedures Politique et procedures de gestion du personnel	2.90 Change 2
AAP-19(B)	NATO combat engineer glossary Glossaire OTAN du Génie de combat	6.93
AAP-21	NATO glossary of NBC terms and definitions Glossaire OTAN des termes et définitions NBC	9.85 Change 8
AAP-23	NATO glossary of packaging terms and definitions (English and French) Glossaire OTAN des termes et définitions à l'emballage (français et anglaise)	6.92
AAP-24	Materials handling glossary of terms and definitions Glossaire relatif à la manutention des matériels	5.95
AAP-28	The NATO specialist glossary of terms and abbreviations for identification friend or foe (IFF)	4.91
AAP-31	Glossary of communication and information systems terms and definitions Glossaire OTAN des termes et définitions des systèmes d'information et de communication	7.94
AArtyP-01	Artillery procedures Procédures en matière d'artillerie	11.88
ACMP-06(1)	NATO configuration management terms and definitions Termes et définitions OTAN relatifs à la gestion de la configuration	7.98
ACodP-01 Chapter VII	Glossary of codification terms - Chapter VII Glossaire des termes de codification - Chapitre VII	3.91 Change 2
ACOMP-01	Communications (COM) NATO glossary Glossaire des communications OTAN	10.94
ADatP-02	Automatic data processing (ADP) NATO glossary - English and French Glossaire informatique OTAN - anglais et français	11.94
AEODP-03(A)	Principles of improvised explosive device disposal Principes d'enlèvement et de destruction des engins explosifs improvisés	5.86
AEtP-01(B)	Flight inspection of NATO radio/radar navigation and approach aids Vérification en vol des aides radio/radar à la navigation et d'approche	1.86 Change 2

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'ÉDITION
AIntP-01(A)	Intelligence doctrine Doctrines de renseignement	1.95
AIntP-02(A)	Security doctrine Doctrines de sécurité	7.92
AJP-01(A)	Allied joint operations doctrine - AJP-1(A) Doctrines alliées des opérations interarmées - AJP-1(A)	9.97
ALP-01(D)	Procedures for logistic support between NATO navies and naval port information Procédures relatives au soutien logistique entre les marines de l'OTAN et aux renseignements sur les ports de guerre	12.81 Change 8
ALP-09(B)	Land forces logistic doctrine Doctrines logistiques des forces terrestres	7.95
AMedP-05(A)	Multilingual phrase book for use by the NATO medical services Recueil d'expressions et de termes médicaux à l'usage des services sanitaires de l'OTAN	5.71
AMEPP-07	Glossary of terms and definitions used in the AMEPP series Termes et définitions utilisés dans la série des AMEPP	5.94
AMP-13 Vol. I	Introduction and definition of terms for NATO sea mines Introduction et définition des termes concernant les mines marines de l'OTAN	4.81 Change 1
AMP-13 Vol. III	Characteristics of NATO exercise and training mines Caractéristiques de mines OTAN d'exercice et d'entraînement	10.86 Change 4
AMP-14	Protection of vessels from electromagnetic mines Protection des navires contre les mines électromagnétiques	3.88 Change 1
AOP-38	AC/310 glossary of terms and definitions concerning the safety and suitability for service of munitions, explosives and related products Glossaire AC/310 de termes et définitions sur la sécurité et l'aptitude au service des munitions, matières explosives et produits associés	3.98
APATC-01	Criteria for the preparation of instrument approach and departure procedures Critères pour la préparation d'approche et de départ aux instruments	3.77 Change 5
APP-02(D)	Helicopter operations from ships other than aircraft carriers Mise en oeuvre d'hélicoptères à partir de bâtiments autres que des porte-avions	1.90 Change 7
