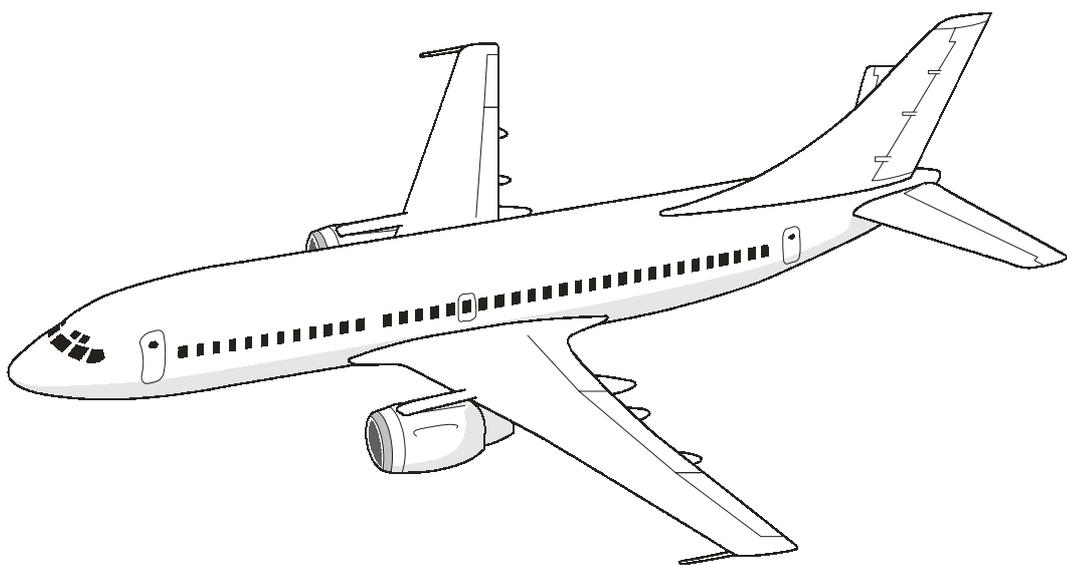


英汉对照 民用航空词典



波音商用飞机集团

BOEING COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE GROUP



A

ABEAM (ABM), Beside: An aircraft is abeam a station when that station is 90° to the right or left of the track of the aircraft.

正切，
当电台在飞机左侧或右侧方与航迹成 90 度时，飞机正切电台。

ABSOLUTE ALTITUDE, The actual distance the aircraft is above the ground.

绝对高度，
飞机离地面的实际距离。

ABSOLUTE PRESSURE, Pressure of a liquid or gas measured relative to a vacuum.

绝对压力，
相对于真空（无压力）测得的液体或气体的压力。

ACARS, SEE - AIRCRAFT (OR ARINC) REPORTING ADDRESSING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

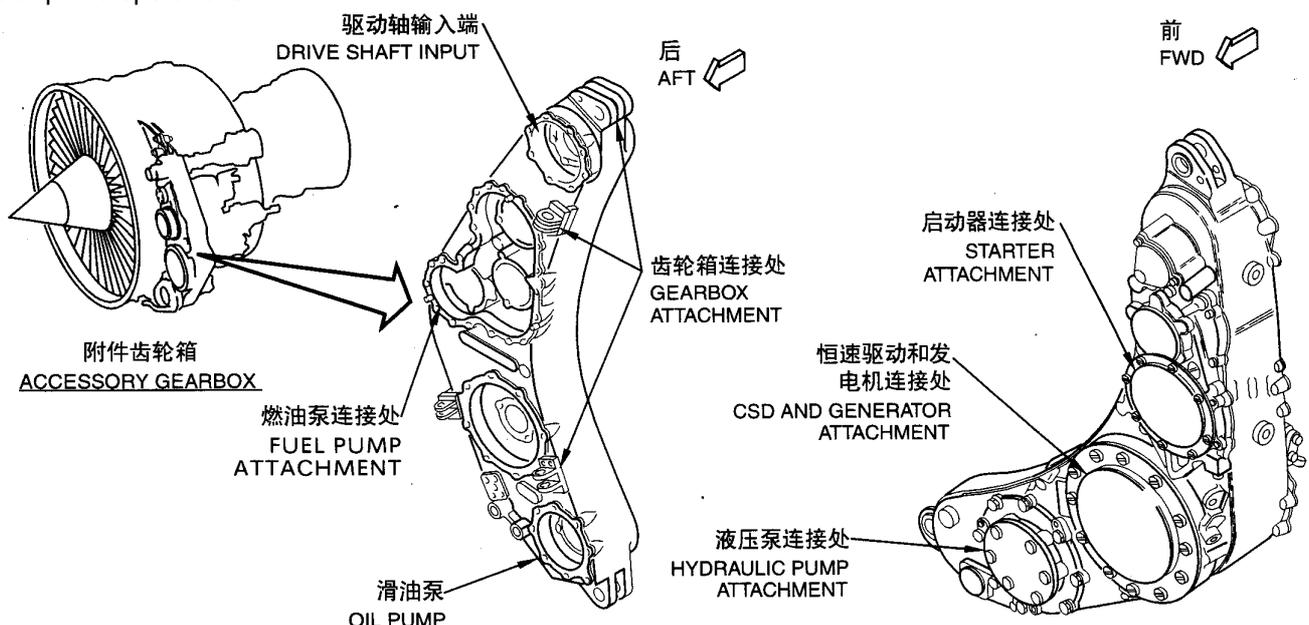
飞机通信寻址和报告系统，
见 [Aircraft \(or ARINC \) Reporting Addressing and Communication System](#) .

ACCELERATION, The rate of change in velocity with respect to time.

加速度，
随时间变化的速度改变率。

ACCESSORY GEARBOX, A part of the engine, mechanically driven by a compressor or an angle gearbox, for driving components necessary for engine and airplane operations.

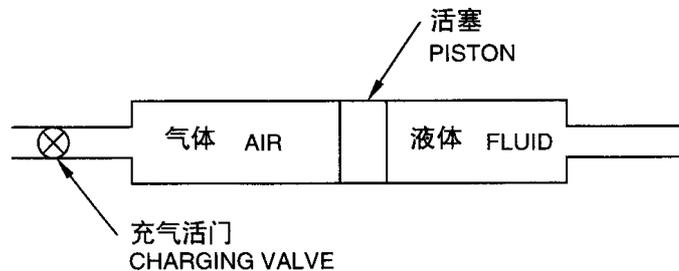
附件齿轮箱，
发动机的一部份，由压气机或伞齿轮箱带动，用来驱动一些使发动机和飞机工作的部件





ACCUMULATOR (NO. 1), A container with hydraulic fluid pressurized by dry air or nitrogen for operation of components when normal hydraulic supply is not available.

蓄压器 (NO. 1) ,
含有靠干燥空气或氮气增压的液压油的容器。当没有正常的液压源可用时，该容器可用以驱动部件。



ACCUMULATOR (NO. 2), In a computer, a special storage register associated with the arithmetic logic unit, used for holding the results of a computation or data transfer.

存储器 (NO. 2) ,
计算机中，一种与算术逻辑组件有关系的特别存储寄存器，用来存放运算结果或数据传输。

ACMS, SEE - AIRCRAFT CONDITION MONITORING SYSTEM

飞机状态监控系统，
见 [Aircraft Condition Monitoring System](#) .

ACTUATOR, A mechanical device operated electrically, hydraulically, pneumatically or mechanically for transmitting motion between components.

作动筒，
由电，液压，气源或机械驱动的机械装置，用于传送部件之间的运动。

ADC, SEE - AIR DATA COMPUTER

大气数据计算机，
见 [Air Data Computer](#) .

ADF, SEE - AUTOMATIC DIRECTION FINDER

自动定向仪，
见 [Automatic Direction Finder](#) .

ADI, Attitude Direction Indicator, An electronic display of airplane attitude information in pitch and roll.

姿态指引仪，
用来显示飞机的俯仰姿态和坡度的电子显示。



AERONAUTICAL RADIO INCORPORATED, ARINC is a corporation whose principal stockholders are United States scheduled airlines, air transport companies, aircraft manufacturers, and foreign flag airlines. ARINC develops and publishes standards for electronic equipment and systems.

航空无线电公司，
主要股东为美国定期的航空公司、航空运输公司、飞机制造厂和外国领队航空公司的组织。其目的是制订并出版电子设备和系统的规范。

AGILITY TUNING, The capability of the DME to alternately tune between two different DME stations in order to get two distance readings from one interrogator.

快速调谐，
机载DME通过交替调谐两部地面DME电台以测得来自同一台询问机的两个距离数据的能力。

AILERON, A hinged moveable part on the trailing edge of each wing for airplane roll (wing up and wing down) control.

副翼，
铰连在每个机翼后缘的可动部件，用于控制飞机的滚转（机翼向上和向下）。

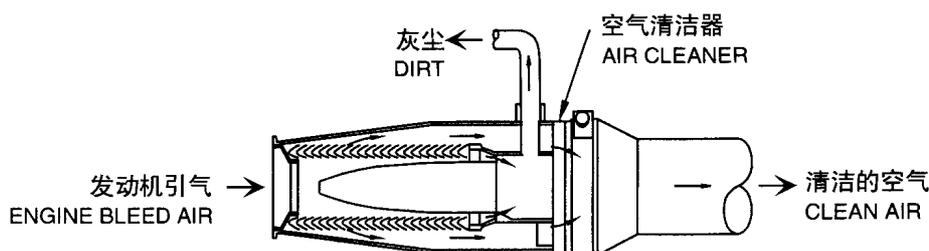


AILERON FORCE LIMITER, An electro-mechanical device for limiting the control wheel movement by the autopilot during autopilot operation.

副翼操纵力限制器，
一种机电装置。在自动驾驶工作期间，用来限制驾驶盘的动作量。

AIR CLEANER, A component in the pneumatic system for removing dirt from the engine air supply to the air conditioning system.

空气清洁器，
气源系统里的一个部件。用于去除供空调系统使用的发动机引气中的灰尘。





AIRPORT ELEVATION/FIELD ELEVATION, The highest point of an airport's usable runways measured in feet from mean sea level. In a few countries, the airport elevation is determined at the airport reference point.

机场标高，指海平面与机场可用跑道最高点之间的距离，单位是英尺。有几个国家的机场标高是由机场基准点而决定的。

AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER (ARTCC), A facility established to provide air traffic control service to aircraft operating on IFR flight plans within controlled airspace and principally during the enroute phase of flight.

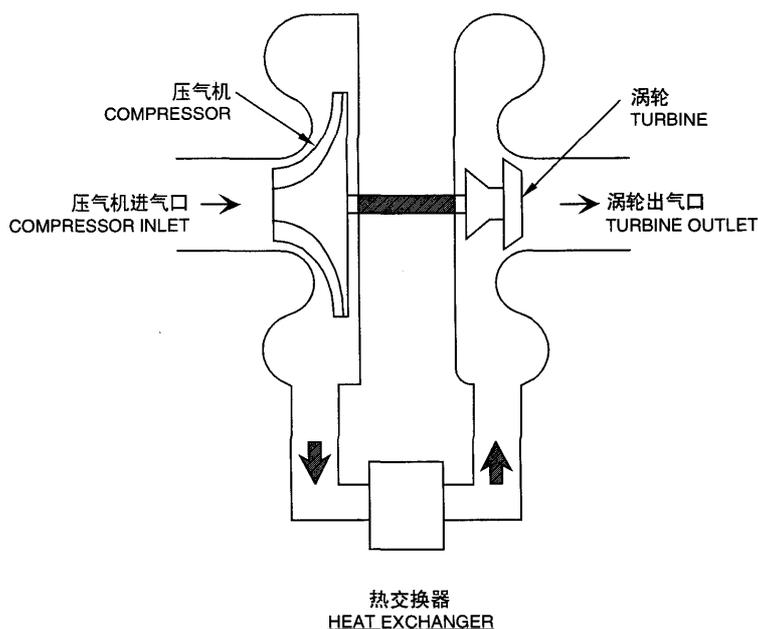
空中航路交通管制中心 (ARTCC)，给在控制空域范围内使用仪表飞行规则飞行的飞机提供空中交通管制服务的站台。

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (ATC), A service operated by appropriate authority to promote the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic.

空中交通管制 (ATC)，由有关当局管理，旨在促进安全，秩序，和效率的空中交通服务。

AIR CYCLE MACHINE, A compressor and turbine on a common shaft for cooling the air in an air conditioning system. The air is cooled by expansion from high to low pressure across the turbine. The compressor is driven by the turbine.

涡轮冷却器，是装在同一根转轴上的压气机和涡轮，用于冷却空调系统中的空气。空气经压气机压缩后，由热交换器移去热量，然后经过涡轮，令涡轮带动压气机。通过涡轮之空气，温度下降。





AIR DATA COMPUTER, A computer which produces air data information, such as altitude and airspeed, based on pressure and temperature measurements.

大气数据计算机，
根据量取压力和温度而产生大气数据资料（高度、空速等）的计算机。

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, A system comprised of ground and airborne components used to identify, track and locate aircraft.

空中交通管制，
一个由地面设备和机载设备组成的系统。用来对飞机进行识别，跟踪和定位。

AIR/GROUND SENSOR, An electrical device operated by the landing gear, which transmits on ground/in air information for system operation in flight or on the ground.

空地传感器，
一个由起落架操作的电气装置。用于给空中或地面的飞机系统运作传输地面 / 空中信息。（有些系统只能在地面使用）

AIRBORNE VIBRATION MONITOR, The AVM takes the signal from the engine mounted accelerometer and calculates the vibration on that engine.

机载振动监测器（AVM），
AVM从装在发动机上的加速器取得信号后计算出该发动机上的振动。

AIR WAY, A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor equipped with radio navigation aids.

航线，
以走廊形式建立的控制区域，内有无线电导航设备。

AIRCRAFT (or ARINC) COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSING AND REPORTING SYSTEM, An addressable digital data link system which permits the exchange of data and messages between an aircraft and a ground-based operations center over a radio network.

飞机通讯寻址和报告系统，
有种可寻址的数据通讯系统。利用该系统可使飞机与地面操作中心通过无线电网络进行数据和信息的交换。

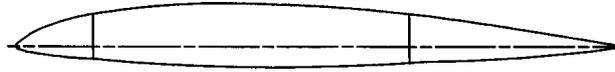
AIRCRAFT CONDITION MONITORING SYSTEM, A system of sensors and recorders to monitor various airplane systems' performance and status.

飞机状态监控系统，
一个利用传感器和记录仪对各种飞机系统的性能以及状态进行监控的系统。



AIRFOIL, A surface designed to obtain a useful reaction, such as lift, from the air through which it moves. Wings, stabilizers and control surfaces are airfoils.

翼面，
用以从气流中获得反作用力（如升力）的表面。机翼，安定面和操纵面都是翼面。



AIRSPEED (IDS, TDS), The speed of the airplane through the air.

空速，
飞机在空气中运动的速度。

AIRSPEED INDEX, An adjustable pointer on the airspeed indicator.

空速指标，
在空速表上可以调整的指针。

AIRWORTHINESS, The condition of the aircraft with respect to its aerodynamic, mechanical, and legal ability to fly.

适航性，
有关气动能力、机械飞行能力、和合法性的飞机状态。

ALGORITHM, A step-by-step procedure for solving a problem, for example, the procedure for finding the square root of a number.

演算法，
一步一步的解题方法。例如，计算一个数的平方根的步骤。

AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL (AFM), The legal document containing performance and operating limits, operating procedures, and takeoff and landing performance.

飞机飞行手册 (AFM)，
包含性能极限，操作极限，操作程序，起飞和着陆性能等资料的法定文件。

AIRPORT ANALYSIS, A comprehensive set of takeoff weight limitations for a given airport runway, generally presented as a function of airport temperature, wind, and aircraft flap setting.

机场分析，
一套针对给定的机场跑道的详细重量限制资料。通常与机场温度、风、和飞机襟翼位置成函数关系。



AIRSPEED BUGS, Adjustable pointers on the airspeed indicator.

空速游标，
空速表上的可调指标。

ALLOY, A mixture of a basic metal and small amounts of other metals to change the properties of the basic metal.

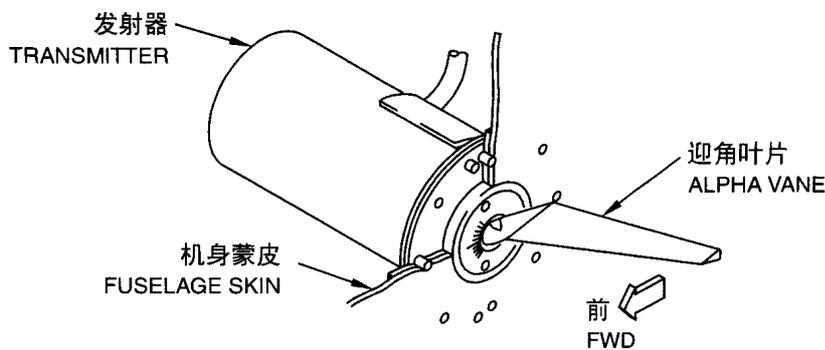
合金，
在金属中加入少量其他金属，而改变其性质的一种金属混合物。

ALPHA SPEED, Minimum airplane speed.

迎角速度，
飞机的最小速度。

ALPHA VANE, A small moveable airfoil on the side of the fuselage transmitting airplane angle relative to airstream for the stall warning system.

迎角叶片，
位于机身侧的可动小翼面。为失速警告系统传输飞机对气流的相对角度。



ALTERNATE, To change from one condition to another.

交替，
由一个状况改换到另一个。

ALTERNATE, An additional airport selected during flight planning, usually near the destination airport, to be used when it is desirable to divert from the original destination airport.

备降场，
制订飞行计划时，除了目标机场之外，所选的另一个机场。通常在目标机场附近，以备不去目标机场时，改降之用。



ALTERNATE AERODROME, An aerodrome to which an aircraft may proceed when it becomes either impossible or inadvisable to proceed to or land at the aerodrome of intended landing.

备用机场，
当不可能或不适宜在预选机场着陆时，可作着陆使用的机场。

ALTIMETER SETTING, The adjustment of the altimeter to account for local variations in atmospheric pressure.

高度表设定，
根据当地大气压力变化而对高度表所做的调整。

ALTITUDE ACQUIRE, A digital flight control system mode to transition from climb (or descend) to level flight.

高度截获，
一种数字式飞行操纵系统，从爬升（或下降）改平的模式。

ALTITUDE ALERT, A flight deck alert occurring when the airplane approaches or departs a selected altitude.

高度警告，
当飞机接近或偏离选定高度时，所出现的驾驶舱警告。

ALTITUDE CAPABILITY, The maximum altitude at which the airplane can be flown at for a given thrust, speed and atmosphere condition.

高度能力，
在给定的推力，速度和大气状况下，飞机能飞达的最大高度。

ALTITUDE HOLD (ALT HOLD), A mode of the autopilot or flight director to maintain a selected altitude.

高度保持（ALT HOLD），
自动驾驶仪或飞行指引仪保持在选定高度的一种方式。

ALTITUDE INTERVENTION, Pilot control of the airplane's altitude during VNAV operation.

高度干预，
在垂直导航工作过程中，飞行员对飞行高度的控制。

AMBIENT, The surrounding atmosphere.

周围环境（地面气层），
物体周围的环境（特别指大气）。



AMBIENT PRESSURE, Pressure of air surrounding an object, measured in pounds per square inch (psi).

环境压力（地面气压），
物体周围的空气压力，用每平方英寸多少磅（psi）来度量。

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, Temperature of air surrounding an object, measured in degrees Celsius (°C) or degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

环境温度，
物体周围的空气温度，用摄氏度（°C）或华氏（°F）来度量。

AMPERE, A unit of electrical current. One volt across one ohm of resistance causes current flow of one ampere.

安培，
电流的单位。1伏电压在1欧姆的电阻上所产生的电流为1安培。

AMPLITUDE, The size or magnitude of a voltage or current waveform.

振幅，
电压或电流波形的幅度。

ANALOG, Quantities or representations that are variable over a continuous range.

模拟式，
用连续性变化的信号来工作，或产生连续性变化的信号系统。

ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL, The process of converting an analog signal to a digital signal.

从模拟式到数字式，
将模拟式信号，转换成数值式。

AND GATE, A device or circuit with two or more inputs of binary digital information and one output. The output is 1 only when all of the inputs are 1. The output is 0 when any one or more inputs are 0.

与门，
一种有两个或两个以上的二进位数字信息输入，一个输出的装置或电路。当所有输入为1，输出为1。当任何一个或一个以上的输入为0时，输出为0。



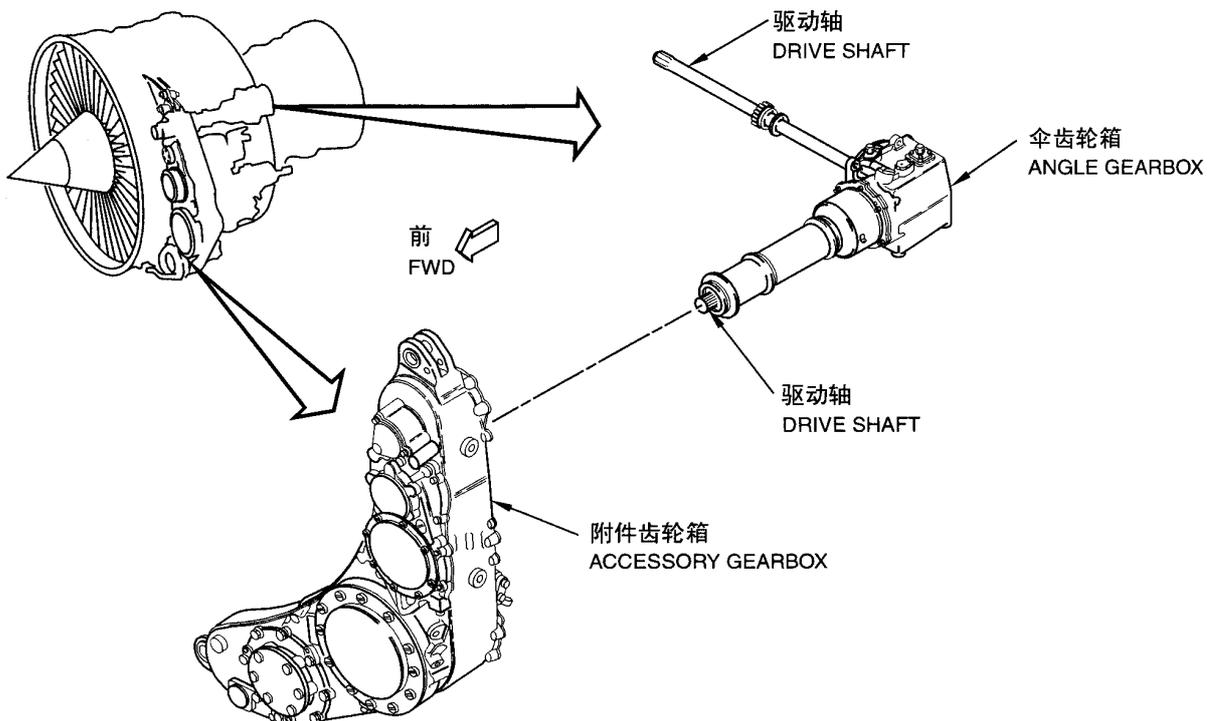


ANEROID, A sealed flexible device containing air at low pressure, which expands or contracts during change of pressure outside the device.

膜盒，
内含低压空气的密封弹性装置。当它周围的压力变化时，会膨胀或收缩。

ANGLE GEARBOX, A part of an engine, mechanically driven by the compressor, which drives the accessory gearbox. A mechanical device for changing the direction of drive.

伞齿轮箱，
发动机的一部分。被压气机以机械方式驱动，然后驱动附件齿轮箱。是改变驱动方向的机械装置。



ANGLE OF ATTACK, The angle of the wing chord in relation to the free stream airflow as it moves forward through the air.

迎角，
机翼翼弦在空气中向前运动时与自由气流之间的夹角。

ANGLE OF INCIDENCE, The acute angle which the wing chord makes with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.

安装角，
飞机的纵轴与机翼翼弦线所形成的锐角。



ANNUNCIATIONS, Audio or visual indications used to call attention to an event that has taken place.

通告，
当发生事件时，以声音或目视指示形成的提示信号。

ANNUNCIATOR, A visual device consisting of a number of lights. Each light indicates the condition which exists or has existed in an associated circuit and is labeled accordingly.

信号牌，
由一系列指示灯组成的目视装置。每个指示灯都有相应的标记，用来显示与之有关的电路的现有情况或已存在的情况

ANODE, The element toward which the principal stream of electrons flows.

正极，
主电子流向的极位。

ANOMALY, Not normal.

异常，
不正常。

ANTENNA, A device which, used in conjunction with a transmitter or receiver, is used for radiating or receiving radio waves.

天线，
一种与发射机或接收机共同工作来发射或接收无线电波的装置。

ANTI-ICING, A method of preventing ice formation on the wing leading edges and engine nacelles.

防冰，
防止机翼前沿和发动机短舱结冰的一种方法。

ANTI-SKID, A system for providing maximum braking without skidding for any runway condition. Anti-skid components are part of the brake system.

防滑系统，
一种在任何跑道状况下，都能提供最大的刹车能力而不使轮胎打滑的系统。防滑部件是刹车系统的一部分。

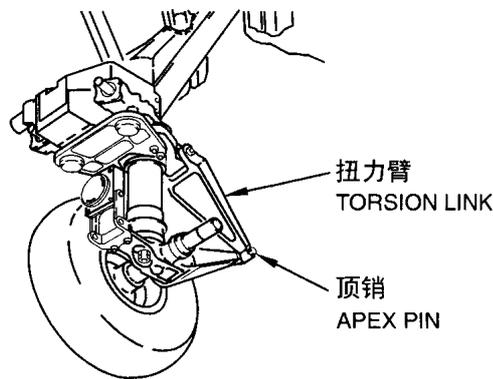


APPENDIX, A supplement to the Airplane Flight Manual containing additional performance for aircraft configurations not contained in the basic manual. A collection of supplementary material at the end of a book.

附录，
飞机飞行手册的附件，包含基本手册中未提到的飞机形态的其他性能。是附在手册末的补充材料。

APEX PIN, A pin for joining the two sections of the torsion link on the landing gear.

顶销，
用于连接起落架扭力臂两部份的销子。



APPROACH MODE, An autopilot/flight director mode which is a combination of localizer for roll control and glide slope for pitch control. This mode is used when full instrument landing system is available.

进近方式，
一种综合了控制横侧的航道信号和控制俯仰下滑信号的自动驾驶 / 飞行指引方式。这种方式是在全仪表着陆系统正常时才使用。

APU, SEE - AUXILIARY POWER UNIT

辅助动力装置，
见 [Auxiliary Power Unit](#) .

ARINC, SEE - AERONAUTICAL RADIO INCORPORATED

航空无线电公司，
见 [Aeronautical Radio Incorporated](#) .

ARM, To make ready for operation.

预位，
部件可以开始工作的状态。



ARC, The curved track over the ground of an aircraft flying at a constant distance from a measuring equipment (DME).

弧线，
飞机在围绕DME台等距飞行时的弧形航迹。

AREA NAVIGATION/RNAV, A method of navigation that permits aircraft operations on any desired course within the coverage of station-referenced navigation signals or within the limits of self-contained system capability.

区域导航，
容许飞机飞行在有电台参考的导航信号或自备系统能力极限范围内，飞行任何预定航线的一种导航方法。

ARTIFICIAL FEEL, A force developed in the flight control or brake system for opposing or restricting movement.

模拟感觉，
在飞行操纵系统或刹车系统中所产生的一种用以抗拒动作或限制动作的力。

ASPIRATED TAT PROBE, A sensor that measures total air temperature when the airplane is in the air and that measures outside air temperature when the airplane is on the ground. The outside air temperature is measured by using bleed air to draw ambient air through the sensor when the airplane is not moving.

吸气式总温探头，
用来测量飞机在空中时的总大气温度和在地面时的外界温度。地面外界温度的测量是利用引气将外界空气吸入探头，以达到测量的目的。

ASSEMBLY, The fitting together of a complete structure or unit.

装配，
组合成一个完整的结构或组件的过程。

ASSUMED TEMPERATURE REDUCED THRUST, The lower thrust obtained by setting a higher than actual Outside Air Temperature (OAT).

由假设温度而得的减推力，
在选择起飞推力设定值时，假定一个比实际外界空气温度高的温度而得到的推力。用这种方法可以减少发动机的磨损和维护费用。

ATC, SEE - AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

空中交通管制，
见 [Air Traffic Control](#) .



ATE, SEE - AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT

自动测试装置，
见 [Automatic Test Equipment](#) .

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, Pressure of air due to the earth's atmosphere, expressed in pounds per square inch (psi) or inches of mercury (in Hg) or millibars (mB).

大气压力，
由于地球周围的大气而产生的空气压力，以每平方英寸多少磅（psi）或多少英寸高水银柱（in Hg）或毫巴（mB）来表示。

ATTITUDE, The relative orientation of the airplane with respect to pitch, roll, and yaw.

飞机姿态，
飞机与俯仰，坡度，和偏航有关的相对方向。

AUDIO CONTROUSELECTOR PANEL, The panel in the airplane which controls and selects the routing of audio.

音频选择面板，
飞机内用来控制和选择音频通路的面板。

AUTOLAND, Automatic landing using the Digital Flight Control System.

自动着陆，
使用数字式飞行操作系统来进行自动着陆。

AUTOMATIC DIRECTION FINDER, A system which determines the direction of a radio station.

自动定向仪（ADF），
确定无线电台方向的系统。

AUTOMATIC FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM, A system composed of all necessary subsystems needed to guide the flight of an airplane.

自动飞行控制系统，
由所有能引导飞机飞行的子系统所组成的一个系统。

AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT, System test equipment that operates under computer control.

自动测试装置，
在计算机控制下运作的系统测试装置。



AUTOPILOT, A system which automatically controls and guides the flight of an airplane.

自动驾驶仪，
自动操纵和引导飞机飞行的系统。

AUTOPILOT FLIGHT DIRECTOR SYSTEM, An integrated system containing autopilot and flight director functions.

自动驾驶飞行指引系统，
一个综合自动驾驶和飞行指引功能的系统。

AUTOTHROTTLE, A system which automatically controls the throttles of an airplane.

自动油门，
自动控制飞机油门的系统。

AUXILIARY POWER UNIT, A small turbine engine in the airplane for supplying electrical and pneumatic power for systems operation on the ground or in flight.

辅助动力装置，
是飞机内的小涡轮发动机，在地面或空中给各系统提供电源和气源。

AVIONICS, An acronym designating the field of aviation electronics.

航空电子学，
是航空电子领域的一特有名称。

AVM, SEE - AIRBORNE VIBRATION MONITOR

机载振动监视器，
见 [Airborne Vibration Monitor](#) .

AXIAL FLOW COMPRESSOR, A type of compressor used in a gas turbine engine in which air passes through the compressor in a straight flow, front to rear.

轴流压缩机，
一种用于燃气涡轮发动机内的压气机。空气由发动机的前部轴向流入，压缩后，由后部流出。

AXIS, An imaginary straight line or an actual physical component (such as an axle) around which a body can rotate.

轴线，
可让物体围绕作旋转运动的一个想像的直线或实际存在的部件（如轴）。



B

BACKCOURSE APPROACH, An approach to a runway which is opposite the normal approach. For a backcourse approach, glide slope signals are not available and the sense of localizer signals must be reversed.

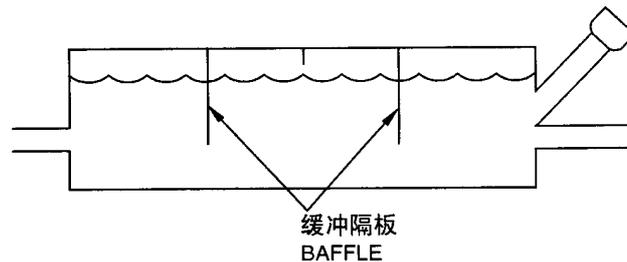
反航道进近，
与正常进近相反的进近方向。当反航道进近时，无下滑道信号并且航道信号也必须逆反。

BACKGROUND DATA, Data shown on the EFIS that does not readily change, for example, navigational aids.

背景数据，
显示在电子飞行仪表系统上不经常改变的数据。例如：导航设备。

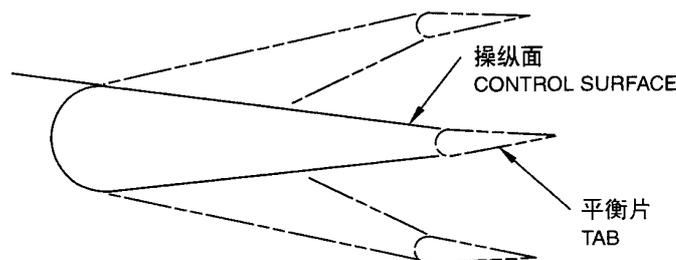
BAFFLE, A partition in a tank or reservoir to prevent fluid movement in the tank or reservoir.

缓冲隔板，
在燃油箱或滑油箱内阻止液体流动的隔板。



BALANCE TAB, A small hinged moveable part on the trailing edge of a control surface (aileron, elevator, rudder). The tab moves in an opposite direction to the control surface for assisting movement of the control surface.

随动补偿片，
铰接在操纵面后缘（副翼，方向舵，升降舵）的可动部。随动补偿片的动作方向与操纵面相反，以帮助操纵面运动，减小操纵力。





BALANCED FIELD LENGTH, The field length associated with optimum aircraft performance when obstacles are not a constraint. In this case, after engine failure at V_1 , the distance required to accelerate, takeoff and reach a height of 35 feet is equal to the distance required to stop from the same speed.

平衡场长，
当障碍物非限制因素使飞机达到最佳性能的场长。在此情况下， V_1 时发动机故障，要完成加速、起飞、离地35英尺所需距离等于相同速度下完成全停所需的距离。

BALLAST, A weight installed in an aircraft to maintain the center of gravity within allowable limits.

压舱物，
为保持飞机重心在许可范围内面装载的配重物。

BALL NUT, A fixed spherical nut driven by the jackscrew for flap and stabilizer movement.

球形螺母，
由粗重螺杆驱动的固定的球形螺母，用以使襟翼和水平安定面运动。

BAR OUT OF VIEW, A signal used to remove the flight director command bar(s).

指引杆消失，
用于除去飞行指引杆的信号。

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, The pressure of air above zero pressure measured in inches of mercury (in Hg) or in millibars (MB).

气压，
零压力以上的空气压力。通常以多少寸高水银柱 (in Hg) 或毫巴 (MB) 来表示。

BASE METAL, The underlining metal to which alloying agents or metals are added.

基底金属，
指合金中的主要金属成份。

BATTERY, An electrical device for changing stored chemical energy into direct electric current.

电瓶，
将储蓄的化学能转变为直流电的电气装置。



BATTERY BUS, An electrical conductor supplied with direct current from the battery or transformer-rectifier for power supply to operating components.

电瓶汇流条，
将从电瓶或变压整流器来的直流电供给工作部件的导体。

BATTERY CHARGER, An electrical device supplied with alternating current, which produces a direct current output for charging the battery on the airplane.

电瓶充电器，
用交流电向飞机内电瓶充电的电气装置。带有交流电的电气装置，该装置产生直流电向飞机上的电瓶充电。

BAY, A compartment in the airplane structure.

隔舱，
飞机结构中分隔的空间。

BCD, SEE - BINARY CODED DECIMAL

二进制编码，
见 [Binary Coded Decimal](#) .

BEACON, A device which emits a signal for use as a guidance or warning aid.

信标，
发射引导或警告用信号的装置。

BEARING (NO. 1), A surface that supports a moving part and reduces friction between the two.

轴承（NO . 1） ，
用于减轻机械转动磨擦的机械装置。

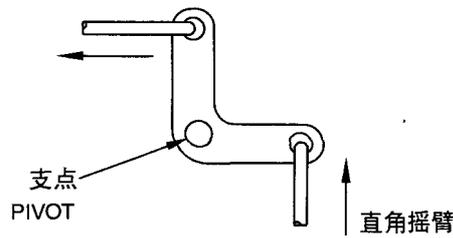
BEARING (NO. 2), The direction from an airplane to a ground station.

方位（NO . 2） ，
从一架飞机到地面台的方向。



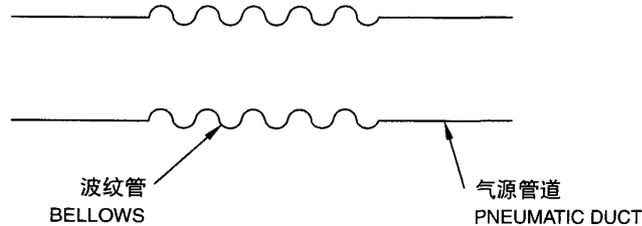
BELLCRANK, A double lever in the control system for changing direction of motion.

直角摇臂，
在操纵系统中改变运动方向用的双臂摇臂。



BELLOWS (NO. 1), A corrugated flexible duct in the pneumatic system for absorbing expansion of duct due to heat.

波纹管，
气源系统内提供管道热胀冷缩所需要的余地的波状柔软管。



BELLOWS (NO. 2), Corrugated folded or pleated container or compartment used to measure pressure.

真空膜盒，
一种具有波状表面的容器。用于量测气压。

BEZEL, The part of an instrument case for locking the glass.

镶嵌沟缘，
将表面玻璃固定在仪表上的圈状零件。

BIAS, The potential difference applied between two points for controlling a circuit.

偏压，
在控制电路的两点之间的电位差。

BILGE, The lowest part of an aircraft fuselage. A place where water, dirt and other contaminants collect.

机身腹部，
机身的最低部，通常水，脏物，和其他外来物集存于此。



BINARY CODED DECIMAL, A system of coding each digit in a decimal number using the binary equivalent.

二进制编码的十进制，
一种编码系统。用等效二进制位数编译十进位数的每一位。

BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM, A number system using two symbols (usually denoted 0 and 1) and having 2 as its base.

二进制，
以两个符号（一般用0和1）和2为底的数字系统。

BIT, In the binary number system, the smallest unit of information, consisting of a 0 or a 1.

比特（二进位数），
二进制中的最小信息单位，包括0或1。

BITE, SEE - BUILT-IN TEST EQUIPMENT

机内自测系统，
见 [Built-in Test Equipment](#).

BLANK DISPLAY, A display that does not have any indications, normally due to failure.

空白显示，
通常因故障而造成的显示器上没有任何指示。

BLACK BOX, A container for electronic circuits to record flight data.

黑匣子，
装有用于记录飞行数据的电路系统的容器。

BLEED AIR, Air taken from the engine to power various aircraft accessories.

