NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DEFINITIONS

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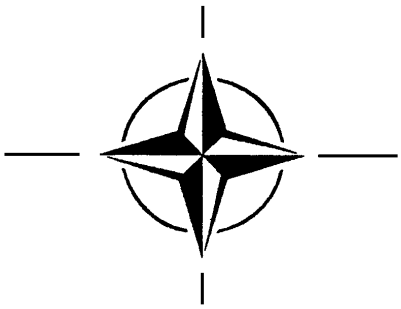

This “electronic” version of AAP-6(U) contains all the newly NATO Agreed terms and definitions approved up to February 1998 plus various editorial corrections in parts II and III. Nations and other users may use this version as they see fit and refer to it as official.

Cette version “électronique” de l’AAP-6(U) contient tous les nouveaux termes et définitions Agréés OTAN approuvés en date de février 1998 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.

A Private

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 altimeter / altimètre absolu - indicateur de hauteur de dégagement
A type of altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below, using radio, radar, sonic, laser or capacitive technology. *Also called "terrain clearance indicator". See also cabin pressure altimeter; radar altimeter.* 1/12/93

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

aclinic line / équateur magnétique - ligne aclinique
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
Action involving the use of underwater acoustic energy to determine, exploit, reduce or prevent hostile use of the underwater acoustic spectrum and actions which retain friendly use of the underwater acoustic spectrum. There are three divisions within acoustic warfare:
a. acoustic warfare support measures. That aspect of acoustic warfare involving actions to search for, intercept, locate, record and analyse radiated acoustic energy in water for the purpose of exploiting such radiations. The use of acoustic warfare support measures involves no intentional underwater acoustic emission and is generally not detectable by the enemy.
b. acoustic warfare countermeasures. That aspect of acoustic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the underwater acoustic spectrum. Acoustic warfare countermeasures involve intentional underwater acoustic emissions for deception and jamming.
c. acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures. That aspect of acoustic warfare involving actions taken to ensure friendly effective use of the underwater acoustic spectrum despite the enemy's use of underwater acoustic warfare. Acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures involve anti-acoustic warfare support measures and anti-acoustic warfare countermeasures, and may not involve underwater acoustic emissions. 1/10/78

acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures / contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique
See acoustic warfare Part 3. 1/12/77

acoustic warfare countermeasures / contre-mesures de guerre acoustique
See acoustic warfare Part 2. 1/12/77

acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique
See acoustic warfare Part 1. 1/10/78

action information centre / centre d'information de combat
See combat information centre. 1/3/73

activate / activer
To put into existence by official order a unit, post, camp, station, base or shore activity which has previously been constituted and designated by name or number, or both, so that it can be organized to function in its assigned capacity. 1/2/73

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 / aéroglisseur
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.* 09/07/97

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 defining the boundaries within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence and other operations and which may include designation of one or more of the following:
a. air defence action area;
b. air defence area;
c. air defence identification zone;
d. fire power umbrella. *See also air defense action area; air defense identification zone.* 1/2/73

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 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 to distribute and recover personnel, equipment and supplies. 1/1/80

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 surveillance plotting board / table de situation générale
A gridded, small scale, air defence map of an appropriate area. It is maintained at the air control centre. On it are posted current locations, number, and altitudes of all friendly or enemy aircraft within range of radar or ground observer facilities. 1/2/73

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 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 paradrop or air landing, following an air movement. *See also airborne force; airborne operation; operation; paradrop.*
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
Positive controlled airspace of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from an aerodrome. 1/2/73

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 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. attribution des ressources; 2. allocation
1. The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation/task.
2. 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

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-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-marine
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-marins
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 submarines, used when the direction of 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-marine
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-marine
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-marine
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

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 ou 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 des ressources
The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations and/or geographic areas for a given period of time. 1/3/82

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 which indicates, for each scheduled wave, the time of departure from the rendezvous area, the line of departure and other control points and the time of arrival at the beach. 1/11/94

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 / aire
See advisory area; aircraft dispersal area; aircraft marshalling area; air defence action area; air

defence area; alighting area; amphibious vehicle launching area; apron; area control centre; assembly area; caution area; closed area; concentration area; control area; danger area; defensive coastal area; embarkation area; fire support area; firing area; hard stand; helipad; impact area; initial approach area; landing area; manoeuvring area; maritime area; naval support area; objective area; prohibited area; run-up area; signal area; staging area; submarine patrol area; terminal control area; transit area; vital area. See also zone. 1/2/73

area bombing / bombardement de zone
Bombing of a target which is in effect a general area rather than a small or pin-point target. 1/2/73

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 du 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
That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. *See also area of intelligence responsibility.* 1/10/92

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. A defined area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement and the conduct of tactical operations involving troops under his control along with parallel authority to exercise these functions.
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 in a mine to prevent it being actuated for a preset time after laying. 1/1/91

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 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

asymmetrical sweep / dragage 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 director indicator / indicateur central d'attitude
An attitude indicator which displays command signals from the flight director computer. 1/11/80

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, numeral, or group of letters or numerals, or both, attesting to the authenticity of a message or transmission. 1/2/73

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 data processing / informatique - traitement automatique des données
1. Data processing largely performed by automatic means.
2. That branch of science and technology concerned with methods and techniques relating to data processing largely performed by automatic means. 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. 1/3/8

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 - point origine de référence
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
Any 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.* 1/2/73

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 altimeter / altimètre barométrique - altimètre pression
A type of altimeter which uses the barometric principle to measure vertical distance with respect to a specified pressure datum. The datum may be varied by changing the pressure reference. *Also called "pressure altimeter".* 1/11/92

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

barometric vertical speed indicator / indicateur barométrique de vitesse verticale
See vertical speed indicator. 1/11/80

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 command / commandement des bases
An area containing a military base or group of such bases organized under one commander. *See also command.* 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 / éclairement 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 the achievement of the tactical objectives. 1/11/83

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 anti-débarquement
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 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 microorganism 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

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

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 choc
The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave. 1/6/78

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 / blip
The display of a received pulse on a cathode ray tube. 1/3/73

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 tar- get, 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 sea-bed. *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 burnout. 20/11/96

C

cabin pressure altimeter / altimètre de cabine
A type of barometric altimeter which measures the effective pressure altitude within an aircraft cabin. *See also absolute altimeter.* 1/12/93

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 mission / mission sur demande urgente
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; 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

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 parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. 1/3/73

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
Two or more aircraft squadrons formed under one commander for administrative and tactical control of operations from a carrier. 1/3/73

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

check-point / 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

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 affair / affaire civile
Any question relating to relations in wartime between the commander of an armed force and the civilian populations and governments in areas where the force is employed, and which is settled on the basis of a mutual agreement, official or otherwise. 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

civil-military relations / relations civilo-militaires
All activities undertaken by NATO commanders in war directly concerned with the relationship between Allied armed forces and the government, civil population, or agencies of non-NATO countries where such armed forces are stationed, supported or employed. 1/3/73

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 / mission clandestine
An activity to accomplish intelligence, counter-intelligence, and other similar activities sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. 1/3/73

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 aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions. *See also dispenser.* 1/7/80

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, over the force protected, over the critical area of a combat zone, or over an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target. *See also combat patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 1/3/73

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; wartime load.* 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 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 / combiné
Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more Allies. (When all Allies or services are not involved, the participating nations and services shall be identified; e.g. Combined Navies. *)See also joint.* 1/3/73

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 logistic support / soutien logistique combiné
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 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 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

command, control and 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. 1/9/81

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 / identité
A state achieved when groups of individuals, organizations or nations use common doctrine, procedures or equipment. *See also compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability.* 1/3/82

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 ou de référence
Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details. *See also cover; coverage.* 1/3/73

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
Capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference. *See also commonality; interchangeability.* 1/3/73

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 élément
The period of acceptable usage after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases and before which the components are removed in the interests of reliability of operation. 1/3/73

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. 16/07/96

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 containerships 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 high explosive fire. *See also continuous illumination fire.* 1/3/73

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

countdown / compte à rebours
The step-by-step process leading to initiation of missile testing, launching, and firing. It is performed in accordance with a pre-designated time schedule. 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 antiguérilla
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 / contreminer
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 camouflage; 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 authentification 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

data link / liaison de données
The means of connecting one location to another for the purpose of transmitting and receiving data. 1/7/85

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 pin-point.* 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 administrating 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 waterborne 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 touch down 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

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 in any sense of a person, object or phenomenon which is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation. *Also called "dummy".* 1/11/75

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

deferred maintenance / maintenance "en service"
Maintenance specifically intended to eliminate an existing fault, which did not prevent continued successful operation of the device or program. 1/12/74

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 sea-bed 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
The action by which a commander assigns part of his authority commensurate with the assigned task to a subordinate commander. While ultimate responsibility cannot be relinquished, delegation of authority carries with it the imposition of a measure of responsibility. The extent of the authority delegated must be clearly stated. 1/12/76

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 fournisseur
The ship in a replenishment unit that delivers the rig(s). 1/7/80

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 authorization is required for its use, even by a single vehicle. *See also route.* 1/11/83

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 destructions
A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation. 1/3/73