ATP-01(C) Vol I	Allied maritime tactical instructions and procedures Instructions et procédures interalliées en matière de tactique maritime	10.83 Change 6
ATP-02(A) Vol I	Allied naval control of shipping manual Manuel de contrôle naval interallié de la navigation commerciale	10.94 Change 1
ATP-04(E)	Allied naval gunfire support Tir d'appui fourni par l'artillerie navale interalliée	4.94 Change 2
ATP-06(B) Vol I	Mine warfare - principles	4.92

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
	Principes de guerre de mines	Change 2
ATP-08(A)	Doctrine for amphibious operations Doctrines des opérations amphibies	1.89 Change 5
ATP-10(D)	Search and rescue Recherche et sauvetage	1.95
ATP-16(C)	Replenishment at sea Ravitaillement à la mer	10.96
ATP-17 (B)	Naval arctic manual Manuel naval sur l'Arctique	7.93 Change 2
ATP-18(D)	Allied manual of submarine operations Manuel interallié des opérations sous-marines	4.94 Change 1
ATP-24(B) Vol I	Mine countermeasures - tactics and execution Tactiques de lutte contre les mines et exécution	8.81 Change 1
ATP-24 (B) Vol II	Mining and minelaying - planning and evaluation, tactics and execution Minage et mouillage des mines - planification, évaluation, tactique et exécution	4.92
ATP-26(A)	Air reconnaissance intelligence reporting - nomenclature Nomenclature pour la reconnaissance aérienne	1.89 Change 1
ATP-27(B)	Offensive air support operations Opérations d'appui aérien offensif	5.80 Change 5
ATP-27(B) INTERIM SUPP	Tactics, techniques and procedures for offensive air support operations - interim supplement to ATP-27(B) Tactiques, techniques et procédures des opérations d'appui aérien offensif - supplément provisoire à l'ATP-27(B)	10.96
ATP-28(A)	Allied anti-submarine warfare manual Manuel interallié de la guerre anti-sous-marine	1.84 Change 7
ATP-31	NATO above water warfare manual Manuel OTAN de guerre en surface	6.73 Change 13
ATP-33(B)	NATO tactical air doctrine Doctrines aériennes tactiques pour l'OTAN	10.86 Change 3
ATP-34(B)	Tactical air support for maritime operations (TASMO) Appui aérien tactique pour les opérations maritimes (TASMO)	1.93 Change 1
ATP-35(B)	Land force tactical doctrine Doctrines tactiques des forces terrestres	12.94
ATP-36(A)	Amphibious operations - ship to shore movement Opérations amphibies - mouvements navire/rivage	2.95 Change 1
ATP-38	Amphibious reconnaissance reconnaissance amphibie	2.77 Change 2

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
ATP-40(A)	Doctrine for airspace control in times of crisis and war Doctrine pour le contrôle de l'espace aérien en période de tension et de guerre	12.94
ATP-41	Airmobile operations Opérations aéromobiles	4.79 Change 2
ATP-42(B)	Counter air operations Opérations de supériorité aérienne	8.92 Change 2
ATP-43(A)	Ship-to-ship towing Remorquage entre bâtiments	12.96
ATP-44(B)	Electronic warfare (EW) in air operations La guerre électronique dans les opérations aériennes	10.96
ATP-45(A)	Reporting nuclear detonations, biological and chemical attacks, and predicting and warning of associated hazards and hazard areas Comptes rendus d'explosions nucléaires et d'attaques biologiques et chimiques, prévisions des dangers et des zones dangereuses qui y sont associées et diffusion de l'alerte	6.94 Change 3
ATP-49(A)	Use of helicopters in land operations Emploi des hélicoptères dans les opérations terrestres	2.92 Change 1
ATP-56	Air-to-air refuelling Ravitaillement en vol	1.90 Change 3
AXP-01(C)	Allied submarine and anti-submarine exercise manual Manuel interallié d'exercices sous-marins et anti-sous-marins	9.95 Change 1