引气，
取自发动机而用以驱动飞机上之各种附件的空气。

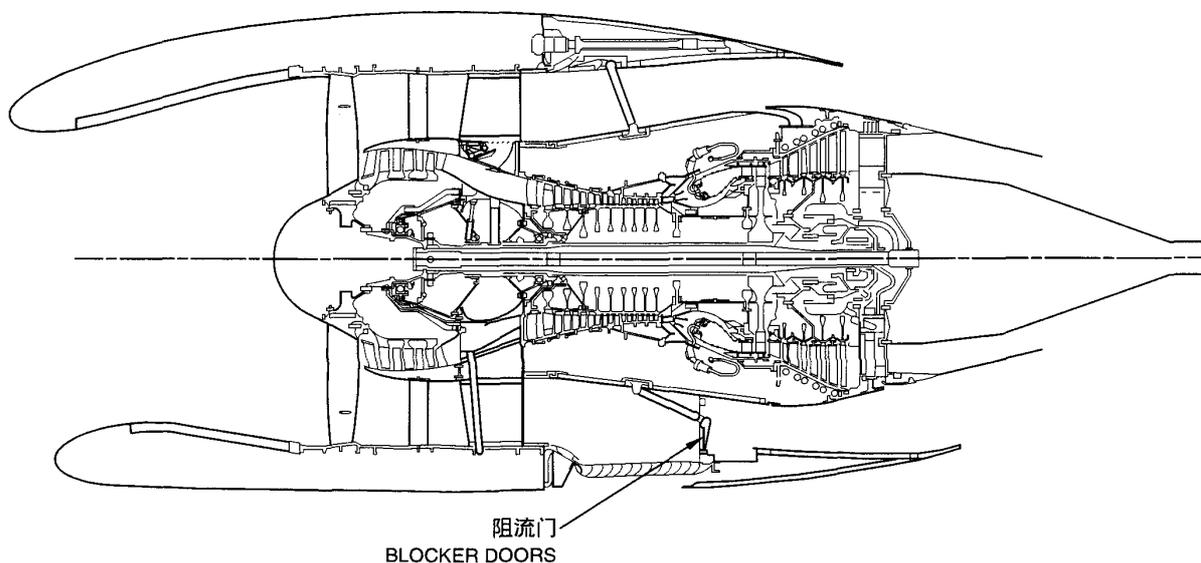
BLEED VALVE, A valve in the pneumatic system for air supply from the engine or auxiliary power unit to the pneumatic manifold. A valve on the engine for reducing pressure in the compressor section.

引气活门，
气源系统内，使来自发动机或辅助动力装置的空气进入气源支管的活门。发动机上，用来降低压气机压力的活门。



BLOCKER DOOR, A device on the engine for blocking the normal airflow during thrust reverser operation.

阻流门，
发动机上的一个装置。在反推工作时用于阻挡正常的气流。



BLOWER, An electrically operated fan for circulating air.

鼓风机，
用来使空气循环的电动风扇。

BLOWOUT PANEL, A panel in the structure between two compartments that opens to equalize pressure in the compartments.

卸压口盖，
两个隔舱之间的口盖，打开后可使两舱压力相等。

BODY GEAR, The landing gear attached to the fuselage structure.

机身起落架，
装在机身构架上的起落架。

BONDING JUMPER, An electrical connection between a component and airplane structure for electrical grounding.

搭接片，
连接某个部件与飞机结构以形成接地的电接头。



BOOLEAN ALGEBRA, A mathematical system for writing combinations of logical statements.

布尔代数，
一种用于编写复合逻辑命题的数学系统。

BOOST PUMP, An electrically operated fuel pump for fuel supply from the airplane fuel tank to the fuel manifold.

增压泵，
从飞机油箱向总油管提供燃油的电动泵。

BORESCOPE, An electro-optical device for looking at internal parts of an engine through holes in the engine. (borescope ports)

孔探仪，
用于通过发动机内的孔（孔探口）观察发动机内部件的电光设备。

BOURDON TUBE, A curved flat tube in a pressure gage for moving the pointer when pressure changes inside the tube.

包端管，
测压计内的弯曲扁管，管内压力的变化时它使指针移动，以指示压力。

BRACKET, To enclose or surround.

托架，
用于作支撑、装托、或围绕之用。

BRAKE ENERGY LIMIT WEIGHT, The maximum takeoff weight based on the ability of the brakes to absorb a predetermined amount of energy during a rejected takeoff.

刹车能量极限重量，
中断起飞过程中，取决于刹车吸收预定能量之能力的最大起飞重量。

BREATHING, A vent to ambient of the engine oil system.

通气装置，
发动机滑油系统与大气相通的通气口。



BUFFET, Vibration of the wings and airframe resulting from unsteady airflow over the wing; caused when airspeed is too slow, the bank angle is too steep, or airspeed is too fast.

抖振，
由于机翼上表面的不稳定气流引起的机翼和机体的振动。飞行速度太慢或太快，坡度太大，均会引起抖振。

BUILT-IN TEST EQUIPMENT, Equipment installed on the airplane and in airplane systems to test the systems without external test equipment.

自检设备，
安装在飞机和飞机系统中，在无外接检测设备情况下，用于检测系统的设备。

BUFFET MARGIN, The amount of residual maneuver capability present before the onset of buffet.

抖振裕度，
飞机在遭遇抖振之前，剩余机动能力的大小。

BUG SPEED, A preselected speed to be observed during certain maneuvers, particularly the approach and landing sequence.

游标速度，
在某些机动飞行过程中，特别是在进近和着陆时，飞机所应保持的预定速度。

BULKHEAD, A structural partition in the fuselage or wing.

隔板式隔框，
机身或机翼内一种结构隔板。

BUNGEE, A mechanical device (spring or a shock absorber) for assisting landing gear operation.

张力装置，
用于协助起落架工作的一种机械设备(弹簧或减震器)。

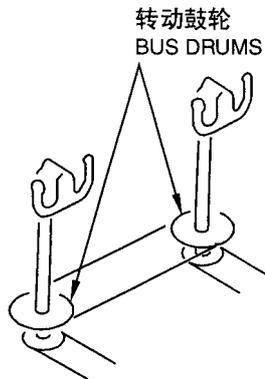
BUS, A single wire or group of wires which transfers power, data, or timing between several units or modules.

汇流条，
在部件或组件之间传输电、数据、或定时的单一电线或电线组。



BUS DRUM, A mechanical connection with pulleys and cables in the control system.

转动鼓轮，
在操纵系统中，具有滑轮和钢索的机械式连接。



BUS PROTECTION PANEL, A module (black box) containing electrical circuits for control and protection of electrical alternating current supply to the airplane.

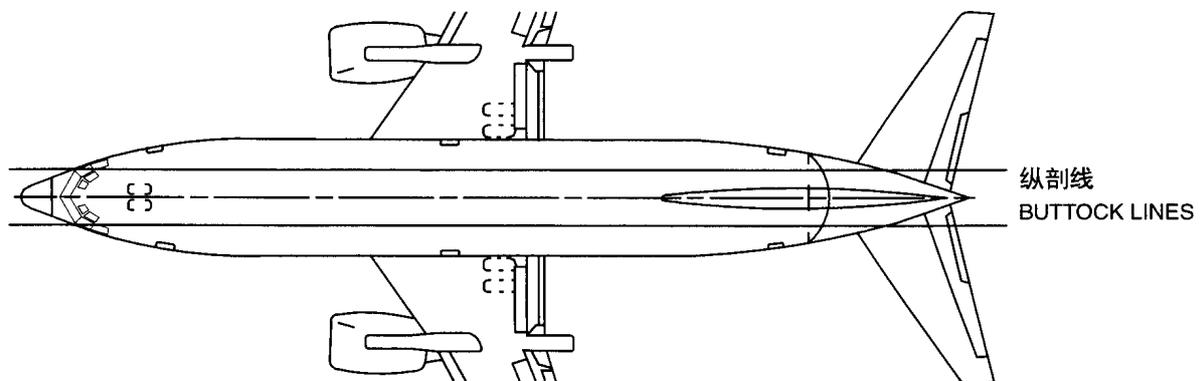
汇流条防护板，
黑匣子式的组件，内含控制和保护飞机交流电源的电路。

BUTTERFLY VALVE, An actuator-operated, rotating device in a duct for closing and opening the duct passage.

蝶形活门，
是一个在管道中由作动筒控制的转动装置。用来关闭和开启管道。

BUTTOCK LINE, A vertical reference plane along the fuselage for horizontal measurements of the airplane.

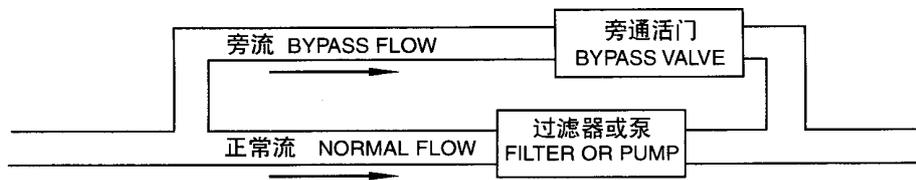
纵剖线，
沿机身走向的垂直参考面，用于飞机的水平测量。





BYPASS VALVE, A valve through which air or fluid will flow if the normal flow path is blocked.

旁通活门，
气流或液流在正常通道阻塞时所经过的活门。



BYTE, A group or string of binary digits. A byte is usually eight bits long.

字节，
一组或一系列二进制数。通常一个字节长8位。

C

CABIN ALTITUDE, Atmospheric pressure maintained within the cabin, indicated in terms of feet above sea level.

座舱高度，
座舱内保持的空气压力，以海拔多少英尺表示。

CALIBRATE, To repair, adjust, fix or correct the measuring capabilities of a measuring device.

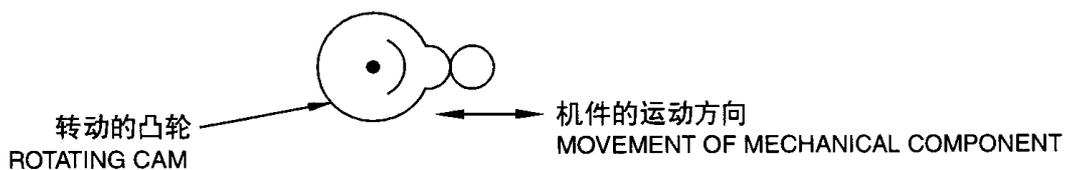
校准，
修理，调整，定位或改正测量装置的测量功能。

CALIBRATED AIRSPEED (CAS), Indicated airspeed (IAS) corrected for position error.

校正空速 (CAS)，
在修正了位置误差之后的指示空速 (IAS)。

CAM, A rotating device for movement of mechanical Components.

凸轮，
用来移动机件的一种转动装置。





CAM-OUT, An autopilot condition in which the actuator detent piston is overridden, either manually or by the other autopilot actuator.

凸轮不工作，
一种自动驾驶状态。此时舵机锁定活塞被人工或另一自动驾驶舵机所超控。

CAP, SEE - CAPTURE

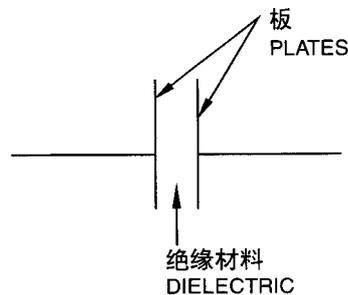
截获，
见 [Capture](#)。

CAPACITANCE, The measurement of electrical energy stored in a capacitor (condenser).

电容量，
电容器内所储存的电能的量度。

CAPACITOR, An electrical component of two metal plates separated by a dielectric material, for storing electrical energy.

电容器，
两片金属中间用绝缘材料隔开的电器。用以储存电能。



CAPTURE, An autopilot or flight director function to acquire a selected mode.

截获 (CAP)，
自动驾驶仪或飞行指引仪的获取选定方式的功能。

CARD FILE, A container on the airplane for printed circuit cards.

线路板盒，
飞机上安装印刷线路板的容器。

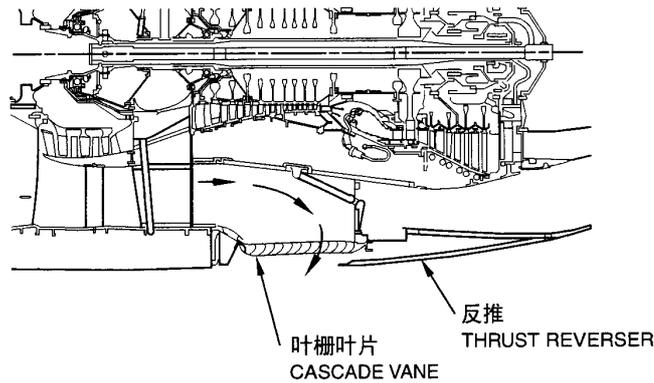


CASCADE, Two or more similar circuits or amplifying stages in which the output of one circuit provides the input of the next.

级联，
两个或两个以上的类似电路的逐级连接或放大过程。该过程中，一个电路的输出为下一个电路的输入。

CASCADE VANE, A vane for turning the engine airflow during operation of thrust reverser.

叶栅叶片，
在反推工作时，使发动机气流向相反方向流动的叶片。



CASE DRAIN, A drain carrying lubricating and cooling fluid from a hydraulic pump.

泵匣余油管，
液压泵多余的润滑油及冷却液的排放口。

CATHODE, The element from which the principal stream of electrons flows.

阴极，
电子流流出的极位。

CATHODE RAY TUBE, An evacuated glass tube with a viewing screen, used for displaying information.

阴极射线管，
一个具有显象屏幕的真空玻璃管。用于显示信息。

CEILING, The height above the ground or water of the base of the lowest layer of cloud below 6000 meters (20,000 feet) covering more than half the sky.

云高（云底高），
6000米（20,000英尺）以下已覆盖一半以上天空的最低云层底距离地面或水面的高度。



CELSIUS, A temperature scale in which zero is the freezing point of water and 100 is the boiling point of water.

摄氏度(°C),
温度的度量单位。在此单位中,0°C表示水的冰点,
100°C表示沸点。

CENTER OF GRAVITY, The balance point of an object or rigid structure expressed in terms of percent Mean Aerodynamic Chord or in inches from a reference point.

重心
物体或刚性结构的平衡点,以平均气动力弦的百分比或距某一参考点若干英寸来表示。

CENTERING CAM, A cam for moving a mechanism to a neutral position.

回中凸轮,
将机构移向中立位置的凸轮。

CERTIFIED CONFIGURATION, A configuration of the aircraft approved for operation by the local governing agency.

合格的装机状态,
由当地主管单位批准使用的飞机装机状态。

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT, In a computer or digital circuit, the section containing the arithmetic and logic, control, and internal memory circuits.

中央处理器,
计算机或数字电路中含有运算,逻辑,控制和内部存储电路的部分。

CENTRIFUGAL FLOW COMPRESSOR, A type of compressor in which air is taken into the center of the impeller and is slung outward centrifugally into a diffuser where it is slowed and pressure is increased.

离心式压气机,
压气机的一种。当进气到达叶轮中心时,被叶轮离心抛出进入扩散器。在扩散器中气体流速减慢,压力增加。

CG, SEE - CENTER OF GRAVITY

重心,
见 [Center of Gravity](#)



CHANGEOVER, Conversion from one mode to another.

转换，
由一个方式转换到另一个方式。

CHARGING VALVE, A valve for supplying air or fluid to a reservoir.

加添活门，
用来向储存器充气或加液的活门。

CHECK VALVE, A valve allowing flow in only one direction. See Non-Return Valve.

单向活门，
仅容许单向流动的活门。见 [Non - Return Valve](#)。

CHECKSUM, In a computer, a summation of digits or bits which are primarily used for error detection.

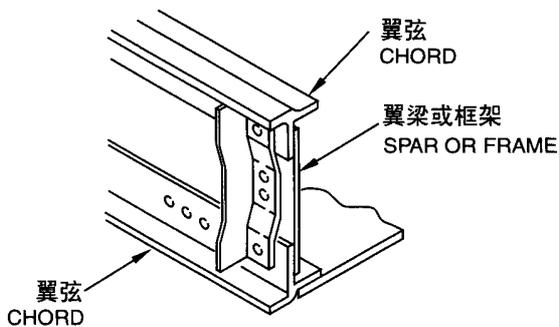
总和校验，
计算机中，把那些用来探测错误的数字或位数的总和进行求和计算。

CHIP DETECTOR, A magnetic plug in sumps of lubricated components for detection of internal failure of the component.

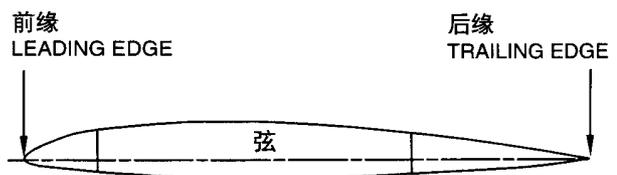
金属碎屑探测器，
装在被润滑的部件滑油回油管路上的磁性塞子。用来探测部件内部有无损坏。

CHORD, A structural component of spars or frames.

翼弦，
梁或框架的结构部件。



弦，翼面的前缘和后缘之间的假想直线。
The imaginary straight line between the leading edge and the trailing edge of an airfoil.





CIRCUIT, A closed path through which current flows from a source, through various components, and back to the source.

电路，
一个闭合的回路。电流由源头流出，经过各个元件流回源头。

CIRCUIT BREAKER, A device that automatically interrupts the flow of electricity (current) during fault condition to protect wiring from excess current. Circuit breakers are also used as a means to manually deactivate the system.

跳开关，
能在故障情况下自动中断电流以保护线路不受过电损坏的装置。跳开关也可用于人工使系统无效。

CLEARWAY 1, An area beyond the takeoff end of the runway which is clear of all non-frangible objects which may be used as takeoff distance available when calculating a takeoff weight.

一号净空道，
是跑道起飞端以外，不含任何刚体障碍物的区域。在计算起飞重量时该区域可作为可用起飞距离。

CLEARWAY 2, A defined rectangular area on the ground or water under the control of the appropriate authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aeroplane may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height.

二号净空道，
是在有关当局管辖的地面或水域内一个界限明确的长方形区域。在这个选定的合适区域内，飞机可完成初始爬升的一部分，上升到一个指定高度。

CLIMB, Phase of flight where the altitude is increasing.

爬升，
飞机高度不断增加的飞行阶段。

CLIMB LIMIT WEIGHT, Maximum takeoff weight based on a minimum climb gradient with one engine inoperative.

爬升限重，
取决于由一台发动机工作时的最低爬升梯度的最大起飞重量。

CLOCK SIGNAL, A continuous string of pulses used for synchronization.

时钟脉冲，
用于同步的连续脉冲信号串。



COALESCER, A device in the water separator for collecting moisture from the cold air.

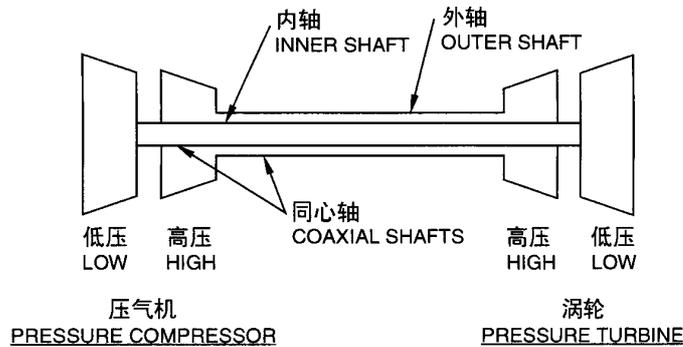
凝聚器，
水分离器内收集冷空气中水份的装置。

COAXIAL CABLE, An electrical cable usually connecting an antenna with a receiver or transmitter. The cable has an inner conductor and an outer grounded shield.

同轴电缆，
一种通常用来联接天线与接收机或发射机的电缆。电缆由中心导体和外层的屏蔽所组成。

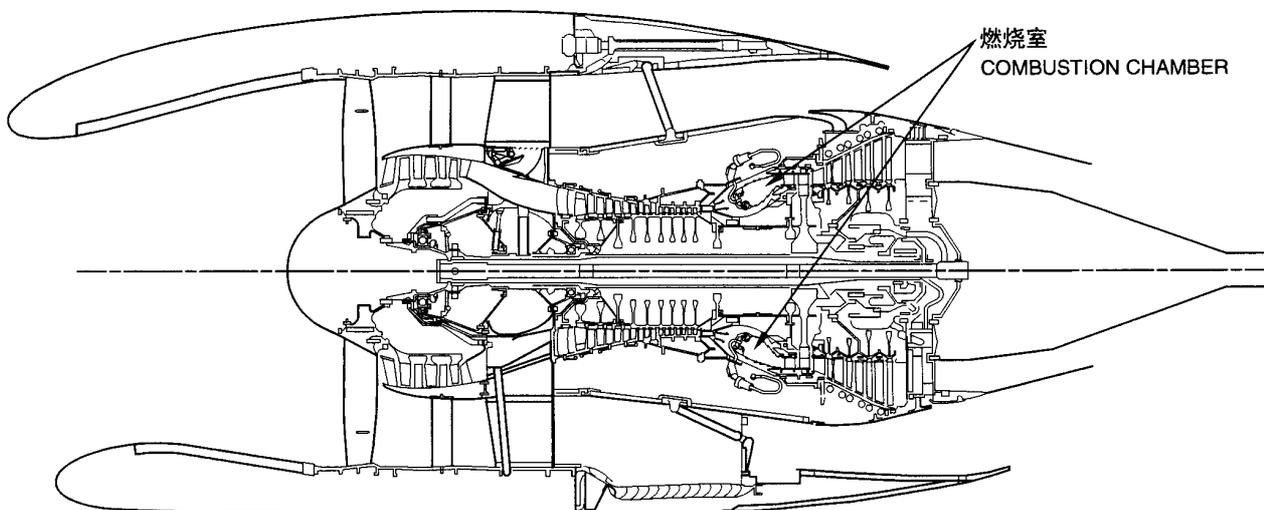
COAXIAL SHAFT, Two shafts rotating one inside the other for rotating the low and high pressure compressors by the low and high pressure engine turbines.

同心轴，
两个套在一起旋转的轴。用于使发动机低压和高压涡轮分别带动低压和高压压气机。



COMBUSTION CHAMBER, A part of an engine for burning fuel in the air supplied by the compressor.

燃烧室，
发动机的一部分。用来使燃油和压气机所提供的空气相混合而燃烧。





COMMAND BAR, A flight director pitch or roll command indication.

指令杆，
飞行指引仪俯仰或坡度的指令显示。

COMPANY ROUTE, A route flown by the airplane operator that is normally stored in the flight management computer's data base.

公司航路，
通常储存在飞行管理计算机数据库内由航空公司飞行的航路。

COMPASS LOCATOR, A low power, low or medium frequency (L/MF) radio beacon usually installed in conjunction with the outer or middle marker of an instrument landing system (ILS). It can be used for navigation as authorized in the approach procedure.

罗盘定位台，
与仪表着陆进近系统的远距或中距指点标配套安装的低功率、低频、或中频无线电信标装置（低功率NDB台）。经认可后在进近程序中用来导航。

1. Outer Compass Locator (LOM), A compass locator installed in conjunction with the outer marker of an instrument landing system.
2. Middle Compass Locator (LMM), A compass locator installed in conjunction with the middle marker of an instrument landing system.

1. 远台，
与仪表着陆进近系统的远指点标配套安装的罗盘信标台（NDB）。
2. 中台，
与仪表着陆进近系统的中指点标配套安装的罗盘定位台（NDB）。

COMPENSATION, To offset, balance, or counteract.

补偿，
抵消、平衡、或中和。

COMPENSATOR, A dual capacitor for changing the fuel gaging circuit capacitance due to changes in fuel density.

补偿器，
在燃油计量电路中，用来改变电路上的电容，以与燃油密度改变所引起的电容改变相抗衡的双电容器。

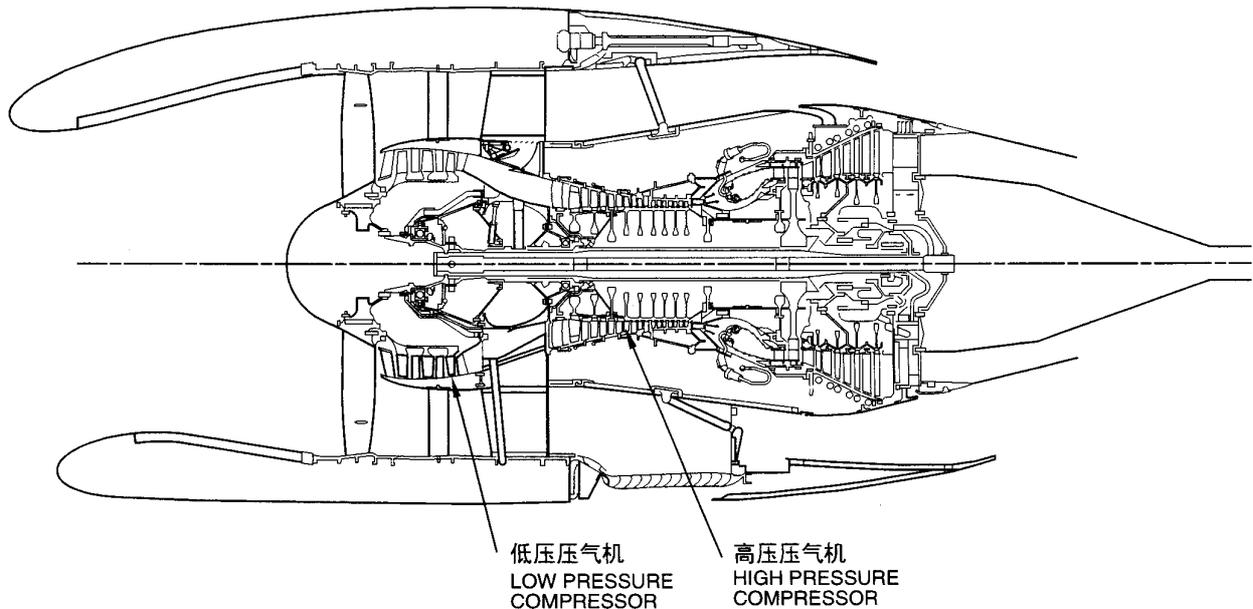
COMPOSITE MATERIALS, Non-metallic materials used for airplane construction. Fiberglass, Nomex, Kevlar, graphite Epoxy are composite materials.

复合材料，
用于飞机制造的非金属材料。如纤维玻璃，Nomex，Kevlar及石墨环氧树脂等，都是复合材料。



COMPRESSOR, A rotating part of an engine driven by a mechanical shaft from the turbines for increasing air pressure and temperature before the air enters the combustion chamber, Low pressure compressor - front section of compressor, High pressure compressor- rear section of compressor.

压气机，
发动机内的一个旋转部件。由与涡轮相连的机械轴来驱动，用来增加吸进空气之压力和温度，以供燃烧室使用。低压压气机—压气机的前段，高压压气机—压气机的后段。



COMPRESSOR STALL, An event that occurs when there is a complete stoppage of air or reversal of air flow through the compressor.

压气机失速，
当气流完全停止或通过压气机时气流方向逆反的一种现象。

COMPRESSOR SURGE, SEE - COMPRESSOR

压气机喘振，
见 [Compressor Stall](#) .

STALL COMPUTED AIRSPEED, Indicated airspeed corrected for the static source error.

计算空速，
修正了静态源误差后的指示空速。



COMPUTER, A device that performs arithmetic operations, manipulates data, and makes decisions.

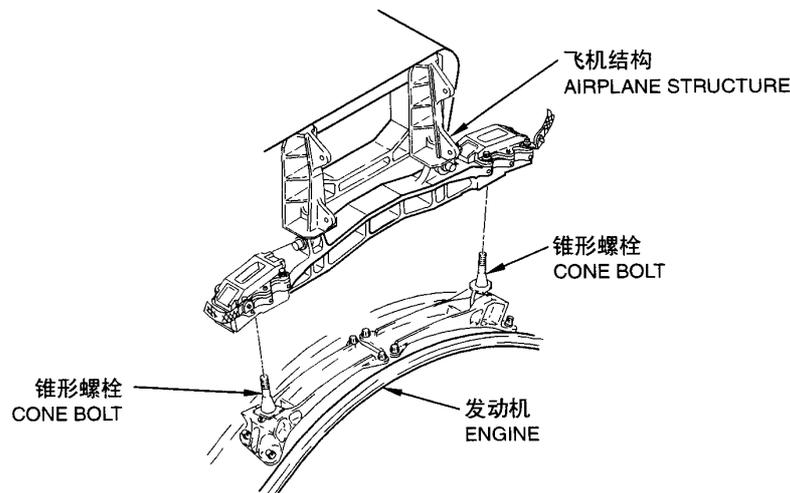
计算机，
能作算数运算，数据操纵，和决策的装置。

CONDENSER, The component in an air conditioning system where heat energy is given to the air and the refrigerant or moisture vapor is changed into a liquid.

冷凝器，
空调系统中能使热能散发到空气中，以及使冷冻剂或湿气转变为液体的部件。

CONE BOLT, A bolt in the shape of a cone for engine attachment to the airplane structure.

锥形螺栓，
外形是锥形的螺栓，用以将发动机连接到飞机结构上。



CONFIGURATION, The position of flight controls, landing gear, etc., for a particular phase of flight, e.g., Takeoff Configuration, Landing Configuration, etc.

形态，
在某一特定飞行阶段中，飞行操纵面，起落架等的位置。
如起飞形态，着陆形态等。

CONFIGURATION DEVIATION LIST (CDL), Appendix in the Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) allowing operation of the airplane with certain airframe parts missing which may affect the aerodynamic performance of the airplane.

缺件单 (CDL)，
飞机飞行手册的附录所开列的飞机上某些零件的清单。
在缺少这类零件时，可以飞行但气动性能可能受到影响。



CONSTANT SPEED DRIVE, A hydro-mechanical component for changing variable engine gearbox speed to constant speed to drive the electrical power.

恒速驱动装置，
将发动机齿轮箱的可变转速转变为恒速以驱动电源的液压机械式部件。

CONTROL AXES, The three axes of the airplane which are perpendicular to each other and pass through the center of gravity of the airplane.

控制轴，
通过飞机重心互相垂直的三个轴。

Pitch axis - Horizontal or lateral axis, passes through the airplane from one side to the other - nose up and nose down control is by elevators (and stabilizer for trim).

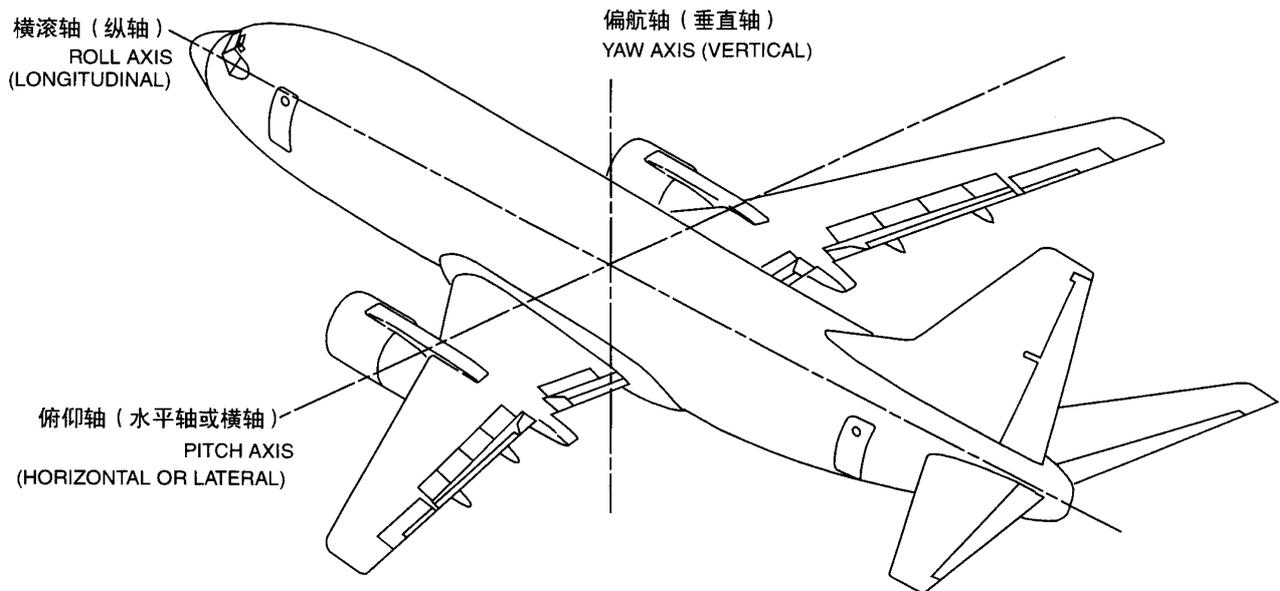
俯仰轴—又称水平轴或横轴。由飞机的一侧通向另一侧。飞机绕此轴转动即造成机首的俯与仰。俯仰控制是由升降舵来达成的，水平安定面则为配平之用。

Roll axis - Longitudinal axis, passes through the airplane from front to rear - wing up and wing down control is by ailerons and flight spoilers.

横滚轴—又称纵轴。由飞机的前部通向后部。机翼上下运动由副翼和飞行扰流板控制。

Yaw axis - Vertical axis, passes through the airplane from top to bottom - left and right control is by rudder.

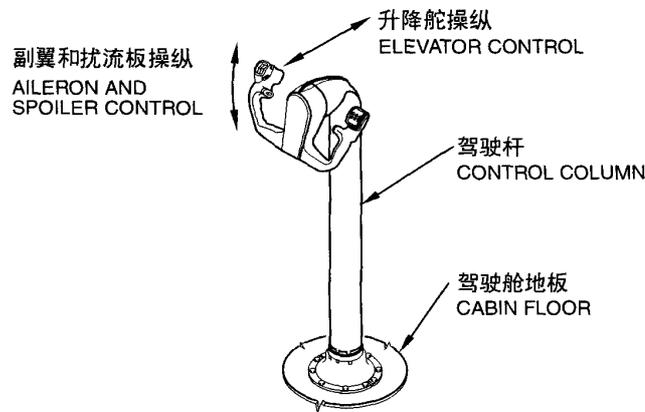
偏航轴—又称垂直轴。由机身上方通向下部。飞机绕此轴转动即造成机首之左右运动，此一运动由方向舵控制。





CONTROL COLUMN, A mechanical component used by the flight crew for operation of ailerons, flight spoilers and elevators.

驾驶杆，
飞行员用来操纵副翼、飞行扰流板和升降舵的机械部件。



CONTROL SURFACE, Moveable panels on wings and tail for movement of airplane on pitch, roll and yaw axes.

操纵面，
机翼和机尾上的可动面板，用以操纵飞机俯仰，坡度，和偏航运动。

CONTROL TAB, SEE - BALANCE TAB

操纵片，
见“平衡片” [Balance Tab](#) .

CONTROL AREA, A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth.

管制区域，
高于地面的指定极限以上的受管制的空域。

CONTROL ZONE, A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit.

管制范围，
由地面到指定的高度以内的受管制的空域。

CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to IFR flights and to VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification.

受管制空域，
一个范围明确的空域。在该空域内，仪表飞行规则飞行和目视飞行规则飞行有空中交通管制服务。



CONVERSION, To change into another form.

转换，
改换到另一个方式。

COORDINATES, The intersection of lines of reference, usually expressed in degrees/minutes/tenths of minutes of latitude and longitude, used to determine position or location.

坐标，
基准线的相交点。一般以经纬度的度 / 分 / 十分之一分的读数来确定位置和方位。

CORROSION, A chemical action which causes gradual destruction of the surface of a metal by oxidation or chemical contamination.

腐蚀，
氧化或化学污染造成金属表面逐渐破坏的化学反应。

COWL, A removable cover around the engine sections for access to the components on the engine.

发动机整流罩，
发动机外部可拆除的罩子。发动机上的构件必须要取下整流罩后，才能够到。

Fan Cowl - Cover around the fan section.

风扇整流罩—风扇外围的罩子。

Nose Cowl - Front section of the nacelle for air inlet to the engine.

前整流罩—引导空气进入发动机的短舱的前段。

Side Cowl - Cover around the sides of the engine.

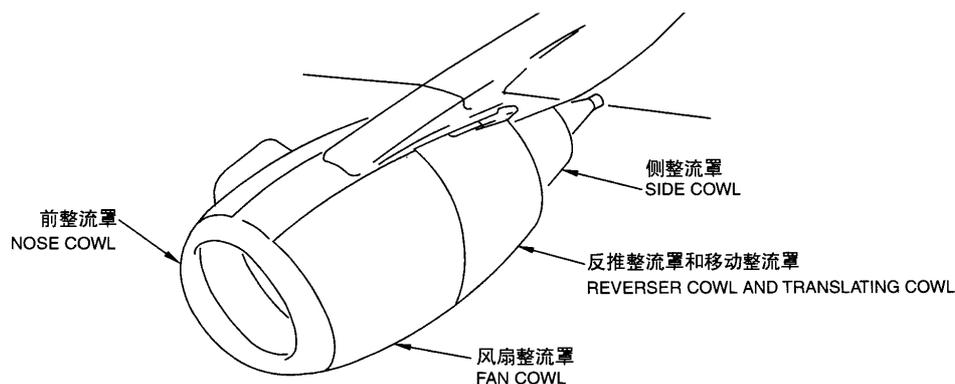
侧整流罩—发动机两侧的罩子。

Thrust Reverser Cowl - Cover around the core section.

反推整流罩—发动机主体外的罩子。

Translating Cowl -The moveable outer portion of the thrust reverser cowl which is operated during reverse thrust.

移动整流罩—反推整流罩外可移动的部份，在反推工作时使用。





CPU, SEE - CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

中央处理器，
见 [Central Processing Unit](#) .

CROSS TRACK, At 90 degrees from the desired track of the airplane. For example, cross track distance is the distance from the desired track measured 90 degrees from the desired track.

交叉航迹 (XTK) ，
与飞机预计航迹成90°角的航迹。例如，交叉航迹距离是用与预计航迹成90°角量取的到预计航迹的距离。

CROSS-CHANNEL, Electrical wire(s) connected from one system to another like system, for example, FCC "A" to FCC "B".

通道跨接，
电线由一个系统接到另一个类似系统。例如：由FCC“ A ”接到FCC“ B ”。

CROSSFEED, An interconnection between fuel manifolds for fuel flow from one side of the airplane to an adjacent engine or one on the other side.

交输，
燃油支管之间的交连设备。可使燃油从飞机一侧流向邻近的发动机或在机身另一侧的发动机。

CROSSFEED VALVE, A valve in the fuel crossfeed manifold for fuel flow from one side of the airplane to the other side.

交输活门，
燃油交输支管内的一个活门。用于使燃油从飞机的一侧流向另一侧。

CRT, SEE - CATHODE RAY TUBE

阴极射线管，
见 [Cathode Ray Tube](#).

CRUISE, Phase of flight where altitude and speed are basically constant.