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

directional gyro indicator / indicateur gyroscopique de direction
An azimuth gyro with a direct display and means for setting the datum to a specified compass heading. 1/1/80

directional radar prediction / prédiction radar directionnelle
A prediction made for a particular heading. 1/5/73

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

disarmed mine / mine désarmée
A mine for which the arming procedure has been reversed, rendering the mine inoperative. It is safe to handle and transport and can be re-armed by simple action. *See also dead mine; inert mine.* 1/11/86

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 re-berthing 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

displaced person / personne déplacée
A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his country. *See also refugees; evacuees.* 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 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. déroutement; 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 déroutement
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

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
River, streams, and other inland water features. 1/3/73

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

dwell 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 water forms part of the electric circuit. 1/11/75

electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique
The capability of electrical and electronic systems, equipments, and devices to operate in their intended electromagnetic environment within a defined margin of safety, and at design levels of performance without suffering or causing unacceptable degradation as a result of electromagnetic interference. *See also electromagnetic vulnerability.* 1/11/86

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 countermeausures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intented 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, re-radiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems being used by an enemy. *See also jamming.* 1/11/75

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

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 of equipment casualties within logistic systems. 9/1/96

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

evacuees / évacués
Resident or transient persons who have been ordered or authorized to move by competent authorities, and whose movement and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities. *See also displaced person.* 1/8/76

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 / évasion
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 major NATO 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 compteur 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 prescrivant 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

See air station. 1/3/73

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

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 éjection
The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes. *See also platform drop; gravity extraction*. 18/12/97

extraction parachute / parachute extracteur
An auxiliary parachute designed to release and extract and deploy cargo from aircraft in flight and deploy cargo parachutes. 1/3/73

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. tirer; 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
A line established by the appropriate ground commander to ensure coordination of fire not under his control but which may affect current tactical operations. The fire support coordination line is used to coordinate fires of air,

ground or sea weapons systems using any type of ammunition against surface targets. The fire support coordination line should follow well defined terrain features. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate tactical air commander and other supporting elements. Supporting elements may attack targets forward of the fire support coordination line, without prior coordination with the ground force commander, provided the attack will not produce adverse surface effects on, or to the rear of, the line. Attacks against surface targets behind this line must be coordinated with the appropriate ground force commander. 1/11/86

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

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 / glacis
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 superior officer to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services. The term command, as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. It follows that no NATO commander has full command over the forces that are assigned to him. This is because nations, in assigning forces to NATO, assign only operational command or operational control. *See also administrative control; command.* 1/3/73

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.* 09/07/97

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 area command; 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 reserve / réserve stratégique
Reserve of troops under the control of the overall commander. *See also floating reserve.* 1/3/73

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

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

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 / azimut 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 reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image. 1/3/73

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 guidée 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.* 1/1/80

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 / répétiteur de cap
An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system. 1/11/80

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.

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 airmobile 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. To maintain or retain possession of by force, as a position or an area.
3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redisposition 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 receives the forces and/or supplies of Allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, or to operate in, or to transit through its territory. 1/3/91

host nation assistance / soutien fourni par le pays hôte
See host nation support. 1/11/94

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 and war by a host nation to Allied forces and NATO organizations which are located on or in transit through the host nation's territory. The basis of such assistance is commitments arising from the NATO Alliance or from bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded between the host nation, NATO organizations and (the) nation(s) having forces operating on the host nation's territory. *Also called "host nation assistance".* 1/11/94

hostile track / piste hostile
The classification assigned to a track which, based upon established criteria, is determined to be an enemy threat. 1/3/73

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

hypsometric tinting / teinte hypsométrique - coloriage hypsométrique - 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 / identification - 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".* 1/12/84

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 filé
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
A sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable ship influence. 1/11/75

influence sweep / drague à influence
A sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines. 1/12/76

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

infrared radiation / radiation infrarouge
Radiation emitted or reflected in the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. 1/3/79

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 anchorages. *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

instantaneous vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale instantanée
See vertical speed indicator. 1/11/80

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 two or more Major NATO Commanders and/or their subordinates. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/9/75

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
A condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, and are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the items themselves, or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance. *See also commonality; common user item; compatibility.* 1/4/73

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

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 systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. *See also commonality.* 1/4/73

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 interne à un commandement
An exercise which involves an identified part of one Major NATO Command or subordinate command. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/11/83

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
Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of more than one service of the same nation participate. (When all services are not involved, the participating services shall be identified, e.g., Joint Army-Navy). *See also combined.* 1/4/73

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 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

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

land arm mode / séquence d'atterrissage
A mode of operation in which automatic sequence is used to engage and disengage appropriate modes of an aircraft automatic flight control system in order to execute the various flight phases in the terminal area necessary for completing an automatic approach and landing. 1/4/73

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. 2. 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
That portion of a shore line usually required for the landing of a battalion landing team. However, it may also be that portion of a shoreline constituting a tactical locality (such as the shore of a bay) over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed. 1/4/73

landing-craft / engin de débarquement
A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and equipment and for beaching, unloading, and retracting. Also used for logistic cargo resupply operations. *See also amphibious vehicle.* 1/4/73

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 target maker"*. 1/11/75

laser guidance unit / dispositif de guidage par laser
A device which incorporates a laser seeker to provide guidance commands to the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb. 1/11/77

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 de surveillance
A device for enhancing the illumination in a zone of action by irradiating with a laser beam. 1/8/79

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. 09/07/97

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

localizer mode / contrôle "en localiseur"
In a flight control system, a control mode in which an aircraft is automatically positioned to, and held at, the centre of the localizer course. 1/2/74

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 radar
Signifies that a tracking or target seeking system is continuously and automatically tracking a target in one or more coordinates (e.g., range, bearing, elevation). *See also track (to)-part 2.* 1/3/73

logistic assessment / estimation logistique
An evaluation of:
a. The logistic support required to support particular military operations in a theatre of operations, country, or area.
b. The actual and/or potential logistics support available for the conduct of military operations either within the theatre, country or area, or located elsewhere. 1/2/74

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 number indicator / indicateur du nombre de Mach
See machmeter. 1/12/76

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

machmeter / machmètre
An instrument which displays the mach number of the aircraft derived from inputs of pilot and static pressures. 1/12/76

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 "aclinic 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. 1/6/78

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 action taken to retain materiel in or to restore it to a specified condition. It includes: inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation.
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 NATO commander / grand commandant de l'OTAN
The Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. *See also major subordinate commander; principal subordinate commander; subordinate area commander.* 9/1/96

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 subordinate commander/ grand commandant subordonné
A NATO commander, operationally responsible to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic for a given mission and geographical area. *See also principal subordinate commander; subordinate area commander.* 9/1/96

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 on 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 / poids maximal 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

military governor / gouverneur 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 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 operation by suitably qualified personnel designed to render safe, neutralize, recover, remove or destroy mines. 1/8/76

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
A marked lane, unmined, or cleared of mines, leading through a minefield. *See also lane marker; minefield breaching.* 1/7/72

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 minimum de descente
The lowest altitude to which descent shall be authorized in procedures not using a glide slope, until the required visual reference has been established. *See also minimum descent height.* 1/8/76

minimum descent height / hauteur minimum de descente
The lowest height to which descent shall be authorized in procedures not using a glide slope, until the required visual reference has been established. *See also minimum descent altitude.* 1/8/76

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 procedures to be followed if, after an instrument approach, a landing is not effected and occurring normally:
a. when the aircraft has descended to the decision height/altitude and has not established visual contact; or
b. when directed by air traffic control to pull up or to go around again. 1/7/80

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. "préparatifs en vue d'une opération". 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

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 a specified Stage, State or Measure in the NATO alert system or as prescribed in special agreements. *See also force(s).* 1/8/79

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 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 preparation time / délai de préparation
The time between the receipt of authorization from NATO political authorities for Major NATO Commanders to implement military measures to counter an impending attack and the start of the attack. *See also NATO warning time.* 1/8/73

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 warning time / délai avant attaque
The time between recognition by a Major NATO Commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack. *See also NATO preparation time.* 1/8/73

NATO-wide exercise / exercice OTAN de grande envergure
An exercise involving all Major NATO Commands with a majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs concerned. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 11/9/98

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 trans-shipment point on a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. A navigation head is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead. *See also railhead.* 1/3/73

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

near miss / quasi collision
Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation. *Also called "air-miss".* 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 / avis aux navigateurs aériens - NOTAM
See notice to airmen. 1/1/73

notice to airmen / avis aux navigateurs aériens - NOTAM
A notice, containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedures or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations. *Also called "NOTAM".* 1/1/73

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

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
See scale. 1/7/72

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 / obstructeur
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 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 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 opératif - niveau opérationnel de la guerre
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 reserve / réserve opérationnelle
An emergency reserve of men and/or material established for the support of a specific operation. 1/3/73

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 - tirant d'air
The vertical distance between the route surface and any obstruction above it. 1/3/73

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 recoupement
See track telling. 1/8/73

overlay / calque
A printing or drawing on a transparent or semi-transparent medium at the same scale as a map, chart, etc. to show details not appearing or requiring special emphasis on the original. 1/7/72

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

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

persistency / 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

phoney 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 / photogrammétrie
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

pin point / 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

pin point photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel
A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target. 1/5/73

pin point 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

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 / chargement nucléaire prescrit - 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. 1/9/69