STANAG 1100 Ed. 5	Procedures for visits to NATO and non-NATO ports by naval ships of NATO nations Procédures d'escale des navires de guerre des nations de l'OTAN dans les ports des pays de l'OTAN et non-OTAN	Amdt 2 21.05.96
STANAG 1103 Ed. 3	Emergency publication of nautical and special naval charts Publication en cas d'urgence des cartes marines et des cartes marines spéciales	Amdt 3 20.12.94
STANAG 1139 Ed. 2	Definitions of mine actuation levels Définitions des modules de mines	Amdt 4 13.12.90
STANAG 1162 Ed. 4	Vertical replenishment (VERTREP) operating area marking, clearances and lighting Marquage, dégagement et balisage lumineux des zones de ravitaillement vertical (VERTREP)	03.05.91
STANAG 1176 Ed. 4	Procedures for reporting the movement of forces of countries of intelligence interest to NATO in maritime areas Procédures de compte rendu des pays sur qui l'obtention de renseignements présente un intérêt pour l'OTAN	31.01.97
STANAG 1233 Ed. 1	Procedures for RADHAZ control in ports and the territorial sea Procédures de contrôle des dangers des rayonnements radio et radar dans les ports et les eaux territoriales	Amdt 3 01.03.93

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
STANAG 1236 Ed. 2	Glide slope indicators for helicopter operations from NATO ships Optiques d'appontage pour la mise en oeuvre d'hélicoptères à partir de bâtiments de l'OTAN	Amdt 3 19.03.92
STANAG 1237 Ed. 1	Inspection of aviation facilities for helicopter operations from ships other than aircraft carriers Inspection des installations aviation destinées à la mise en oeuvre d'hélicoptères à partir de bâtiments autres que des porte-avions	Amdt 6 15.12.93
STANAG 1241 Ed. 4	NATO standard identity description for tactical use Structure OTAN standard de définition d'identités pour utilisation tactique	16.10.96
STANAG 1274 Ed. 1	Shipboard hauldown cable end fitting for helicopter wire recovery assist systems Embout de câble de halebas du bord destiné aux systèmes d'aide à l'appontage par treuil des hélicoptères	Amdt 4 15.04.93
STANAG 1276 Ed. 1	Shipborne helicopter harpoon/grid rapid securing system Système d'amarrage rapide harpon/grille pour hélicoptères embarqués	Amdt 8 29.09.95
STANAG 1307 Ed. 2	Maximum NATO naval operational electro-magnetic environment produced by radio and radar Environnement électromagnétique maximum d'origine radio et radar au cours des opérations navales de l'OTAN	04.02.97
STANAG 1308 Ed. 2	RADHAZ to ships personnel during helicopter (and VSTOL aircraft) operations on ships Dangers dus aux rayonnements radio et radar auxquels sont exposés les personnels des navires au cours des opérations effectuées avec des hélicoptères (et des aéronefs à décollage court/vertical) à bord de bâtiments	Amdt 1 19.01.93
STANAG 1310 Ed. 2	Design criteria for replenishment aspects of new construction naval vessels Critères de conception s'appliquant aux éléments de la construction des bâtiments de guerre relevant du ravitaillement	13.12.96
STANAG 1320 Ed. 2	Minimum requirements for atmospheric monitoring equipment located in submarines with escape capabilities Caractéristiques minimales des matériels de contrôle atmosphérique se trouvant à bord des sous-marins dotés de moyens d'évacuation	06.02.89
STANAG 2253 Ed. 4	MGD - Roads and road structures DGM - Routes et ouvrages d'arts	Amdt 5 26.05.92
STANAG 2254 Ed. 4	MGD - Navigable inland waterways DGM - Voies navigables intérieures	Amdt 8 23.05.91
STANAG 2255 Ed. 4	MGD - Ports DGM - Les ports	Amdt 10 20.12.94
STANAG 2256 Ed. 4	MGD - Inland hydrography DGM - Hydrographie terrestre	Amdt 9 26.05.92
STANAG 2257 Ed. 4	MGD - Railways DGM - Voies ferrées	Amdt 1 20.12.94