巡航，
飞机的高度和速度基本上没有什么变化的飞行阶段。

CRUISE ALTITUDE, An altitude or flight level maintained during enroute level flight.

巡航高度，
在航线上水平飞行期间，飞机所保持的高度或飞行高度层。



CSD, SEE - CONSTANT SPEED DRIVE

恒速驱动装置，
见 [Constant Speed Drive](#) .

CURE, A chemical change which takes place in a resin and fiber based component causing it to solidify.

固化，
树脂和纤维部件内化学反应使之成为固体的变化过程。

CYCLE, A complete series of events that take place regularly normally in a continual sequence.

周期，
不断重复发生的事件的一个完整系列。

D

DAMPER, A device for slowing down or limiting movement.

阻尼器，
用来使运动减慢的一种机构。

DASHPOT A mechanical damper for slowing down movement by restricting fluid flow.

缓冲器，
用限制液体流动的方法以减慢物体运动的机械式阻尼器。

DATA, Another name for information.

数据，
资料的另一名称。

DATA BASE, Stored information which is used as the basis for computation.

数据库，
储存起来以便在计算时使用的资料。

DATA BUS, A conductor over which digital data is transmitted.

数据总线，
一条或一对导线，用来传输数字信息的通道。

DECELERATION, To decrease in velocity.

减速，
速度随时间的递减量。



DECIBEL (db), A unit of gain derived by computing the ratio of input power to output power.

分贝，

以输入与输出功率的比率来推算的一个增量单位。分贝通常表示两个声音信号或电力信号在功率或强度方面的相对差别的单位，相当于两个水平的比率的常用对数的十倍

DECISION ALTITUDE/HEIGHT (DA/H), A specified altitude or height (A/H) in the precision approach at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established.

决断高度/高 (DA / H) ，

在继续进近必需的目视参考没有建立的情况下开始复飞的精密进近中的一个指定高度或高 (A / H)。

DECISION HEIGHT (DH) 1, With respect to the operation of aircraft, means the height at which a decision must be made, during an ILS or PAR instrument approach, to either continue the approach or to execute a missed approach.

决断高 (DH) 1 ，

就飞机操纵而论，指在使用仪表着陆系统或精密着陆雷达引导进近时，必须要作出的是继续进近，还是中断进场复飞决定时的高。

DECISION HEIGHT (DH) 2, An altitude used during a precision approach to trigger the decision of either landing or go-around.

决断高 (DH) 2 ，

精密进近时产生继续着陆还是复飞决定的高。

DECOMPRESSION, The loss of internal aircraft air pressure.

失压，

飞机失去内部空气压力。

DE-ENERGIZE, To turn off or cause to not operate.

断开，

关断或使不工作。

DEFUEL, A method for removing fuel from the tanks using airplane fuel pumps or external suction.

排油，

用飞机的油泵或外部的吸油装置将燃油从燃油箱排出的方法。



DEFUELING VALVE, A valve in the fuel system for defueling the tanks and for transferring fuel between the tanks.	排油活门， 燃油系统中的活门。用以为燃油箱排油和在燃油箱之间输送燃油。
DE-ICING, Removing ice after it has formed on aircraft.	除冰， 除去已凝结在飞机上的冰。
DELETE, To remove or cancel.	删除， 删去或取消。
DELTA, Change or difference.	变量， 变化或差异。
DEPARTURE CONTROL, A function of an approach control facility providing air traffic control service for departing IFR and, under certain conditions, VFR aircraft.	离场控制， 给用仪表飞行规则离场，和在某种情况下用目视飞行规则离场的飞机提供空中交通管制服务的进近管制设施的一种功能。
DEMODULATION, The process of retrieving information (modulation) voltage from a modulated carrier voltage.	解调， 从载波电压中获得调制电压的处理过程。
DEMODULATOR, A device or circuit which performs the process of demodulation.	解调器， 完成解调过程的装置或电路。
DEPRESSURIZATION VALVE, A valve in the hydraulic system for decreasing hydraulic reservoir air pressure to ambient pressure.	减压阀， 在液压系统中，将液压油箱空气压力减至与周围环境压力相同的活门。



DESCENT, Phase of flight where altitude is decreasing.

下降，
飞机高度不断降低的飞行阶段。

DETAILED FLIGHT PLANNING, The calculation of fuel and required for a trip by considering each phase of flight (climb, cruise, descent, reserves).

详细飞行计划，
将航班中的每个阶段（如爬升，巡航，下降，备降）都列入考虑，来计算该航班所需要的燃油量。

DETECTOR, An electrical device for sensing normal or abnormal conditions.

探测器，
用来感应情况之正常与否的电气装置。

DETENT SOLENOID, An electrical solenoid used for controlling the engagement of the actuator output.

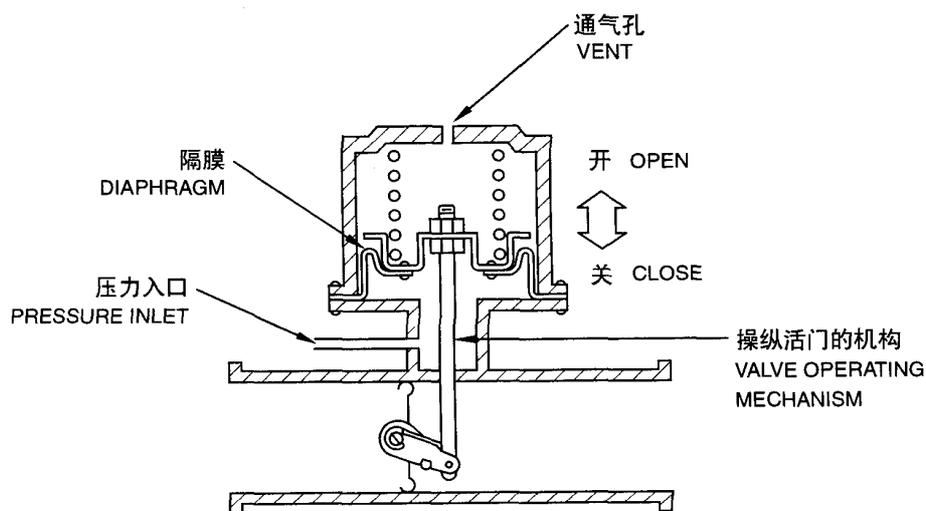
锁定电磁线圈，
用于控制作动器输出接通的电磁线圈。

DEVIATION, To change from a specified course or procedure.

偏差，
与指定的航道或程序之差。

DIAPHRAGM, A flexible part for operating a valve mechanism by pressure.

隔膜，
用气压或液压操作的活门机构中的柔性部件。





DIELECTRIC, A material which does not conduct electricity and used between the plates of a capacitor (condenser).

电介质，
一种用于电容器板之间的不导电的材料。

DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE, Pressure relative to another pressure in the same system, measured in pounds per square inch differential (psid).

压差，
相对于同一系统内另一个压力的压力，以每平方英寸多少磅压差计算 (psid)。

DIFFUSER, A part of an engine between the compressor and combustion chamber for reducing the airflow speed and increasing the air pressure.

扩散器，
发动机内压气机和燃烧室间的一个部件，用来降低空气流速并增高空气压力。

DIGITAL, Digital refers to a signal whose amplitude remains constant for a finite period of time. Digital signals are commonly represented as a series of high and low pulses.

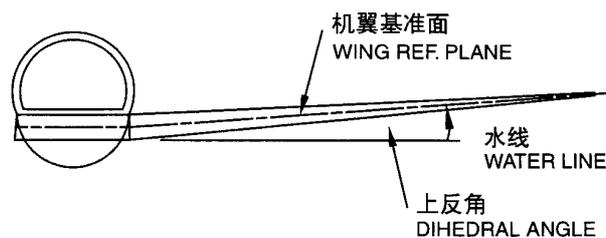
数字式，
指一种信号。该信号在一定的时间内，振幅保持不变。通常由一系列的高低脉冲表示。

DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG, The process of converting a digital signal (binary) to a continuously variable (analog) signal that is a close approximation of the original signal.

数一模转换，
将数字信号（二进制）转换成与原信号相似的连续可变（模拟）信号的处理过程。

DIHEDRAL, The angle between the wing reference plane and water line.

上反角，
机翼基准面与水线之间的夹角。





DILUTER DEMAND REGULATOR, A component in the crew oxygen system which mixes air and oxygen and supplies constant oxygen pressure even if there are changes in ambient cockpit pressure.

稀释氧调节器，
驾驶舱氧气系统中的一个部件，它将空气和氧气混合，即使驾驶舱环境压力改变，它也能提供恒定的氧气压力。

DIM, A word value of light. For light control devices - dim is the opposite of bright.

暗，
一个形容光线亮度的词。对于灯光控制装置，暗的反义词是亮。

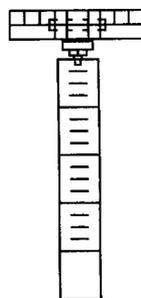
DIODE, A device which allows electronic current to flow in only one direction

二极管，
只允许电流向一个方向流动的电子装置。



DIPSTICK, A calibrated rod or stick for measuring a quantity of fluid in a reservoir.

量尺，
校准过的棒或尺，用于测定蓄液器内液体的量。



侧视图
SIDE VIEW

DIRECT, Straight line flight between two navigational aids, fixes, points or any combination thereof. When used by pilots in describing off-airway routes, points defining direct route segments become compulsory reporting points unless the aircraft is under radar control.

直飞，
两个导航台，定位点，导航点，或任何的组合之间的直线飞行。在被飞行员用于描述偏置航路时，除了在雷达控制的情况下，确定直线航段的导航点成为必报点。



DIRECT MEMORY ADDRESSING, Data transfer within a computer directly with the memory without central processing unit intervention.

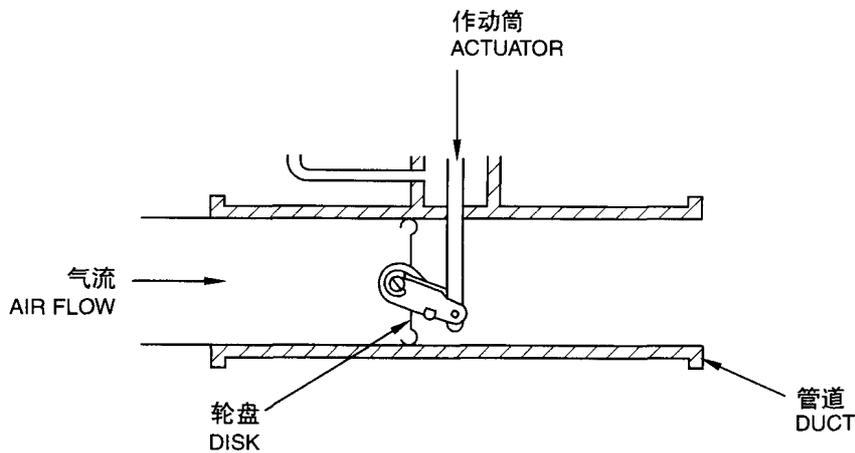
直接存储器寻址，
不通过中央处理器，计算机数据与记忆的直接传输。

DISARM, A component when disarmed is not ready to operate.

解除预位，
解除预位后的部件，不能立即开始工作。

DISK VALVE (OBSOLETE TERM - BUTTERFLY VALVE), An actuator-operated, rotating device in a duct for closing and opening the duct passage.

盘式活门，（老式叫法：蝶形活门），
利用作动筒进行操作，安装在管道上的旋转装置。用来控制管道的通断。



DISPATCH DEVIATION, Variation from certified configuration which is authorized by MEL or CDL to permit continued safe operation of airplane. This generally applies to an inoperative system or component.

缺件放行形态变动，
从最低设备清单和缺件单准许的飞机安全操纵形态的偏差。该偏差通常适用于不工作的系统或部件。

DISPATCH DEVIATIONS PROCEDURES GUIDE (DDPG), A Boeing document that combines Minimum Equipment List (MEL) and Configuration Deviation List (CDL) items into one reference book. Gives required procedures for dispatching aircraft with certain parts inoperative or missing.

缺件放飞程序指南，
综合最低设备清单和缺件单，波音公司参考文件旨在建议某些飞机部件不工作或缺失时，放飞需要的程序。



DISPLACE THRESHOLD, A threshold not located at the extremity of a runway.

移动跑道入口，
不在跑道最顶端的跑道头。

DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT (DME), A radio navigational aid for determining the distance from a selected DME ground station by measuring the time of transmission to and from it.

测距机 (DME) ，
飞机上的一种无线电导航设备，通过测量电波往返飞机和预选地面 (DME) 台之间所需要的时间来确定两者间的距离。

DIVERSION, The process of flying to an airport not in the flight plan.

改航，
飞往不在飞行计划中的机场的过程。

DMA, SEE - DIRECT MEMORY ADDRESSING

直接存储器寻址，
见 [Direct Memory Addressing](#) .

DME FIX, A geographical position determined by reference to a navigational aid which provides distance and azimuth information. It is defined by a specific distance in nautical miles and a radial or course (i.e., localizer) in degrees magnetic from that aid.

测距仪定位点，
相对于提供距离和方位的导航台而决定的地理位置。它由以海里为单位的一定距离和以距台磁度为单位的径向线或航道来定义。

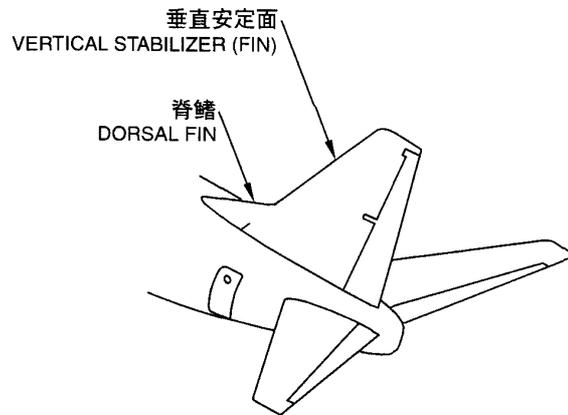
DOCK, A closed-in or protected area reserved for aircraft repairs. Less structured than a hangar.

检修机库，
一个遮蔽或受保护的区域，专用于飞机维修。结构比飞机库简单。



DORSAL FIN, A vertical surface forward of the vertical stabilizer (fin).

脊鳍，
垂直安定面前边的一个垂直面。



DOME LIGHT, A part spherical light assembly for control cabin illumination.

舱顶灯，
供驾驶舱照明控制用的球形灯组件。

DOMESTIC RESERVES, Reserves required by a local governing agency when the flight plan route falls within the borders of a country.

国内航线备用油量，
当地管理机构对于在该国境内的飞行计划航线燃油储备所要求的备用燃油。

DOWNLOAD, To transfer data from a computer to a connected device.

转载，
将数据从计算机传送到与其相连的设备的过程。

DOWNLOCK, A mechanism on the landing gear for keeping the landing gear in the extended position.

下位锁，
起落架上的一个机构，用于将起落架保持在放下位置。

DOWN TRACK FIX (DNTKFX), A navigational position established ahead of the airplane along the flight plan route.

航线前方定位点，
在飞行计划航线上前方已经确立的导航点。

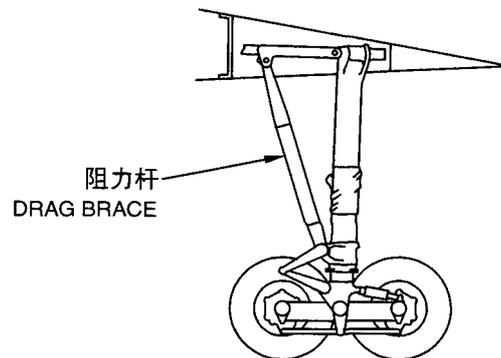


DRAG, The aerodynamic related force on an aircraft during flight acting in the direction opposite aircraft motion.

阻力，
飞行时作用在飞机上的一种气动力，其方向与飞机运动方向相反。

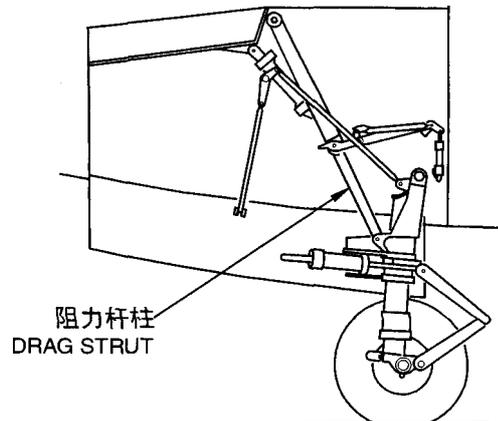
DRAG BRACE, A component on the main landing gear for support of the shock strut.

阻力撑杆，
主起落架上用以支持减震支柱的部件。



DRAG STRUT, A component on the nose or main landing gear for support of the shock strut.

阻力撑杆柱，
前或主起落架上用以支持减震支柱的部件。



DRAIN VALVE, A valve for removing fluid from a reservoir.

放泄活门，
从贮存箱往外排放液体的活门。



DRAWING, Information presented in a graphic form.

图，
用图解形式展示的数据资料。

DRIFT ANGLE, An angle computed by subtracting the airplane heading from the airplane track.

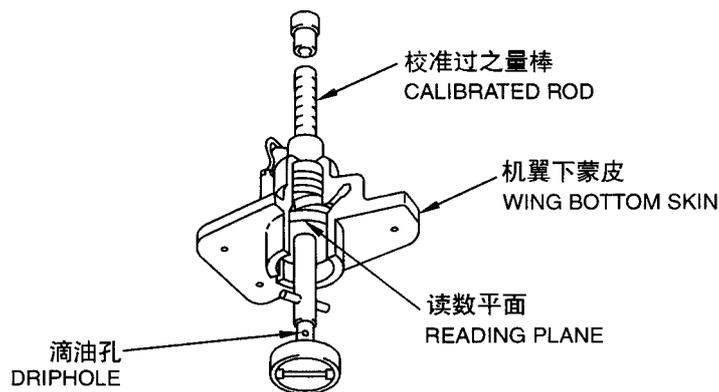
偏流角，
飞机的航向与飞机的航迹的差角。

DRIFTDOWN, The loss of aircraft altitude caused by the loss of power in one or more engines and the inability of the aircraft to maintain current altitude and speed.

飘降，
由于一台或数台发动机失去推力，飞机不能保持现时高度和速度而导致的飞机掉高度。

DIPSTICK, A component located in the bottom skin of the fuel tank for measuring fuel quantity in the airplane tank.

量油尺，
位于飞机燃油箱底部的蒙皮内，用以量取燃油油量的部件。



DUTCH ROLL, An airplane movement about the longitudinal axis, characterized by a roll in one direction, and a yaw in the opposite direction.

荷兰滚（飘摆），
是飞机围绕纵轴滚转的一种运动，特点是向一个方向滚转，向反方向做偏航运动。

DYNAMIC DATA, Data shown on the EFIS that is frequently updated, for example, present position.

动态数据，
电子飞行仪表系统所显示的时常更新的数据。例如：当前位置。

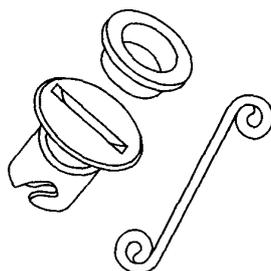


DYNAMOMETER, A mechanical device used to measure power, force or torque.

测力计，
一个机械装置，用于测量功率，力，和扭矩力。

DZUS FASTENER, A type of cowling or panel fastener, where a slotted stud is rotated over a spring steel wire to lock in a cam-like groove.

朱斯快卸锁扣，
一种用于发动机整流罩或面板的锁扣。锁扣上开有一个斜槽的端轴在一根弹簧钢丝上转动，以使钢丝锁入端轴的斜槽中。



E

EADI, SEE - ELECTRONIC ATTITUDE DIRECTOR INDICATOR

电子姿态指引仪，
见 [Electronic Attitude Director Indicator](#) .

ECON SPEED, The most cost efficient operating speed when all operating costs are considered.

经济速度，
在将所有的飞机操作费用都列入考虑后所定出来的成本效益最高的飞行速度。

EFIS, SEE - ELECTRONIC FLIGHT INSTRUMENT SYSTEM

电子飞行仪表系统，
见 [Electronic Flight Instrument System](#) .

EGT, SEE - EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE

排气温度，
见 [Exhaust Gas Temperature](#) .

EHSI, SEE - ELECTRONIC HORIZONTAL SITUATION INDICATOR

电子水平位置指示器，
见 [Electronic Horizontal Situation Indicator](#). 有时称作HSI .



EICAS, SEE - ENGINE INDICATING AND CREW ALERTING SYSTEM

发动机指示和机组警告系统，
见 [Engine Indicating and Crew Alerting System](#) .

EJECTOR, A specially shaped outlet at the end of a duct.

引射口，
位于导管末端，形状特殊的出口。

ELECTRICAL FUSE, A safety device consisting of a wire of low-melting-point-metal. When current passing through the wire exceeds a safe level, the resulting heat melts the wire and opens the circuit, protecting the equipment from damage.

电熔丝，
一个由低熔点金属丝组成的安全装置。当高于安全值的电流流过金属丝时，因此产生的热量融断金属丝，断开电路，以保护设备免于损坏。

ELECTRONIC ATTITUDE DIRECTOR INDICATOR (ADI or EADI), An EFIS display showing the airplane's attitude, flight mode annunciations, flight director commands, and other navigational information.

电子姿态指引仪 (ADI or EADI) ，
一种电子飞行仪表系统显示，显示飞机的姿态，飞行方式显示，飞行指引指令和其它导航信息。

ELECTRONIC FLIGHT INSTRUMENT SYSTEM (EFIS), An airplane display system using cathode ray tubes (CRT) to show navigational and autoflight information.

电子飞行仪表系统 (EFIS) ，
飞机的一种阴极射线管或液晶显示系统。用来显示导航和自动飞行信息。

ELECTRONIC HORIZONTAL SITUATION INDICATOR (EHSI or HSI), An EFIS display showing navigational information.

电子水平状态指示器 (EHSI or HSI) ，
一种电子飞行仪表系统显示。用来显示导航信息。

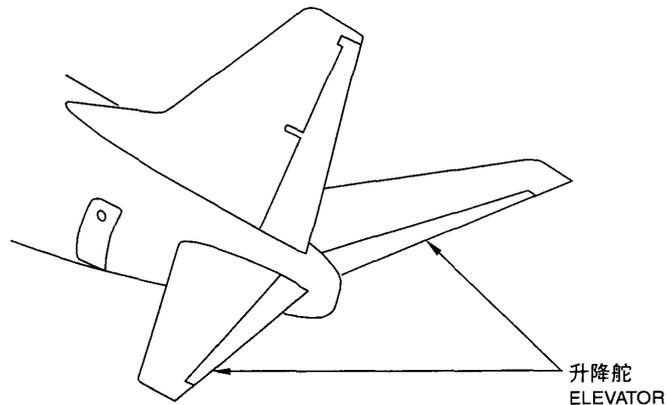
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVE DEVICES, A device which may be damaged by unwanted discharges of static electricity.

静电放电敏感元件，
一种会被不希望有的静电放电所损坏的器件。



ELEVATOR, A hinged moveable part on the trailing edge of the horizontal stabilizer for airplane pitch (nose up and nose down) control.

升降舵，
铰连在水平安定面后缘上的可动部件。用以操纵飞机的俯仰运动（机头朝上及朝下）。



EMPENNAGE, The rear portion of an airplane consisting of fuselage, horizontal stabilizer and vertical stabilizer.

尾翼，
飞机的后部，包括机身，水平安定面和垂直安定面。

ENERGIZE, To turn on or cause to operate.

通电，
接通或使工作。

ENGINE BLEED AIR, Air taken from the engine to power various aircraft accessories.

发动机引气，
取自发动机的空气，用以驱动各种飞机辅助装置。

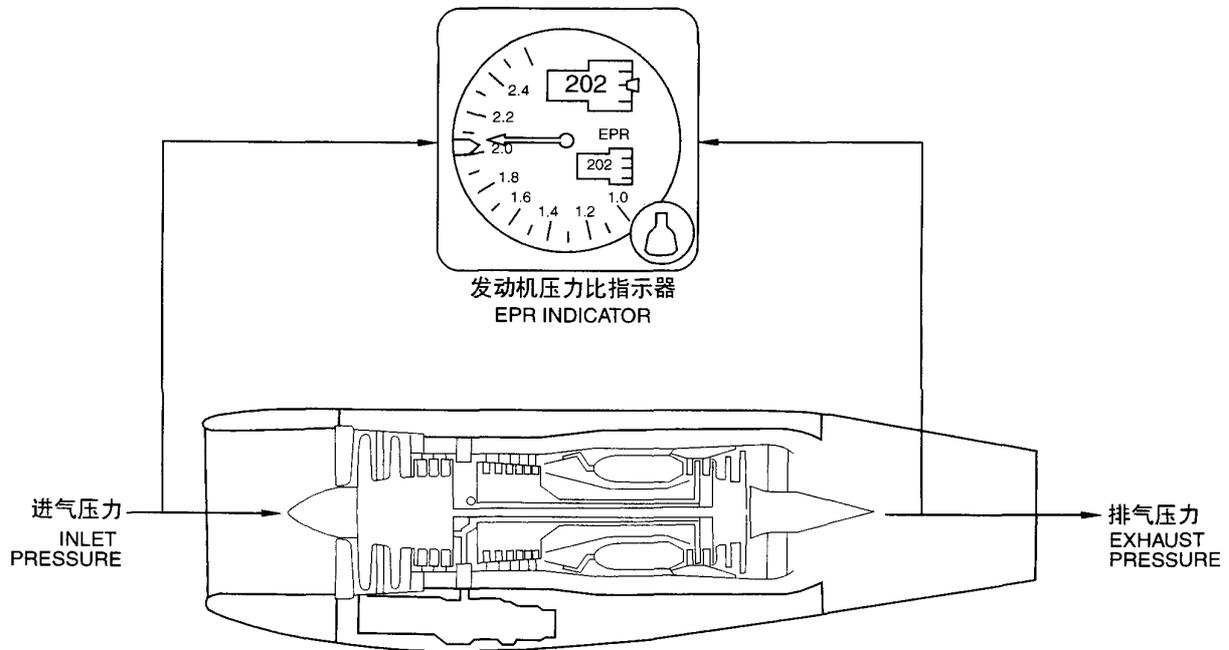
ENGINE INDICATING AND CREW ALERTING SYSTEM (EICAS), A system which provides full time monitoring of airplane systems and engine performance displayed on a CRT.

发动机指示和机组警告系统（EICAS），
一个以阳极射线管为显示器（或液晶显示器）来全时监控飞机系统与发动机性能的系统。



ENGINE PRESSURE RATIO (EPR), The ratio of inlet pressure over exhaust pressure measurements. The ratio is used as the primary parameter to set thrust on some engines.

发动机压力比 (EPR) ,
进气压力与排气压力值的比, 某些发动机以此作为设定推力的主要依据。



ENROUTE FUEL PLANNING, Determining the amount of fuel required to complete the remainder of a flight segment while airborne.

航路燃油计划,
在飞行途中, 决定飞完余下航段所需之燃油量。

EPR, SEE - ENGINE PRESSURE RATIO

发动机压力比,
见 [Engine Pressure Ratio](#).

EQUALIZATION, The use of a circuit to make the outputs of two or more devices to be the same value.

等同,
运用一个电路使两个或两个以上的装置的输出值相等。



EQUIPMENT CENTER, A compartment in the fuselage for storage of modules.

设备中心
机身内用以贮存各种组件的一个舱。

ESDS, SEE - ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVE DEVICES

静电放电敏感件，
见 [Electrostatic Discharge Sensitive Devices](#) .

ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL, For IFR flights, the time at which it is estimated that the aircraft will arrive over that designated point, defined by reference to navigation aids from which it is intended that an instrument approach procedure will be commenced, or, if no navigation aid is associated with the aerodrome, the time at which the aircraft will arrive over the aerodrome. For VFR flights, the time at which it is estimated that the aircraft will arrive over the aerodrome.

预计到达时间，
对于使用仪表飞行规则的航班，是飞机到达指定点上空的估计时间。它由参照仪表进近程序起始导航台而决定。若机场没有相应导航设备，则是飞机到达机场上空的时间。对于以目视飞行规则飞行的飞机，是飞机将到达机场上空的估计时间。

EUTECTIC SOLDER, An alloy with very low melting point which permits automatic fire extinguisher discharge in the lavatory.

易熔焊料，
一种低熔点的合金，可使厕所内的灭火器遇火时自动启用。

EVAPORATION, The changing of a solid or liquid into a vapor. A thermal caused activity.

蒸发，
由于温度的改变使固体或液体挥发而变成蒸汽的过程。

EXCEEDANCE, Any condition that occurs when a system goes beyond its operating limits.

超值，
当一个系统超出操作极限时出现的情况。

EXCITATION, Supply of electric current to the field windings of a generator to produce a magnetic field.

励磁，
供电给发电机的磁场绕组以产生一个磁场。



EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE, The temperature of the engine exhaust measured by thermocouples and displayed by an indicator for monitoring correct engine operation.

排气温度，
发动机排出气体之温度。由热电偶量出监控发动机正常工作的仪表指示。

EXTRUSION, A metal unit that has been forced through a shaping die while it is in a thermal plastic state.

压制品，
在热塑状态下，经加压通过压模而制成的金属件。

EYE REFERENCE POSITION (ERP), The optimum pilot head position to see the airplane instruments. Accomplished by adjusting the seat.

目视参考位置 (ERP)，
飞行员观察飞机仪表的头部最佳位置。由调整座椅来达到。

F

FAHRENHEIT, The unit of temperature measurement in which 32 indicates the freezing point of water and 212 indicates the boiling point.

华氏度，
温度的度量单位。32°F表示水的冰点，212°F表示水的沸点。

FAIL OPERATIONAL, A system with enough redundancy that a single failure leaves the system fully operational.

带故障工作，
一个具有足够冗余度的系统，即使一个故障的发生，仍然能保持系统完全正常的操作。

FAIL PASSIVE, A system which is designed to be not operational for a single failure.

故障消极防护，
一个按照设计一有故障发生，就不工作的系统。



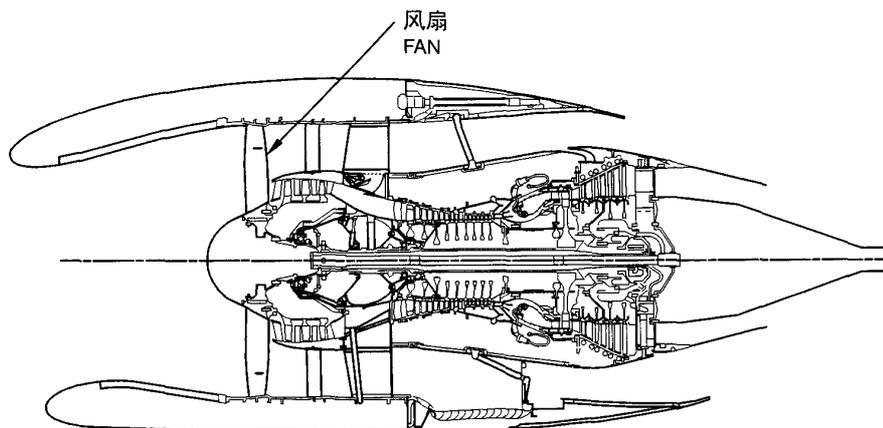
FAIRING, A covering over structure providing a smooth surface for airflow.

整流装置，
给气流提供光滑表面以减少阻力的覆盖性构件。



FAN (NO. 1), A rotating part of an engine, driven by the low pressure turbine, for air supply to the engine and to the duct around the front part of the engine. The fan provides the major portion of engine thrust.

风扇（NO . 1）
发动机的一个转动件。由低压涡轮驱动，用于给发动机和及其前部管道供气。发动机推力的大部份来自风扇。



FAN (NO. 2), A device consisting of one or more revolving blades attached to a rotary hub and operated by a motor. Fans are usually used to provide cooling or air circulation.

风扇（NO . 2）
安装在由马达驱动旋转轮壳上的一片或多片旋转桨叶所组成的装置。通常用来提供冷却或空气循环。

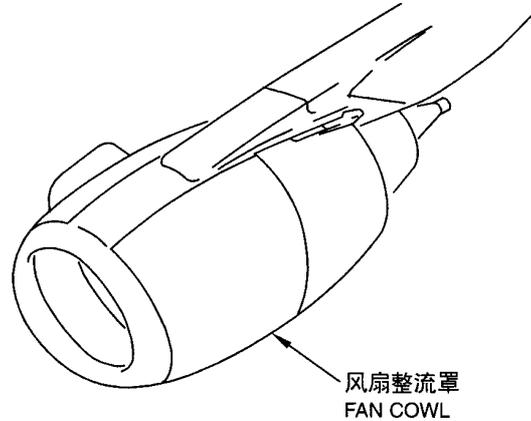
FAN AIR, The portion of airflow through a turbofan engine which passes only through the fan.

风扇气流，
在涡轮风扇发动机中，仅仅通过风扇的那部分气流。



FAN COWL, A covering around the fan section of the engine that can be opened for access to the components on the engine.

风扇整流罩，
在发动机风扇周围的可卸盖壳，打开后可以够到发动机部件。



FASTENER, A mechanical device such as a bolt, nail, rivet or screw that is used to tie two objects together.

紧固件，
用来将两个物体连接起来的机械装置。如螺栓，钉子，铆钉，或螺钉。

FATIGUE OR FATIGUE FAILURE, The failure of a material because of bending, flexing or severe vibration forces.

疲劳或疲劳断裂，
因弯曲或剧烈振动力所造成的材料断裂。

FAULT ISOLATION MANUAL (FIM), A manual which contains procedures for isolating and correcting reported airplane faults. Used by airline mechanics.

故障隔离手册（FIM），
内含隔离并排除飞机故障程序的手册。供航空公司维修机械员使用。

FAULT REPORTING MANUAL (FRM), A manual used by flight crews to aid in reporting airplane system malfunctions.

故障报告手册（FRM），
机组使用的一本手册。用以帮助他们报告飞机系统的故障。



FAYING SURFACE, The overlapping area of adjoining surfaces.

接合面，
邻接表面的重叠区域。

FEEDBACK, A part of an output signal which returns to the input for control or indication.

反馈，
输出信号的一部份，回到输入作为控制或指示之用。

FEEDER FIX, The fix depicted on Instrument Approach Procedure Charts which establishes the starting point of the feeder route.

支线定位点，
是在仪表进近程序图上的定位点。该定位点建立支线的起始点。

FEEL COMPUTER, A mechanical device sensing airplane speed for supplying variable pressure input to the elevator control system.

感觉计算机，
为向升降舵控制系统输入可变压力而感应飞机速度的机械装置。

FERRY FLIGHT, Flying an airplane not suitable for revenue (passenger) operations to an airport where repairs can be made.

运渡飞行，
将一架不适合营运（带客）飞行的飞机，飞到一个可以维修的机场去。

FIBERGLASS, A material made from glass fibers and used for aerodynamic fairings and access panels.

玻璃钢，
由玻璃纤维制成的一种材料。用于整流罩和各种舱盖。

FIELD LENGTH LIMIT WEIGHT, Maximum takeoff gross weight based on runway length, slope, wind, and temperature.

场长极限重量，
由跑道的长度，坡度，风和温度决定的最大起飞总重。

FILIFORM CORROSION, Thread or string-like corrosion paths forming on aluminum structures usually under painted layers.

线状腐蚀，
在铝构件上形成的螺纹或条纹样的腐蚀痕迹。通常出现于油漆层下。



FIM, SEE - FAULT ISOLATION MANUAL

故障隔离手册，
见 [Fault Isolation Manual](#) .

FIN, SEE - VERTICAL STABILIZER

垂尾，
见 [Vertical Stabilizer](#)

FINAL APPROACH COURSE, A straight line extension of a localizer, a final approach radial/bearing, or a runway centerline, all without regard to distance.

最后进近航道，
一个着陆航向信标的直线延长线，一条最后进近径向 / 方位线，或一条跑道中心线，均与距离无关。

FINAL APPROACH FIX, The fix from which the final approach (IFR) to an airport is executed and which identifies the beginning of the final approach segment. It is designated in the profile view of Jeppesen Terminal charts by the Maltese Cross symbol for nonprecision approaches and by the glide slope/path intercept point on precision approaches. The glide slope/path symbol starts at the FAF. When ATC directs a lower-than published Glide slope/path Intercept Altitude, it is the resultant actual point of the glide slope/path intercept.

最后进近定位点，
向机场作最后进近仪表飞行规则的定位点，也是最后进近开始的标志。在 Jeppesen Terminal charts的剖面图上，非精密进近用十字轮符号表示，精密进近用下滑道 / 航道切入点表示。下滑道 / 航道符号始于FAF。当ATC指引一条低于公布的下滑道 / 航道切入高度时，FAF是由此得到的下滑道 / 航道的实际点。

FINAL APPROACH, That part of an instrument approach procedure which commences at the specified final approach fix or point, or where such a fix or point is not specified.

最后进近，
是仪表进近程序的一部分，始于指定的最后进近定位点或最后进近点，或者未加指定的一个定位点。

FIRE WALL, A fireproof partition or bulkhead between the engine and the airplane structure.

防火墙，
位于发动机与飞机结构之间的耐火隔板。

FIX, A geographical position determined by visual reference to the surface, by reference to one or more radio NAVAIDS, by celestial plotting, or by another navigational device.

定位点，
由相对于表面的目视参考决定的地理位置，也可以由参照一个或多个导航台，天文导航，或其他导航装置来决定。



FIXED BASE SIMULATION (FBS), A flight training device that is identical to the FFS except there is no visual or motion system.

固定模拟机 (FBS) ,
除了没有视景和动感之外 ,其他特点与全动模拟机相同的飞行训练设备。

FLAG (NO. 1), A failure indication on a display.

故障旗 ,
在显示器上的故障指示。

FLAG (NO. 2), In a computer, an indication that a particular operation has been completed.