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 altimeter / altimètre pression
See barometric altimeter. 1/11/92

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 subordinate commander / commandant subordonné principal
A NATO commander operationally responsible to a major subordinate commander for a given mission and geographical area. *See also major NATO commander; major subordinate commander; subordinate area commander.* 9/1/96

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, att itudes, 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 peace 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. 1/11/83

psychological media / moyens psychologiques
The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience. 1/8/72

psychological operations / opérations psychologiques
Planned psychological activities in peace and war directed to enemy, friendly, and neutral audiences in order to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives. They include strategic psychological activities, psychological consolidation activities, and battlefield psychological activities. 1/11/83

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 / substance pyrotechnique
A mixture of chemicals which when ignited is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may also be used to introduce a delay into an explosive train because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives. 1/3/81

pyrotechnic delay / retard pyrotechnique
A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. 1/6/78

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 altimeter / radio altimètre
See radar altimeter. 1/11/92

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 / radiotélémétrie
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-telegraphy / radiotélégraphie
The transmission of telegraphic codes by means of radio. 1/8/70

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 defense.* 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

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 time / temps réel (en)
Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed only by the time required for electronic communication. This implies that there are no noticeable delays. *See also near real time.* 1/11/91

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

receipt / accusé de réception
A transmission made by a receiving station to indicate that a message has been satisfactorily received. 1/2/74

receiving ship / bâtiment récepteur
The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the rig(s). 1/7/80

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. récupération; 2. retour
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

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

redeployment 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
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.* 09/07/97

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

reflection / réflexion
Energy diverted back from the interface of two media. The reflection may be specular (i.e. direct) or diffuse according to the nature of the contact surfaces. 1/11/75

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

refugees / réfugiés
Persons who, because of real or imagined danger, move of their own volition, spontaneously or in violation of a stay-put policy, irrespective of whether they move within their own country (national refugees) or across international boundaries (international refugees). *See also displaced person.* 1/11/75

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; reconstitution.* 25/9/98

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.* 09/07/97

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

regional reserve / réserve régionale
A reinforcing force, made available through a Major NATO Commander to a Major Subordinate Commander, that is not yet committed to a specific task, but is available as required for employment or engagement on order within the Major Subordinate Commander's area of responsibility. 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

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 / zone réglementée
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 rounjds ordered at “fire for effect” have been fired. *See also shot. 16/07/96*

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 / râteau 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 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

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 residual radioactivity weapon.* 1/11/68

salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupération
1. Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse.
2. The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned equipment for reuse. *See also salvage procedure.* 1/7/88

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 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 / recherche sectorielle
Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle. 1/4/71

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 this condition.
3. The organizations responsible for those measures. *See also counter-intelligence; physical security; port security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.* 1/9/81

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-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. 09/07/97

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. 16/07/96

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

slip indicator / indicateur de dérapage
An instrument which displays a measure of the resultant of the inertial and gravity forces in the lateral and normal plane of aircraft. 1/10/80

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
See triage. 1/10/84

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

spectrozonal photography / 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 / chargement standard
A load which has been pre-planned as to dimensions, weight and balance, and designated by a number or some classification. 18/12/98

standard NATO data message / message OTAN de données normalisé
NATO message formats and codes prescribed by a Standardization Agreement and used to exchange information between participating national and/or international units or facilities. *See also proforma.* 1/2/74

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
Within NATO, the process of developing concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs to achieve and maintain the most effective levels of compatibility, interoperability interchangeability and commonality in the fields of operations, administration and materiel. *See also NATO standardization agreement.* 1/11/83

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

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.* 09/07/97

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 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 and war which normally 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. 1/11/83

strategic reserve / réserve stratégique
An external reinforcing force which is not committed in advance to a specific Major Subordinate Command, but which can be deployed to any region for a mission decided at the time by the Major NATO Commander. 1/6/84

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.* 16/07/96

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.
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. 16/07/96

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*. 16/07/96

submunition / sous-munition
Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. 1/11/85

Subordinate Area Commander / commandement régional subordonné
The designation assigned to NATO commanders operationally responsible to the Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel for an allocated geographical area. *See also Major NATO Commander; Major Subordinate Commander; Principal Subordinate Commander.* 1/11/75

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

authorization is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight. *See also route.* 1/3/79

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

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 o ut 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 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

systems design / conception de systèmes
The preparation of an assembly of methods, procedures, or techniques united by regulated interaction to form an organized whole. 1/2/74

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 inteference 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.* 09/07/97

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 / manoeuvre 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 in attaining ground or naval forces objectives by combined/joint operations. 1/3/82

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 reserve / réserves tactiques
A part of a force, held under the control of the commander as a manoeuvring force to influence future action. 1/7/80

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 / objectif
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. 09/07/97

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. 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 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:
a. The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or
b. 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 indicator / altimètre absolu - indicateur de hauteur de dégagement
See absolute altimeter. 1/12/93

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

titling 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 persons ordered by a military commander and/or by national authorities to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations. 1/11/68

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. 1/12/77

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 "draftee; 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 responsor.* 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
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 likehood 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

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

troposphere scatter / diffusion troposphérique
The propagation of electromagnetic waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere. 1/12/79

true airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse propre
An instrument which displays the speed of the aircraft to the ambient air. 1/1/80

true bearing / azimut 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 - azimut 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 indicator / indicateur de virage
An instrument which displays the aircraft's rate and direction of turn. 1/8/79

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/

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 / vertex
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 hat 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 ambulatoire
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 by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real life situation. 1/11/68

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.* 16/07/96

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 / empattement
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 / zone
See air defence identification zone; air surface zone; combat zone; communications zone; control zone; dead zone; demilitarized zone; drop zone; landing zone; rupture zone; safety zone. See also area. 1/7/72

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

accusé de réception / receipt
Communication indiquant que le message auquel elle se réfère a été reçu d'une façon satisfaisante par la station réceptrice. 1/2/74

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.* 16/07/96

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
Mettre en activité, par une décision officielle, un organisme militaire terrestre, aérien ou naval, constitué préalablement et désigné par un nom, un numéro ou les deux à la fois afin de lui permettre d'exercer les fonctions pour lesquelles il a été créé. 1/2/73

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 en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre destinées à la population civile située dans des zones sous contrôle ami, afin d'obtenir un comportement souhaité qui soutienne les objectifs militaires et accroisse la liberté opérationnelle des commandants appuyés. 1/11/83

activités psychologiques du champ de bataille / battlefield psychological activities
Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de combat et visant à exercer une pression psychologique sur les forces ennemies et les populations civiles sous contrôle ennemi dans la zone de bataille, pour aider la réalisation des objectifs tactiques. 1/11/83

activités psychologiques stratégiques / strategic psychological activities
Activités psychologiques planifiées, du temps de paix et du temps de guerre, qui visent normalement à obtenir le soutien et la coopération de pays amis ou neutres, à saper la volonté de combattre et à réduire l'aptitude à mener la guerre de pays hostiles ou susceptibles de le devenir. 1/11/83

adaptateur de radioralliement / 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

aéroglisseur / 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 essentie llement 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

affaire civile / civil affair
Toute question concernant en temps de guerre les relations entre le commandement d'une force armée et les populations ainsi que les gouvernements civils dans les régions o cette force est employée. Une telle question est réglée sur la base d'un accord mutuel formel ou par d'autres moyens. 1/3/73

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 groupent, 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
Equipement 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
Equipement 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 / area
Voir aire à signaux; aire d'amerrissage; aire d'approche initiale; aire d'attente; aire de dispersion; aire de lancement; aire de manoeuvre; aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs; aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères; aire de montage; aire de stationnement; aire de stockage; aire de trafic; aire d'explosion; centre de contrôle régional; région à service consultatif; région de contrôle; secteur de patrouille des sous-marins. Voir aussi zone. 1/2/73

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'explose 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'o 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

allégement / 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 une autorité, lui permettant seulement de planifier ses actions. 1/3/82

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 absolu / absolute altimeter - terrain clearance indicator
Type d'altimètre qui mesure la distance verticale le séparant de la surface sous-jacente par sondage radio, radar, acoustique, laser ou capacitif. *Aussi appelé indicateur de hauteur de dégagement. Voir aussi altimètre de cabine; altimètre radar.* 1/12/93

altimètre barométrique / barometric altimeter
Type d'altimètre qui utilise le principe du baromètre pour mesurer la distance verticale le séparant d'un niveau de pression de référence donné. Cette référence peut être modifiée en affichant une nouvelle pression. *Aussi appelé altimètre pression.* 1/11/92

altimètre de cabine / cabin pressure altimeter
Type d'altimètre barométrique qui indique l'altitude correspondant à la pression atmosphérique régnant à l'intérieur de la cabine d'un aéronef. *Voir aussi altimètre absolu.* 1/12/93

altimètre pression / barometric altimeter - pressure altimeter
Voir altimètre barométrique. 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. *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 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 minimum de descente / minimum descent altitude
Altitude la plus basse jusqu'à laquelle la descente est autorisée, dans les approches qui ne sont pas de précision, tant que le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi. *Voir aussi hauteur minimum de descente.* 1/8/76