STANAG 2259	MGD - Terrain	Amdt 10

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
Ed. 4	DGM - Terrain	15.09.94
STANAG 2269 Ed. 3	MGD - Engineer resources DGM - Ressources utilisables par le Génie	Amdt 3 26.05.92
STANAG 3056 Ed. 6	Marking of airborne and ground gas and cryogenic fluid containers Marquage des récipients pour gaz et liquides cryogéniques sur aéronefs et au sol	24.09.96
STANAG 3146 Ed. 1	Planning procedures for tactical air transport operations Procédures relatives aux opérations de transport aérien tactique	Amdt 6 15.11.95
STANAG 3204 Ed. 5	Aeromedical evacuation Evacuation sanitaire aérienne	Amdt 2 21.11.97
STANAG 3300 Ed. 3	Standardized aircraft armament terminology Standardisation de la terminologie relative à l'armement des aéronefs	11.12.96
STANAG 3316 Ed. 9	Airfield lighting Balisage lumineux des aérodromes	Amdt 1 07.05.97
STANAG 3346 Ed. 5	Marking and lighting of airfield obstructions Marquage et balisage lumineux des obstacles sur les aérodromes	Amdt 3 24.04.97
STANAG 3350 Ed. 4	Analogue video standard for aircraft system applications Normes vidéo analogique pour les systèmes d'aéronefs	30.10.95
STANAG 3412 Ed. 5	Aeronautical information on aeronautical charts Renseignements particuliers à porter sur les cartes aéronautiques	22.10.97
STANAG 3456 Ed. 6	Aircraft electrical power system characteristics Caractéristiques des systèmes électriques à bord des aéronefs	20.10.97
STANAG 3501 Ed. 2	Performance of portable filter-blowers for aircrew NBC respirators Performances des ensembles filtre-soufflante portables pour les masques respiratoires NBC des personnels navigants	Amdt 3 03.07.96
STANAG 3530 Ed. 5	Radio and/or navigational aid failure procedures for operational air traffic (OAT) flights Procédures en cas de panne de radio et/ou d'aide à la navigation pour les vols en circulation aérienne militaire (CAM)	Amdt 1 24.04.97
STANAG 3531 Ed. 6	Safety investigation and reporting of accidents/incidents involving military aircraft and/or missiles Enquêtes de sécurité et notification d'accidents /incidents impliquant des aéronefs et/ou des missiles militaires	Amdt 3 06.06.94
STANAG 3591 Ed. 4	Criteria for maximum elevation figure for aeronautical charts Critères pour l'indication des altitudes maximales sur les cartes aéronautiques	12.11.97
STANAG 3619 Ed. 3	Helipad marking and lighting Marquage et balisage lumineux des aires de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères	Amdt 2 13.10.97
STANAG 3659 Ed. 2	Electrical bonding requirements for metallic aircraft systems Spécifications des liaisons équipotentielles des systèmes des aéronefs métalliques	Amdt 1 12.09.97

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
STANAG 3672 Ed. 2	Indexes to series of land maps and aeronautical charts, digital geographic information and military geographic information and documentation (MGID) Tableaux d'assemblage des séries de cartes terrestres et aéronautiques, des renseignements géographiques et des renseignements et de la documentation géographique militaire (RDGM)	15.01.97
STANAG 3704 Ed. 1	Ground resolution targets for aerial photography Mires au sol pour la mesure de la résolution en photographie aérienne	Amdt 4 21.10.93
STANAG 3710 Ed. 1	Military city maps Plans militaires des villes	Amdt 7 24.05.89
STANAG 3739 Ed. 4	Combined air terminal operations Fonctionnement des installations combinées de transit aérien	Amdt 1 14.11.96
STANAG 3740 Ed. 3	Procedures for tracing air transported baggage and missing air transported cargo Mesures pour retrouver les bagages aérotransportés et le fret manquants	Amdt 1 15.05.95