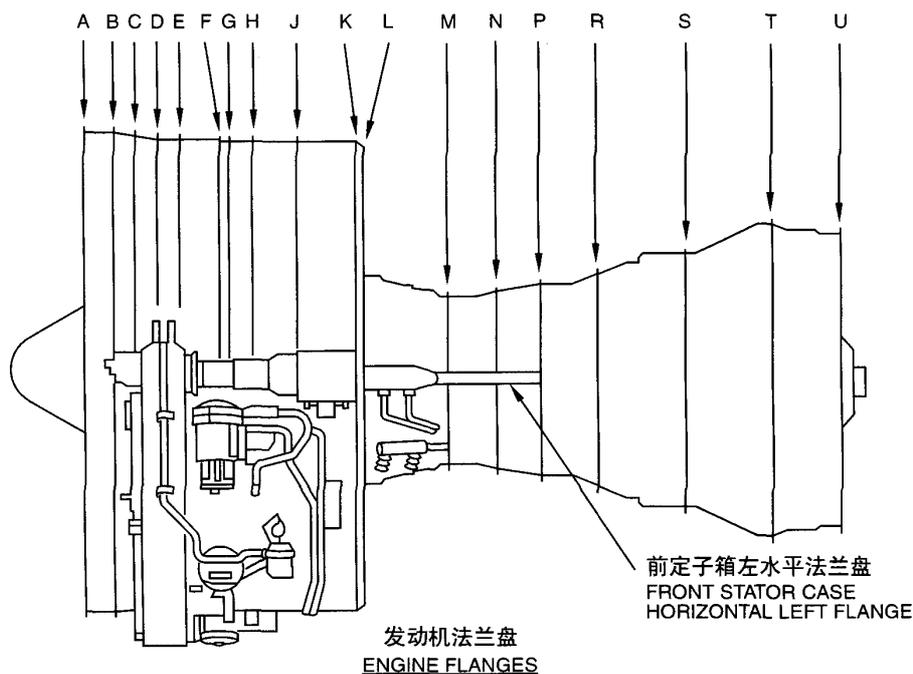
标志 ,
在计算机中某一个操作程序完成的指示。

FLAME ARRESTOR, A device in the fuel system vent lines for preventing a flame from outside entering the tank.

火焰阻止器 ,
燃油系统通气管内的一个装置。用于防止火焰从外部进入油箱。

FLANGE, A projection on the engine for attachment of components on the engine.

发动机法兰盘 ,
发动机上用来连接部件的凸缘。



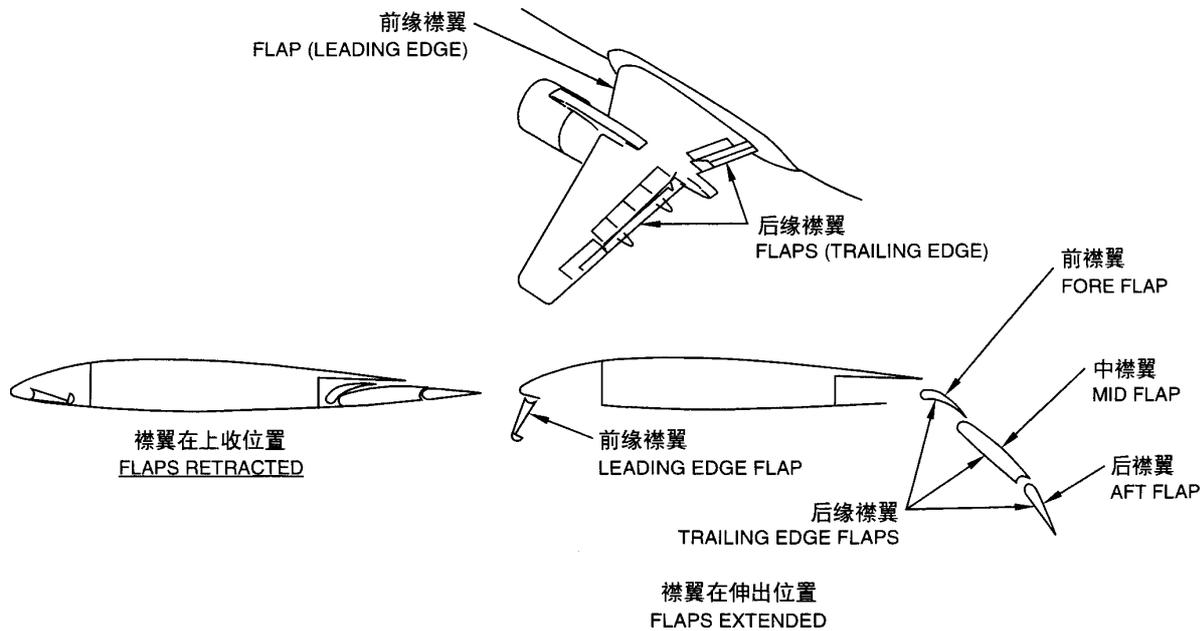


FLAP (LEADING EDGE), A hinged moveable part on the underside of the leading edge of the wing for increasing lift at low airplane speed.

襟翼（前缘），
 铰连在机翼前缘下表面的可动部件，在飞机低速飞行时增加升力。

FLAP (TRAILING EDGE), A movable part on the trailing edge of the wing used for increasing lift at low airplane speed. Flaps may be triple-slotted.

襟翼（后缘），
 机翼后缘的可动部份。在飞机低速飞行时增加升力。后缘襟翼可多至三片，每片之间有缝。



FLAP LOAD LIMITER, An electro-mechanical component for preventing further flap extension during periods of excessive airplane speed.

襟翼载荷限制器，
 用来防止襟翼在飞机速度过高时过度伸出的机电装置。

FLAP RETRACTION ALTITUDE, An altitude selected for acceleration and retraction of flaps.

收襟翼高度，
 为飞机加速及襟翼收回而选的高度。

FLAP SETTING, The selected position of the aircraft flaps and other related high lift devices.

襟翼位置设定，
 飞机襟翼和其他有关增升装置的选定位置。



FLAP SPEED SCHEDULE, Provides recommended maneuvering speeds for various flap settings. The flap speed schedule is based on additives to V_{REF} .

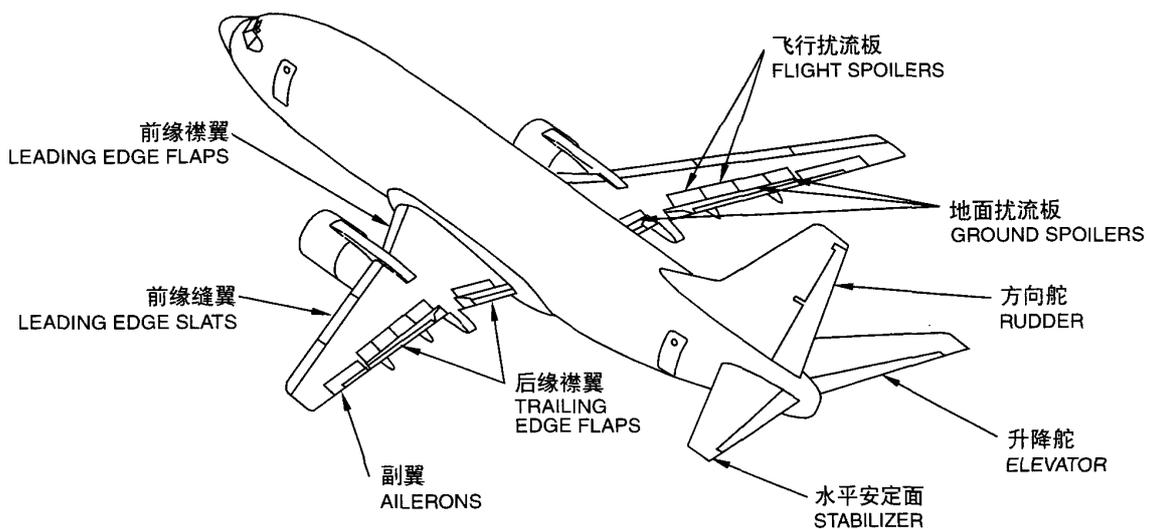
襟翼速度计划，
提供各个襟翼位置的推荐机动飞行速度，此计划以 V_{REF} 加增量为基准。

FLARE, A maneuver to transition the airplane from approach to touchdown on the runway.

拉平，
一种将飞机从进近过渡到在跑道上接地的机动动作。

FLIGHT CONTROLS, Hinged moveable surfaces on the wings, horizontal stabilizer and vertical stabilizer for airplane control during flight and high speed ground operations.

飞行操纵面，
铰连在机翼，水平尾翼和垂直尾翼上的可动面，用来在飞机飞行时和高速地面操作时，控制飞机。



FLIGHT DECK EFFECTS, Indications on the flight deck caused by a system's malfunction.

驾驶舱效应，
因系统故障而在驾驶舱中出现的指示。

FLIGHT DIRECTOR, A system or portion of a system which presents commands to the flight crew for control and guidance of the flight of an airplane.

飞行指引仪，
为机组提供控制和引导飞行用的指令的系统，或该系统之一部份。



FLIGHT DIRECTOR POP-UP (FDS), The automatic display of flight director commands with flight director switches in off position.

飞行指引仪自动显示 (FDS) ,
当飞行指引仪的开关处于关断的位置时,自动显示的飞行指令。

FLIGHT INFORMATION REGION (FIR,UIR), An airspace of defined dimensions within which Flight Information Service and Alerting Service are provided.

飞航情报区 (FIR,UIR) ,
一个有飞行资料服务和警告服务的范围限定的空域。

FLIGHT LEVEL (FL), A level of constant atmospheric pressure related to a reference datum of 29.92 inches of mercury. Each is stated in three digits that represents hundreds of feet. For example, flight level 250 represents a pressure altitude of 25,000 feet.

高度层 (FL) ,
相对于29.92英寸汞柱参考数据的气压恒定的高度层。每层均以三位数表示,一百英尺为单位。如 FL 250表示压力高度为 25000英尺。

FLIGHT MANAGEMENT COMPUTER (FMC), An airplane computer used for navigational, guidance, and performance computations.

飞行管理计算机 (FMC) ,
用于导航,指引,和性能计算的飞机计算机。

FLIGHT MODE ANNUNCIATOR, A display or part of a display that shows the autoflight mode of operation.

飞行方式信号牌 ,
显示自动飞行方式的显示或部份显示。

FLIGHT PLAN, Specified information relating to the intended flight of an aircraft, filed orally or in writing with an ATC facility.

飞行计划 ,
向空中交通管制制作的口头或书面报告。内含与航班有关的详细资料。

FLIGHT PROFILE, A description of the flight which specifies the climb, cruise and descent altitudes and speeds to be flown.

飞行剖面 ,
对一个航班的描述。详细指明爬升,巡航和下降所飞的高度和速度。



FLIGHT SPOILER, See Spoiler.

飞行扰流板，
见 [Spoiler](#)。

FLOAT SWITCH, An electrical switch which opens or closes an electrical circuit depending on fluid quantity in the reservoir.

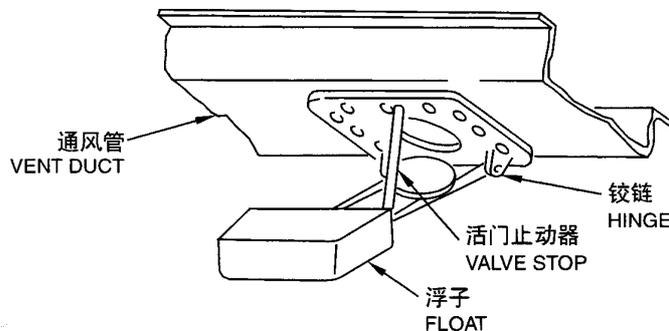
浮子电门，
根据贮液箱内液体的量来接通或断开电路的一种电器开关。

FLIGHT TRAINING DEVICE: Any device having a full scale replace of instruments, flight deck area or an enclosed airplane cockpit includes the equipment and programs necessary to represent the airplane in ground and flight conditions.

飞行培训设备，
仿仪表、驾驶舱区、或封闭驾驶舱的任何设施仿真装置。包括可体现飞机地面和空中状态的设备和程序。

FLOAT VALVE, A valve in a fluid reservoir which opens and closes an inlet or outlet depending on fluid level.

浮子活门，
装在贮液箱内，根据液面的高低来开启和关闭进口或出口的活门。



FLOWMETER, An electrical transmitter for measuring the fuel flow to the engine.

流量表，
用来量度流向发动机的燃油流率的电传感器。

FLUORESCENT LIGHT, A light emitted by a gas filled tube.

荧光，
由一种特制的充气管所发出的光。



FMC, SEE - FLIGHT MANAGEMENT COMPUTER

飞行管理计算机，
见 [Flight Management Computer](#) .

FOD, SEE - FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE

外来物损坏，
见 [Foreign Object Damage](#) .

FORCE BALANCE VALVE, A valve controlled by the feel computer in the elevator system for hydraulic pressure supply to the elevator actuator.

力平衡活门，
由升降舵系统内的感觉计算机控制的活门，用来向升降舵舵机提供液压力。

FOREIGN, Offside; opposite side.

外面的，
另一边的，对面的。

FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE, Internal engine damage due to objects entering the engine air inlet.

外来物损坏，
由进入发动机进气口的物体所引起的发动机内部损坏。

FRM, SEE - FAULT REPORTING MANUAL

故障报告手册，
见 [Fault Reporting Manual](#) .

FUEL CONSERVATION, The activity of planning flight altitudes and cruise speeds so as to minimize fuel consumption.

节约燃油，
为使燃油消耗最少而对飞行高度和巡航速度的计划。

FUEL CONTROL UNIT (FCU), A component on the engine for controlling fuel flow for starting and engine operation.

燃油控制装置 (FCU) ，
发动机上的一个部件。在发动机起动和运转时控制燃油流量。



FUEL FLOW, The rate at which an engine consumes fuel measured in units of weight per hour.

燃油流量，
发动机消耗燃油的速率。以每小时单位重量衡量。

FUEL HEATER, A component on the engine for heating fuel to prevent icing conditions in the engine fuel system.

燃油加温器，
发动机上的一个部件，用于加热燃油以防止发动机燃油系统结冰。

FUEL JETTISON SYSTEM, A method for reducing airplane weight by discharging fuel from the tanks to the outside.

应急放燃油系统，
一种通过将油箱中的燃油向外排放以减轻飞机重量的方法。

FULL FLIGHT SIMULATION (FFS): A flight training device that incorporates full visual and motion systems and specific model airplane.

全动飞行模拟机（FFS），
一种飞行训练器。它综合了完整的视景和运动系统，以及具体的机型。

FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER, An electronic circuit which changes an alternating current signal into a pulsating direct current signal.

全波整流器，
用来将交流电信号变成脉冲直流电信号的电路。

G

GAGE, A component for showing quantity, pressure, or temperature by a pointer or numeric display.

计量仪，
由指针或数字显示出数量，压力或温度的部件。

GAGE PRESSURE, Pressure measured in pounds per square inch gauge (psig).

表压，
单位是（每平方英寸若干磅（psig）磅 / 平方英寸的计示压力。

GALVANIC CORROSION, A form of corrosion caused by the contact of dissimilar metals.

电解腐蚀，
一种由于不同种金属的接触所产生的腐蚀。

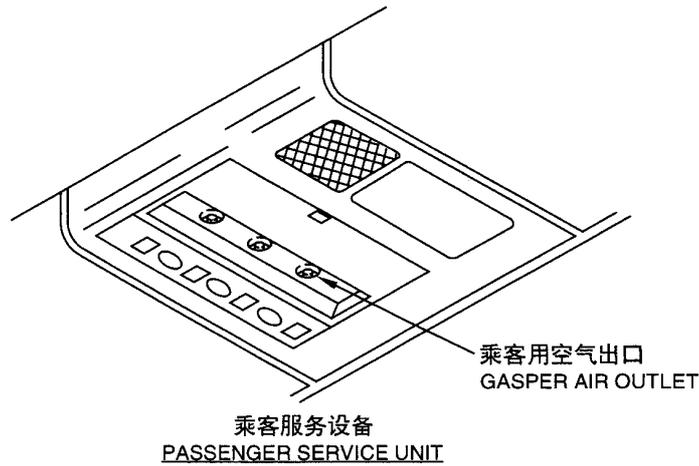


GASKET, A seal between two flat surfaces.

密封垫，
两个平面之间的密封物。

GASPER AIR, An individual air supply for each passenger. The air outlets are in the Passenger Service Units and can be individually controlled for the amount and direction of supply.

乘客用空气，
给每位乘客的单个空气供给。供气口装在乘客服务设备内，个别调节供气口可控制空气的量和方向。



GATE (NO. 1), Airport location used for loading/unloading passengers.

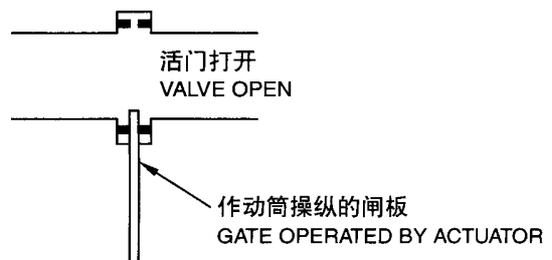
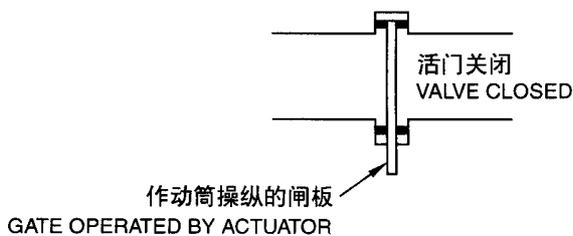
登机门，
机场内用于乘客上下飞机的通道。

GATE (NO. 2), SEE - LOGIC GATE

逻辑门，
见 [Logic Gate](#) .

GATE VALVE, An actuator operated, sliding device in a duct for closing and opening the duct passage.

闸板活门，
管道中由作动筒操纵的滑动装置。用来关闭和打开管道通路。





GATEWAY, A functional unit which connects networks or systems of different data formats.

闸门，
一种将数据格式不同的网络或系统联接在一起的功能元件。

GEAR DOORS, SEE LANDING GEAR DOORS.

起落架舱门，
见 [Landing Gear Doors](#) .

GENERATOR, A mechanically driven device for producing alternating current for airplane electrical system.

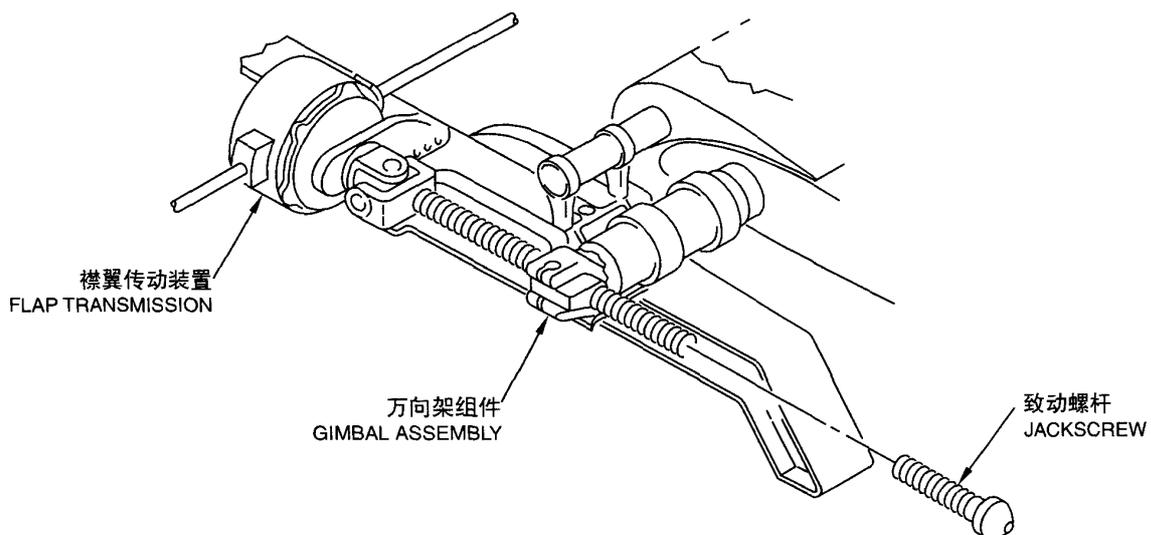
发电机，
由机械驱动，为飞机电器系统产生交流电的装置。

GENERATOR BREAKER(S) (GB), A device which will separate an electrical power generator from the electrical bus(es) it powers.

发电机跳开关（GB），
能将发电机与由它供电的汇流条断开的装置。

GIMBAL ASSEMBLY, A mechanical component with two rings pivoted on axes at right angles to each other allowing movement in two directions used in the flap extension and retraction system.

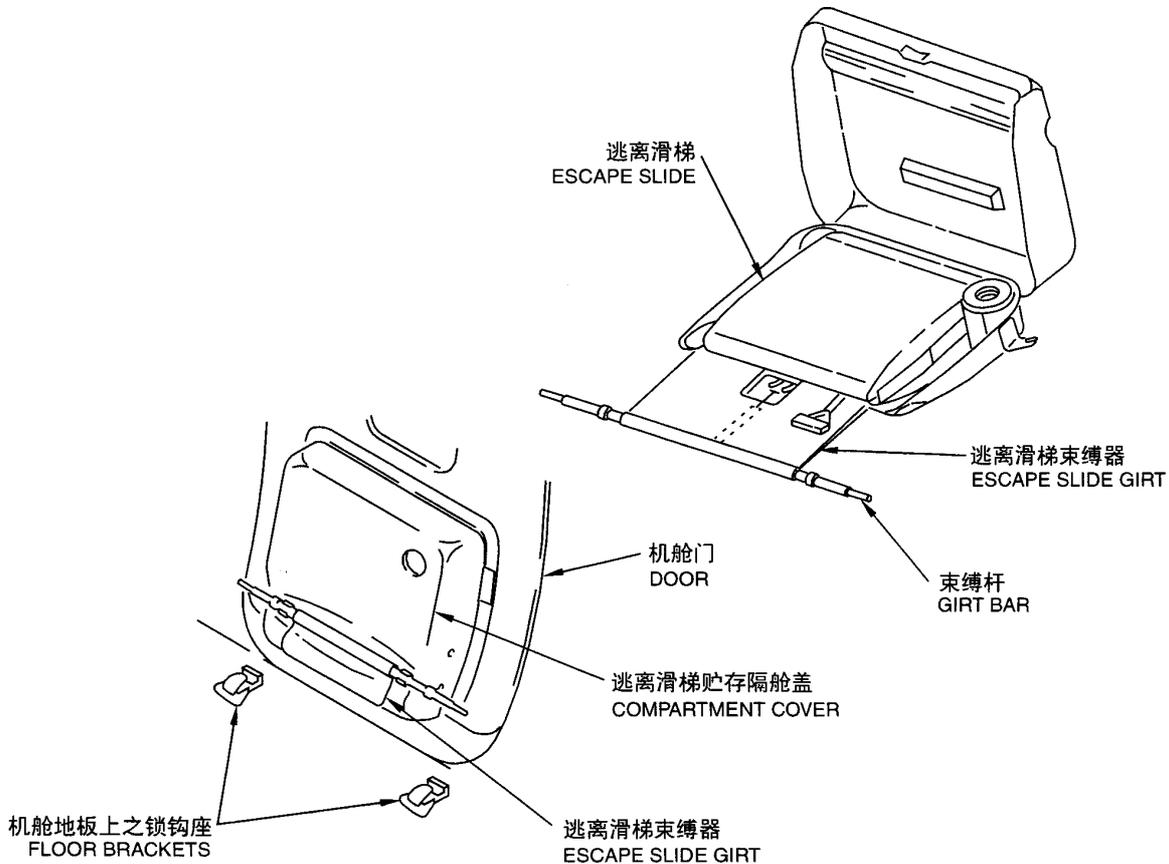
万向架组件，
襟翼的伸出和收上系统内的具有两个圆环的机械部件。两个圆环的旋转轴相互垂直，以使部件在两个方向都能转动。





GIRT BAR, A rod attached to the escape slide which engages brackets on the floor for automatic slide operation when the doors are opened.

束缚杆，
连在逃离滑梯上端的杆子。在机舱门打开时，与机舱地板上之锁钩相齿合，以便滑梯自动工作。



GLIDE SLOPE (GS), A vertical path defined by a ground based electronic signal used by an airplane or pilot during approach or landing.

下滑道 (GS) ，
由进近或着陆期间，飞机或飞行员使用的地面电子信号确立的一条垂直下滑航道。

GLIDE SLOPE/GLIDE PATH INTERCEPT ALTITUDE, The minimum altitude to intercept the glide slope/path on a precision approach. The intersection of the published intercept altitude with Terminal charts by the start of the glide slope/path symbol, is the precision FAF; however, when ATC directs a lower altitude, the resultant lower intercept position is then the FAR.

下滑道 / 下滑航径切入高度，
在精密进近时切入下滑道 / 下滑航径的最低高度。在 Jeppesen 机场图上公布的切入高度与下滑道头的交接点。是精密最后进近定位点。但当空中交通管制指挥一个较低的高度时，由此产生的较低切入位是最后进近定位点。



GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) (No. 1), A space-based radio positioning, navigation, and timetransfer system being developed by U.S.A. Department of Defense. The system provides highly accurate position and velocity information, and precise time, on a continuous global basis, to an unlimited number of properly equipped users. The system is unaffected by weather, and provides a worldwide common grid reference system. The GPS concept is predicated upon accurate and continuous knowledge of the spatial position of each satellite in the system with respect to time and distance from a transmitting satellite to the user. The GPS receiver automatically selects appropriate signals from the satellite in view and translates these into a three-dimensional position, velocity, and time.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) (No. 2), A longrange navigation system that takes navigation input from transmissions generated by a series of satellites in synchronous orbit.

GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEMS (GNSS), An "umbrella" term adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to encompass any independent satellite navigation system used by a pilot to perform onboard position determinations from the satellite data.

O-AROUND (GA), Airplane maneuver where the pilot is in the final approach phase of flight and decides not to land. Thrust is applied and the landing gear retracted so as to climb the airplane to a safe altitude.

GO-AROUND THRUST, Maximum engine thrust to be used during the Go-Around Maneuver.

全球定位系统 (GPS) (NO . 1) , 由美国国防部研制的空间无线电定位, 导航, 和时间转移系统。该系统在全球连接的基础上, 给无数备有适当设备用户提供高度准确的位置、速度、和精密时间信息。该系统不受天气的影响, 并提供世界通用性坐标系统。全球定位系统概念以系统中每个卫星具备相对于发射卫星与用户之间的时间和距离的准确且连续的空间位置信息之原则为基础。全球定位系统自动从所见卫星选择合适信号, 并将这些信号转译成三维空间位置、速率、和时间。

全球定位系统 (GPS) (NO . 2) , 一种使用一系列同步卫星所发射的信号作为导航输入的长距离导航系统。

全球导航卫星系统 (GNSS) , 是国际民航组织采用的“伞形”术语。它包括飞行员在飞行中根据卫星资料做位置判断而使用的任何独立卫星导航系统。

复飞 (GA) , 飞行员在最后进近阶段, 决定不落地而做的机动动作。复飞时需加油门, 收起落架, 以使飞机爬升至安全高度。

复飞推力, 飞机复飞期间使用的最大发动机推力。



GRADIENT, The ratio of height gained or lost in a given distance to the distance travelled.

梯度，
在给定的距离内，获得或失去的高度与所经过的距离之比。

GRAPHITE, A strong, light material made from carbon for access panels, landing gear doors and flight controls.

石墨，
一种由碳纤维所制成的强而轻的材料。用以制造舱口盖，起落架舱门和飞行操纵面。

GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE, Is the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. It is the line formed by the surface of the earth on a plane that passes thru the center of the earth, the departure point, and the destination location. The true course formed by a great circle route constantly changes. A straight line drawn on a Lambert Conformal Conic Projection approximates a great circle route.

大圆弧航线，
地球表面两点之间的最短距离是以地球中心为圆心，在起飞点和着陆点间所形成的弧线。由大圆弧航线形成的真航迹不断改变。在兰伯特等角曲线投影上画的直线接近大圆弧航线。

GROSS PERFORMANCE, Actual or measured performance of the airplane.

总性能，
飞机实际的或量得的性能。

GROSS WEIGHT (GW), Total weight of the entire airplane, fuel, oil, cargo, passenger, etc.

全重 (GW)，
整架飞机的重量。包括飞机，燃油，滑油，货物，和乘客等等在内。

GROUND, A part of an electrical circuit or system that has zero voltage.

地线，
在电路或电气系统中，具有零电压的部份。

GROUND FAULT (NO. 1), System fault that has occurred since airplane landing.

地面故障 (NO. 1)，
自飞机着陆后所发生的系统故障。



GROUND FAULT (NO. 2), Loss of a ground connection or a short-circuit to ground.

地线故障 (NO . 2) ,
地线脱断或某线路因短路接地。

GROUND SPEED (GS), The speed of an aircraft relative to the surface of the earth.

地速 (GS) ,
飞机相对于地球表面的速度。

GROUND SPOILER, SEE SPOILER

地面扰流板 ,
见 [Spoiler](#) .

GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (GSE), Equipment used to service, test, move, power, or repair an airplane while it is on the ground.

地面保障设备 (GSE) ,
当飞机在地面时 , 用于勤务 , 测试 , 搬移 , 动力供应 , 或维修用的设备。

GROUNDING POINT (TERMINAL), An electrical connection on the landing gear doors for electrically grounding the airplane. An electrical connection near the fueling station for electrically grounding the fueling base.

接地点 (接头) ,
是在起落架舱门上的一个使飞机电接地的电接头。是在加油口附近 , 使加油车或地下油库电接地的电接头。

GS, SEE - GROUND SPEED

地速 (GS) ,
见 [Ground Speed](#) .

GSE, SEE - GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

地面保障设备 (GSE) ,
见 [Ground Support Equipment](#) .

GUARDED SWITCH, A switch that is protected against accidental movement by having a cover installed directly over it.

带保护罩的开关 ,
为防止意外拨动而直接装有罩盖的开关。



GW, SEE - GROSS WEIGHT

全重 (GW) ,
见 [Gross Weight](#) .

H

HAIRLINE CRACK, A serious defect in structure; a crack that shows as a very thin line.

细缝裂纹 ,
结构内的严重缺陷 ; 裂纹的外观是一条很细的线。

HARD-OVER, A maximum pitch or roll maneuver.

急偏 ,
最大俯仰或横侧操纵。

HDG HOLD, SEE - HEADING HOLD

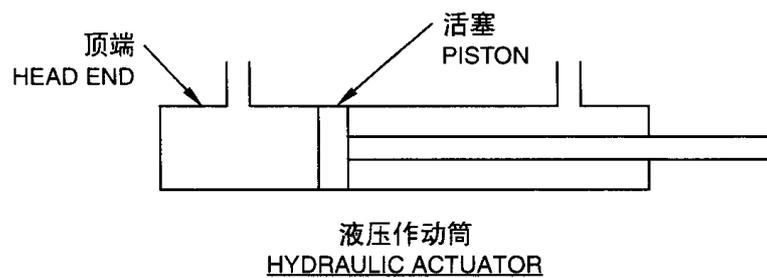
航向保持 ,
见 [Heading Hold](#) .

HDG SEL, SEE - HEADING SELECT

航向选择 ;
见 [Heading Select](#) .

HEAD END, In a hydraulic actuator, reference to the part on the piston side of the actuator.

顶端 ,
液压作动筒中与活塞相邻的。



HEADING, The direction an airplane is pointed referenced to true north or magnetic north.

航向 ,
相对于真北或磁北的飞机指向。



HEADING HOLD (HDG HOLD), A mode of the autopilot system that maintains the existing airplane heading.

航向保持 (HDG HOLD) ,
自动驾驶系统保持现在航向的方式。

HEADING SELECT (HDG SEL), A mode of the autopilot system where the pilot selects the desired airplane heading.

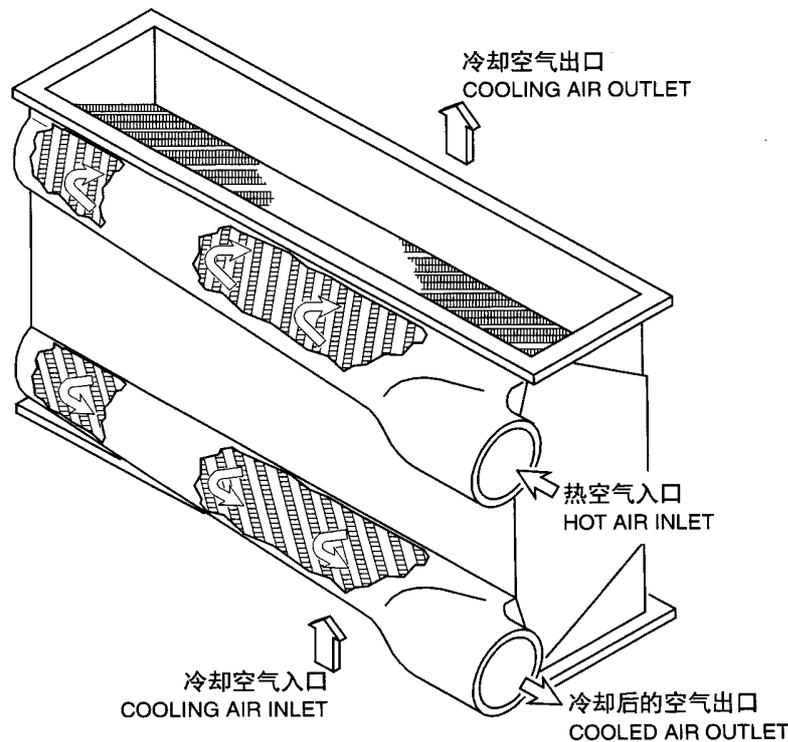
航向选择 (HDG SEL) ,
自动驾驶系统由飞行员选择航向的方式。

HEADWIND, Wind or component of wind coming from the direction of airplane travel.

顶风 ,
来自飞机前方的风或风的分量。

HEAT EXCHANGER, A metal component with many passages through which a fluid can flow for cooling or heating one by another.

热交换器 ,
有很多通道的金属组件 , 气体在通道里流过时 , 一股气流可被另一股气流冷却或加热。



空气与空气间的热交换器
AIR TO AIR HEAT EXCHANGER



HEIGHT ABOVE AIRPORT (HAA), Is the parenthetical figure following MDA which, when added to the airport elevation, will give the MDA in feet above mean sea level. A HAA will follow a DA or DH only when there is no touchdown zone, runway end, or threshold elevation available.

机场上空高度 (HAA) ,
是MDA后括号内的数值,它与机场标高相加后即是MDA高于平均海平面的英尺数。只有当接地区跑道顶端或跑道头标高不可得时,机场上空高度才跟着决断高度(DA或DH)。

HEIGHT ABOVE TOUCHDOWN (HAT), IS the parenthetical figure following DH, DA or MDA which, when added to the touchdown zone, runway end, or threshold elevation, will give the DH, DA or MDA in feet above mean sea level. HAT is published in conjunction with straight-in minimums.

离接地点高度 (HAT) ,
决断高度或最低下降高度后括号中的数值。它与接地区、跑道顶端、或跑道头标高相加后即是决断高度(DA, DH)或最低下降高度(MDA)高于平均海平面英尺数。接地高度是与直接进场着陆的最低天气条件同时公布的。

HERTZ (Hz), The standard radio equivalent of frequency in cycles per second of an electromagnetic wave. One Kiloherz (kHz) is a frequency of one thousand cycles per second. One Megahertz (MHz) is a frequency of one million cycles per second.

赫兹 (HZ) ,
单位是周期/秒的电磁波频率的标准射电当量。一千赫兹是每秒一千周期的频率。一兆赫是每秒一百万周期的频率。

HEXADECIMAL NUMBERING SYSTEM, A numbering system with sixteen as the base. The system includes digits zero through nine, and letters A through F representing the numbers ten through fifteen.

十六进制编号系统 ,
一种以16为底数的编号系统。该系统包括由数字0至9,字母A至F代表10至15。

HIGH FREQUENCY (HF), The frequency band between 3 and 30 MHz.

高频 (HF) ,
频率带在3至30兆赫之间。



HIGH SPEED TAXIWAY/EXIT/TURNOFF (HST), A long radius taxiway designed and provided with lighting or marking to define the path of aircraft, traveling at high speed (up to 60 knots), from the runway center to a point on the center of a taxiway. Also referred to as long radius exit or turnoff taxiway. The high speed taxiway is designed to expedite aircraft turning off the runway after landing, thus reducing runway occupancy time.

HOIST, A device for lowering and lifting an engine or a heavy component during removal and installation on the airplane.

HOLDING, Airplane maneuver to keep the airplane from progressing along the intended route of flight.

HOLDING PATTERN, The predetermined maneuver which keeps aircraft within a specified air space while awaiting further clearance from air traffic control.

HOLD/HOLDING PROCEDURE, A predetermined maneuver which keeps aircraft within a specified airspace while awaiting further clearance from air traffic control. Also used during ground operations to keep aircraft within a specified area or at a specified point while awaiting further clearance from air traffic control. The standard holding time is one minute at or below 14,000 feet or FL 140 and 1 1/2 minutes above. The separation between 1 and 1 1/2 minutes is FL 200 in some countries.

高速滑行道 / 出口 (HST) ,

是一条半径大的滑行道。该滑行道有灯光和标志表明飞机从跑道中心到滑行道中心一点高速(可大到60海里)通过的路径。也被称为大半径出口或脱离道。高速滑行道的设计意图是加速飞机着陆后脱离跑道,从而减少跑道占用的时间。

吊车,

在发动机或重部件拆卸和安装过程中,用于放下或抬起发动机或重部件的装置。

等待,

使飞机不按预定航线继续飞行的机动动作。

等待航线,

使飞机处于指定空域内等待空中交通管制下一步调度的预定机动动作。

等待程序,

保持飞机在指定空域等待空中交通指挥的下一步许可的预定机动动作。也用地面操纵来保持飞机在指定的地区内,或在指定点等待空中交通指挥的下一步许可。标准的等待时间是在 14,000英尺或高度层140以下时1分钟,以上为 1分半钟。有些国家以飞行高度层 200作1分钟和1分半钟的划分。

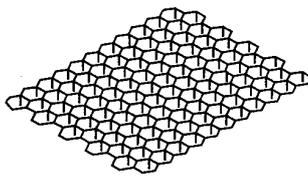


HOLDING FIX, A specified fix identifiable to a pilot by NAVAIDs or visual reference to the ground used as a reference point in establishing and maintaining the position of an aircraft while holding.

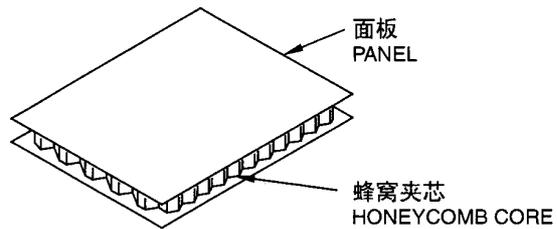
等待定位点，
等待过程中在建立并保持飞机位置时使用的一个指定定位点。飞行员可根据导航台或地面目视参考识别该定位点。

HONEYCOMB, A hexagonal material made of metal or Nomex for sandwich construction of panels.

蜂窝，
一种用金属或Nomex制成的六角形材料，用以制造夹芯面板。



蜂窝夹芯
HONEYCOMB CORE



夹芯面板
SANDWICH PANEL

HORIZONTAL STABILIZER, The moveable horizontal surface of the empennage used for pitch trim.