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

amorce 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

amorce de réseau géographique / graticule ticks
En cartographie, amorce 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'un e 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 débuter 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 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 aéroportée composée d'un distributeur et de sous- munitions. *Voir aussi distributeur.* 1/7/80

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 o 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 réfléchie 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'o□ l'énergie laser est réfléchie. *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 certaines pays "army" désigne la composante terrestre des forces armées.
3. Dans certaines 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 d'un aéronef destinée à réduire la vitesse de descente en vue de l'atterrissage. 1/3/73

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 interchangeabilité.* 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 appuyée. 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
Equipement 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 o 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 o 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
Conversion de la répartition des ressources en nombre total de sorties par type d'avions disponibles pour chaque opération et mission. 1/3/82

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

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 commandement 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 o cet accord s'avère impossible, il rendra compte à l'autorité appropriée. 1/7/85

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 à la signature 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 l'accord sur les statuts de l'OTAN, des représentants nationaux et de l'état-major international (dit accord d'Ottawa), en vertu de cet accord. 1/8/79

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 réfléchie 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:
a. découvrir et exploiter les brèches dans le système défensif de l'ennemi;
b. éviter que le gros de la force en progression ne vienne se heurter aveuglément à une opposition ennemie;
c. 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
1. Avion en vol désigné pour assurer certaines fonctions de commandement et de contrôle aérien.
2. 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 navigateurs aériens / NOTAM - notice to airmen
Avis concernant la mise en service, le fonctionnement, les caractéristiques ou une modification et relatif à un moyen, un service, une procédure ou un danger dans le domaine aéronautique. La connaissance en temps utile de cette information est essentielle pour le personnel chargé de la mise en oeuvre d'aéronefs. Connu souvent par son sigle anglais NOTAM. 1/1/73

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
1. 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.
2. 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. 09/07/97

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 - relèvement / bearing
Angle horizontal mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre une direction de référence et une direction donnée. 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

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 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

balistique / 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 u 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 photogrammétrique, 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 gréements. 1/7/80

bâtiment longe-bouées dan / dan runner
Bâtiment naviguant le long d'une ligne de bouées dan. 1/12/76

bâtiment ravitaillé / customer ship
Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui reçoit du personnel ou du matériel. 1/6/80

bâtiment ravitailleur / supplying ship
Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le personnel ou le matériel à transférer. 1/9/81

bâtiment récepteur / receiving ship
Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui reçoit le ou les gréements. 1/7/80

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 commandement doit recevoir en priorité pour être en mesure d'établir ses plans et de prendre ses décisions. *Voir aussi besoins en information; cycle du renseignement.* 1/7/80

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

blip / blip
Echo lumineux sur l'écran fluorescent d'un oscilloscope cathodique. 1/3/73

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 objectif constitué en fait par une zone considérée dans son ensemble, et non par un objectif de dimensions réduites, ou par un objectif précis. 1/2/73

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 o 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 crapaud. 1/11/75

boule de feu / fire-ball
Sphère lumineuse constituée par des gaz chauds qui se forme quelques millionièmes 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
Acte par lequel on donne des instructions ou les informations préalables. 1/3/73

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
Rayonnement et réflexion d'énergie électromagnétique en vue de gêner l'utilisation par l'ennemi des systèmes, matériels et appareils divers. *Voir aussi brouillage.* 1/11/75

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

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 / overlay
Feuille transparente renseignée destinée, lorsqu'elle est superposée à un plan particulier, à une carte, un dessin, un croquis, etc., à ajouter ou à renforcer certains détails. 1/7/72

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 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'acquérir, 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
Retirer des pièces utilisables d'un ensemble pour les monter sur un autre ensemble. 1/3/73

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
Equipement 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 destinataire 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 une autre nation, la livraison doit être autorisée par cette nation. Ce terme n'est utilisé que pour la période de mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la marine marchande. *Voir aussi cargaison.* 1/3/73

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 sur 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 de 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.* 1/10/80

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 amphibies 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.* 1/8/79

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:
a. une zone géographiquement extérieure à la feuille, mais incluse dans celle-ci pour faciliter la publication; généralement à la même échelle;
b. une partie de la carte à plus grande échelle;
c. 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

central de conduite de tir de batterie / battery control centre
Le centre d'opération d'o□ 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
Equipement 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.* 09/07/07

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
Elément 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 la circulation aérienne / air traffic control centre
Organisme chargé d'assurer:
a. le contrôle de la circulation aérienne dans la région de contrôle correspondante.
b. le service d'information de vol dans les limites d'une région d'information de vol. *Voir aussi centre de contrôle régional; contrôle aérien; région d'information de vol.* 1/2/73

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:
a. du contrôle de l'acheminement des patients par voie aérienne;
b. du personnel et de l'équipement spécialisés pour les soins en vol;
c. 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;
d. 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 anti-débarquement / 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; renforçateur 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 télépilotés, 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 statique / atomic demolition munition
Dispositif nucléaire connu 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 suivant son axe de révolution une perforation profonde d'un diamètre relativement petit. 1/12/77

charge sous élingue / underslung load
En héliportage, toute charge suspendue sous le fuselage d'un hélicoptère. *Voir aussi transport sous élingue.* 1/7/88

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 nucléaire prescrit / prescribed nuclear load
Voir dotation nucléaire. 1/9/69

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
Chargement qui a fait l'objet d'une planification en ce qui concerne les dimensions, le poids et le centrage, et qui est désigné par un numéro repère ou une appellation codifiée. 18/12/97

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 classifier 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:
a. une première inhumation de restes humains si les circonstances le permettent;
b. 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
1. 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.
2. 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
1. Ensemble de la circulation sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aérodrome.
2. 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'obstructeurs; peut-être aussi monté sur un orin de mine ou d'obstructeur pour cisailler 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 éclairement 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:
a. le degré de danger qui en résulterait pour la sécurité nationale ou OTAN en cas de divulgation non autorisée;

b. 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 interprétateurs 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

combiné / combined
Qualifie des forces ou organismes comportant deux Alliés au moins. (Quand les Alliés ou les armées ne sont pas tous intéressés, les nations et armées participantes doivent être précisées, par exemple: Marines combinées). *Voir aussi interarmées.* 1/3/73

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 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 interallié / Allied commander - NATO commander
Voir commandant OTAN. 1/3/84

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 utilisateur / executing commander
En guerre nucléaire, grand commandant 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.* 9/1/96

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
1. Autorité conférée à un chef militaire pour la direction, la coordination et la conduite d'unités militaires.
2. Ordre donné par un chef: c'est-à-dire la volonté du chef exprimée en vue de l'exécution d'un acte donné.
3. 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 des bases / base command
Zone contenant une base militaire ou un groupe de bases, placé sous les ordres d'un même commandant. *Voir aussi commandement.* 09/07/97

commandement fonctionnel / functional command
Organisation de commandement fondée sur des fonctions militaires plutôt que sur des zones

géographiques. *Voir aussi commandement ; commandement de zone.* 1/3/73

commandement intégral / full command
Le commandement intégral est le pouvoir militaire et la responsabilité de donner des ordres à des subordonnés, dont un supérieur est investi. Il couvre tous les aspects des opérations et de l'administration militaires. Il n'existe que dans les armées nationales. Le terme "commandement", dans son sens international, implique un moindre degré d'autorité que lorsqu'il est utilisé dans un sens purement national. Il s'ensuit qu'aucun commandant OTAN n'a le commandement intégral des forces qui lui sont affectées. Ceci tient au fait que les nations, lorsqu'elles affectent des forces à l'OTAN, n'en donnent que le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel. *Voir aussi commandement; contrôle administratif.* 1/3/73

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 subordonné / Subordinate Area Commander
Nom attribué à des commandements de l'OTAN responsables vis-à-vis de CINCHAN dans des zones géographiques déterminées. *Voir aussi haut commandant militaire de l'OTAN; commandement majeur subordonné; commandement subordonné principal.* 1/11/75

commandant subordonné principal / principal subordinate commander
Commandant de l'OTAN responsable dans le domaine opérationnel, vis-à-vis d'un grand commandant subordonné, d'une zone géographique et d'une mission données. *Voir aussi grand commandant de l'OTAN; grand commandant subordonné; commandant subordonné régional.* 9/1/96

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
1. Exercer un commandement.
2. Dominer par le champ de tir de ses armes ou par l'observation à partir d'une position plus élevée. 1/3/73

commodore 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 exerçant le commandement tactique. S'il n'y a pas d'escorte de surface, il exerce le commandement du convoi sans aucune restriction. 1/12/74

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 deux ou plusieurs pièces ou composants d'un équipement ou d'un matériel, à coexister, à fonctionner à l'intérieur d'un même système ou dans un même environnement sans qu'il y ait interférence. *Voir aussi identité; interchangeabilité.* 1/3/73

compatibilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic compatibility
Propriété d'un système, d'un équipement ou d'un dispositif qui lui permet de fonctionner à plein rendement en présence d'un rayonnement électromagnétique donné avec une marge de sécurité déterminée, sans qu'il y ait, d'une part, perte de performance imputable au rayonnement reçu ou d'autre part, perte inacceptable de performance d'un autre matériel attribuable au rayonnement émis. *Voir aussi vulnérabilité électromagnétique.* 1/11/86