STANAG 3769 Ed. 1	Minimum resolved object sizes and scales for imagery interpretation Interprétation des images - dimension minimale et échelle des objets par rapport au pouvoir séparateur	Amdt 5 07.05.90
STANAG 3778 Ed. 1	Performance criteria for honeycomb paper used as energy dissipating material Critères de performance pour le carton nid d'abeille utilisé comme matériau d'absorption d'énergie	Amdt 6 15.10.97
STANAG 3781 Ed. 2	Reconnaissance cross-serving Services mutuels de reconnaissance	19.03.97
STANAG 3783 Ed. 3	Air weapons ranges - identification of control installations and spectator sites during daylight operations Marquage des installations de contrôle et des emplacements pour les spectateurs sur les champs de tir aérien pendant les opérations de jour	01.06.94
STANAG 3797 Ed. 1	Minimum qualifications for forward air controllers Qualifications minimales des contrôleurs air avancés	Amdt 3 18.12.89
STANAG 3800 Ed. 1	Night vision goggles lighting compatibility design criteria Critères de compatibilité de l'éclairage avec les lunettes de vision nocturne	Amdt 4 16.09.96
STANAG 3802 Ed. 3	Screwdriver recesses (high performance) Empreintes cruciformes (à fort couple de serrage)	Amdt 1 06.06.97
STANAG 3809 Ed. 3	Digital terrain elevation data exchange format Format d'échange de données numérisées sur les altitudes du terrain	Amdt 1 20.10.97
STANAG 3827 Ed. 3	Minimum requirements for training of aircrew in high sustained "G" environment Exigences minimums en matière d'entraînement des équipages exposés à des forces "G" élevées et soutenues	Amdt 1 11.02.97
STANAG 3828 Ed. 1	Minimum requirements for aircrew protection against the hazards of laser target designators Exigences minimales en matière de protection des équipages d'aéronefs contre les	Amdt 9 08.07.97

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
	risques liés aux marqueurs d'objectifs à laser	
STANAG 3830 Ed. 1	Aircrew nuclear flash blindness protection Protection des équipages d'aéronefs contre l'aveuglement par l'éclair nucléaire	Amdt 7 08.07.97
STANAG 3836 Ed. 3	Microform Microformes	Amdt 3 26.04.91
STANAG 3838 Ed. 2	Digital time division command/response multiplex data bus Bus de données numériques du type commande/réponse à multiplexage temporel	17.10.97
STANAG 3865 Ed. 2	Physiological requirements for aircraft molecular sieve oxygen concentrating systems Caractéristiques physiologiques des systèmes de concentration d'oxygène à tamis moléculaire pour aéronefs	Amdt 4 03.04.94
STANAG 3871 Ed. 2	NATO glossary of aircraft - aircrew integration (AI) specialist terminology and abbreviations Glossaire OTAN de termes et abréviations spécialisés sur l'intégration aéronef - équipage (AI)	18.09.96
STANAG 3908 Ed. 1	Standardized avionics terminology and abbreviations - AAP-33 Standardisation de la terminologie et des abréviations utilisées en avionique - AAP-33	Amdt 2 25.10.88
STANAG 3943 Ed. 1	Physiological requirements for aircrew NBC respirators Caractéristiques physiologiques des masques respiratoires utilisés pour la protection NBC des équipages d'aéronefs	Amdt 2 12.08.87
STANAG 3946 Ed. 1	Maximum dosage of nerve agent vapour to the eyes acceptable for aircrew Dose maximale de vapeurs d'agents neurotoxiques tolérables pour les yeux des personnels navigants	Amdt 4 08.07.97
STANAG 3968 Ed. 2	NATO glossary of air electrical and electromagnetic terminology Glossaire OTAN de terminologie électrique et électromagnétique relative aux aéronefs	Amdt 1 16.12.92
STANAG 3993 Ed. 2	Air control terms and definitions Termes et définitions relatifs au contrôle aérien	Amdt 1 17.10.96