水平安定面，
飞机尾翼的可动水平面，用来控制俯仰配平。



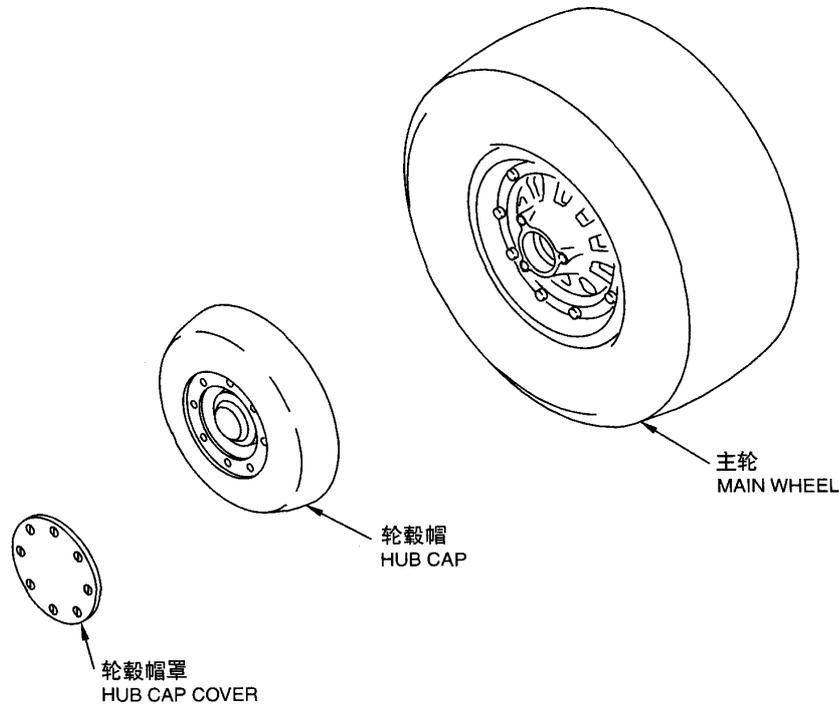
HOT BATTERY BUS, A battery bus which is not switched and is always energized from the airplane battery.

热电瓶汇流条，
无电门控制的电瓶汇流条，始终由飞机电瓶供电。



HUB CAP, An external covering to the axle of the main landing gear wheels.

轮毂帽，
主起落架轮轴的外罩。



HYDRAULIC FUSE, A device in the hydraulic system for stopping fluid flow when a leakage occurs in a line downstream of the fuse.

液压保险，
液压系统内的一种装置。用于在保险的下游管线上发生泄漏时，阻止液压油流动。

IAS, SEE - INDICATED AIRSPEED

指示空速，
见 [Indicated Airspeed](#) .

IGNITER (IGNITER PLUG), An electrical device for producing a spark in the combustion chamber.

点火器（火花塞），
在燃烧室内产生火花的电器。



IGNITION EXCITER, An electrical component for supplying high voltage to the igniters for producing a spark.

点火激励器，
向点火器提供高电压使之产生火花的电子部件。

IGNITION SYSTEM, A system for starting or continuing combustion of the fuel-air mixture in the engine combustion chamber.

点火系统，
一个使油气混合物在发动机燃烧室内开始或继续燃烧的系统。

ILLUMINATE, To turn on or to provide light.

照明，
打开或提供灯光。

ILS, SEE - INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM

仪表着陆系统，
见 [Instrument Landing System](#) .

IMPROVED CLIMB PERFORMANCE, The rotation and climbout speed increased above normal to increase airplane climb performance, especially if an engine quits.

改进爬升性能，
用大于正常的抬轮和爬升速度，来改善飞机的爬升性能，尤其是在一台发动机不工作时。

INDICATED AIRSPEED (IAS), The airspeed read directly from the airspeed indicator without any compensation.

指示空速 (IAS) ，
未经任何校正直接从空速表上读出的空速。

INDICATOR, A component for showing quantity, pressure, temperature or position by a pointer or numerical display. (Similar to gage (gauge)).

指示器，
用指针或数字来指示数量，压力，温度或位置的部件(与计量仪类似)。



INERTIAL REFERENCE SYSTEM, A self-contained, navigational system based on the measurement of acceleration and attitude.

惯性基准系统，
以测量飞机的加速和姿态为基础的独立导航系统。

INFLIGHT PERFORMANCE, The performance of the aircraft while enroute.

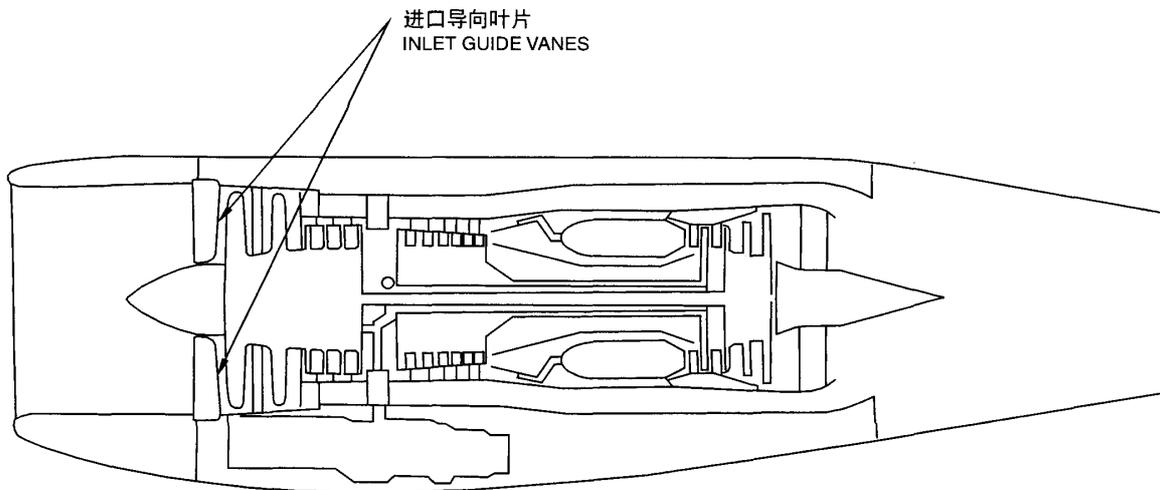
空中性能，
飞行中飞机的性能。

INITIAL APPROACH FIX (IAF), The fix which identifies the beginning of the approach to an airport.

起始进近定位点 (IAF) ，
标志向着陆机场进近开始的定位点。

INLET GUIDE VANES, A fixed set of blades in front of an engine compressor for directing airflow to the compressor.

进口导向叶片，
发动机压气机前的一组固定叶片，用以引导气流进入压气机。



INNER LOOP CONTROL, For autopilot operation this is the basis control of airplane pitch and roll attitude without regard to flight path.

内环路控制，
对于自动驾驶仪操作，这是无关飞行航道的飞机俯仰姿态和坡度的基本控制。



INNER MARKER, A marker beacon located between the middle marker and the end of the ILS runway.

近指点标，
位于盲降跑道头和中台之间的信标台。

INOP, SEE - INOPERATIVE

不工作的，
见 [Inoperative](#) .

INOPERATIVE, Not working or operating.

不工作，
不工作或无法进行操纵。

INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR), Rules governing the procedures for conducting instrument flight. Also a term used by pilots and controllers to indicate type of flight plan.

仪表飞行规则 (IFR) ，
仪表飞行程序所需遵守的规则。

INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM, A precision instrument approach system which normally consists of the following airplane components: localizer receiver, glide slope receiver, and marker beacon receiver.

仪表着陆系统，
一种精密仪表进近系统。一般由航向道信号接收机，下滑道信号接收机，和指点信标接收机所组成。

INSTRUMENT METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS (IMC), Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling less than the minimums specified for visual meteorological conditions.

仪表飞行气象条件 (IMC) ，
以能见度，与云的距离，和云幕高低于最小规定的目视气象条件的一种气象状态的表达。

INSTRUMENT RUNWAY, A runway equipped with electronic and visual navigation aids for which a precision or nonprecision approach procedure having straight-in landing minimums have been established.

仪表跑道，
用于以精密或非精密进近程序作订明最低天气标准直线着陆的装备有电子和目视助航设备的跑道。



INTEGRAL TANK, A metal container formed by the wing structure (spars, ribs, skin) for storage of fuel on the airplane.

整体油箱，
由机翼结构件（梁、肋、蒙皮）组成，用来在飞机上储存燃油的金属容器。

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, A small piece of semiconductive material that contains interconnected miniaturized electronic circuits.

集成电路，
一小片内含相互连接的微缩电路的半导体材料。

INTEGRATED RANGE, Tabular Operations Manual performance data providing range as a function of a change in airplane gross weight.

综合航程，
使用手册将航程作为飞机总重量的函数提供的性能数据。

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, Reserves required by the applicable governing agency when flying international air route.

国际航线备用油量，
在国际航线飞行时，有关的政府单位所要求的备用燃油量。

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ATMOSPHERE (ISA), The hypothetical vertical distribution of atmospheric temperature, pressure, and density as defined by the International Civil Aeronautical Organization (ICAO).

国际标准大气（ISA），
国际民航组织（ICAO）规定的，一种只在理论上存在的大气其温度，压力，和密度的垂直分布。

INTEGRATOR, An operational amplifier whose output voltage is determined by the input voltage, the input resistance, the feedback capacitance, and time differential.

积分器，
由输入电压，输入电阻，反馈电容和时间微分而决定其输出电压的运算放大器。



INTERLOCK, A wire connected in series with an equipment or device, or a condition that allows operation if all requirements are met.

联锁，
一个以串联方式将仪器，设备联接在一起的电路。或者是当所有条件都满足时才能工作的状态。

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, A specialized agency of the United Nations whose objective is to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster planning and development of international civil air transport.

国际民用航空组织，
一个以增进国际航空导航的原则和技术，促进国际民航运输的计划与发展为目标的联合国专业代理组织

INTERROGATOR, The ground-based surveillance radar beacon transmitter-receiver, which normally scans in synchronism with a primary radar, transmitting discrete radio signals which repetitiously request all transponders on the mode being used to reply. The replies received are mixed with the primary radar returns and displayed on the same plan position radar scope.

询问器，
一种地面监视雷达信标收发机。通常在工作时与主雷达同步扫描，发射不连续的无线电信号，不断地重复要求与其工作方式一致的应答机进行回答。所接收到的回答信号与主雷达接收到的信号相混合，显示在同一平面位置的雷达屏幕上。

INTERSECTION,

交叉点，

1. A point defined by any combination of courses, radials or bearings of two or more navigational aids.
2. Used to describe the point where two runways cross, a taxiway and a runway cross, or two taxiways cross.

1. 由航线，径向方位线，或两个以上的助航设备的方位交会而确定的一点。
2. 指两条跑道的，滑行道与跑道，或两条滑行道的交叉点。

INVERTER, An electrical device for changing direct current to alternating current for standby (emergency) power supply to electrical system.

变流器，
用来将直流电变成交流电；以供电气系统备用(紧急)电源的电气装置。



IRS, SEE - INERTIAL REFERENCE SYSTEM

惯性基准系统，
见 [Inertial Reference System](#)。

ISA DEVIATION, The amount of temperature or pressure difference from ISA (see International Standard Atmosphere).

与国际标准大气之偏差，
温度或压力与国际标准大气的差值(参见国际标准大气)。

ISLAND RESERVES, Reserves required by the applicable governing agency when flying routes between islands with no alternate airports.

岛屿备用油量，
有关政府单位要求在没有备降场的岛屿间飞行的飞机携带的备用燃油量。

ISOBARIC CONDITION, Cabin pressure (altitude) remaining constant with changing airplane altitude.

等压状况，
在飞机改变高度时，座舱压力(即座舱高度)保持不变的状况。

ISOLATION VALVE, A valve in the system for separation of the system into sections.

隔离活门，
用以将系统分隔成几个部份的活门。

J

JACK, A mechanical or hydraulic device for raising the airplane.

千斤顶，
用以将飞机抬起的机械式或液压式的装置。

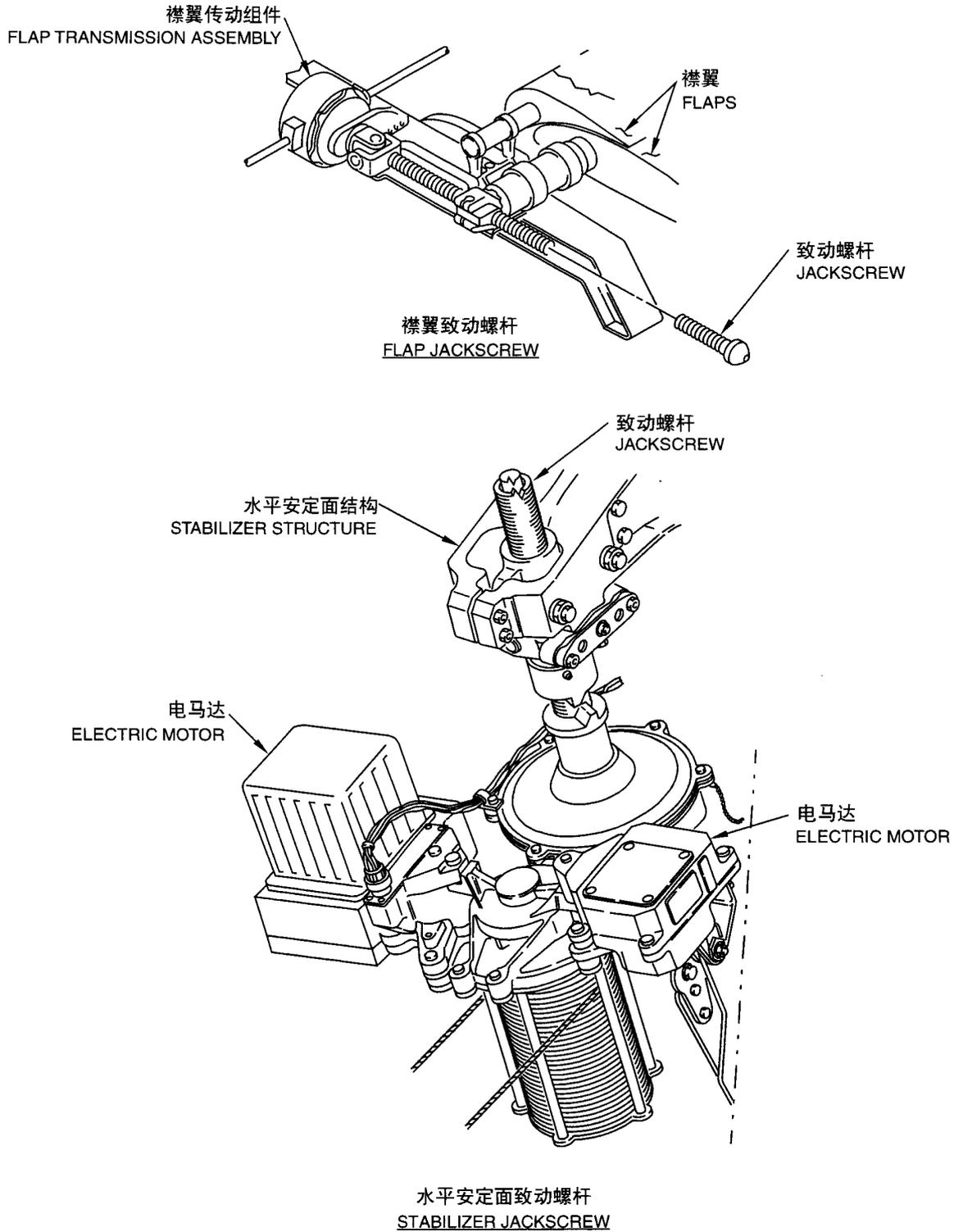
JACKING POINT, Location on the airplane for using a jack.

千斤顶支点，
飞机上可以让千斤顶吃力的位置。



JACKSCREW, A rotating threaded rod used to drive a moveable component such as a flap or stabilizer.

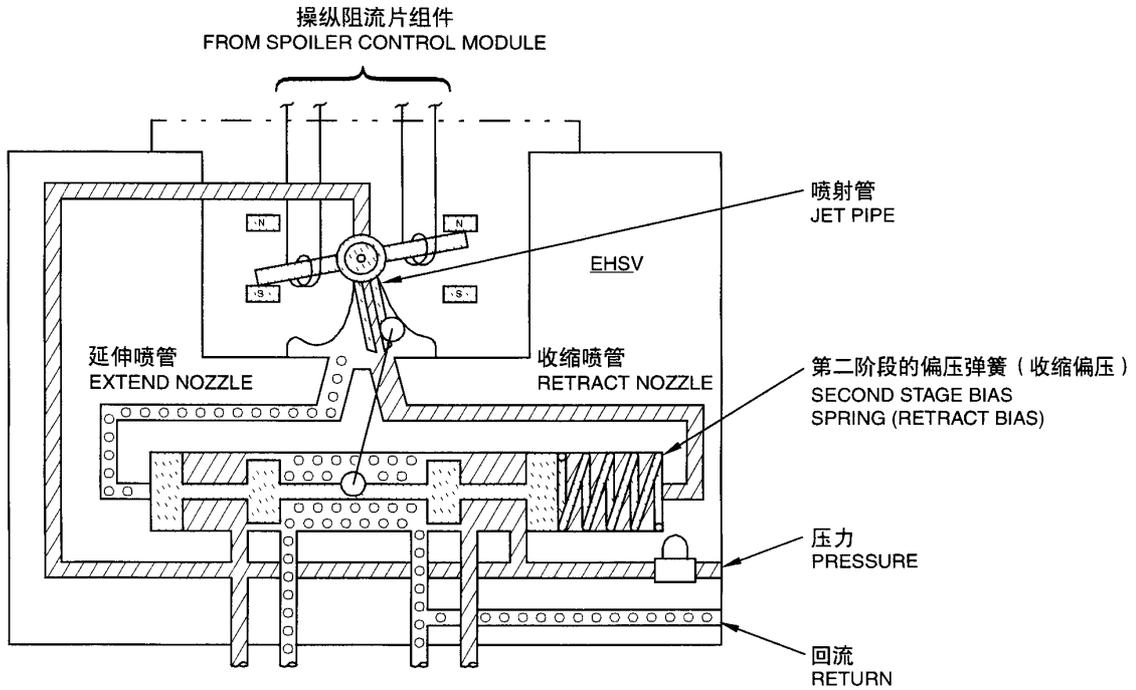
致动螺杆，
用来使可动部件如襟翼或水平安定面运动的能够旋转的螺杆。





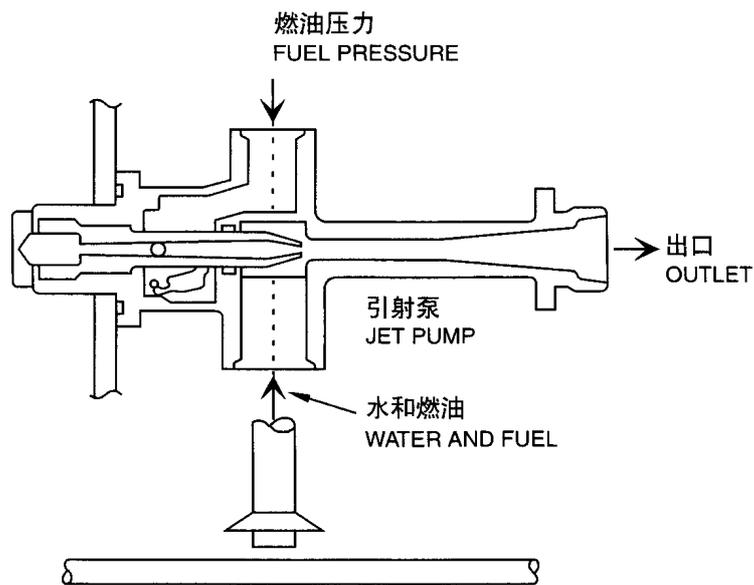
JET PIPE, A control component in some valves and actuators for controlling the flow of hydraulics or pneumatics.

喷射管，
在有些活门和作动筒中的控制元件。用于控制液压和气动的流量。



JET PUMP, A component in the fuel system, operated by fuel pressure, for removing water and fuel from a fuel tank.

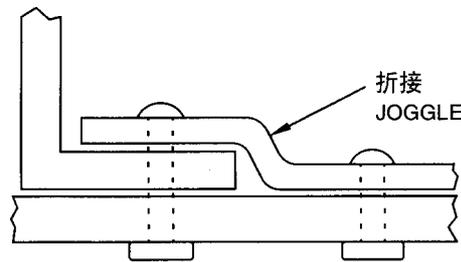
引射泵，
燃油系统内，由燃油压力来操作，用于从燃油箱中排除水和燃油的部件。





JOGGLE, An offset in sheet metal construction designed to allow one piece to overlap, either higher or lower, the other piece.

折接，
一种平面金属结构设计的弥补法，使一件金属与另一件相互叠合。



JOULE, A unit of electrical energy of 1 ampere of current passing through a resistance of 1 ohm for 1 second. Ignition system energy is measured in joules.

焦耳，
电能单位。一安培电流通过一欧姆电阻一秒钟所需的电能为一焦耳。点火系统的能量用焦耳度量。

JUMPER WIRE, An electrical connector for temporarily bypassing part of an electrical current.

跨接线，
用来暂时旁通部份电流的电器连接件。

JUNCTION BOX, A container which serves as a joining place for electrical connections. May also contain electrical components.

接线盒，
做为许多电接头的汇集处的容器。也可能内含电器。

K

KEEL BEAM, A structural beam in the fuselage center section (wheel well and under wing center section) to prevent the fuselage from bending.

腹梁，
机身中段轮舱和翼下中段，用以防止机身弯曲的结构。

KEVLAR, A light, strong synthetic material for secondary airplane structure.

KEVLAR，
一种即轻又强的人工合成材料，可供制造飞机的次要构件。



KILOWATT, An electrical energy unit, equal to one thousand watts, for specifying generator power output.

千瓦，
电能单位。等于一千瓦。用以确定发电机的输出功率。

KINK, A sharp bend, twist or dent in a section of tubing, wire bundle or angle stock.

扭结，
在管路，电线扎，或角材中的尖角，扭转，和凹坑的部份。

KNIFE EDGE, A very sharp edge on drilled or machined metal which is usually the source point for corrosive attack.

刀刃，
钻制或机制金属的锋利边缘，通常是腐蚀的开始处。

KNOT, One nautical mile per hour.

节 (K, KT, KTS)，
每小时一海里的速度。

KREUGER FLAP, A type of leading edge flap that is fixed on the lower side of the wing and rotates forward into the airstream.

克鲁格襟翼，
一种前缘襟翼，位于机翼翼根附近，旋转前伸。

KW, SEE - KILOWATT

千瓦，
见千瓦 ([Kilowatt](#))。

L

LABYRINTH SEALS, Rotating and stationary overlapping structures which utilize differential air pressure to form an external seal. Most commonly used in turbine engines.

藨齿型密封装置，
旋转并且固定的重叠结构。用气压差动而造成外部的密封。在涡轮发动机上最常用。



LAMINATED STRUCTURE, Composed of layers of a composite material bonded or cured together to make a strong and light structure.

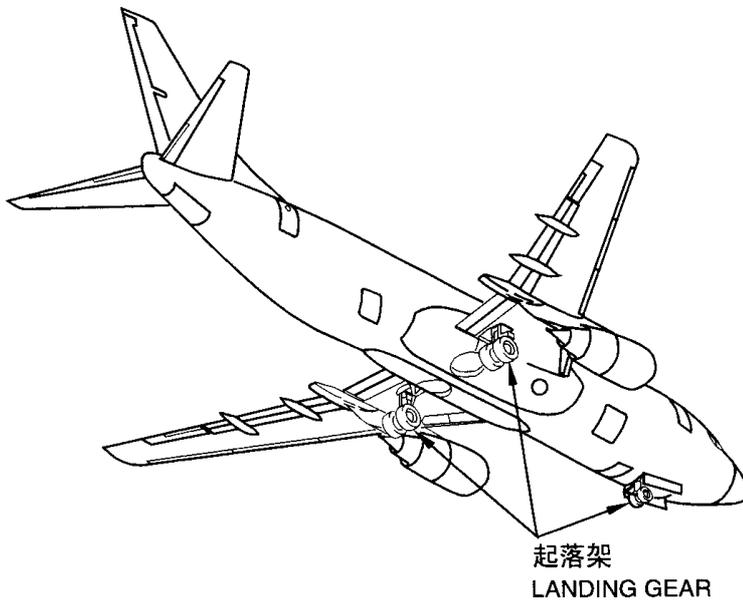
分层结构，
一种牢固而轻的结构。由多层的复合材料胶合或固化而成。

L.E.D., SEE-LIGHT EMITTING DIODE.

发光二极管，
见 [Light Emitting Diode](#) .

LANDING GEAR, The nose and main wheels with the attachments for supporting the airplane on the ground.

起落架，
用以在地面支撑飞机的前轮，主轮及其附件。



LANDING GEAR DOORS, Panels operated by the landing gear for closing wheel wells when the landing gear is retracted.

起落架舱门，
由起落架操作，用以在收上起落架后关闭轮舱的面板。

LANDING WEIGHT, Gross weight of the airplane at the destination or alternate airport.

着陆重量，
飞机到目标机场或备降机场时的全重。



LANYARD, A cable for supporting or holding panels in open position.

牵索，
用以使面板保持在打开位置的钢索。

LAP JOINT, An overlapping sheet of metal, joined to the edge of another sheet in aircraft structure.

搭接，
飞机结构中与其他金属薄板连接的重迭金属薄板。

LASER GYRO, A gyro which uses two laser light beams to measure angular rotation.

激光陀螺仪，
一种由两条激光光束来测量旋转角速度的陀螺仪。

LATCH, A device for fastening or locking.

闩，
用以紧固或锁定的装置。

LATERAL AXIS, An axis passing through the airplane's center of gravity, from wingtip to wingtip.

横轴，
通过飞机重心从一侧翼尖通向另一侧翼尖的轴。

LATERAL NAVIGATION, An autoflight mode in which the FMCS is used to control the airplane roll.

水平导航，
使用飞行管理计算机系统控制飞机横侧的一种自动飞行方式。

LATITUDE, Measurement north or south of the equator in degrees, minutes, and seconds. For INS equipped aircraft in degrees, minutes and tenth of minutes.

纬度，
地球上与赤道平行之弧线。由赤道以北或以南度、分、秒度量。对于有惯性导航系统的飞机则以度，分，和十等分度量。

LEAD ACID BATTERY, An electrical device for changing stored chemical energy into direct current. Uses lead, lead oxide and sulphuric acid.

铅酸电瓶，
将贮存的化学能转变为直流电的电气设备。它使用铅，氧化铅，和硫酸。



LEADING EDGE, The front edge of a wing, stabilizer or control surface.

前缘，
机翼，安定面或操纵面的前部边缘。

LEADING EDGE FLAP, SEE - FLAP

前缘襟翼，
见 [Flap](#) .

LED, SEE - LIGHT EMITTING DIODE

发光二极管，
见 [Light Emitting Diode](#) .

LEMAC, Acronym for Leading Edge of the Mean Aerodynamic Chord.

平均气动弦前缘，
平均气动弦前缘的缩写。见 [Leading Edge of the Mean Aerodynamic Chord](#) .

LEVEL-OFF ALTITUDE, Altitude of which the airflow past the upper and lower surfaces of the wing.

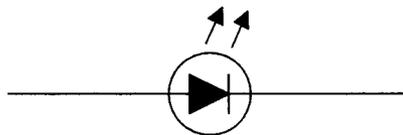
改平高度，
飞机因巡航时发动机发生故障而下降至的高度。

LIFT, The vertical force produced by the airflow past the upper and lower surfaces of the wing.

升力，
气流流过机翼上下表面所产生的垂直力。

LIGHT EMITTING DIODE, An electronic device which illuminates with red, amber or green light when supplied with electric current.

发光二极管，
通电后能发出红色，琥珀色，或绿色光的电子元件。





LIGHT PLATE, A component part of an instrument panel for illumination of words on the panel.

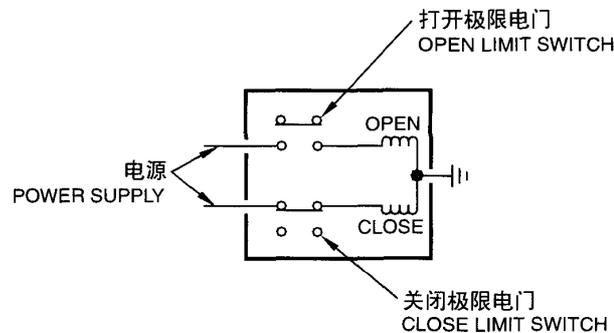
照明板，
仪表板的一个部件，用以照亮仪表板上的文字。

LIGHT SWITCH, A switch which contains a light. The light either turns on or off as the switch is opened or closed.

灯光电门，
带灯的电门。电门开关而决定灯的明灭。

LIMIT SWITCH, A mechanically operated component in an electric actuator which turns off electrical power to the actuator when the actuator reaches its open or closed position.

极限电门，
在电作动筒内，用以在作动筒到达打开或关闭位置时，切断电源的机械式操作的部件。



LIMITATIONS, Performance and operational limits listed in the Airplane Flight Manual (AFM), such as maximum airspeed, maximum altitude and center of gravity constraints.

各种极限，
飞机飞行手册（AFM）中列出的性能限度和操作极限，如最大空速，最大高度，和重心的限制等。

LINE REPLACEABLE UNIT, A unit which can be readily changed on an aircraft during line maintenance operations.

航线可换件，
在航线维修中，可以在飞机上即时拆换的部件。

LINE SELECT KEYS, Switches on the FMCS control display unit allowing control of information to and from the scratch pad and designated areas of the display.

行选键，
飞机管理控制系统的控制显示器上的电门，可控制草稿栏和指定显示处信息的输入和输出。



LINEAR VARIABLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORMER,
A differential transformer with a linear response.

线性可变差动变压器，
具有线性反应的差动变压器。

LINK, A short connecting rod for transmitting motion.

连杆，
连接在两个部件之间，用以传递运动的短棒。

LNAV, SEE - LATERAL NAVIGATION

水平导航，
见 [Lateral Navigation](#) .

LOAD AND TRIM SHEET, A form containing tables and charts to account for the weight and balance effect of all items and fuel loaded before each flight.

载重和平衡表，
有着显示每个航班前飞机的各项业载和所加燃油对重量和平衡影响的图表的一种表格。

LOAD FACTOR, The ratio of the lift being produced by the wings to the weight of the aircraft.

装载系数，
机翼产生的升力和飞机重量的比值。

LOCATOR MIDDLE MARKER (LMM, MM), A marker beacon that defines a point along the glide slope of an ILS approach, normally located at or near the point of decision height.

中指点标，
用以指示仪表着陆系统进近的下滑道上通常相当于决断高度或其附近的一点的指点标。

LOCATOR OUTER MARKER (LOM, OM), A marker beacon at or near the point of glide slope intercept of an ILS approach.

远指点标，
位于或靠近仪表着陆系统的下滑道截获点附近的指点标。

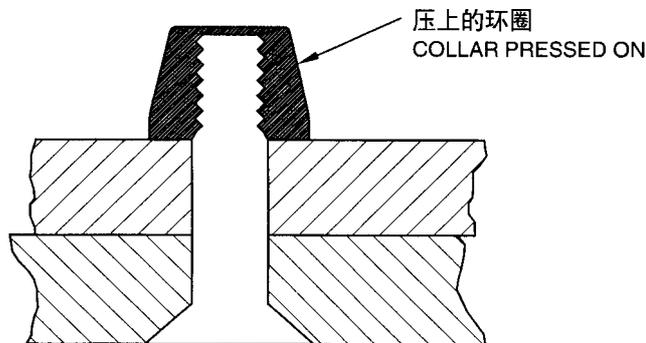
LOCALIZER, The component of an ILS which provides lateral course guidance to the runway.

航向道，
仪表着陆系统中的一个部件。它能提供到跑道的水平航道引导。



LOCKBOLT, A steel fastener which prevents unwanted rotation by using a collar instead of a nut.

保险螺栓，
用环圈代替螺帽以防止不必要的转动的钢紧固件。



LOGIC, A representation of complicated electrical and electronic circuits by simple symbols called logic symbols.

逻辑线路，
用简单的逻辑符号来代表复杂的电气电路和电子电路。

LOGIC DIAGRAM, A diagram that uses logic gates to represent the function of a control circuit.

逻辑电路示意图，
一个用逻辑门来示意控制线路功能的图。

LOGIC GATE, A device or circuit which has no output until it is triggered into operation by an input signal. A logic gate is an AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, or exclusive OR.

逻辑门，
只有当输入端有输入信号触发时，才有输出的一种元件或电路。逻辑门分为：与门、或门、非门、与非门、或非门、和异或门。

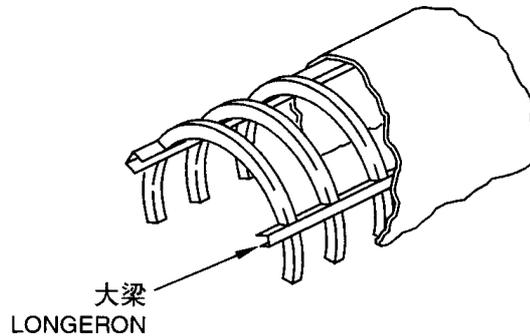
LOGO LIGHT, A spot or flood type light mounted on aircraft structure and directed toward an airline LOGO or other message on the fuselage or tail surface; for visibility during hours of darkness.

标志灯，
在飞机结构上装置的聚光灯或泛光灯。用于直接照在机身或机尾上的航空公司徽标或其他标志上，在夜航时照亮这些标志。



LONGERON, A structural component in the horizontal direction of the fuselage or nacelle.

大梁，
机身或短舱上水平方向的结构部件。



LONG RANGE CRUISE (LRC), Cruise speed that is associated with fuel conservation, producing fuel mileage one percent less than the maximum fuel mileage available.

远程巡航速度，
一个与节省燃油有关的巡航速度。在此巡航速度下，每一单位燃油所能飞的哩程，比最大的燃油量航程小百分之一。

LONGITUDINAL AXIS, An axis passing through the airplane's center of gravity, from front to rear.

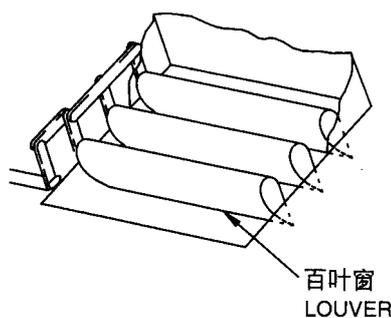
纵轴，
由机头至机尾贯穿机身重心的轴。

LOST MOTION DEVICE, A mechanism which does not operate a component following initial movement of control input.

空回装置，
在控制输入初始动作后，即不再操作部件的机制。用于飞行操纵系统内，以防飞机指令互相牵制。

LOUVER, An opening with slots allowing the passage of air.

百叶窗，
让空气流通的有多条缝的开口。





LOW RANGE RADIO ALTIMETER, A system that measures the vertical distance from the airplane to the terrain.

低空无线电高度表，
一种测量飞机至地形的垂直距离的系统。

LRC, Stands for Long Range Cruise speed. Represents the typical cruise speed for a given jet airplane; usually expressed as a Mach number.

远程巡航速度，
远程巡航速度的缩写。代表喷气式飞机常见的巡航速度，通常以马赫数方式表示。

LRRA, SEE - LOW RANGE RADIO ALTIMETER

低空无线电高度表，
见 [Low Range Radio Altimeter](#) .

LRU, SEE - LINE REPLACEABLE UNIT

航线可换件，
见 [Line Replaceable Unit](#) .

LUBRICANT, A substance used to reduce friction between moving parts. It can be a natural or an artificial material.

润滑剂，
用于减轻运动物体之间产生的磨擦的物质。它可以是天然的或人工制造的原料。

LVDT, SEE - LINEAR VARIABLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORMER

线性可变差动变压器，
见 [Linear Variable Differential Transformer](#) .

M

MAC, SEE - MEAN AERODYNAMIC CHORD

平均气动弦，
见 [Mean Aerodynamic Chord](#) .

MACH NUMBER, The ratio of the aircraft's true airspeed to the speed of sound at that point.

马赫数，
飞机真空速与该处音速之比。



MACH TRIM, Correction to airplane attitude (nose up) during flight at high speed by using the horizontal stabilizer.

马赫配平，
用水平安定面对高速飞行中的飞机的俯仰姿态所做的调整（机头朝上）。

MAGNETIC HEADING, The heading of the airplane relative to magnetic north.

磁航向，
相对于磁北的飞机航向。

MAGNETIC VARIATION (1), The difference between magnetic and true north.

磁差（1），
真北与磁北的差别。

MAGNETIC VARIATION (2), The orientation of a horizontal magnetic compass with respect to true north. Because there is a continuous small change of direction of lines of magnetic force over the surface of the earth, magnetic variation at most locations is not constant over long periods of time. Lines of equal magnetic variation (isogonics lines) are updated on Jeppesen charts every five years in accord with worldwide practice. (see [Station Declination](#)).

磁差（2），
相对于真北的水平磁罗盘定位。因为地面的磁力线在作不断的微量改变，磁偏角在长时间内多数是不一致的。每五年Jeppesen手册会按照国际惯例校正等磁偏角线（等磁差线）。（见基点偏差）

MAIN ENGINE CONTROL, A component on the engine for controlling fuel flow for starting and engine operation.

主发动机控制器，
发动机上为发动机起动和运转控制燃油流量的部件。

MAIN GEAR, The main wheels with the attachments for supporting the airplane on the ground.

主起落架，
用以在地面支撑飞机的主轮及其附件。

MAINTENANCE, Work accomplished in support of the structure and systems of an aircraft. It includes, inspection, overhaul, repair, preservation and the replacement of parts.

维修，
在保障飞机系统和结构时所做的工作。包括检查，大修，修理，保养和部件更换。



MANEUVER CAPABILITY, The ability of the aircraft to perform certain maneuvers up to a certain load factor.

机动能力，
飞机完成装载系数达到一特定值的机动动作的能力。

MANEUVER MARGIN, The amount of residual maneuver capability present before the onset of buffet.

机动性余度，
飞机在遭遇抖振之前，所剩的操纵能力的大小。

MANIFOLD, A duct or chamber with several inlets and outlets for air or fluid distribution.

总管，
用以空气或液体分布的多进口和多出口的管道或容器。

MANIFOLD INTERCONNECT VALVE, A valve in the equipment cooling system for providing a normal flow of recirculated air to the flight compartment. On specific occasions it will provide conditioned air.

总管联接活门，
设备冷却系统内的活门。用于向机舱提供正常再循环空气。在特殊情况下会供给空调空气。

MANUAL OPERATION, Method of operating a component by hand.

人工操作，
手工操纵部件的方法。

MANUALS, Books with instructions for proper maintenance and operation of the airplane systems.

手册，
为能正确地维护和操作飞机系统而编写的说明书。

MANUFACTURED RIVET HEAD, The head of a rivet that was preformed during its manufacture (see [upset head](#)).