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

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 à rebours / countdown
Processus conduisant pas à pas au déclenchement des opérations de vérification, de lancement et de mise à feu d'une fusée. Il est exécuté selon un horaire préétabli. 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 grande unité déterminée. 1/11/68

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

conception de systèmes / systems design
Préparation d'un ensemble de méthodes, de procédures ou de techniques dont l'interaction dûment planifiée constituera un tout organisé. 1/2/74

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.* 09/07/97

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. 16/07/96

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 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 déniant 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
Voir guerre acoustique partie 3. 1/12/77

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
Voir guerre acoustique partie 2. 1/12/77

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 "en localiseur" / localizer mode
Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle un aéronef est automatiquement amené et maintenu sur la ligne de descente. 1/2/74

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 vitesse, 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 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*. 09/07/97

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.* 09/07/97

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 en contrôle serré.* 1/11/90

contrôle tactique / tactical control
Comprend la direction et le contrôle détaillés, normalement limités au plan local, des mouvements ou manoeuvres nécessaires pour exécuter les missions ou les tâches assignées. 1/11/80

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 accommode. 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 ralliant, il peut aussi être quitté par des navires ou convois détachés. 1/6/78

convoi ralliant / joiner convoy
Convoi en route pour s'incorporer au convoi principal. *Voir aussi navire raillant 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 aéronefs / aircraft climb corridor
Espace aérien, de dimensions horizontales et verticales, définies à partir d'un aérodrome, dans lequel les aéronefs sont soumis à un contrôle. 1/2/73

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
Aéronefs 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 o 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 aéronef après le point d'atterrissage, pendant la phase décélération, jusqu'à la vitesse de roulage ou l'arrêt complet. 1/7/80

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 o 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 aéronef, 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 ou de référence / comparative cover
Couverture d'une zone ou d'un même objectif réalisée à des époques différentes afin de déceler le moindre changement de détail. *Voir aussi couverture.* 1/3/73

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 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
Crapaud qui maintient une mine à orin ou une mine à flotteur largable sur le fond et ne la libère que lorsqu'il est convenablement influencé par le passage d'un bâtiment. 1/11/75

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.
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 déclination 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 obstacle 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 dégât nucléaire. 1/11/75

dégât léger / light damage
Voir dégât nucléaire. 1/11/75

dégât modéré / moderate damage
Voir dégât nucléaire. 1/11/75

dégât nucléaire / nuclear damage
1. Dégât léger: Dégât qui n'empêche pas l'utilisation immédiate d'un matériel ou d'installation s 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 grand commandement de l'OTAN (ou une autorité supérieure) a déterminé qu'une attaque était imminente et le moment où cette attaque se produit. *Voir aussi délai de préparation.* 1/8/73

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 / NATO preparation time
Intervalle de temps entre l'arrivée d'une autorisation envoyée par une autorité politique de l'OTAN à un grand commandement de l'OTAN (autorisation de déclenchement de mesures militaires destinées à contrer une attaque imminente) et le moment où cette attaque se produit. *Voir aussi délai avant attaque.* 1/8/73

délégation de pouvoirs / delegation of authority
Action par laquelle un commandant assigne à un commandant subordonné une partie de ses pouvoirs correspondant à la mission qu'il lui donne. La responsabilité ultime ne peut être cédée; toutefois la délégation de pouvoirs implique que soit conférée une part de responsabilité. L'étendue de la délégation de pouvoirs doit être clairement précisée. 1/12/76

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

demi-épaisseur / half thickness
Epaisseur 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. Toute opération au cours de laquelle on a recours à du personnel parfaitement qualifié pour intervenir sur des mines dans le but de les désamorcer, de les faire sauter, de les récupérer, de les déplacer ou de les détruire.
2. Action d'enlever toutes les mines d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone. 1/2/88

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 aérodrome autre que celui où un atterrissage était prévu. *Voir aussi aérodrome 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 inopérationnelle; 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 a 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 o les mouvements sont devenus difficiles ou impossibles, et destinée à maintenir la continuité du déplacement jusqu'au point de destination. 1/8/73

déviation / 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
Elément 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 choc / blast wave diffraction
Passage autour et enveloppement d'une structure par l'onde de choc d'une explosion nucléaire. 1/6/78

diffusion / dissemination
Voir cycle du renseignement. 1/3/73

diffusion du rayonnement / radiation scattering
Déviation du rayonnement (thermique, électromagnétique ou nucléaire) de sa direction d'origine, causée par l'interaction ou la rencontre d'atomes, de molécules ou de plus grosses particules, dans l'atmosphère ou autres milieux, entre la source du rayonnement (par exemple une explosion nucléaire) et un point qui en est éloigné. En conséquence de cette diffusion, le rayonnement (en particulier les rayons gamma et les neutrons) sera reçu à ce point particulier en provenance de plusieurs directions au lieu de la seule direction d'origine. 1/11/68

diffusion troposphérique / troposphere scatter
Type de propagation d'ondes électromagnétiques par diffraction résultant des irrégularités ou discontinuités dans les caractéristiques physiques de la troposphère. 1/12/79

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 a l'orin d'une mine ou d'un obstructeur, 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 aéronefs 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'aéronef.* 1/1/83

dispositif de guidage par laser / laser guidance unit
Un système muni d'un chercheur de faisceaux laser fournissant les éléments nécessaires au système de contrôle d'un missile, d'un projectile ou d'une bombe. 1/11/77

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 équipant une mine et l'empêchant d'être influencée pendant un certain temps fixé à l'avance, après son mouillage. 1/1/91

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'aéronef 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
Renseignement géographique militaire 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 le 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 continuel 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 sur mer, une drague magnétique à câble dont le circuit électronique se referme à travers l'eau de mer. 1/11/75

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
Drague conçue pour produire une influence comparable à celle produite par un navire et agir ainsi sur les mines. 1/12/76

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'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 élément / component life
Durée d'usage normalement admise, au-delà de laquelle la probabilité de défaillances augmente considérablement, et avant l'expiration de laquelle les éléments sont remplacés dans un souci de fiabilité. 1/3/73

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:
a. très grande échelle 1:4.999 et au-dessus;
b. grande échelle de 1:5.000 à 1:9.999;
c. échelle moyenne de 1:10.000 à 1:24.999;
d. petite échelle de 1:25.000 à 1:49.999;
e. 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
1. Subdivision d'un poste de commandement, par exemple: échelon avancé, échelon arrière.
2. Niveau distinct de commandement. Comparée au régiment, une division est un échelon supérieur, un bataillon un échelon inférieur.
3. 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 arriére / rear echelon
Elément d'une force non nécessaire dans la zone de l'objectif. 1/11/68

échelon d'assaut / assault echelon
Elément d'une force prévu pour l'assaut initial de la zone 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 et/ou enregistrée) due à la réflexion du faisceau radar sur le sol. 1/3/73

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 éclairement 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 les masquant de telle façon que toute lumière soit limitée à l'émission. *Voir aussi éclairage normal.* 1/3/82

éclairement 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 relèvements 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
Elément 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 matiére 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

empattement / 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 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 d'assaut amphibies, destiné spécifiquement à transporter des troupes avec leur équipement, à s'échouer, décharger et se déséchouer. Utilisé également pour toute opération de ravitaillement. *Voir aussi véhicule amphibie.* 1/4/73

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. 16/07/96

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 le degré de préparation opérationnelle d'unités ou d'individus. 1/4/74

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 o 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

Equipage 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:
a. pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des aides à la navigation;
b. 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 a feu du dispositif de destruction / demolition firing party
Equipe 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
Equipe 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
Equipement 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
Evaluation de l'énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire ou par l'explosion d'une quantité donnée d'une matière fissible 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 dispersé, 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 liaison 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"; "étagement 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

estimation logistique / logistic assessment

Evaluation:
a. du soutien logistique nécessaire pour des opérations particulières sur un théâtre, dans un pays ou dans une zone;
b. du soutien réel et/ou disponible en puissance pour la conduite d'opérations militaires soit à l'intérieur du théâtre, du pays ou de la zone, soit à l'extérieur. 1/2/74

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
Elément 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

étagement 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 o 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 / defence readiness condition - state of readiness
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

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 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
Déplacement des matériels endommagés au sein des chaînes logistiques. 9/1/96

évacuation par air / air evacuation
Evacuation par aéronef 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 théâres 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

évacués / evacuees
Résidents permanents ou temporaires d'un lieu ayant reçu l'ordre ou ayant été autorisés à quitter ce lieu par les autorités compétentes et dont les

mouvements et le logement sont ordonnés par lesdites autorités. *Voir aussi personne déplacée.* 1/8/76

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 destructions / direct damage assessment
Etude directe d'une zone qui vient d'être attaquée, par observation ou photographie aérienne, ou par observation directe. 1/3/73

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

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 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 au moins deux grands commandements de l'OTAN et (ou) leurs subordonnés. *Voir aussi importance d'un exercice militaire.* 1/9/75

exercice interne à un commandement / intra-command exercise
Exercice qui met en oeuvre une partie connue d'un commandement majeur ou d'un commandement subordonné de l'OTAN. *Voir aussi importance d'un exercice militaire.* 1/11/83

exercice OTAN de grande envergure / NATO-wide exercise
Exercice auquel participent tous les principaux commandements de l'OTAN ainsi que la majorité des commandements subordonnés et les