STANAG 4061 Ed. 3	Adoption of a standard ballistic meteorological message Adoption d'un message météorologique balistique standard	Amdt 4 21.03.97
STANAG 4062 Ed. 3	Slinging and tie-down facilities for lifting and tying down military equipment for movement by land and sea Dispositif de levage et d'arrimage prévus sur les matériels militaires en vue de leur transport par voie terrestre et maritime	Amdt 1 12.11.96
STANAG 4093 Ed. 4	Mutual acceptance by NATO member countries of qualification of electronic and electrical components for military use Reconnaissance mutuelle par les pays membres de l'OTAN de l'homologation des composants électroniques et électriques à usage militaire	22.01.93
STANAG 4107 Ed. 6	Mutual acceptance of government quality assurance and usage of the allied quality assurance publications	30.09.97

DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
	Accord mutuel d'assurance officielle de la qualité et relatif à l'utilisation des publications interalliées d'assurance de la qualité	
STANAG 4110 Ed. 2	Definition of pressure terms and their inter-relationship for use in the design and proof of cannons and ammunition Définition des termes relatifs à la pression et leur corrélation, à utiliser lors de la conception et de la mise à l'épreuve des canons et des munitions	Amdt 1 27.05.94
STANAG 4113 Ed. 3	Pressure measurement by crusher gauge Mesure de pression par manomètres à écrasement	Amdt 1 27.05.94
STANAG 4119 Ed. 1	Adoption of a standard (cannon) artillery firing table format Adoption d'un modèle de table de tir d'artillerie (canon) commun	Amdt 3 27.05.94
STANAG 4135 Ed. 2	Electrical characteristics of rotating alternating current generating sets Caractéristiques électriques des groupes électrogènes à courant alternatif	Amdt 1 27.11.95
STANAG 4139 Ed. 1	Criteria for balancing of shipboard rotating machinery Critères d'équilibrage des machines tournantes à bord des navires	Amdt 5 18.04.90
STANAG 4153 Ed. 1	Standard specification for an asynchronous serial data interface for point to point connections and for connection to data networks in NATO naval systems Spécifications normalisées applicables à l'interface de données sérielles asynchrone de raccordement point à point aux réseaux de liaisons de données des systèmes navals de l'OTAN	Amdt 4 18.08.88
STANAG 4154 Ed. 2	General criteria and common procedures for seakeeping performance assessment Critères généraux et procédures communes d'évaluation des performances de tenue à la mer	Amdt 2 13.03.90
STANAG 4158 Ed. 1	Guidelines for classifying incidents for reliability estimation of tracked and wheeled vehicles Directives en vue de classer les incidents afin de mesurer la fiabilité des véhicules chenilles et à roues	Amdt 2 31.05.94
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DOCUMENT	TITLE/TITRE	AAP-6(V)
		EDITION DATE/ DATE D'EDITION
STANAG 4194 Ed. 1	Standardized wave and wind environments and shipboard reporting of sea conditions Standardisation de l'évaluation et du compte rendu par le bord de l'état de la mer	Amdt 5 18.04.90
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STANAG 4203 Ed. 2	Technical standards for single channel HF radio equipment Normes techniques pour les matériels radioélectrique à voie unique à ondes décimétriques	31.05.88
STANAG 4204 Ed. 2	Technical standards for single channel VHF radio equipment Normes techniques pour les matériels radioélectriques à voie unique à ondes métriques	Amdt 1 09.05.90
STANAG 4205 Ed. 2	Technical standards for single channel UHF equipment Normes technique pour les matériels radioélectriques à voie unique à ondes décimétriques	Amdt 1 08.03.94
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