机械制造的铆钉头，
在铆钉制造时已定形的铆钉头。（见膨径头）。

MASS, The quantity of matter in a body. It gives the body weight when it is exposed to gravity.

质量，
一件物体的物质数量。当该物体受到地球引力时质量产生重量。



MASS MEMORY, A memory that can store large amounts of information and hold that information permanently.

大容量存储器，
可以储存并能永久保留大量信息的存储器。

MASTER, The device or system which controls the system mode of operation.

主控台，
控制系统操作方式的装置或系统。

MAX CLIMB THRUST (MCT), Maximum engine thrust to be used during climb.

最大爬升推力 (MCT)，
飞机爬升期间所能用的最大发动机推力。

MAX CONTINUOUS THRUST (MCT), Maximum engine thrust to be used continuously when one engine is inoperative.

最大连续推力 (MCT)，
当一台发动机不工作时，可以连续不断地使用的最大发动机推力。

MAX TAKEOFF THRUST, Maximum engine thrust to be used during takeoff.

最大起飞推力，
起飞期间所能用的最大发动机推力。

MAXIMUM TAKE-OFF WEIGHT, The maximum take off weight as permitted structural limits or performance limits, whichever is lower.

最大起飞重量，
结构极限与性能极限两者中的小者许可的最大起飞重量。

MAXIMUM RANGE CRUISE (MRC), Cruise speed producing the greatest amount of range.

最大航程巡航速度，
能使飞机航程最大的巡航速度。

MEAN AERODYNAMIC CHORD, Reference distance located at a fixed position on the aircraft used to locate the Center of Gravity.

平均气动弦，
位于飞机上一个固定位置，用来确定重心位置的基准距离。



MEC (NO. 1), SEE - MAIN ENGINE CONTROL

发动机主控制，
见 [Main Engine Control](#)。

MEC (NO. 2), SEE - MAIN EQUIPMENT CENTER

总设备中心
见 [Main Equipment Center](#)。

MEL, SEE - MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST

最低设备清单，
见 [Minimum Equipment List](#)。

MEMORY, In a digital system the memory is where information is stored.

存储器；
在数字系统中储存信息的地方。

METER, Any mechanical or electrical device that is used to record, indicate, measure or sense a specific portion of an operation.

计量表，
用于记录，指示，测量，或感受一操作过程的一个特殊部份的任何一种机械或电子装置。

METERING VALVE, A valve for controlling flow of air or fluid.

计量活门，
用来控制空气或液体流量的活门。

MICRON, A measurement of filter effectiveness, one micron equals one millionth (.000001) of a meter.

微米，
过滤器效率的计算单位。一微米等于百万分之一米。

MIDDLE MARKER, A marker beacon that defines a point along the glide slope of an ILS approach. It is normally located at or near the point of decision height.

中指点标，
在用仪表着陆系统着陆时，用来确定下滑道上一点的指点信标。它一般位于或靠近决断高度。



MICRO SWITCH, A miniature mechanical device that completes or breaks the current path.

微动电门，
一个能形成或切断电流通路的特小型机械设备。

MIKE OR MIC, A shortened form of microphone.

话筒，
话筒一字的缩写。

MIL, One thousandth (.001) of an inch.

密耳，
千分之一英寸。

MILLIBARS, A unit of barometric pressure equal to approximately 0.75 millimeters of mercury.

毫巴，
一个度量气压的单位，一毫巴约相当于0.75毫米汞柱。

MINIMUM DESCENT ALTITUDE (MDA), The lowest altitude to which a descent is authorized for a nonprecision approach.

最低下降高度 (MDA)，
飞机作非精密进近时所准许下降的最低高度。

MINIMUM ENROUTE ALTITUDE (MEA), The lowest published altitude between radio fixes that meets obstacle clearance requirements between those fixes and in many countries assures acceptable navigational signal coverage.

最低航路高度 (MEA)，
在导航用无线电定位点之间，符合越障要求的已公布的最低高度。在许多国家，最低航路高度保障了合格导航信号的接收范围。

MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST, Document prescribing operation of the airplane with certain systems or subsystems inoperative.

最低设备清单，
指定飞机在某些系统或子系统不工作的情况下，如何操作飞机的文件。

MISSED APPROACH (MA or GA), A maneuver conducted by the pilot when an instrument approach cannot be completed to a landing and results in a Go-Around.

复飞 (MA or GA)，
飞行员因未能完成仪表进近而导致复飞所采取的一个机动动作。



MIX VALVE, A valve assembly with two or more individual valves used for airflow distribution in air conditioning system.

混合活门，
在空调系统内，用以气流分布的具有两个或两个以上单体活门的活门组件。

M_{MO}, The maximum Mach number at which the aircraft may be operated.

M_{MO}，
飞机可使用的最大马赫数。

MODE, A specific operating state or condition; i.e., Autopilot mode, MAP mode, etc.

方式，
一个特定的工作状态或情况，如自动驾驶方式，MAP方式等等。

MODULATION, Combining two or more electrical signals with the result that one signal is varied by the others.

调制，
组合两个或两个以上的电子信号，使一个信号随其他信号的变化而变化。

MODULE, A housing that contains related system components.

组件，
内装相关的系统部件的机体。

MONOCOQUE, A type of construction in which the fuselage skin carries all the loads.

硬壳式，
机身蒙皮承担所有载荷的结构形式。

MONOPOLE, A speed sensor that senses magnetic pulses from a magnetic nut or gear teeth on a shaft. These pulses are interpreted as RPM by the controller.

单极，
一个能感应到磁螺帽或齿轮轴上的磁脉冲数的速度感应器。这些脉冲可由控制器译成转/分钟。

MOTOR OPERATED VALVE, A valve using an electric motor for opening, closing and modulation.

马达操作活门，
用电马达来开、关和调制的活门。



MSL ALTITUDE, Altitude expressed in feet measured from mean sea level.

平均海拔高度，
以英尺为单位，由平均海平面量起的高度。

MUFFLER, A device in the pneumatic system for reducing the noise of the airflow through the pneumatic duct.

消音器，
在气源系统内，用以减低空气流经气源管道所生的噪音的装置。

MULTIPLEXER, A device that allows two or more signals to be transmitted simultaneously on a single carrier wave, communications channel, or data bus.

多路传输器，
一个能让两个或两个以上的信号同时在一道传送波，一条通讯线路，或一条资料数据总线上传递的设备。

N

N1 , Speed of the low pressure compressor rotor.

N1转子转速，
发动机低压压气机转子的转速。

N1 BLOOM, A change in engine N1 and thrust indicated on the N1 gages and detected by the autothrottle BITE during throttle hold operation.

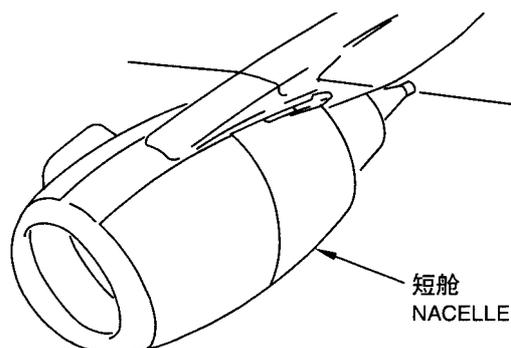
N1激增，
油门保持过程中，在N1表上出现的由自动油门自检探测到的发动机N1和推力的变化。

N2 , High pressure compressor rotor speed.

N2转子转速，
发动机高压压气机转子的转速。

NACELLE, A streamlined enclosure on the wing or fuselage for the engine.

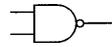
短舱，
机翼或机身上为安装发动机而用的流线形壳体。





NAND GATE, An AND gate followed by an inverter to form a binary circuit in which the output is logic 0 if all inputs are logic 1.

非与门，
在与门后面紧跟着一个反向器的二进制电路，当所有输入为逻辑1时，输出为逻辑0。



NAUTICAL AIR MILES (NAM), The actual air distance flow expressed in nautical miles without respect to a stationary object.

空海里 (NAM)，
以海里来表示的飞机在空中所飞过的实际空中飞行距离。空海里无需参考地面物体。

NAUTICAL GROUND MILES (NGM), The distance travelled in relation to the ground expressed in nautical miles.

地海里 (NGM)，
以海里来表示的飞机相对于地面所飞过的距离。

NAUTICAL MILE, A distance equivalent to 6076.1 feet or 1852 meters.

海里，
相当于 6076英尺或 1852米的距离单位。

NAVIGATION, The art of determining the geographical position and maintaining desired direction of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface.

导航，
决定飞机的地理位置和保持飞机相对于地球表面所希望的方向的技术。

NEGATIVE LOGIC, A form of logic in which the more positive voltage level represents logic 0 and the more negative level represents a logic 1.

反逻辑，
正电压水平越是代表逻辑0，负电压水平则越是代表逻辑1的一种逻辑形式。

NEGATIVE RELIEF VALVE, A valve in the pressurization system for preventing cabin altitude to be above airplane altitude (or cabin pressure to be below ambient pressure).

负释压活门，
增压系统内，用来防止机舱高度超过飞机高度（或机舱压力低于外界大气压力）的活门。



NEOPRENE, An oil and grease-resistant synthetic rubber. Used mostly for seals and self lock nuts, etc.

氯丁橡胶，
一种耐油和油脂的合成橡胶。多用作密封装置或自锁螺帽，等。

NEUTRAL SHIFT SENSOR, A sensor used for detecting the elevator and stabilizer trim condition.

中立变换探测器，
用于探测升降舵和安定面配平状况的传感器。

NET PERFORMANCE, Aircraft gross performance degraded by an amount determined by the local governing agency for conservative calculation purposes.

净性能，
以飞机总性能减去由当地有关单位为了使性能计算较为保守所定的一个量后所得的性能。

NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERY, An electrical device for changing stored chemical energy into direct current. Uses nickel hydroxide, cadmium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.

镍镉电瓶，
将储存的化学能变为直流电的电器元件。它使用氢氧化镍、氢氧化镉和氢氧化钾。

NOBLE, A term used to explain the properties of some elements that are chemically inert or inactive.

惰性，
用于解释有些元素不易起化学作用的特性的名词。

NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURE, A flight path and climb profile designed to limit noise in the airport area.

降低噪声程序，
一种为降低机场地区噪声而设计的飞行航迹和爬升剖面。

NOMEX, Material similar to paper for honeycomb construction. (Nomex is a trade name.)

NOMEX，
是一种类似纸的材料，用以制作蜂窝结构。（NOMEX是商品名）。

NON-RETURN VALVE, A valve allowing flow in only one direction.

单向活门，
只允许向一个方向流动的活门。



NONDIRECTIONAL BEACON (NDB), A radio beacon which transmits nondirectional signals whereby the pilot can use the ADF to determine his bearing to or from the station.

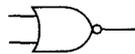
无方向信标 (NDB) ,
发射无方向信号的无线电信标台。据此飞行员能够用自动定向仪 (ADF) 确定他的背台或向台方位。

NONVOLATILE MEMORY, A type of memory which does not lose its contents when power is removed.

永久性存储器 ,
在失去动力或电力时不会失去记忆内容的存储器。

NOR GATE, An OR gate followed by an inverter to form a binary circuit in which the output is logic 0 if any of the inputs is logic 1.

或非门 ,
在或门后面紧跟着一个反向器的二进制电路。当任何一个输入为逻辑1时, 输出为逻辑0。



NOSE CONE, A device on the front of the engine that guides airflow to the primary airflow path of the engine.

进气整流锥 ,
一个位于在发动机前端, 用于引导气流通过发动机的主气流通道的装置。

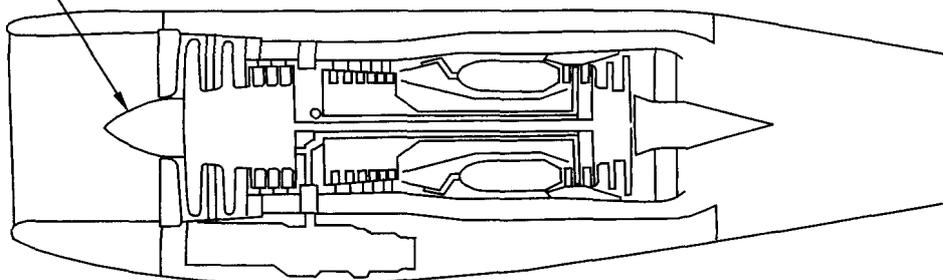
NOSE COWL, Front section of the nacelle for air inlet to the engine.

前整流罩 ,
引导空气进入发动机的短舱前段。

NOSE DOME, Front section of the engine for streamlining and directing airflow to the compressor.

头部整流罩 ,
用以整流并引导气流进入压气机的发动机前段。

头部整流罩
NOSE DOME





NOSE GEAR, The front wheels with the attachments for supporting the airplane on the ground.

前起落架，
用以在地面支撑飞机的前轮及其附件。

NOT, A binary circuit with a single output that is always opposite of the single input. Also called an inverter.

非门，
带有始终与单一输入相反的单一输出。也称作反向器。

NOTCH, An indentation that has the shape of a "V".

凹槽，
一个“V”字形的缺口。

NOZZLE, A shaped device for directing flow in a duct.

喷嘴，
引导管道内流动方向的具有特别形状的装置。

O

O-RING, A circular shaped rubber or synthetic material sealing device for pneumatic and hydraulic systems.

O形圈，
用于气源和液压系统，圆形的橡胶或合成材料制成的密封装置。

OAT, SEE - OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE

外界大气温度，
见 [Outside Air Temperature](#) .

OBSTACLE, An obstruction protruding into the airspace in the path of flight.

障碍物，
进入飞行航径上空域里的障碍物。

OBSTACLE CLEARANCE, The process of flying the aircraft over all obstructions under the flight path. Which obstructions are considered and the amount of vertical altitude required above the obstructions are determined by local regulatory agency.

越障，
飞机飞越其航道上所有障碍物的飞行过程。障碍物的选择和飞机距离障碍物的高度要求由当地有关管理机构决定。



OEW, SEE - OPERATING EMPTY WEIGHT	使用空重 , 见 Operating Empty Weight .
OFFSIDE, Opposite side.	反面 , 相反的一面。
OIL COOLER, A heat exchanger for cooling engine oil by fuel flow or airflow.	滑油冷却器 , 利用燃油或空气的流动来冷却发动机滑油的热交换器。
OIL SEPARATOR, A device used to separate unwanted air from engine oil returning to a sump or oil tank.	滑油分离器 , 一个能从回油槽或油箱发动机滑油中分离出不需要的空气的装置。
OIL STRAINER, Type of oil filter.	滑油筛 , 滑油油滤的一种。
OLEO STRUT, SEE - SHOCK STRUT	油液减震支柱 , 见 Shock Strut .
ONside, Same side.	同面 , 相同的一面。
OMEGA NAVIGATION SYSTEM (ONS), A worldwide, all weather navigation system.	奥米加导航系统 (ONS) , 一个全球范围内全天候的导航系统。
OPEN CIRCUIT, An electrical circuit which is not continuous from power supply to ground due to a break in the wiring or failure of a component.	开路 , 由于线路中断或组件损坏而导致从电源到接地点之间不通的电路。



OPERATING EMPTY WEIGHT (OEW), The weight of an airplane fully serviced, including the crew but without fuel and payload.

使用空重 (OEW) ,
一架勤务完毕的飞机, 包括空勤人员, 但不含燃油和业载的重量。

OPERATING ENVELOPE, Defines the environmental limits of pressure altitude, temperatures and speed within which the airplane is certified to operate.

使用包线,
确定飞机准予飞行的压力高度、温度和速度的环境极限。

OPTIMUM ALTITUDE, The cruise altitude which results in the best fuel mileage.

最佳高度,
可获得最佳燃油哩程的巡航高度。

OR GATE, A device or circuit with two or more inputs of binary information and one output. The output is 1 when any one or more of the inputs is 1. The output is 0 when all of the inputs are 0.

或门,
具有两个或两个以上二进制信息输入, 和一个输出的装置或电路。当输入端有一个或多个为逻辑1时, 输出为逻辑1; 当输入端都为逻辑0时, 输出为逻辑0。



ORIFICE, A specified size hole in component for control of fluid flow from or to the component.

量孔,
部件上用来控制流往或流出该部件的液流的尺寸已确定的孔。

ORONASAL MASK, An oxygen mask covering only the mouth and nose.

口鼻罩,
仅罩住嘴和鼻子的氧气罩。

OSCILLATE, To swing back and forth with a constant rhythm.

振荡,
以恒定节律作前后的摇摆。



OUT OF DETENT, A condition away from neutral or a notched position.

脱离卡挡，
操纵杆离开中立或槽口位置的一种状态。

OUTER LOOP CONTROL, For autopilot operation this is control of the airplane's flight path to a target. Examples are control of heading, altitude, and vertical speed.

外回路控制，
用于自动驾驶操作的对飞机飞往目标地的航径控制。例如航向，高度，和垂直速度的控制。

OUTER MARKER, A marker beacon located at or near the glide slope intercept of an ILS approach. The OM is normally located four to seven miles from the runway threshold on the extended centerline of the runway.

远指点标，
位于或靠近仪表着陆系统下滑道截获点的一个指点信标台。它通常位于跑道中心线延长线上距离跑道头4至7海里。

OUTFLOW VALVE, A valve in the fuselage for controlling the airflow from the fuselage to ambient for pressurization control.

外流活门，
机身内用以控制从机身流向外界大气的气流以进行增压控制的活门。

OUTPUT, An information signal going out of a system or a part of a system.

输出，
从一个系统或系统的一部分出来的信息信号。

OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE (OAT), Ambient, or free air static temperature.

外界大气温度 (OAT)，
外界环境温度或静止大气温度。

OVERHAUL, To return an aircraft or one of its components to a like-new or just manufactured condition.

翻修，
将飞机或飞机部件修整到近似全新或制造完成时的状态。

OVERRIDE, Operation of a component by a method different from normal operation.

超控，
用不同于正常操作的方法来操作部件。



P

PACK VALVE, A valve for supplying air and controlling air flow from the pneumatic manifold to the air conditioning system.

空调组件活门，
由气源支管向空调系统供气并控制该气流的活门。

PARTICLE, A very small piece of any substance or physical matter.

微粒，
任何物质或实体非常细小的一部份。

PASSENGER ADDRESS SYSTEM, A system which provides flight crew and attendant announcements, boarding music, and chime signals to the passenger cabin.

旅客广播系统，
能使机组人员向客舱进行广播、播放音乐和发出谐音信号的系统。

PASSENGER ENTERTAINMENT SYSTEM, A system which can provide audio and/or video entertainment to the passengers.

旅客娱乐系统，
向旅客提供音频和 / 或视频娱乐服务的系统。

PAYLOAD, That which is carried to the destination, such as passengers, cargo, or mail.

业载，
由飞机送往目的地的载重，如乘客、货物或邮件。

PCA, SEE - POWER CONTROL ACTUATOR

动力控制作动筒，
见 [Power Control Actuator](#).

PCU, SEE - POWER CONTROL UNIT

动力控制组件，
见 [Power Control Unit](#) .

PDCS, SEE - PERFORMANCE DATA COMPUTER SYSTEM

性能数据计算机系统，
见 [Performance Data Computer System](#) .



PEEN, To cause a more corrosion resistant surface by multiple impacting it with a hard material such as steel pellets. Term for this is Shot Peening.

喷丸，
为形成防腐能力更强的表面，多次用诸如钢丸的坚硬材料冲击表面。这个过程名为喷丸硬化处理。

PERCENT MEAN AERODYNAMIC CHORD (% MAC), Defines a position on the aircraft relative to the mean aerodynamic chord of the wing.

平均气动弦百分比，
用来确定飞机上一点相对于机翼平均气动弦的位置。

PERCENT N 1 , Expresses the speed of the low pressure compressor rotor as a percentage of a fixed amount rather than revolutions per unit time.

N1百分数，
以一定量的百分比而不以每一单位时间转数来表示低压压气机转子的转速。

PERCENT N2 , Expresses the speed of the high pressure compressor rotor as a percentage of a fixed amount.

N2百分数，
以一定量的百分比来表示高压压气机转子的转速。

PERFORMANCE DATA COMPUTER SYSTEM (PDC, PDCS), A device which provides data to achieve the most efficient and economical operation of the airplane.

性能数据计算机系统 (PDC , PDCS) ,
一个能提供数据,使飞机达到最有效和最经济的操作的装置。

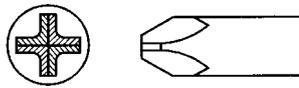
PHASE OF FLIGHT, A portion of flight specifically devoted to accomplishing such things as takeoff, climb, cruise, descent or landing.

飞行阶段，
飞行中负有一定任务（如起飞、爬升、巡航、下降或着陆）的部份。



PHILLIPS HEAD SCREW, A cross point screw with two distinct tapers. Driven with a flat tipped Phillips head screwdriver (see Reed and Prince).

十字螺丝钉，
螺丝的顶面有两个明显的锥形十字四槽的螺丝钉。由平顶十字头螺丝钻驱动。

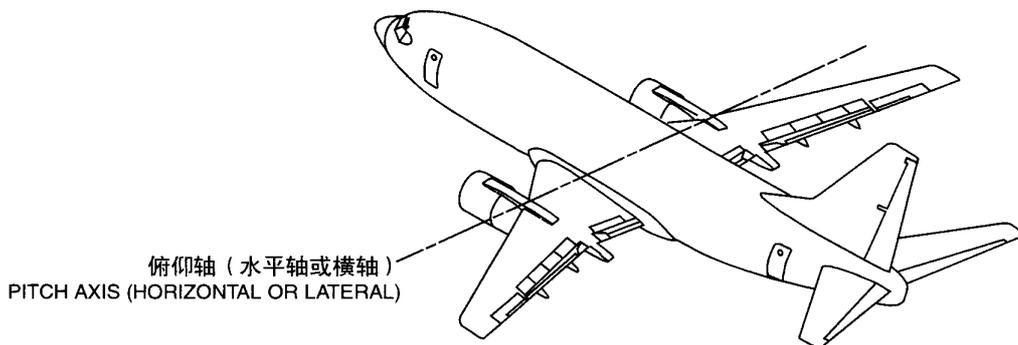


PITCH, The rotation of an airplane around its lateral axis.

俯仰，
飞机绕横轴运动而造成机头的上下运动。

PITCH AXIS, A horizontal or lateral axis passing through the airplane from one side to the other. Airplane nose up and down movement controlled by the elevators (and stabilizer for trim).

俯仰轴，
从飞机一侧通向另一侧的水平轴或横轴。升降舵控制机头绕此轴作上下的运动。（水平安定面则用以配平。）



PITCH RATE, The rate at which the airplane moves in the pitch axis (nose up, nose down).

俯仰率，
飞机绕俯仰轴运动（机头向上或向下）的速率。

PITOT STATIC TUBE, A tube facing the airstream which measures ram and static pressure. Used by airplane instruments.

总静压管，
开口面对气流以量取空气的总压和静压，供飞机仪表使用的管道。



PITOT TUBE, A tube facing the airstream which measures ram pressure.

皮托管，
面对气流以量取动压（冲压）的管子。

PLA, SEE - POWER LEVER ANGLE

油门杆角度，
见 [Power Lever Angle](#) .

PLACARD, An attached sign providing information or instruction.

标牌，
提供信息或说明的附贴标志。

PLENUM, An enlargement in a duct which changes the flow characteristics of moving air. Used to remove pulsations caused by variable airflow.

整流腔，
管道中用以改变运动气流特性的扩大部份。用于消除可变气流引起的脉动。

PLEXIGLAS, A registered trade name. A transparent acrylic plastic material used for aircraft windshields and side windows. JARGON TERM - sheet plastic of several types and used for any purpose.

有机玻璃，
是一个注册商标。是飞机风档与侧风档所用的透明丙烯酸塑胶制品。行家称之为多用途化学合成胶片。

PMC, SEE - POWER MANAGEMENT CONTROL

动力管理控制，
见 [Power Management Control](#) .

PNEUDRAULIC, A system or process which is a combination of hydraulic and pneumatic pressures.

气动液压，
由液压和气压混合推动的系统或过程。

PNEUMATIC (NO. 1), Cold air, controlled and/or pressurized.

压缩空气（NO . 1），
经控制和 / 或增压后的冷空气。

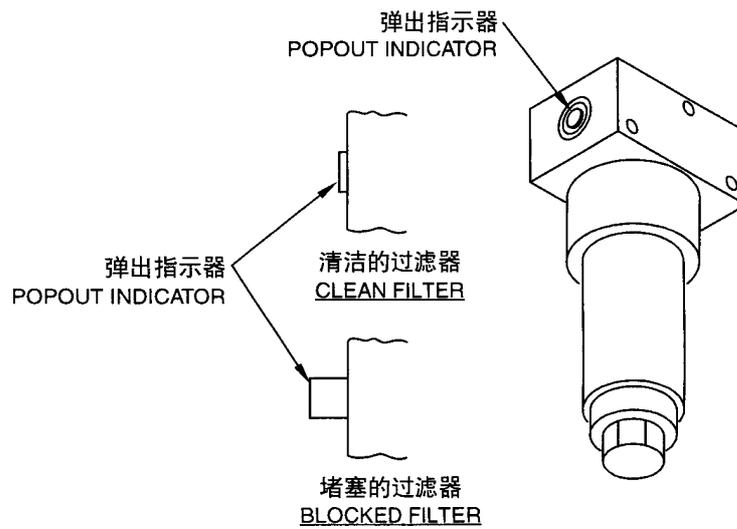


PNEUMATIC (NO. 2), Air, controlled and/or pressurized.

压缩空气 (No . 2) , 经控制和 / 或增压后的空气。

POP OUT INDICATOR, A device on a filter which protrudes from its housing when a specific differential pressure is reached.

弹出指示器 , 过滤器的一个装置。到达一定的压差时 , 它会从壳体内伸出来。



POROSITY, The term for pores or small cavities throughout a material.

气孔 , 指充满整个物体的细微小孔或空隙。

POSITION SHIFT, An FMC operation used to change the reference of present position.

移位 , 用于改变现在位置基准的飞行管理计算机的一种操作。

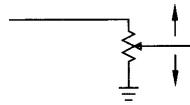
POSITIVE, Definite and intentional.

肯定的 , 一定而且有意的。



POTENTIOMETER, An electrical device for changing the voltage supply to an electrical circuit component.

分压器，
用来改变向电路部件所提供之电压的电气装置。



POWER CONTROL ACTUATOR, A hydraulic actuator assembly for operation of flight controls.

动力控制作动筒，
用以飞行操纵工作的液压作动筒组件。

POWER CONTROL UNIT, A hydraulic actuator assembly for operation of flight controls.

动力控制组件，
用以飞行操纵工作的液压作动筒组件。

POWER LEVER ANGLE, The angular scale on the main engine control for showing movement of the power (throttle) lever.

油门杆角度，
主发动机控制上用以指示油门杆运动的角刻度。

POWER MANAGEMENT CONTROL, An electronic engine control.

动力管理控制，
控制发动机的电子装置。

POWER TRANSFER UNIT, A hydraulic motor/pump for supplying hydraulic power to components when normal supply is not available.

动力转换装置，
当无正常的液压来源可供使用时，用来向部件提供液压动力的液压马达 / 泵。

PRECOOLER, A heat exchanger in the pneumatic system for cooling engine bleed air before it is supplied to the pneumatic manifold.

预冷器，
在气源系统中的一个热交换器。它将发动机引气冷却后供给气源总管。



PRECISION APPROACH PROCEDURE, A standard instrument approach procedure in which an electronic glide slope/glide path is provided; e.g., ILS/MLS and PAR.

精密进近程序，
已提供有电子下滑道 / 下滑航径的标准仪表进近程序。
如：仪表着陆系统 / 微波着陆系统，以及精密进近雷达。

PRESSURE, Force per unit area usually measured in pounds per square inch (psi).

压力，
单位面积上的力。通常用磅 / 平方英寸 (psi) 来度量。

PRESSURE ALTITUDE, The altitude displayed when the barometric pressure on the altimeter is set to 29.92 inches of mercury.

压力高度，
当高度表上的气压调至29.92英寸汞柱时显示的高度。

PRESSURE REGULATING AND SHUTOFF VALVE, A valve in the pneumatic system for regulating bleed air pressure from the engine to the pneumatic manifold.

压力调节和关断活门，
气源系统中用以调节从发动机到气源总管的引气压力的活门。

PRINTED CIRCUIT CARD, A plastic or fiberglass card with electronic components and copper strips forming a circuit.

印刷电路板，
由电子部件和铜丝所组成电路的塑胶或纤维玻璃制薄板。

PRIORITY VALVE, A valve in the hydraulic system for operation of components in proper sequence.

优先活门，
液压系统中，用来使各部件照合适顺序操作的活门。

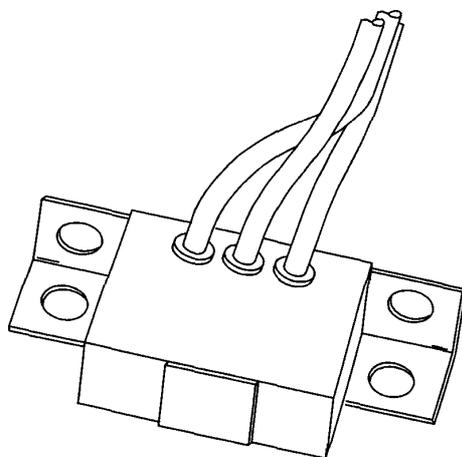
PROCEDURE TURN, A maneuver where it is necessary to reverse direction to establish the airplane on the final approach course.

程序转弯，
在飞机必须反向建立最后进近航道时所做的机动动作。



PROXIMITY SENSOR, An electromagnetic device that senses the position of a moving actuator. The sensor has two or three wires.

邻近传感器，
能够感知运动中的作动筒位置的电磁装置。该传感器有两或三根电线。



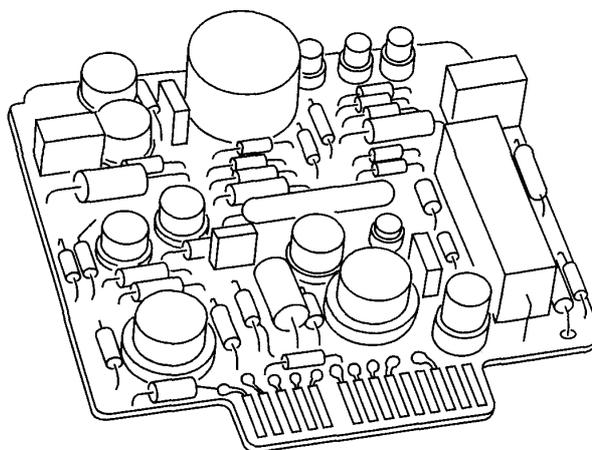
邻近传感器
PROXIMITY SENSOR

PROXIMITY SENSOR ACTUATOR, A steel plate located on a moving component for operation of proximity sensor.

邻近传感器作动器，
位于一个运动部件上，用以操作邻近传感器的钢板。

PROXIMITY SWITCH, A printed circuit card for transmitting sensor signals to indicating lights and circuits.

邻近电门，
用以将传感器信号传输给指示灯和电路的印刷电路板。



邻近电门
PROXIMITY SWITCH



PRSOV, SEE - PRESSURE REGULATING AND SHUTOFF VALVE

调压和关断活门，
见 [Pressure Regulating and Shutoff Valve](#) .

PTU, SEE - POWER TRANSFER UNIT

动力转换装置，
见 [Power Transfer Unit](#) .

PURGE VALVE, A valve in the pneumatic system for removal of dirt from the air cleaner.

除尘活门，
气源系统中用以清除空气清洁器中之灰尘的活门。

PYLON, A structural component for supporting an engine from the wing.

吊架，
用以从机翼支撑发动机的结构件。

Q

QAD, SEE - QUICK-ATTACH-DETACH

快速装卸，
见 [Quick - Attach - Detach](#) .

QEC, SEE - QUICK ENGINE CHANGE

快速更换发动机，
见 [Quick Engine Change](#) .

QFE, Altimeter setting which causes altimeter to read height above airport elevation.

场面气压，
使高度表指示飞机距机场标高之高度的高度表设定。

QNE, Altimeter setting 29.92 inches of mercury, 1013.2 Hectopascals or 1013.2 millibars.

标准高度表设定，
29.92英寸汞柱，1013.2百帕斯卡，或1013.2毫巴的高度表设定。

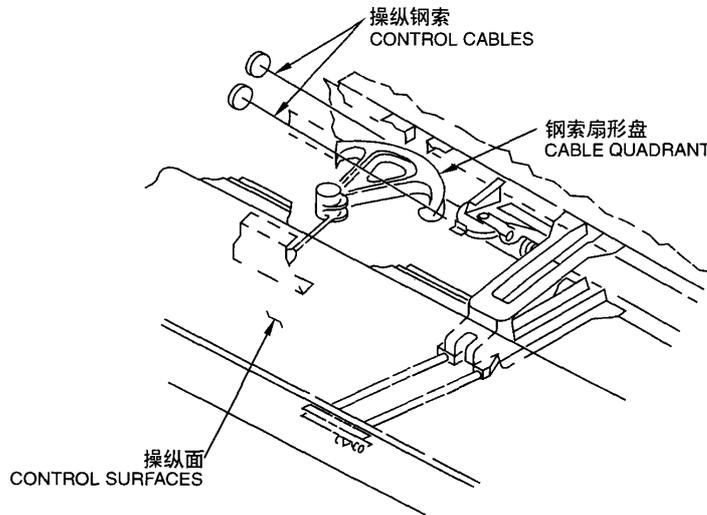
QNH, Altimeter setting which causes altimeter to read height above mean sea level.

修正海平面气压，
使高度表指示飞机距平均海平面之高度的高度表设定。



QUADRANT, A mechanical component shaped like a quarter of circle for transmitting cable motion in airplane control systems.

扇形盘，
飞机操纵系统内，用以传递操纵钢索运动的扇形（四分之一圆）机械部件。



QUENCH, A heat treating process to make the surface of a metal hard. The metal is taken from the furnace and dipped in a liquid such as oil or water.

淬火，
一种使金属表面硬化的热处理过程。钢铁从熔炉里被取出后再被泡进油或水等液体中。

QUICK ENGINE CHANGE KIT, A collection of components allowing installation of a basic engine on to any of the engine positions of a particular model airplane.

快速更换发动机成套设备，
用以快速地将一台基本发动机安装在一种机型的任何发动机位置的所有部件的集合。

QUICK-ATTACH-DETACH, A clamp for attaching accessories (hydraulic pump, fuel pump, starter) to the engine accessory gearbox.

快速装卸，
用以将附件（如液压泵，燃油泵，起动器等）接到发动机附件齿轮箱上的夹具。

QUICK TURNAROUND LIMITS, Established the minimum amount of time to cool the wheel brakes before the next take off is permitted.

快速周转极限，
在下一个起飞许可之前，已确定的飞机轮刹车的最少冷却时间。



QUIESCENT, Condition of an electrical circuit when no input signal is applied to it.

寂静状态，
电路上没有输入信号的状态。

R

RACK, A place for storage of modules in the electrical/electronic equipment compartment.

支架，
电气 / 电子设备舱内，用以存放组件的地方。

RADAR, A device which measures the time between the transmission and reception of radio pulses and provides information on range, azimuth, and/or elevation of objects in the path of the transmitted pulses.

雷达，
测量无线电脉冲从传输到接收所需的时间，并提供范围，方位，和 / 或脉冲信号传输途径上物体标高的装置。

RADAR VECTORS, Headings given to the pilot from a controller using radar.

雷达引导，
由使用雷达的空中交通管制员给予飞行员的航向。

RADIAL, A magnetic bearing extending from a VORNORTACITACAN navigation facility.

径向线，
由甚高频全向信标/塔康联合定位 / 塔康系统导航设施发射出来的磁方位线。

RADIO ALTITUDE (HEIGHT) (RA), The distance of an aircraft above the ground, as determined by a radio altimeter system.

无线电高度 (RA) ，
由无线电高度表系统测定的飞机与地面的距离。

RAM, SEE - RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

随机存取存储器，
见 [Random Access Memory](#)

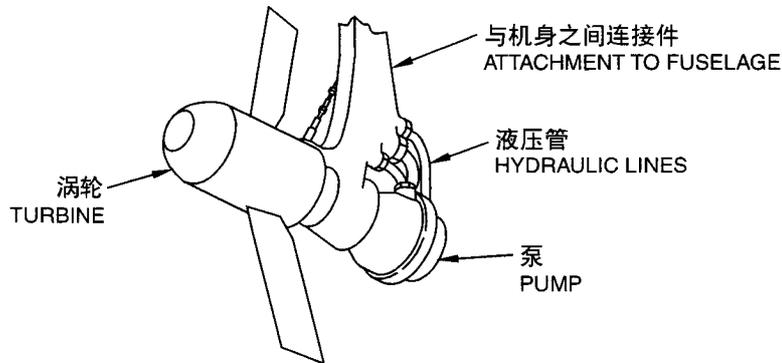
RAM AIR, Outside air that flows through heat exchangers in the air conditioning packs.

冲压空气，
流过空调组件热交换器的外界空气。



RAM AIR TURBINE, A device which extends from the side of the fuselage, driven by outside airflow for emergency supply of hydraulic or electric power.

冲压空气涡轮，
从机身一侧伸出，由外界气流驱动，以在紧急情况下提供液压或电源的装置。



RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY, A type of memory in which the data can be written into and read out of. Normally used for short term memory.

随机存取存储器，
一种可以将数据记载和读出的存储器。一般用作短期存储。

RAT, SEE - RAM AIR TURBINE

冲压空气涡轮，
见 [Ram Air Turbine](#) .

RATIO, A specific relationship between one number value and another.

比率，
一个数值与另一个数值之间的一种特殊关系。

RATIO CHANGER, A mechanical device for changing output speed or movement relative to input speed or movement.

比率转换器，
用以改变输出速度或运动与输入速度或运动之间比率的机械装置。

RAW DATA, Data from sensors not modified by the user system.

原始数据，
没有经使用系统作任何修正的，由传感器得来的数据。



READ-ONLY MEMORY, A memory unit in which instructions or data are permanently stored for use by the computer. Under normal conditions the stored information cannot be changed.

只读存储器，
含有由计算机永久存储着的指令或数据的存储器。在一般情况下不能对存储信息作任何的修改。

RECEPTACLE, One half of a two-piece connector. It is usually mounted on a support, such as a panel.

插座，
由两件组成的连接器的一半。常被安装在支架上。如：仪表板。

RECIRCULATED AIR, Conditioned air mixed with air from the passenger compartment.

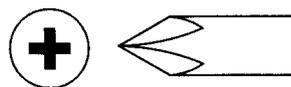
再循环空气，
调制后的空气与客舱来的空气之混合。

REDUCED THRUST, A thrust level less than maximum rated thrust.