Etats-majors de défense nationale concernés. *Voir aussi importance d'un exercice militaire*. 11/9/98

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 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 o 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 ou dégradé / antivignetting filter
Filtre optique recouvert d'un dépôt dont la densité superficielle diminue du centre vers les bords de manière à corriger l'inégal éclairement des différentes zones du plan de l'image formée par certains objectifs, notamment les objectifs grands angulaires. 1/2/73

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
Elément 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
Elément 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 héliportées pour les opérations d'assaut héliportées. 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 composante 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).* 1/11/68

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 les nations acceptent de placer sous le commandement ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN à un niveau, à un stade ou à l'adoption d'une mesure définie dans le système d'alerte de l'OTAN ou en application de dispositions d'accords spéciaux. *Voir aussi force(s).* 1/8/79

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

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

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.* 16/07/96

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
Elément 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

grand commandant de l'OTAN / major NATO commander
Le Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe ou le Commandant suprême des forces alliées de l'Atlantique. *Voir aussi grand commandant subordonné; commandant subordonné principal; commandant subordonné régional.* 9/1/96

grand commandant subordonné / major subordinate commander
Commandant de l'OTAN, responsable, dans le domaine opérationnel, vis-à-vis du Commandant suprême allié en Europe ou du Commandant suprême allié en Atlantique dans une zone géographique ou pour une mission donnée. *Voir aussi grand commandant de l'OTAN; commandant subordonné principal; commandant subordonné régional.* 9/1/96

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
Deux ou plus de deux escadrons placés sous commandement unique pour le contrôle non-opérationnel et tactique des opérations à partir d'un porte-avions. 1/3/73

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 héliportés 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 chef 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. 1/2/73

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 commandant de plage et son unité, un bataillon amphibie du génie et 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
Mise en oeuvre de l'énergie acoustique sous-marine en vue de provoquer, exploiter, limiter ou prévenir l'emploi par l'ennemi du spectre acoustique sous-marin et mesures destinées à réserver celui-ci à l'usage des forces amies. La guerre acoustique comporte trois aspects:
a.Mesures de soutien de guerre acoustique. Ces moyens comportent l'écoute, l'interception, la localisation, l'enregistrement et l'analyse de l'énergie rayonnée dans l'eau en vue de l'exploitation de ces ondes. Elles n'impliquent aucune émission acoustique sous-marine délibérée et ne sont généralement pas détectables par l'ennemi.
b. Contre- mesures de guerre acoustique. Ce sont les mesures prises pour prévenir ou limiter l'emploi par l'ennemi du spectre acoustique sous-marin. Elles impliquent l'emploi délibéré d'émissions acoustiques sous-marines

destinées à la déception et au brouillage.
c. Contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique. Ce sont les mesures destinées à réserver aux forces amies l'usage efficace du spectre acoustique sous-marin en dépit des mesures de guerre acoustique prises par l'ennemi. Elles impliquent des mesures anti-mesures de soutien de guerre acoustique et des mesures anti-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique et peuvent comporter ou ne pas comporter d'émissions acoustiques sous- marines. 1/10/78

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 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 élecromagnétique, 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 et 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 o□ 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 minimum de descente / minimum descent height
Hauteur la plus basse jusqu'à laquelle la descente est autorisée, dans les approches qui ne sont pas de précision, tant que le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi. *Voir aussi altitude minimum de descente.* 1/8/76

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'hélitransport. 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

héliport / 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 déroutement 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, plan indiquant, pour chaque vague prévue, l'heure à laquelle celle-ci quitte la zone de rendez-vous, franchit la ligne de départ et d'autres points de contrôle et parvient sur la plage. 1/11/94

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 / identification - 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".* 1/12/84

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 / 1. commonality; 2. identity
1. Stade atteint par des groupes d'individus, d'organisations ou de nations qui utilisent des doctrines, des procédures ou équipements communs. *Voir aussi compatibilité; interchangeabilité; interopérabilité.*
2. Voir identification. 1/3/82

illuminateur laser de surveillance / laser illuminator
Dispositif destiné à augmenter l'éclairement d'une zone d'action au moyen d'un laser. 1/8/79

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 réfléchie 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
Evénement 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
Evénement 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 barométrique de vitesse verticale / barometric vertical speed indicator
Voir indicateur de vitesse verticale. 1/11/80

indicateur central d'attitude / attitude director indicator
Indicateur d'attitude qui présente les données provenant du calculateur du directeur de vol. 1/11/80

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 dérapage / slip indicator
Instrument donnant une mesure de la résultante des forces d'inertie et de gravité dans le plan latéral et dans le plan normal de l'aéronef. 1/10/80

indicateur de hauteur de dégagement / absolute altimeter - terrain clearance indicator
Voir altimètre absolu. 1/12/93

indicateur de position-sol / ground position indicator
Instrument qui détermine et affiche automatiquement la position sol d'un aéronef. 1/3/73

indicateur de virage / turn indicator
Instrument de bord qui visualise le taux et le sens du virage. 1/8/79

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 propre / true airspeed indicator
Instrument donnant la vitesse de l'aéronef par rapport à l'air ambiant. 1/1/80

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 de vitesse verticale instantanée / instantaneous vertical speed indicator
Voir indicateur de vitesse verticale. 1/11/80

indicateur du nombre de Mach / mach number indicator
Voir machmètre. 1/12/76

indicateur gyroscopique de direction / directional gyro indicator
Gyroscope d'azimut permettant un affichage direct et sur lequel le cap du compas peut être introduit. 1/1/80

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 "bombette".* 1/3/81

indicatif 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

indicatif d'appel collectif / collective call sign
Indicatif d'appel représentant deux ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités ou unités. L'indicatif 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

indicatif 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

indicatif 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

indicatif 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 indicatifs d'appel internationaux s'appellent signal distinctif.) *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/4/73

indicatif d'appel phonie / voice call sign
Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions en radiotéléphonie. *Voir aussi indicatif d'appel.* 1/5/63

indicatif 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

indicatif 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

informatique / automatic data processing
Ensemble de techniques utilisées pour le traitement des données, essentiellement par moyens automatiques. 1/12/74

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
Qualifie des activités, opérations, organisations, etc..., auxquelles participent des éléments de plus d'une armée (ou force) de la même nation. Quand toutes les armées (ou forces) ne sont pas représentées, il faut préciser celles qui participent; par exemple: Interforces Terre-Mer. *Communément appelé "interforces". Voir aussi combiné.* 1/4/73

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'o 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
Qualité réalisée lorsque plusieurs éléments présentent des caractéristiques fonctionnelles et matérielles les rendant équivalents en performances et en durée de vie, et sont utilisables les uns à la place des autres sans qu'il soit nécessaire:
a. de modifier ces éléments eux-mêmes ou des éléments associés, sauf pour les réglages;
b. de procéder à une sélection parmi ces éléments en vue de leur mise en place ou de l'obtention de performances déterminées. *Voir aussi article d'usage commun; compatibilité.* 1/4/73

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

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
Capacité de plusieurs systèmes, unités ou organismes dont l'organisation et les relations respectives autorisent une aide mutuelle qui les rend aptes à opérer de concert. *Voir aussi identité* 1/4/73

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 décligrille. *Voir aussi déclinaison 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 rocades. *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. s *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

jeu de cartes / map series
Voir série de cartes. 1/8/73

jeu de guerre / war game
Simulation, par des procédés quelconques, d'une opération militaire impliquant plusieurs adversaires, et appliquant des règles, des données et des méthodes déterminées en vue de représenter une situation concrète, réelle ou imaginaire. 1/11/68

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 éclairement 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 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

K

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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.* 09/07/97

largage par éjection / extraction drop
Largage de charges sous l'action d'un ou plusieurs parachutes éjecteurs. *Voir aussi largage lourd; largage par gravité.* 18/12/98

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. Elle a pour but de tromper les systèmes d'observations adverses et de fausser les évaluations faites par l'ennemi. 1/11/75

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

liaison de données / data link
Moyens utilisés pour relier un point à un autre dans le but de transmettre et de recevoir des données. 1/7/85

lien à casser / shear link assembly
Dispositif conçu pour se rompre sous l'effet d'une force mécanique donnée. 1/3/81

ligne aclinique / aclinic 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
Ligne déterminée par le commandant des troupes au sol approprié en vue d'assurer la coordination des feux dont il n'a pas le commandement mais qui sont susceptibles d'affecter les opérations tactiques en cours. La ligne de coordination des feux d'appui est utilisée pour coordonner les tirs fournis par des systèmes d'armes terrestres, aériens ou maritimes tirant n'importe quel type de munition contre des objectifs de surface. La ligne de coordination des feux d'appui doit suivre des accidents de terrain bien définis. L'établissement de la ligne de coordination des feux d'appui doit être coordonné entre le commandant aérien tactique approprié et les autres éléments d'appui. Les éléments d'appui peuvent, sans coordination préalable avec le commandant des troupes au sol, attaquer des objectifs se trouvant en avant de la ligne de coordination des feux d'appui, sous réserve que l'attaque n'ait pas d'effets de surface contraires sur ou à l'arrière de cette ligne. Les attaques contre des objectifs de surface se trouvant derrière cette ligne doivent être coordonnées en liaison avec le commandant des troupes au sol approprié. 1/11/86

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 recueil / 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 tiretés 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 relient une force en opération à une ou plusieurs bases arrières, 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 o□ les unités terrestres sont déployées, ne comprenant pas celles o□ 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-objectif dans le développement d'une tête de pont. *Voir aussi zone de l'objectif.* 1/3/73

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 (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 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

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
Equipement permettant d'effectuer de manière continue le développement des films ou le tirage sur papier photographique. 1/3/73

machmètre / machmeter
Instrument qui affiche le nombre de Mach de l'aéronef en fonction des pressions statique et dynamique. 1/12/76

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. Tout ce qui est fait pour conserver ou pour remettre le matériel à un niveau défini. Cela comprend: inspection, essai, entretien, mise en état de disponibilité, réparation, rénovation et récupération.
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 « en service » / deferred maintenance
Maintenance dont le but spécifique est l'élimination d'un défaut constaté mais qui n'a pas empêché la poursuite d'un traitement ou le fonctionnement d'un appareil. 1/12/74

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

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 o□ 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 aérienne tactique / tactical air operation
Emploi de la puissance aérienne, en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales, en vue:
a. d'obtenir et conserver la supériorité aérienne;
b. d'empêcher les forces ennemies de faire mouvement vers et dans la zone des combats, de rechercher et de détruire ces forces et leurs installations de soutien; etc. d'aider, par des opérations combinées ou interarmées, les forces terrestres ou navales à atteindre leur objectif. 1/3/82

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 target marker
Appareil émettant un faisceau d'énergie laser afin de marquer un endroit ou un objet donné. 1/11/75

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

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
Matière, 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 OTAN de données normalisé / standard NATO data message
Message constitué suivant un modèle et utilisant des codes prescrits par un STANAG. Il est utilisé pour l'échange d'informations entre organismes nationaux ou internationaux. *Voir aussi formulaire*. 1/2/74

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
Voir guerre acoustique partie 1. 1/10/78

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 / pressure mine - pressure 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 rendue inoffensive par inversion du processus d'armement. Une telle mine peut être manipulée sans danger et réarmée facilement. *Voir aussi mine inerte.* 1/11/86

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 aéronef, 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/combination 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
Tout projectile qui n'a pas de surface aérodynamique pour s'assurer une portance et qui suit donc une trajectoire balistique lorsqu'il a perdu sa poussée. *Voir aussi missile; missile aérodynamique.* 1/2/73

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 clandestine / clandestine operation
Opération liée au renseignement et à d'autres activités similaires, organisée ou conduite de façon à en assurer le secret. 1/3/73

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 demande urgente / call mission
Type de mission d'appui aérien qui n'est pas demandée dans les délais suffisants pour permettre une planification détaillée et la communication de directives (briefing) 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. *Voir aussi à la demande; appui aérien.* 1/3/73

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

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 repêcher 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
Elimination 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

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
Au sein de l'OTAN processus de développement de concepts, doctrines, procédures et plans afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les niveaux optimums de compatibilité, d'interopérabilité, d'interchangeabilité et d'identité dans les domaines des opérations, de l'administration et de la logistique et des matériels. *Voir aussi accord de normalisation OTAN.* 1/11/83

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 - notice to airmen
Voir avis aux navigateurs aériens. 1/1/73

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
Elément 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. 09/07/97

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. pin-point 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. 1/1/80

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 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
Action amphibie menée avec des éléments relativement importants fournis par plusieurs armées (ou forces). *Communément appelé "opération amphibie interforces".* 1/4/73

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 d'interdiction / area interdiction operation
Voir opération de harcèlement. 1/6/78

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
Opération dont le but est de restreindre l'activité ennemie dans une zone. *Aussi appelé "opération d'interdiction".* 1/6/78

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 héliportée / 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 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 imiter la puissance aérienne ennemie, aussi près que possible de ses bases. 1/3/82

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 ai r 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 psychologiques / psychological operations
Activités psychologiques planifiées, s'adressant en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre à des publics hostiles, amis ou neutres, et visant à influencer des attitudes et des comportements affectant la réalisation d'objectifs politiques et militaires. Elles englobent des activités psychologiques stratégiques, des activités psychologiques de consolidation et des activités psychologiques du champ de bataille. 1/11/83

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. 1/2/73

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

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 uni tés 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 destiné à désarrimer et à extraire un chargement d'un aéronef en vol, puis à déclencher l'ouverture des parachutes principaux de la charge. 1/3/73

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
Passage balisé, non miné ou déminé, permettant de traverser un champ de mines. *Voir aussi marqueur de cheminement; ouverture d'un champ de mines.* 1/7/72

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 de l'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
Elément 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 objectif, au-dessus de forces protégées, au-dessus du secteur critique d'une zone de combat ou au-dessus d'une zone de défense, dans le but d'intercepter et de détruire les avions ennemis avant qu'ils n'atteignent leurs objectifs. *Voir aussi patrouille; patrouille de combat; patrouille de reconnaissance.* 1/3/73

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 membre / member nation
Etat signataire du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord. 9/1/96

pays hôte / host nation
Pays qui reçoit les forces et/ou les ravitaillements de nations alliées et/ou d'organismes OTAN appelés à stationner sur son territoire, à y mener des opérations, ou à y transiter. 1/3/91

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 / displaced person
Civil se trouvant involontairement hors des frontières nationales de son pays. *Voir aussi évacués, réfugiés.* 1/3/73

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 / pin-point 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
Appellation attribuée à une piste qui, sur la base d'informations précises, est reconnue comme une menace ennemie. 1/3/73

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
1. Partie du littoral nécessaire pour le débarquement de l'équipe de débarquement d'un bataillon.
2. Partie de la zone côtière qui constitue un emplacement tactique (exemple: plage dans une baie) et o pourrait débarquer une force inférieure ou supérieure à l'équipe de débarquement d'un bataillon. 1/4/73

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
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.* 09/07/97

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:
a. plaque imprimante en zinc, en aluminium ou (à titre historique) en cuivre gravé.
b. terme collectif employé pour tous les "stades successifs" d'une carte imprimée correspondant à la même plaque d'impression;
c. 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:
a. 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.
b. 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:
a. 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.
b. 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 maximal à l'atterrissage / maximum landing weight
Poids total maximal autorisé pour un aéronef à l'atterrissage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles. 1/3/73

poids maximal de décollage / maximum take-off weight
Poids total maximal autorisé pour un aéronef au décollage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles. 1/3/73

poids net à vide / net weight
1. 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.
2. 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
1. 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. 09/07/97

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. Un point de transbordement a des fonctions analogues à celles d'un animal ferré ou routier. *Voir aussi terminal ferré.*
2. Lieu où du matériel est transféré entre des véhicules. 1/3/73

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 origine de référence / balance station zero - reference datum
Voir plan de référence. 1/2/73

point par rapport à un repère au sol / pin-point
Voir repère. 1/7/70

point par transport de lieux géométriques / running fix
Point obtenu par l'intersection de plusieurs relèvements 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 nations 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 un canon vers la droite ou vers la gauche sur son affût. 1/12/74

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'une autorité, militaire ou civile, mission de faciliter la circulation routière et d'éviter toute infraction aux règles de la circulation et/ou d'en rendre compte. 1/11/68

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 héliportées, 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'interprétateur 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
Elément 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
Elément 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 terrestres, pourcentage estimé de mines de caractéristiques données qui ont été déblayées dans une zone ou un chenal. 1/11/75

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
Déviation apparente 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 déséquilibrage dynamique). *Aussi appelé "dérive vraie". Voir aussi précession.* 1/8/76

prédiction radar directionnelle / directional radar prediction
Prévision d'échos radar faite pour une direction particulière. 1/5/73

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 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

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 guidée du sol / ground-controlled approach procedure
Technique utilisant à la fois un radar de surveillance et un radar de précision d'approche pour diriger par radiophonie la descente d'un avion en approche afin de le placer en position pour l'atterrissage. *Voir aussi approche et atterrissage automatiques.* 1/1/80

procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure
Procédure à suivre, après une approche aux instruments, si l'atterrissage n'est pas effectué, et qui est exécutée en principe, soit:
a. lorsque l'aéronef est descendu à la hauteur/altitude de décision et que le pilote ne peut voir le sol, soit
b. sur ordre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne d'effectuer un dégagement ou un nouveau tour de piste. 1/7/80

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:
a. Accès aux explosifs. Mesures prises pour repérer avec précision un explosif non explosé et le rendre accessible.
b. Diagnostic. Mesures prises pour identifier et évaluer un explosif non explosé.
c. 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.
d. Récupération du matériel explosif.
e. 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 réfléchie, 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. 1/3/73

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'allégement 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 / airmiss - 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 réfléchie 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

radiation infrarouge / infrared radiation
Radiation émise ou réfléchie dans la bande infrarouge du spectre électromagnétique. 1/3/79

radio altimètre / radio altimeter
Voir altimètre radar. 1/11/92

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
Emetteur 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
Emetteur-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
Emetteur 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 / localizer
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

radiotélégraphie / radio-telegraphy
Transmission de signaux télégraphiques au moyen de la radio. 1/8/70

radiotélémétrie / 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.* 1/8/76

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 niveau, 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'une nation, 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'une autre ou plusieurs autres nations, 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 sectorielle / sector scan
Recherche au cours de laquelle l'antenne oscille à l'intérieur d'un secteur déterminé. 1/4/71