减推力，
比最大额定推力小的一个推力级。

REED AND PRINCE SCREW, A cross point screw with a single straight line taper driven with a pointed tipped Reed and Prince screwdriver. (See Phillips Head.)

十字螺丝钉，
与尖头十字螺旋钻配套使用的，带有一条直线锥的十字头螺丝钉。



RED SWITCH, A switch with two magnetic plates acting as contacts and operated by a magnet.

舌簧电门，
由一个磁体控制使两片磁片接触的电门。



REFERENCE LINE, A line used in a chart as the starting point for applying corrections to chart input values. One or more reference lines may be used in succession.

基准线，
在图表中用作修正图表输入值的起点的线。使用时可用一条或连续使用多条。

REFUSED TAKEOFF, A takeoff which has been stopped before the airplane lifts off the ground.

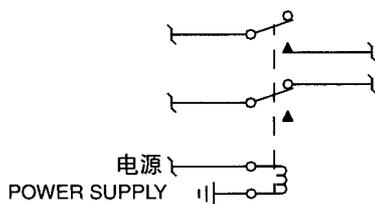
中断起飞，
在飞机离地前被停止的起飞。

REGULATING VALVE, A valve for controlling pressure or flow.

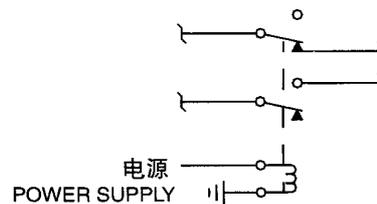
调节活门，
用以控制压力或流量的活门。

RELAXED, The state of an electrical component or switch that is deenergized.

释放状态，
电器部件或电门处于关闭或没有通电的状态。



释放状态 (没有通电的)
RELAXED (DEENERGIZED)



接通
ENERGIZED

RELAY, A switching device in which the contacts are opened or closed in response to separate current or voltage.

继电器，
一种电门装置，其接触点随着单独的电流或电压开路或闭合。

RELIEF VALVE, A valve which prevents high pressure in a system by venting the system to ambient.

释压活门，
通过将系统与外界相通，以防系统内压力过高的活门。

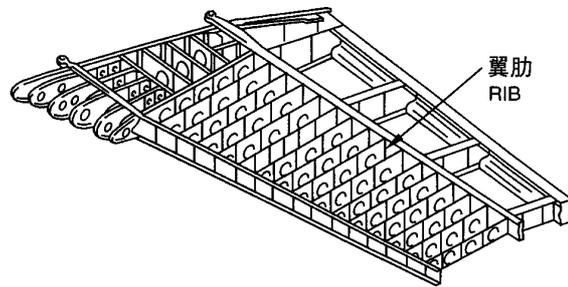


RESERVES, The required fuel remaining on-board after arriving at the destination airport as determined by regulations.	备用燃油， 照规定，飞机在到达目标机场后，机上需要的剩余的燃油。
RESERVOIR, A container for storage of fluid.	储液箱， 用以储存液体的容器。
RESTRICTOR, An orifice for reducing the flow and pressure of a fluid.	限流器， 用以减低液体流量和压力的量孔。
RESTRICTOR CHECK VALVE, Same as restrictor but allowing flow in one direction only.	限流单向活门， 一个与限流器类似，但仅允许流体向单一方向流动的活门。
RETARD, An autothrottle mode used to decrease the engine thrust to idle.	拉回油门， 自动油门的一种方式、用于将发动机推力减小至慢车状态。
REVERSION, To change to a pre-determined mode.	复原， 改回到预定的方式。
RHEOSTAT, An electrical device for changing the resistance in an electrical circuit.	变阻器， 用以改变电路内电阻的电气装置。



RIB, A structural member of airfoil shape in wing, stabilizer or control surface.

翼肋，
机翼、安定面或操纵面内具有翼剖面形状的结构元件。



RIG PIN, A metal pin for inserting into a moveable component before adjusting the control cables and linkage.

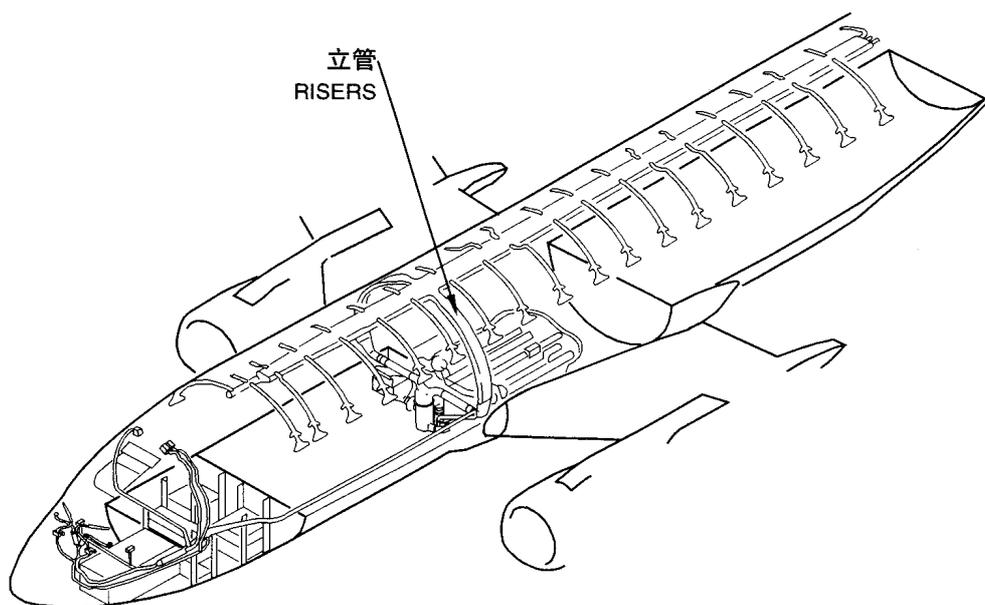
校装销，
在调整操纵钢索和链系之前，插在可动部件内的金属销。

RIGGING, An adjustment of airplane controls and doors for proper operation.

校装，
使飞机操纵系统和舱门能正常工作而做的装配调整。

RISER, A duct in the air conditioning system for conditioned air supply to the passenger cabin.

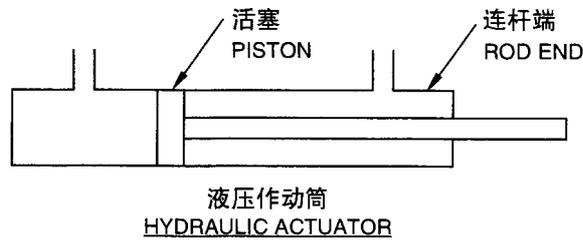
立管，
空调系统中，将调节好的空气送到客舱的管道。





ROD END (NO. 1), In a hydraulic actuator, reference to the part opposite to the piston side of the actuator.

连杆端，
液压作动筒活塞连杆伸出的一端。



ROD END (NO. 2), A mechanical device usually a bearing, clevis or similar component attached to the end of a link or push-pull type rod.

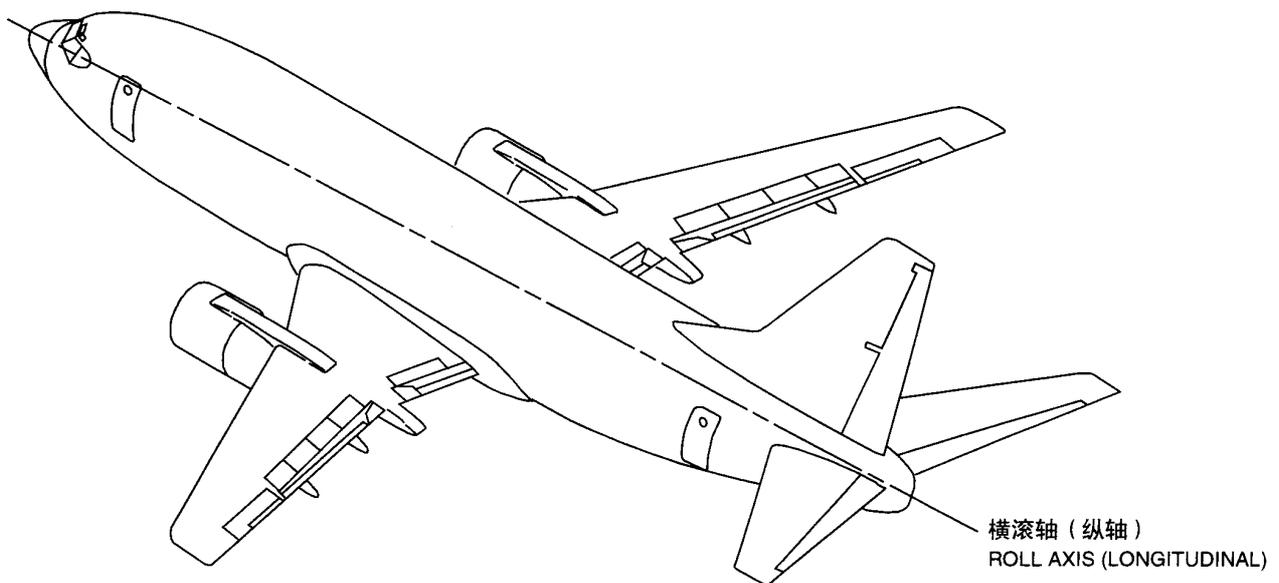
杠杆端，
一个连在活节连杆一端或推拉杆一端的通常是轴承，吊环，或类似元件的机械装置。

ROLL, The rotation of an airplane around its longitudinal axis.

横滚，
飞机用纵轴作为旋转轴时的运动。

ROLL AXIS, SEE - LONGITUDINAL AXIS

横滚轴，
见 [Longitudinal Axis](#) .





ROLL RATE, The rate at which the airplane moves on the roll axis (wing up, wing down).

横滚率，
飞机绕横滚轴运动（机翼向上或向下）的速率。

ROLLOUT, The final phase of landing where the airplane is slowing down on the runway.

着陆滑跑，
飞机着陆的最后阶段。此时飞机在跑道上减速。

ROM, SEE - READ ONLY MEMORY

只读存储器，
见 [Read Only Memory](#)

ROTARY VARIABLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSDUCER, A device with a rotary input and a linear response.

旋转可变差动传感器，
一个具有旋转输入和线性感应的装置。

ROTATE, A maneuver conducted during the takeoff ground roll. At the rotation speed, the pilot pulls back on the control column to raise the nose of the airplane into the air.

抬前轮，
飞机在起飞滑跑期间所做的机动动作。在飞机达到抬前轮速度时，飞行员向后带操纵杆，机头上仰，前轮离地。

ROTOR, A rotating section of an engine (turbine, compressor) or a generator.

转子，
发动机（涡轮、压气机）或发电机的转动部份。

ROUTE DISCONTINUITY, An FMC operational condition, in which parts of a route are not joined or connected.

航路不连续，
一种飞行管理计算机的操作状况，航路有些部份不相连或不相通。

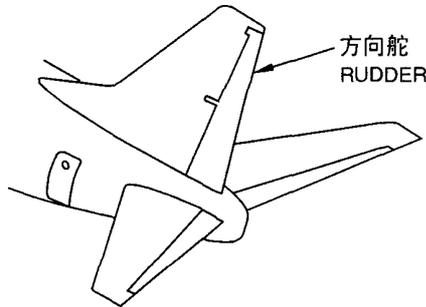
ROUTE LEGS, The portion of a route which connects two way-points together.

航路段，
将两个航路点连接起来的航路的一段。



RUDDER, A hinged moveable part on the trailing edge of the vertical stabilizer for airplane yaw (left and right) control.

方向舵；
铰连在垂直安定面后缘上，用以操纵飞机偏航（机头向左或向右）的可动部件。



RUNWAY VISUAL RANGE (RVR), The horizontal distance a pilot can see down the runway when flying an approach.

跑道视程（RVR），
飞机进场时，飞行员向跑道方向望去所能看到的水平距离。

RUST, The oxidation of iron and iron containing metals. It is usually a reddish brown color.

铁锈，
铁和铁类物质的氧化物。常为褐红色。

RVDT, SEE - ROTARY VARIABLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSDUCER

旋转可变差动传感器，
见 [Rotary Variable Differential Transducer](#).

S

SAFETY RELIEF VALVE, A valve in the pressurization system for reducing cabin pressure to a safe operating pressure.

安全释压活门，
在增压系统中，使座舱压力减低至一个安全的工作压力的活门。

SAT, SEE - STATIC AIR TEMPERATURE

静温，
见 [Static Air Temperature](#) .



SCAVENGE, To remove oil from the engine bearings or to remove water/fuel by a pump from a tank.

回油，
除去发动机轴承的滑油，或用泵来除去油箱内的水和燃油。

SCHEDULE GENERATOR, An electronic component in the pressurization system for controlling the operation of the outflow valve.

程序产生器，
在增压系统中，用来控制外流活门工作的电子部件。

SCHRAEDER VALVE, A valve for inflation of tires, struts and accumulators and for pressurizing the water tank from outside.

Schraeder活门，
Schraeder公司出品的一种活门，用以为轮胎、减震支柱和蓄压器充气，也用于从外面为水箱增压。

SCR, SEE - SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER

硅可控整流器，
见 [Silicon Controlled Rectifier](#) .

SCRATCH PAD, An area on the FMCS control display unit used for showing characters activated by the alphanumeric keys.

草稿栏，
FMCS显示器上的一个区域，用于显示由字母—数字键盘激发的字符。

SCSI, SEE - SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEM INTERFACE

小型计算机系统接口，
见 [Small Computer System Interface](#) .

SCUPPER, A shallow receptacle around a filler neck of a liquid tank to catch any overflow or spillage from the servicing operation. The scupper is normally fitted with a drain overboard.

放泄孔，
液体箱的加注咀边所装置的小型容器，用于接取勤务过程中任何溢流的液体。一般都装有通向机舱外的排泄管道。

SEA LEVEL, The standard datum plane from which altitude is measured.

海平面，
用作高度测量基准的标准平面。

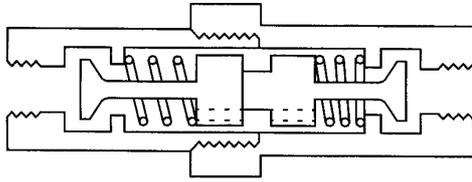


SEA LEVEL STATIC THRUST, Maximum rated power produced by a stationary jet engine during ambient conditions at sea level.	海平面静推力， 在海平面环境状态（大气温度、压力）下，一台固定住的喷气发动机所产生的最大推力。
SEAL, A component between two surfaces for preventing air or fluid leakage.	封严， 在两表面间防止空气或液体泄漏的元件。
SECTOR, A given distance between two checkpoints in the flight plan.	航段， 飞行计划中，两个检查点之间的已知距离。
SELCAL, SEE - SELECTIVE CALLING	选择呼叫， 见 Selective Calling .
SELECTIVE CALLING, A system that automatically alerts the flight crew to a call from the airline ground station.	选择呼叫， 一个能自动将航空公司地面站呼叫报知机组的系统。
SELECTOR VALVE, A valve in the hydraulic system for connecting hydraulic supply to one side of the actuator and the other side to the return line.	选择活门， 液压系统中，用于将液压源一端连接作动筒，另一端连接回油端的活门。

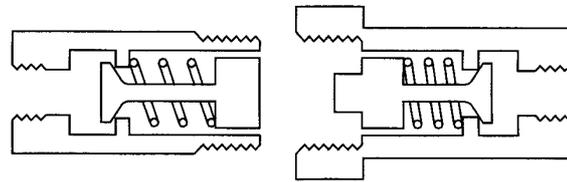


SELF SEALING COUPLING, A connection between two fluid filled hoses for preventing fluid loss when the hoses are separated.

自封接头，
用以连接两个充满液体的软管的特制接头。在两个管子分开时，接头内的弹簧即使活门堵住通道，自动封闭而不让液体流出。



软管相接时
HOSE CONNECTED



软管分开时
HOSE DISCONNECTED

SEMI-MONOCOQUE, Type of construction in which the skin, stringers and frames carry all the loads.

半硬壳式结构，
使蒙皮，长桁和隔框共同承受所有载荷的构造形式。

SENSOR, An electrical device for detecting variable conditions and sending a signal to indicators and lights.

传感器；
检测变量状况并将结果以信号送至指示器和指示灯的电气装置。

SENSOR ACTUATOR, A device for operating the sensor.

传感器致动器，
用以操作传感器的装置。

SERVO, An automatic control system which checks its output against its input so as to achieve a desired control.

伺服系统，
能检查输出和输入数据，以便合适调控的自动控制系统。

SERVO ARMED, Hydraulic pressure for the servo is present to allow the servo to internally synchronize to the proper position, but the mechanical output of the servo is not connected.

伺服预位，
液压使伺服系统内部同步至适当的位置，但伺服系统的机械输出还没有接通。



SERVO ENGAGED, The mechanical output of the servo is connected and the servo can move a surface or control

伺服系统预位，
伺服系统的机械输出与伺服系统已接通，伺服系统可移动一个平面或操纵。

SET SCREW, A small screw (usually headless) used to fasten a pulley, wheel, or knob onto a shaft and prevent rotation.

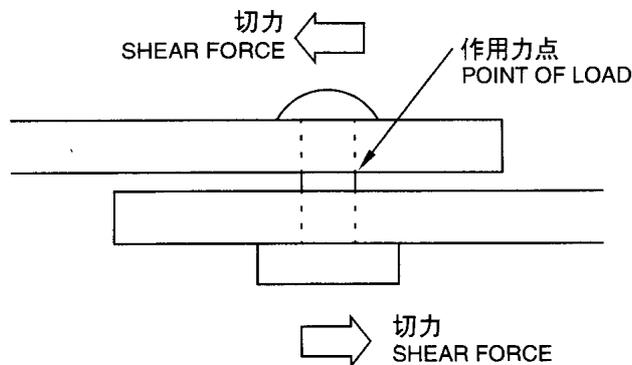
定位螺丝钉，
小螺丝钉（一般是没有钉头的）用于将滑轮，车轮，或旋钮紧固在轴轮上被免转动。

SG, SEE - SYMBOL GENERATOR

符号发生器，
见 [Symbol Generator](#) .

SHEAR, The stress exerted on a material or, assembly which tends to slide the mating surfaces parallel to each other.

剪切力，
加在材料或组件上的应力。该力往往导致互相平行的成对表面滑动。



SHIMMY, Rapid oscillations (left-right) of the landing gear wheels.

摆振，
起落架轮子的快速的左右摆动。

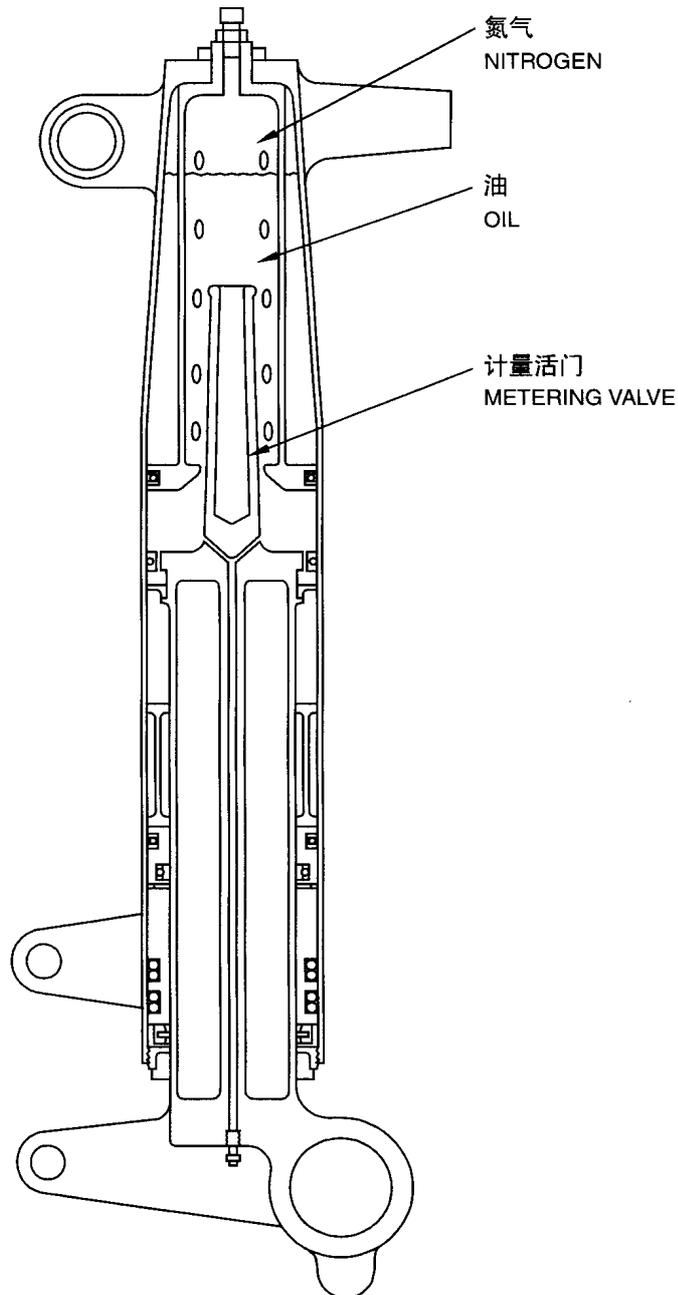


SHIMMY DAMPER, A hydraulic device for damping shimmy in the landing gear wheels.

减摆器，
用以缓冲起落架轮子摆振的液压装置。

SHOCK STRUT, A component in the landing gear for absorbing landing shock by transferring oil from one chamber to another through a metering valve.

减震支柱，
起落架上通过计量活门将油液从一室转到另一室以减少着陆时产生的冲击震动的部件。





SHORT CIRCUIT, A fault in an electrical circuit occurring when the power supply goes directly to ground instead of to an electrical component.

短路，
电路中电源未经电气部件就直接到地线时的电路故障。

SHORT RANGE ALTITUDE, A cruise altitude chosen to minimize fuel burn during short trips.

短程高度，
为在短途飞行中使用最少燃油而选的巡航高度。

SHROUD, A metal covering for enclosing the APU on the airplane. An external tube for enclosing a fuel hose.

防护罩，
飞机上包围着辅助动力装置的金属罩。包围着燃油软管的外管。

SHUTTLE VALVE, A valve in the hydraulic system with two different hydraulic supplies and one output to a component.

两用活门，
液压系统中，具有两个不同液压输入管和一个输出管的活门。

SID, SEE - STANDARD INSTRUMENT DEPARTURE

标准仪表离场，
见 [Standard Instrument Departure](#) .

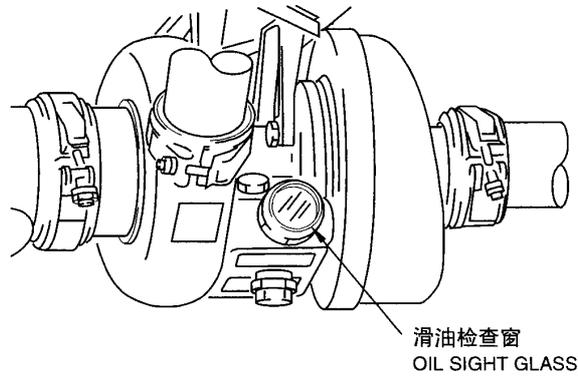
SIDE COWL, A removable cover around the sides of the engine for access to the components on the engine.

侧整流罩，
发动机两侧，被移开后可以够到发动机部件的可卸罩子。



SIGHT GLASS, A glass window for observing fluid quantity in the reservoir of a machine.

检查窗，
用以观察机器的储液箱内液量的玻璃窗。

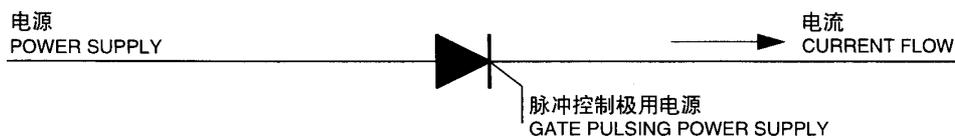


SIGNAL, An electrical quantity, such as a current or voltage, that can be used to transport information for communication, control, or calculation.

信号，
电量的一种。如电流或电压能用于传送、通讯、控制或计算需要的信息。

SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER, An electronic device allowing current flow in one direction after the device has been pulsed at the gate.

硅控整流器，
当其控制极受到脉冲后，允许电流向单一方向流动的电子装置。



SINGLE SHOT MULTIVIBRATOR, An electrical circuit which produces a pulse when triggered by an input signal; a mono-stable multivibrator.

单脉冲多谐振荡器，
当一个输入信号触发电路时产生的脉冲的电路。又称单稳态多谐振荡器。



SIMPLIFIED FLIGHT PLANNING, Rapid determination of trip time and fuel using a chart providing these data for the entire flight profile from brake release to landing.

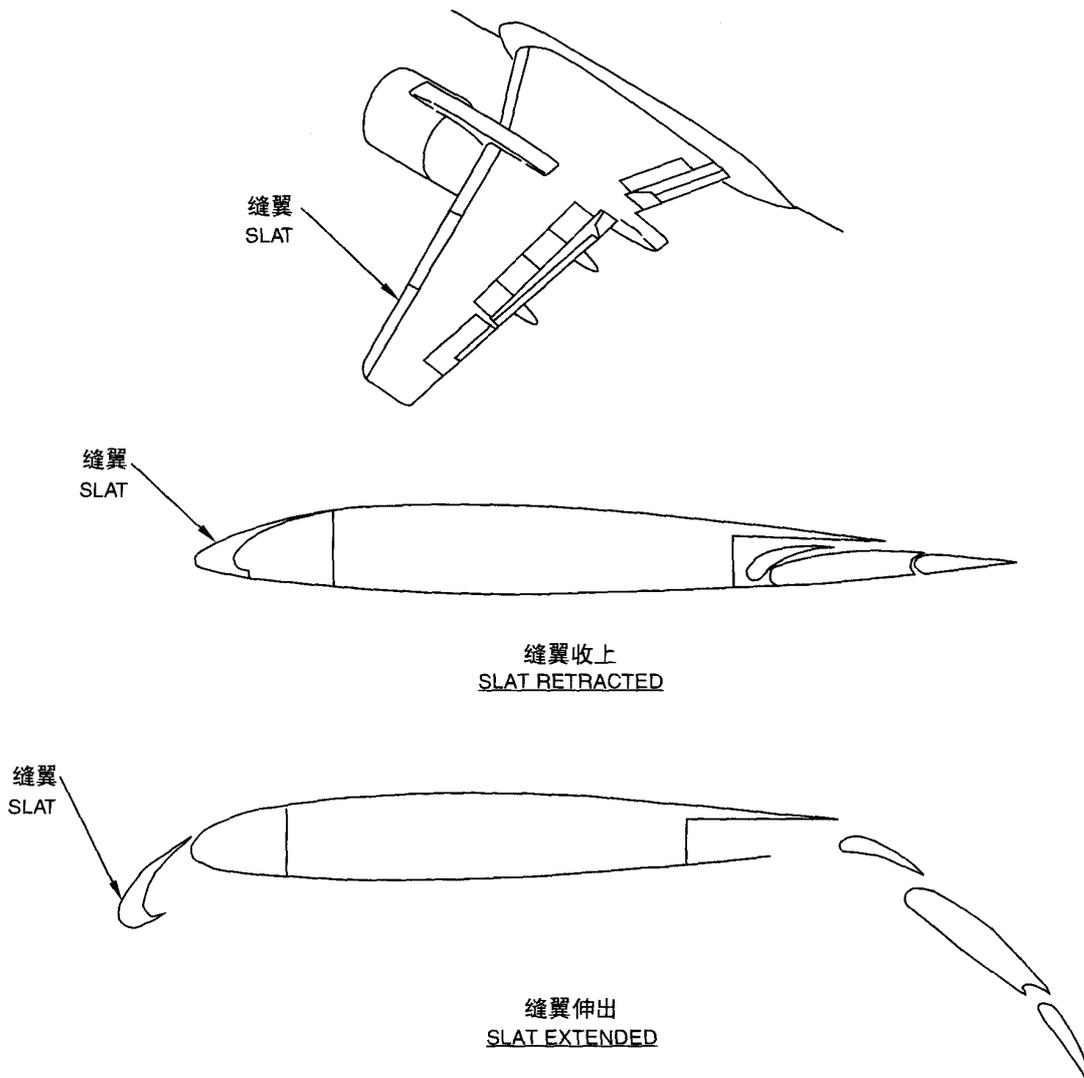
简化飞行计划，
由提供旅途时间和燃油等资料的图表，来迅速定出从松刹车到着陆的整个飞行所需的时间和燃油的过程。

SLANT RANGE, The line-of-sight distance between two points not at the same elevation.

斜距，
不在同一高度的两点之间的直线距离。

SLAT, A moveable part on the leading edge of the wing for increasing lift at low airplane speeds.

缝翼，
用以在低速飞行时增加飞机升力的机翼前缘可动部件。





SLOPE, The amount of incline a runway surface has relative to absolute level.

斜度，
跑道表面相对于平面的倾斜量。

SLUSH, Runway contamination made up of a mixture of water, snow and ice.

雪泥，
积在跑道上含有冰、雪、和水的混合污染物。

SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEM INTERFACE, An input and output bus that provides a standard interface between a computer and peripheral devices.

小型计算机系统接口，
一个能在计算机与周围装置设施之间供给统一接口的输入和输出总线。

SMOKE DETECTOR, A device whereby the flight crew can be made aware of smoke or fire in specific areas of the aircraft.

烟雾探测器，
在机舱或任何指定区域内能测到烟雾或火并报知机组人员的装置。

SNUBBER, A part of a hydraulic actuator that slows piston speed by restricting flow.

缓冲器，
液压作动筒中具有节流孔的部份。这些小孔能通过限制液油，以减低活塞速度。

SOFTWARE, The stored instructions that control the operations of a computer.

软件，
储存在计算机的指令程序。用来控制计算机系统的工作。

SOLENOID, An electro-mechanical device for operating other devices.

电磁线圈，
用以操纵其他设施的机电装置。

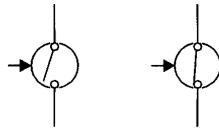
SOLENOID CONTROLLED VALVE, A valve controlled to open or close by the solenoid.

电磁活门，
用电磁线圈来控制开关的活门



SOLID STATE SWITCH, An electronic circuit that provides switching in a current path.

固态电门（晶体电门），
在电流流经途中提供开关的电路。

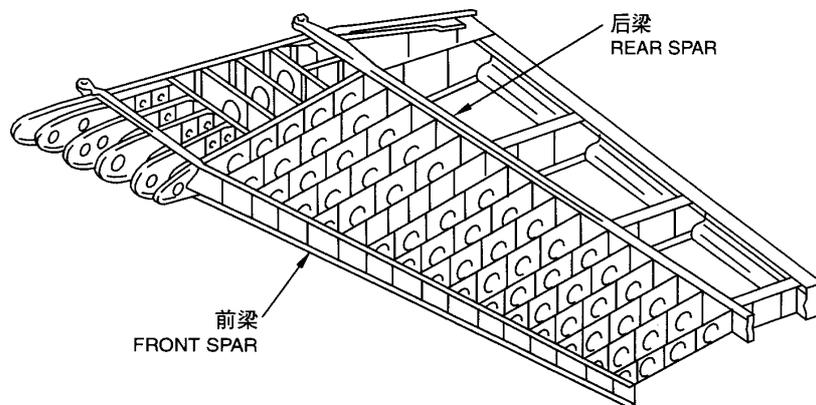


SOUND SUPPRESSION LINER, A component in the nose cowl and around the engine for absorbing engine noise.

消音衬，
在发动机的周围及前整流罩内，用来吸收发动机噪音的部件。

SPAR, A principal spanwise beam in the structure of a wing, stabilizer or control surface.

梁，
机翼、安定面或操纵面结构中的沿翼展方向的主梁。



SPEED INTERVENTION, Pilot control of the speed during VNAV operation.

速度干预，
在VNAV（垂直导航）操作期间，飞行员控制速度。

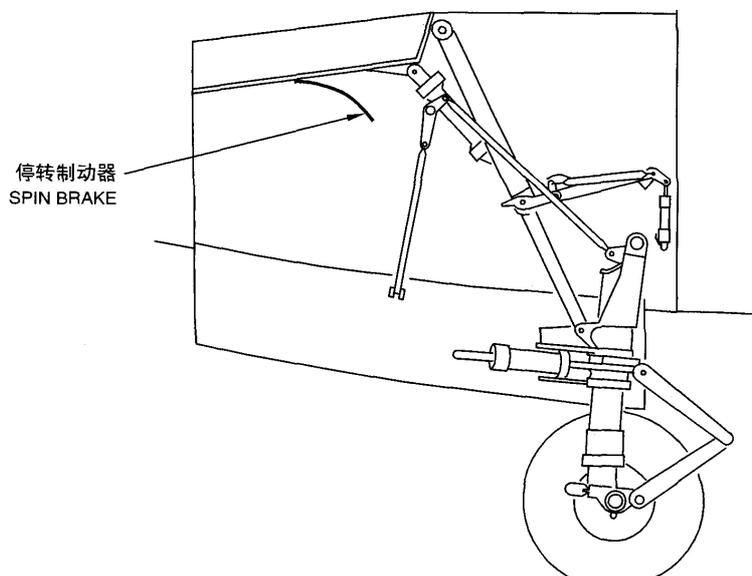
SPEED SCHEDULE, The planned speeds for a specific phase of flight.

计划速度，
为一特定飞行阶段所定的各个速度。



SPIN BRAKE, A device in the nosewheel well for stopping the wheel rotation after retraction.

停转制动器，
前轮舱内用在起落架收起后不让前轮再转动的装置。



SPINNER, An aerodynamic fairing attached to the fan of a turbofan engine.

旋转罩，
固定在涡轮风扇发动机的风扇上的气动整流罩。

SPLICE (NO. 1), A connection of two airplane skin sections.

拼接，
飞机蒙皮与蒙皮之间的连接。

SPLICE (NO. 2), An electrical connection between two wires.

铰接，
两根电线之间的电接头。



SPOILER, A hinged moveable panel on top of the wing.

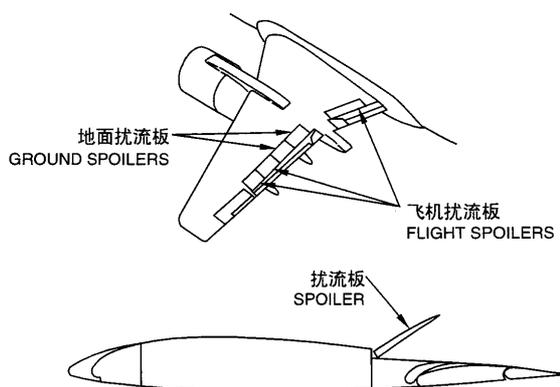
扰流板，
铰连在机翼表面上的可动翼板。

Flight spoiler- assists ailerons for airplane roll (wing up and wing down) control and for aerodynamic braking in flight or on the ground.

飞行扰流板一功用有二。一、协助副翼来操纵飞机的滚转。二、用以在飞行中或地面滑跑时作为减速器。

Ground spoiler-for aerodynamic braking on the ground only.

地面扰流板一仅在地面时作为减速器。



SPRING LOADED, A condition in which one part of a device is held in a particular relationship with another part by means of a spring. This allows some movement, but returns the parts to their original position.

弹簧加载的，
由弹簧使一个装置的两个部份保持特殊关系的一种状态。该状态允许一定运动，但继而回复原位。

SQUAT, Airplane on ground condition.

着陆，
飞机在地面的状态。

SQUAT SENSOR, SEE - AIR/GROUND SENSOR

着陆传感器，
见 [Air/Ground Sensor](#)

SQUAT SWITCH, SEE - AIR/GROUND SENSOR

着陆电门，
见 [Air / Ground Sensor](#) .



SQUAWK (MODE, CODE, FUNCTION), Activate specific modes/codes/functions on the aircraft transponder, e.g., " Squawk Three/Alpha, Two one zero five, Low".

发送信号（方式，代码，功能），
使用飞机应答机时的一种常用的指定方式 / 代码 / 功能。

SQUIB, An electrically operated pyrotechnic device for breaking a disc in the fire extinguisher bottle to release the extinguishing fluid. Also used for escape slide deployment.

爆管，
用以爆破灭火瓶上的圆片，以释放灭火剂的电控烟火装置。也用于应急滑梯放出。

STABILIZER, SEE - HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL STABILIZER

安定面，
见 [Horizontal and Vertical Stabilizer](#) .

STABILIZER TRIM, Movement of the horizontal tail to change the attitude of the airplane about the pitch axis.

安定面配平，
为改变飞机绕俯仰轴的姿态而做的水平安定面的调整。

STAGE, A numbering system for the compressor and turbine of a jet engine.

级，
用于识别喷气发动机的压气机和涡轮的各个段位的一种编号系统。

STALL, A flight condition during which lift is destroyed due to slow airplane speed or attitude.

失速，
飞行速度过低或姿态而引起升力失去的飞行状态。

STAND PIPE, A pipe raised up from the bottom of a reservoir that allows fluid to enter from the top and flow out to the system. It prevents picking up debris off the bottom of the reservoir. It can also control fluid height in the reservoir.

立式管，
从容器底部立起的管道。能使液体从上流流入，然后外流回到系统中，并防止带起容器底部的碎屑。也可控制容器内液面的高度。



STANDARD INSTRUMENT DEPARTURE (SID), A published procedure for departing an airport IFR.

标准仪表离场(SID) ,
用于使用仪表飞行规则离场公布的程序。

STANDARD TERMINAL ARRIVAL ROUTE (STAR), A published procedure for approaching an airport IFR.

标准到场航线 (STAR) ,
用于使用仪表飞行规则到场的公布程序。

STAR, SEE - STANDARD TERMINAL ARRIVAL ROUTE

标准到场航线 ,
见 [Standard Terminal Arrival Route](#) .

START VALVE, A valve in the engine start system for supplying air from the pneumatic manifold to the engine starter.

起动活门 ,
发动机起动系统中 ,用以从气源总管向发动机起动器供气的活门。

STATIC AIR TEMPERATURE (SAT or OAT), Ambient or outside air temperature.

静温 (SAT or OAT) ,
环境空气或外界空气的温度。

STATIC PORT, A small hole in the fuselage for sensing static pressure for airplane instruments.