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 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 / overlap
1. En photographie, partie commune à deux clichés, couramment exprimée e n 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

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

récuperation /1. 2. 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

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 de confusion monté sur ballon-sonde et destiné à créer de faux échos. 1/12/74

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

réflexion / reflection
Energie renvoyée par la surface de séparation de deux milieux. La réflexion peut être directe (analogue à celle d'un miroir) ou diffuse, suivant la nature de la surface de séparation. 1/11/75

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

réfugiés / refugees
Personnes qui, pour éviter une menace réelle ou supposée, se déplacent de leur propre chef, en violation ou non de consignes leur enjoignant de rester chez elles. Elles peuvent se déplacer à l'intérieur de leur propre pays (réfugiés nationaux) ou par-delà les frontières (réfugiés internationaux). *Voir aussi personne déplacée.* 1/11/75

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; reconstitution.* 25/9/98

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

relations civilo-militaires / civil-military relations
Toutes activités entreprises par des commandants OTAN en temps de guerre et concernant directement les relations entre, d'une part, les forces armées alliées et, d'autre part, le gouvernement, la population civile ou les organismes des pays non-OTAN où ces forces sont stationnées, soutenues ou employées. 1/3/73

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 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

renforçateur 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. 16/07/96

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 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:
a. La reconnaissance, pour estimer les dommages et les principaux travaux de remise en état.
b. Neutralisation des explosifs et munitions.
c. Le rétablissement des surfaces opérationnelles minimales, incluant les aires de manoeuvre 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 des ressources / apportionment
Détermination et affectation en pourcentage ou par priorité des ressources totales disponibles entre les différentes opérations aériennes et zones géographiques pour une période déterminée. 1/3/82

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 / pin-point
1. 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.
2. 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 / responsor
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 / reservation
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

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

réserve opérationnelle / operational reserve
Elément de réserve immédiat (hommes et/ou matériel) constitué pour le soutien d'une opération déterminée. 1/3/73

réserve régionale / regional reserve
Force de renfort mise à la disposition d'un commandement majeur subordonné par l'intermédiaire d'un haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN, qui n'a pas encore reçu de mission spécifique, mais est disponible selon les besoins pour

emploi ou engagement, sur ordre, dans la zone de responsabilité du commandement majeur subordonné. 1/6/84

réserve stratégique / 1. general reserve; 2. strategic reserve
1. Troupes réservées à la disposition du commandement suprême. *Voir aussi réserve non débarquée.*
2. Force de renfort extérieure qui n'est pas affectée à l'avance à un commandement majeur subordonné spécifique mais qui peut être déployée dans n'importe quelle région pour l'exécution d'une mission décidée sur le moment par le haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN.. 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 recompléter. *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

réserves tactiques / tactical reserve
Elément de manoeuvre tenu à la disposition du commandement lui permettant d'influer sur le déroulement du combat. 1/7/80

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 / movement 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'en 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 apparaux 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
Elément 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. Etat réalisé lorsque 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. Ensemble des mesures nécessaires à l'établissement d'un état sécurité.
3. Organismes responsables de la mise en application des mesures de sécurité. *Voir aussi contre-ingérence; renseignement de sécurité; sécurité physique; sécurité portuaire; subversion; sûreté.* 1/9/81

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 d éduites de l'étude de tout moyen de télécommunication. 16/07/96

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

séquence d'atterrissage / land arm mode
Mode d'opération utilisant une séquence automatique pour engager ou désengager les sous-systèmes de l'équipement du contrôle de vol automatique d'un avion dans le but de lui faire exécuter, dans une zone terminale, les diverses phases de vol qui lui permettront de procéder à une approche et à un atterrissage automatique. 1/4/73

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 a 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'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 aérodrome 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
Elément 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 les deux, certifiant l'authenticité d'un message ou d'une transmission. 1/2/73

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 aérodrome.* 1/1/83

site de chargement / loading site
Emplacement englobant plusieurs points de chargement. 09/07/97

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'aérodrome 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
Enoncé, 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-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 assistance - host nation support
Aide civile et militaire fournie en temps de paix, de crise et de guerre par un pays hôte à des forces alliées et à des organisations de l'OTAN implantées ou en transit sur son territoire. Ce soutien est fondé sur des engagements résultant soit du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, soit d'accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux conclus entre le pays hôte, les organisations de l'OTAN et la ou les pays auxquels appartiennent les forces opérant sur le territoire du pays hôte. 1/11/94

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 combiné / 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

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

substance pyrotechnique / pyrotechnic
Composition chimique donnant 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 chaînes de mise de feu en raison de sa durée de combustion connue. Ce terme n'inclut ni les propergols, ni les explosifs. 1/3/81

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

suivre / 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 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, control and 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. 1/9/81

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 préréglé, 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 des ondes continues 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 a 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

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table de situation générale / air surveillance plotting board
Carte de défense aérienne carroyée et à petite échelle d'une région déterminée. Cette carte est tenue par le centre de contrôle tactique "air". Sont reportés sur cette carte: la position, l'altitude et le nombre de tous les aéronefs amis ou ennemis dans le rayon d'action des moyens radar et d'observation terrestre. 1/2/73

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

télémètre 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

télémétrie / 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

temps réel (en) / real time
Qualificatif appliqué à l'acheminement des données ou des informations qui s'effectue sans délai si ce n'est celui de la transmission électronique. Ceci implique que les délais sont négligeables. *Voir aussi temps quasi 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 préréglé 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.tir sur hausses échelonnées* 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 des projectiles explosifs sont tirés de façon coordonnée de manière à n'éclairer la cible et l'espace avoisinant qu'au moment de la localisation et du réglage du tir explosif. *Voir aussi tir éclairant continu.* 1/3/73

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. 09/07/97

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.* 16/07/96

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 / overhead clearance
Hauteur libre d'un pont au-dessus de l'eau. *Voir aussi hauteur-libre.* 1/3/73

tirer / fire
Faire exploser une charge explosive principale au moyen d'un système de mise de feu. 1/11/75

tiretés / 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 automatique des données / automatic data processing
Traitement de données au moyen de calculateurs automatiques. 1/12/74

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 dé composer 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
Emetteur-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 héliportage, 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

triage / sorting - triage
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

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. Elément 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 radar / lock on
Etat d'un système de poursuite ou de recherche d'objectifs qui poursuit continuellement et automatiquement un objectif suivant une ou plusieurs coordonnées (par exemple: portée,

azimut, site). *Voir aussi acquérir.* 1/3/73

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

X

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Z

zone / zone
Voir zone air-surface; zone à restrictions; zone côtière de défense; zone d'action de défense aérienne; zone dangereuse; zone d'atterrissage; zone de combat; zone de concentration; zone de contrôle; zone de contrôle terminale; zone de débarquement; zone de défense aérienne; zone de largage; zone de l'objectif; zone d'embarquement; zone démilitarisée; zone de mise à l'eau de véhicules amphibies; zone de mise à terre; zone de point fixe; zone de poser; zone de rupture; zone des communications; zone de sécurité; zone de soutien naval; zone d'étape; zone de tirs d'appui; zone de transit; zone d'identification de défense aérienne; zone d'impact; zone fermée; zone interdite; zone maritime; zone non battue; zone vitale. Voir aussi aire. 1/7/72

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.* 16/07/96

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 le commandant dans l'exécution de sa mission; elle englobe la zone d'influence ainsi que les zones qui y sont contiguës et s'étend vers l'avant en territoire ennemi pour inclure les objectifs des opérations en cours ou planifiées. Elle comprend aussi les zones occupées par les forces de l'ennemi, susceptibles de compromettre l'exécution de la mission. *Voir aussi zone de responsabilité de renseignement.* 1/10/92

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 définissant les limites à l'intérieur desquelles sont établies des procédures destinées à minimiser les interférences entre la défense aérienne et les autres opérations et qui peut comprendre la désignation d'une ou plusieurs des zones suivantes: zone d'action de défense aérienne, zone d'identification de défense aérienne, zone de tir contre-avions; zone de défense aérienne. *Aussi appelé "zone de tir contrôlé". Voir aussi zone d'action de défense aérienne; zone d'identification de défense aérienne.* 1/2/73

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, la 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. 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*. 16/07/96

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. Portion déterminée de terrain dans laquelle est spécifiquement confiée au commandant de la zone la responsabilité de la réalisation et de l'entretien des installations, du contrôle des mouvements et de la conduite des opérations intéressant les troupes sous son commandement, ainsi que l'autorité nécessaire pour assurer ces fonctions.
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 du renseignement / area of intelligence responsibility
Zone sur l'étendue de laquelle le chef est responsable du renseignement avec les moyens mis à sa disposition. *Voir aussi zone d'intérêt; zone de responsabilité.* 1/3/82

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 :
a. un sanctuaire pour sous-marins, tel que promulgué par un commandant de zone ou de flotte, ou d'un niveau équivalent;
b. une zone, située hors des zones de combat, réservée aux opérations et à l'entraînement des sous-marins;
c. 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.
16/07/96

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'o□ 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.* 16/07/96

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.
3. 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.* 1/3/82

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