静压口 ,
位于机身外表 ,用来为飞机仪表感应静压的小孔。

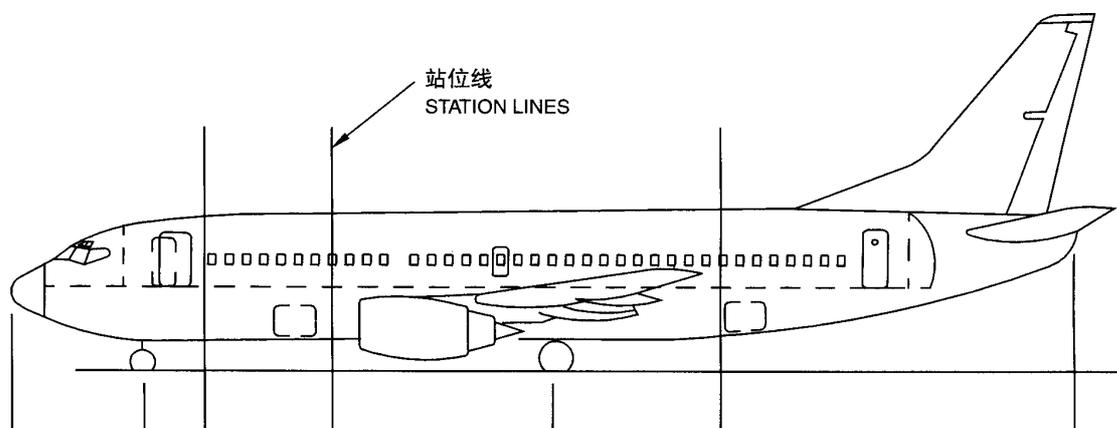
STATIC PRESSURE, Pressure in the air or fluid at rest measured in pounds per square inch.

静压 ,
静止状态的空气或液体的压力。用磅/平方英寸来度量。



STATION, A vertical reference plane along the fuselage for measurements along the fuselage.

站位，
用以沿机身方向度量的垂直基准平面。



STATOR, The stationary section of the compressor between the compressor stages in the jet engine.

定子，
喷气发动机压气机各级之间的不转动的部份。

STEERING ACTUATOR, A hydraulic actuator on the landing gear shock strut for steering (moving) the nosewheel left or right.

转弯作动筒，
一个在起落架减震支柱上，用以使前轮左右转弯的液压作动筒。

STEERING TILLER, A hand-operated lever in the control cabin for steering (moving) the nosewheel left or right.

前轮转弯手柄，
驾驶舱内用来使前轮左右转弯的手柄。

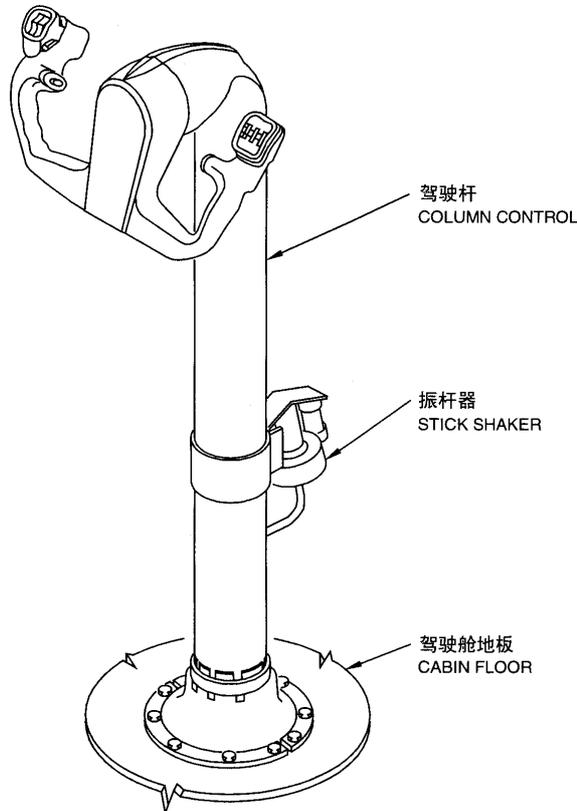
STICK NUDGER, A device to push the control column forward just before a stall occurs.

自动推杆器，
在失速前能将驾驶杆向前推的装置。



STICK SHAKER, An electric motor operated device on the control column which shakes the column before the stall occurs.

振杆器，
驾驶杆上，在飞机失速前使驾驶杆振动的由电马达操作的装置。



STOPWAY, An extension beyond the end of the runway which may be used to decelerate the airplane in case of an aborted takeoff. It cannot be less than runway width and must be strong enough to support the airplane without structural damage.

减速安全道，
跑道两端，可用作在中断起飞时飞机减速的延伸地带。它的宽度不能窄于跑道，硬度也必须能够支持飞机以免结构损坏。

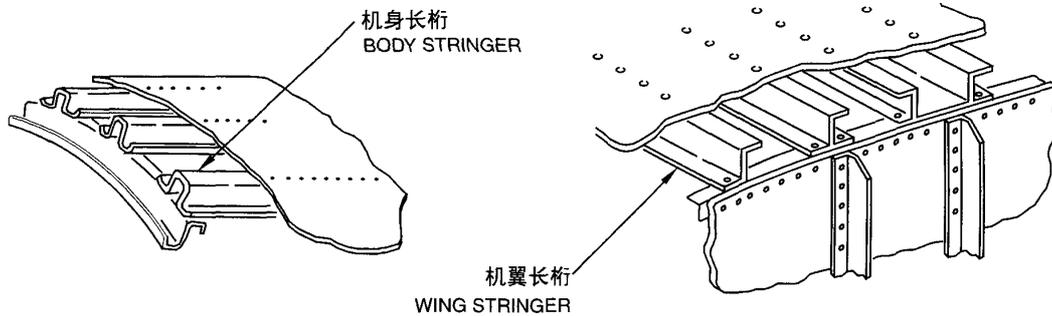
STRAIN, Structural material deformed slightly due to the action and forces of stress.

应变，
因应力作用和受力而轻微变形的结构材料。



STRINGER, Structural components in the fuselage or wing for transmitting skin loads to frames or wing ribs.

长桁，
机身或机翼中，用以将蒙皮载荷传至到隔框或翼肋的结
构件。



STROBE LIGHT, A high intensity flashing light on the wing tips and empennage.

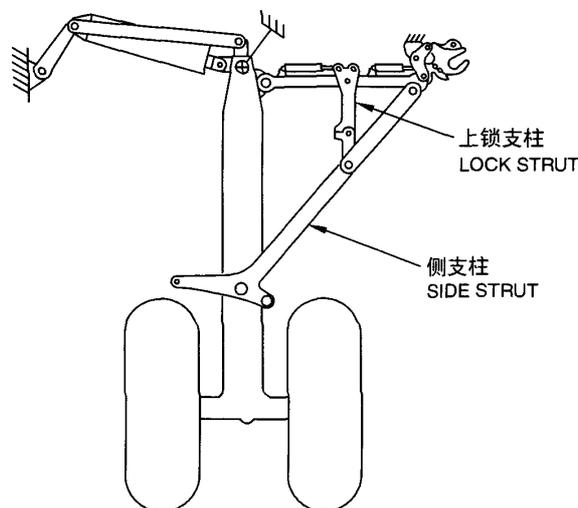
频闪灯光，
位于翼梢和机尾的高强度的闪光灯。

STRUCTURAL MEMBER, The part of an aircraft structure that has been designed and constructed to carry and accept loads and stress.

构件，
飞机结构的一部份。为运送和承受负载及应力而设计建
造成。

STRUT, Mechanical components of the landing gear for keeping the gear in the extended position.

支柱，
起落架上用以使起落架保持在伸出位置的机械式部件。





SUMMATION UNIT, An electronic component for adding fuel quantities in all tanks sending a signal to the total fuel quantity display.

燃油总和器，
将所有燃油箱内的燃油量相加，并将总油量用信号传至油量显示器的电子部件。

SUMP, A lowest point in the engine oil system or fuel tank.

集油槽，
发动机滑油系统内，或燃油箱内的最低点。

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA, Additional data stored in the FMC memory, supplementing the loaded navigation data base.

增补数据，
飞行管理计算机存储器中的附加数据。用于补充导航数据库。

SUPPLEMENTARY MODES, Additional digital flight control system modes that are available, used when deviating from normal modes.

辅助方式，
附加的数字飞行控制系统方式，当偏离正常方式时使用。

SURGE, A sudden change in the airflow through the compressor resulting in the compressor not being able to compress the airflow.

喘振，
由于通过发动机的压气机的气流的突然改变，而导致压气机不能压缩空气的现象。

SWAGE, To squeeze together two or more items to form a permanent unit. Example: a lead or steel piece on a cable which forms a stop or camlike unit. Also to reduce the diameter of tubing.

陷型模，
挤压两件或两件以上的物体来制造一件永久性的元件。例如：一块铅或钢在钢索上形成一个止动器或凸轮之类的元件。也可作减小管道的直径之用。

SWITCH, A device which changes the condition of an electrical system from on/off or open/close.

开关；
改变电气系统通 / 断或开 / 关的装置。



SWIVEL, A device for rotation of components.

转座，
用以使部件旋转的装置。

SWIVEL COUPLING, A junction in hydraulic tubes for allowing component movement.

转动接头，
液压管线上，使相邻的液压管能够动的接头。

SYMBOL, A graphic view of an aircraft component in a very simplified format. Used on drawings to represent the entire component.

符号，
飞机部件的简单示意图。用于绘图以代表部件的整个结构。

SYMBOL GENERATOR, Generates the video signals that are displayed on the EADI and the EHSI.

符号发生器，
为姿态指引仪和航道罗盘产生图象信号的装置。

SYNCHRONIZER, A device or circuit to make the units operate in unison.

同步器，
使元件操作协调一致的装置或电路。

SYNCHRONOUS, Refers to two or more things which happen in a system at the same time.

同步，
指两个或两个以上的东西同时在一个系统中发生。



T

TAB, A small, hinged, moveable part on the trailing edge of a control surface (aileron, elevator, rudder).

Balance or control tab - moves in an opposite direction to the control surface for assisting in movement of the control surface.

Trim tab - provides controlled deflection of ailerons or rudder to compensate for imbalance in thrust or fuel quantity.

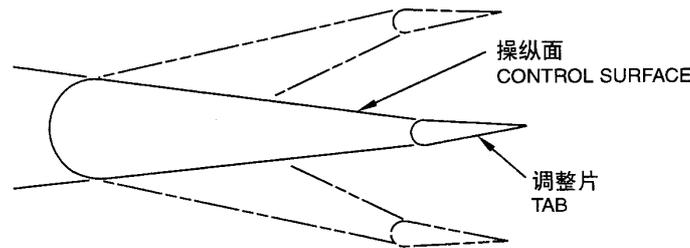
Stabilizer trim - controlled deflection of the horizontal stabilizer to reduce control force.

调整片，
铰接在操纵面（副翼、升降舵、方向舵）后缘的可动小部件。

平衡或操纵调整片—与操纵面运动方向相反，用以帮助操纵面运动。

配平调整片—使副翼或方向舵作控制之下的偏转，以补偿推力，或燃油量的不平衡。

安定面配平—使水平安定面作控制之下的偏转，以减少操纵力。



TACHOMETER GENERATOR, A small electric generator for supplying current at a frequency proportional to the speed of rotation.

测速发电机，
提供频率与转速成比例的电流的小发电机。

TAI, SEE -THERMAL ANTI-ICING

热防冰，
见 [Thermal Anti - Icing](#) .

TAIL PIPE, Duct at the back of the engine exhaust.

尾管，
发动机排气管后部，用以排出发动机的废气的管道。

TAIL WIND, The wind component relative to the airplane direction and coming from behind the airplane.

顺风，
飞机后方的来风在飞行方向上的分量。



TAKEOFF ANALYSIS, Analysis that evaluates the airplane takeoff performance capability for a variety of environmental factors at a given runway and airport.

起飞分析，
对飞机在一个给定的机场和跑道，在各种环境状况下的起飞性能能力的评估。

TARGET PARAMETER, A specific goal such as airspeed, thrust, engine speed, altitude, temperature, or rate of climb which is to be achieved.

目标参数，
欲达到的特定目标，如空速、推力、发动机转速、高度、温度或爬升率等。

TASK TICKET, A computer label used for tracking the completion of a task.

工作记录单，
用于追踪工作完成情况的电脑记录单。

TAT, SEE - TOTAL AIR TEMPERATURE

全温，
见 [Total Air Temperature](#)。

TAXI, Movement of airplane on the ground using airplane engine power.

滑行，
飞机凭借发动机推力在地面的运动。

TAXI FUEL, Fuel burned from the time the engines are started until the airplane begins the takeoff maneuver.

滑行燃油，
从发动机起动，到飞机开始作起飞动作之间，所消耗的燃油。

TCAS, SEE - TRAFFIC ALERT AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM

空中交通警告与防撞系统，
见 [Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System](#)。

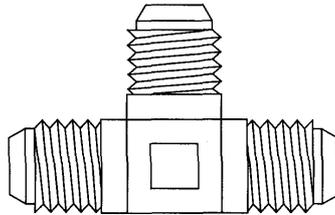


TCC, SEE - TURBINE CASE COOLING

涡轮机匣冷却，
见 [Turbine Case Cooling](#) .

TEE, A pipe or tube connector manufactured in the shape of a T

T字接头，
制成T字形的管道连接器。

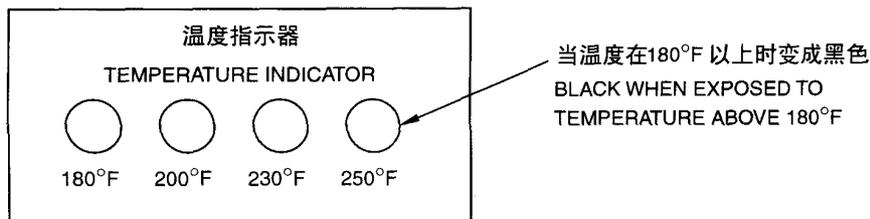


TEFLON, A synthetic material for hydraulic and pneumatic seals.

泰氟隆，
用于制造液压和气源封严的一种人工合成材料。

TEMPERATURE INDICATION STRIP, Temperature sensitive tape which changes color at high temperature for indicating component exposure to high temperatures.

温度指示带，
遇高温变色，以指示部件周围高温的热敏带。



TEMPERATURE INVERSION, An atmospheric condition which causes the outside temperature to increase as the airplane altitude increases.

逆温，
一种大气状态，引起外界温度随飞机高度增加而增加。

TENSIOMETER, An instrument used to measure the tension applied to aircraft control cables.

张力计；
用于测量飞机操纵钢索上受到的张力的一种仪表。

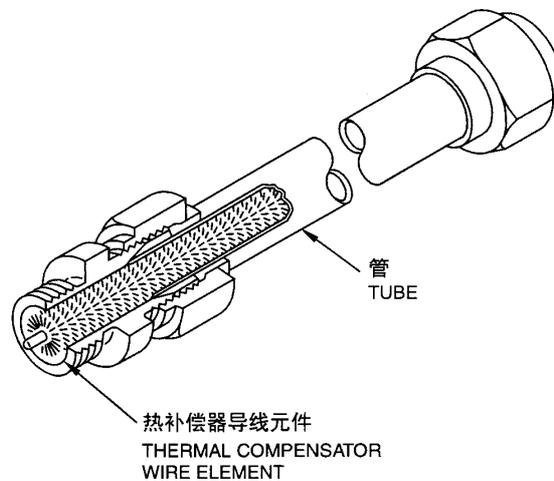


THERMAL ANTI-ICING, A method of preventing ice formation on the nose cowl and wing leading edges by using hot air.

热防冰，
用热空气防止发动机前整流罩和机翼前缘结冰的方法。

THERMAL COMPENSATOR, A brush-like wire element in a tube for preventing temperature increase when tube is pressurized with oxygen.

热补偿器，
装在管子里，使管子受氧气充压时温度不致于上升的一个刷子形导线元件。



THERMAL RELIEF VALVE, A valve which opens to decrease fluid pressure due to high fluid temperature.

热控释压活门，
因为流体温度过高而打开，以减低流体压力的活门。

THERMAL SWITCH, SEE -THERMOSTATIC SWITCH

热电门，
见 [Thermostatic Switch](#) .

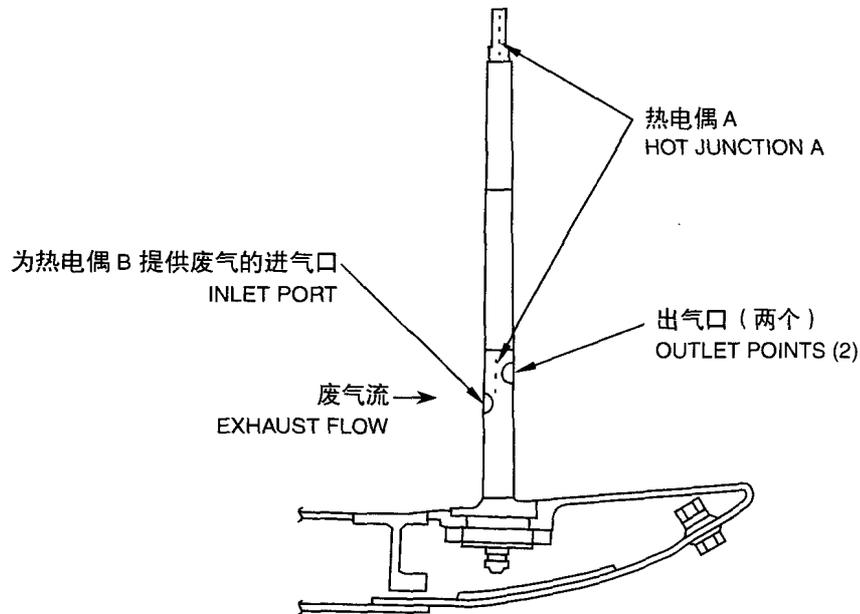
THERMISTOR, A temperature sensitive resistor whose resistance changes with a change in temperature.

热敏电阻，
一种电阻值随温度的变化而变化的对温度敏感的电阻。



THERMOCOUPLE, Two different metal wires joined at both ends for temperature measurement. When both junctions are at different temperatures, an electric current is produced proportional to the temperature difference.

热电偶，
用来量取温度，两端相连的两根不同金属导线。当两端之间有温差时，金属丝内即产生与温差成比例的电流。



THERMOSTAT, A component set to operate at a definite temperature for controlling electric circuits and valves.

恒温器，
用来在一定温度下操作，以控制电路和活门的部件。

THERMOSTATIC SWITCH, A heat controlled, temperature sensitive switch which opens at a preset temperature.

恒温电门，
一个热控的、在预定温度断开的热敏电门。

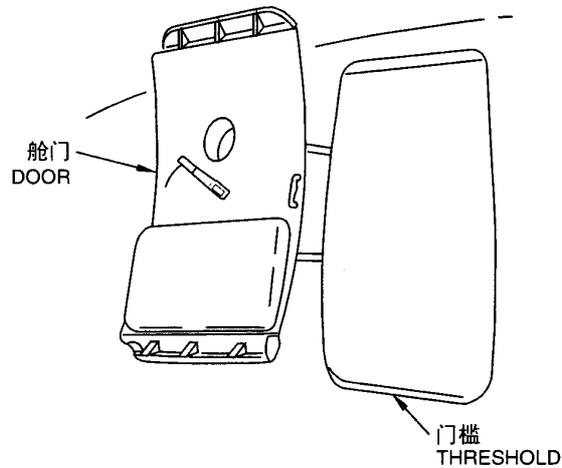
THR HOLD, SEE -THROTTLE HOLD

油门保持，
见 [Throttle Hold](#) .



THRESHOLD (NO. 1), The bottom part of an opening in a fuselage doorway.

门槛，
机身舱门开口的底部。



THRESHOLD (NO. 2), The approach end of the runway.

跑道头，
机场跑道到场的一端。

THROTTLE HOLD, A mode of the autothrottle where the thrust levers remain where placed.

油门保持，
自动油门的推力手柄不改变位置的方式。

THROTTLE LEVER ANGLE, Angle of throttle lever displacement.

油门杆角度，
油门杆手柄位移的角度。

THROTTLE SPLIT, An engine control condition in which the throttle lever angle is different between throttle levers but the engine thrusts are the same.

油门分叉，
一种发动机控制状态。在这种状态下，油门杆之间的油门杆角度不同，但发动机推力相同。

THROTTLE VALVE, A valve in the fuel control unit for scheduling fuel flow to the engine.

节流活门，
燃油控制组件中，用以排定燃油流量的活门。



THRUST, The driving force produced by a jet engine.

推力，
喷气发动机的驱动力。

THRUST LIMIT, Maximum allowable thrust for a specific set of conditions.

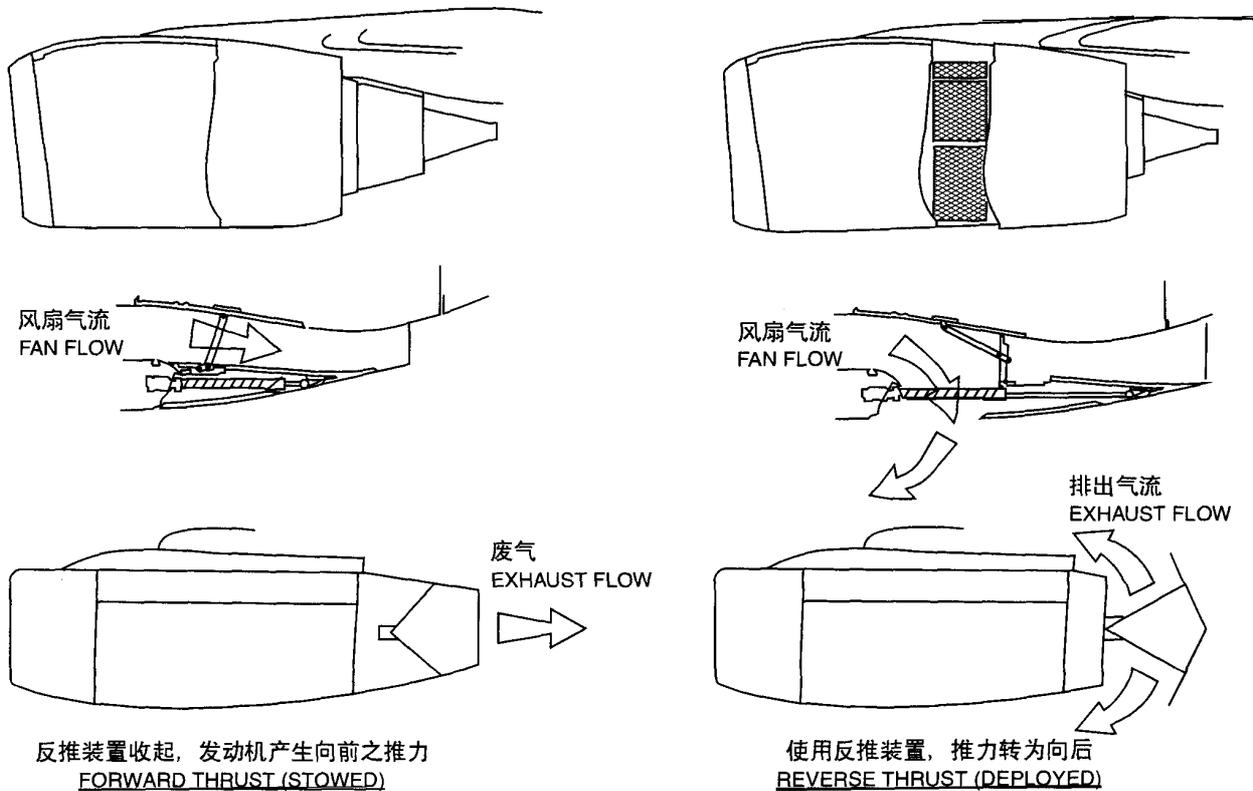
推力极限，
在一组特定的状况下，发动机的最大允许推力。

THRUST MODE ANNUNCIATOR, A display unit or part of a display that shows the engine thrust mode.

推力方式信号牌，
显示发动机推力方式的显示器或显示器的一部份。

THRUST REVERSER, A mechanical device located in the fan or exhaust section of the engine for eliminating forward thrust by deflecting fan air or exhaust gasses in the forward direction can be used for stopping during landing and during a RTO.

反推装置，
位于发动机的风扇段或排气段的机械装置。该装置通过使风扇空气或排出之废气冲向前方，以消除发动机向前的推力，并减短飞机在着陆或中断起飞时的制动距离。



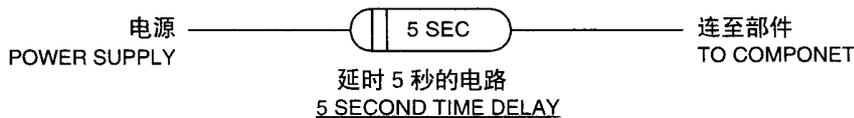


THRUST REVERSER COWL, A cover around the thrust reverser of the engine that can be opened to access components for maintenance.

反推整流罩，
在发动机反推装置外围的罩子。取下后可以够到内部的部件以进行维护。

TIME DELAY, An electrical circuit for starting/stopping the flow of electric current to an operating component for a period of time/after a period of time.

延时电路，
用以起动 / 阻止电流在某一段时间内后进入工作部件的电路。



TIRE SPEED LIMIT WEIGHT, The maximum weight permitted at takeoff that results in a liftoff speed equal to the rated tire speed.

轮胎速度限重，
飞机起飞时，使离地速度和额定的轮胎速度相同的允许最大重量。

TOLERANCE, The part of a specific measurement that is allowed to vary in dimension. Usually given in a plus (+) or minus (-) format.

公差，
特定量度容许有偏差的部份。通常以 (+) 或 (-) 的形式表示。

TOP OF CLIMB, The point at which the airplane reaches the cruise altitude.

爬升顶点，
飞机达到巡航高度开始平飞的那一点。

TOP OF DESCENT (TOP), The point at which the airplane departs the cruise altitude and begins to descend.

下降起始点 (TOP)，
飞机飞离巡航高度而开始下降的那一点。

TORQUE TUBE, A tubular component for transmitting twisting motion to the control surfaces.

扭力管，
用以将扭转运动传给操纵面的管状部件。

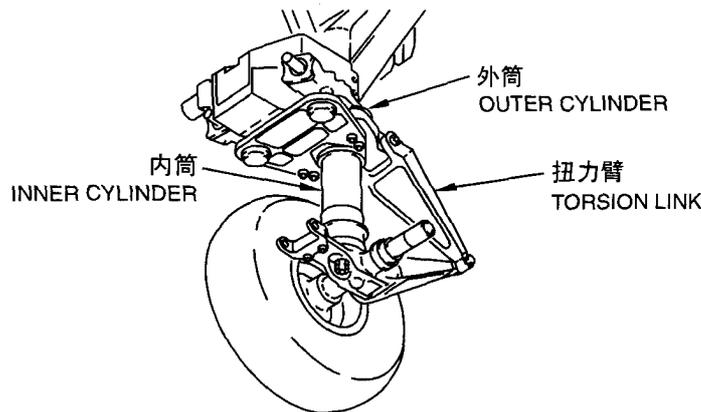


TORSION, Twisting of a material or part caused by external stress.

扭曲，
物体受外应力的作用所产生的扭转。

TORSION LINK, A hinged linkage connecting the inner and outer cylinders of a shock strut.

扭力臂，
减震支柱的内筒与外筒之间，用以防止活塞旋转的铰链连杆。



TOTAL AIR TEMPERATURE, Ambient or static air temperature plus the rise of temperature due to the ram effect of high speed flight.

空气全温，
环境温度或静空气的温度，和由于高速飞行的冲击效应而引起的温度的升高的总和。

TOTAL PRESSURE, Pressure higher than ambient pressure due to air flow, measured in pounds per square inch (psi).

总压，
由于空气流动而高于环境压力的压力。常用磅 / 平方英寸 (psi) 来度量。

TOTAL TEMPERATURE, Temperature higher than ambient temperature due to the compression of air flow, measured in degrees Celsius (C), or degrees Fahrenheit (F).

全温，
由于气流的压缩而高于环境温度的空气温度。用摄氏 (°C) 或华氏 (°F) 来量度。

TOUCHDOWN, The point at which an aircraft first makes contact with the runway.

接地，
飞机降落时，飞机最先接触跑道的一刻。



TOUCHDOWN ZONE ELEVATION (TDZE), The highest elevation in the first 3,000 feet of the landing surface.

接地区标高 (TDZE) ,
跑道头端3,000英尺的最高标高。

TOWING LUG, Part of nose or main landing gear for attaching a tow bar to move the airplane on the ground.

牵引环 ,
前起落架或主起落架上 ,用以接上牵引杆以便在地面上移动飞机的部份。

TRACK (NO. 1), A structural member for attaching fixed components to, or guiding movable components along.

轨条 ,
用以接连固定部件 , 或引导可动部件的构件。

TRACK (NO. 2), A navigation term that describes the projection on the earth's surface of the path of an airplane.

航迹 ,
导航术语。形容飞机航迹在地面的投影。

TRAFFIC ALERT AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM, A system designed to alert the flight crew to potential conflicts with other transponder equipped airplanes flying in the same area.

空中交通警告与防撞系统 ,
用来警告机组人员可能与其他装有应答机且在同一区域飞行的飞机有冲突的警报系统。

TRAILING EDGE, The rear edge of a wing, stabilizer or control surface.

后缘 ,
机翼、安定面、或操纵面的后边缘。

TRANSDUCER, An electrical device that either takes electrical energy and changes it into mechanical movement, or mechanical movement and changes it into electrical energy.

换能器 ,
能将电能转换为机械运动 ,或将机械运动转换为电能的电气部件。

TRANSFER GEARBOX, SEE - ANGLE GEARBOX

转换齿轮箱 ,
见 [Angle Gearbox](#) .



TRANSFER MECHANISM, A component for transferring motion from one place to another.

转换机构，
将运动由一处转至另一处的部件。

TRANSFORMER, An electrical device which uses electromagnetic induction to transfer electrical energy from one circuit to another circuit.

变压器，
一种利用电磁感应，将电能从一个电路转换到另一个电路的电器装置。

TRANSFORMER RECTIFIER UNIT, An electronic device for changing alternating current to direct current to supply airplane electrical systems.

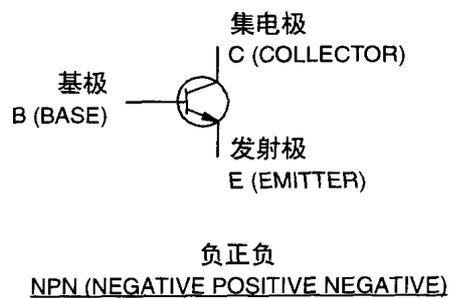
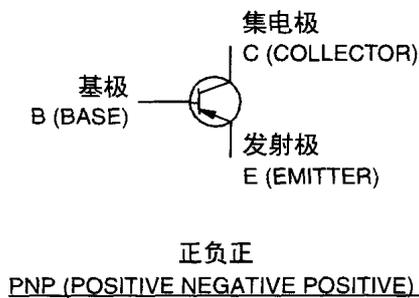
变压整流器，
用来将交流电变为直流电供给飞机电气系统的电子装置。

TRANSIENT, A momentary surge on a signal or power line. It may produce false signals or triggering pulses and cause component breakdowns or failures.

瞬变，
信号或输电线上的瞬间电涌。这种电涌常会产生一些错误信号或触发脉冲，造成部件故障或损坏。

TRANSISTOR, A solid state electronic component for use in electrical circuits. It consists of a base, collector and emitter. Two types of transistors are PNP and NPN.

晶体管，
电路内使用的固态电子部件。通常具有三极：基极、集电极、和发射极。有以下两种：
PNP（正负正）基极电位低于发射极。
NPN（负正负）基极电位高于集电极。





TRANSITION, To change from one phase of flight to another.

过渡，
从一个飞行阶段转成另一个飞行阶段。

TRANSITION ALTITUDE, The altitude at which the altimeter setting is changed.

过渡高度，
改变高度表设定时的飞机高度。

TRANSLATING COWL, The movable outer portion of the thrust reverser cowl which is operated during reverse thrust.

平移整流罩，
反推过程中使用的反推整流罩外面的可动部份。

TRANSMITTER, An electrical component for sending information from one location to another.

发射机，
将信息从一处发至另一处的电气部件。

TRANSPONDER, A radio transmitter-receiver which transmits identifiable signals automatically when the proper interrogation is received.

应答机，
在收到合适询问后，能自动发射可识别信号的无线电收发机。

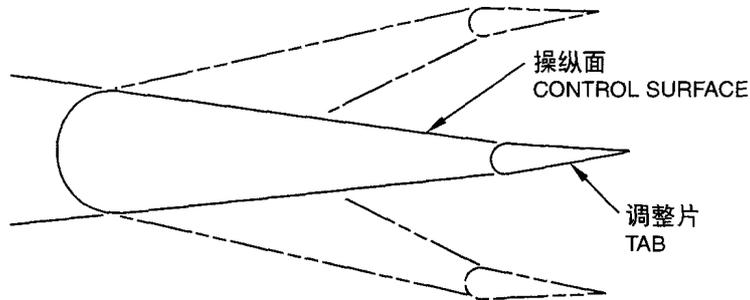
TRIM, The adjustment of engine and airplane controls for a balanced condition of operation.

配平，
为使发动机和飞机在平衡的状况下工作而做的发动机和飞机操纵系统的调整。



TRIM TAB, A small hinged movable part on the trailing edge of a control surface (aileron, rudder) (see TAB).

配平调整片，
铰连在副翼和方向舵等操纵面后缘的可动部份。



TRIP FUEL, The total fuel consumed from brake release through climb, cruise, and descent, to landing at destination.

航班燃油，
一个航班由松刹车开始，经过爬升、巡航和下降，到在目的地着陆为止，所耗的全部燃油。

TRU, SEE -TRANSFORMER RECTIFIER UNIT

变压整流装置，
见 [Transformer Rectifier Unit](#) .

TRUE AIRSPEED(TAS), The actual speed of the aircraft in relation to the moving air. The true airspeed is equal to the indicated airspeed corrected for position error, compressibility, and temperature effects.

真空速（TAS）；
飞机相对于流动中的大气的实际速度。由指示空速经过位置、压力和温度校正而得。

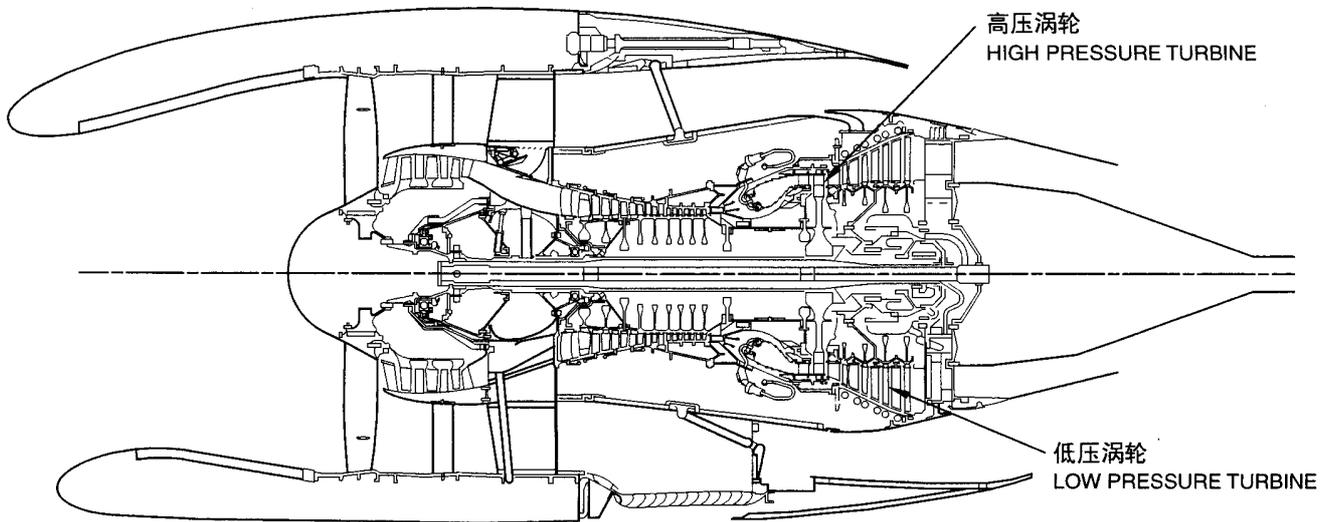
TRUTH TABLE, in digital logic, a table which describes a logic function by listing all possible combinations of input values and shows the output value for each input combination.

真值表，
数学逻辑中用来表达逻辑函数的表。该表列出了所有可能的输入组合，和每个输入组合所产生的输出值。



TURBINE, A rotating part of an engine which extracts kinetic energy from the combustion chamber gases. This energy is converted to turbine rotation which rotates the compressors and fan through a coaxial shaft.

涡轮，
发动机内，从燃烧过的高温高压气体中撷取动能的转动部份。该动能使涡轮转动，涡轮则经由同心轴带动压气机和风扇。



TURBINE CASE COOLING, A method of cooling the engine by using fan air. This cooling process is used to increase engine efficiency.

涡轮机匣冷却，
用风扇空气冷却发动机的一种方法。该冷却过程被用于提高发动机效率。

TURBOFAN,

涡轮风扇，

- (1). A jet engine in which the first set of blades is a large fan.
- (2). An air driven fan/compressor used in air conditioning system.

- (1) . 第一组叶片构成一个大风扇的喷气发动机。
- (2) . 空调系统内的由空气驱动的涡轮和压气机组合。

TURBULENCE, The movement or shaking of an airplane caused by unstable air masses.

颠簸，
由不稳定的空气团造成的飞机运动或抖动。

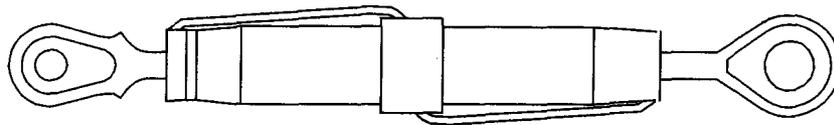


TURBULENT AIR PENETRATION SPEED, A speed that provides adequate maneuver margins when flying into unstable air masses.

颠簸穿过速度，
飞机飞进不稳定的空气团时，提供适当操纵裕度的速度。

TURNBUCKLE, A mechanical device with left and right hand threads for tension adjustment in the control cables.

松紧螺套，
具有左旋螺纹和右旋螺纹，用以调整操纵钢索张力的机械装置。



松紧螺套
TURNBUCKLE

U

UHF, SEE - ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY

超高频，
见 [Ultra High Frequency](#)

ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY, The frequency band between 300 and 3000 MHz.

超高频，
频率带在300 MHz至 3000 MHz之间。

UNDERCARRIAGE, SEE - LANDING GEAR

起落架，
见 [Landing Gear](#)

UNIT, One of the type, a single component.

单元，
某一类型或某一部件。

UPLOCK, A mechanism on the landing gear for keeping the landing gear in the retracted position in the wheel well.

上位锁，
起落架上，用以将起落架保持在轮舱内收上位置的机构。



UPSET HEAD, The head produced on the tail of a rivet during the installation driving process. (See Manufactured Head.)

铆钉镢头，
在铆钉铆接过程中，铆钉尾部一端形成的凸头（见 [Manufactured Head](#)）。

V

V₁ (TAKEOFF DECISION SPEED), Is the maximum speed at which the rejected takeoff maneuver can be initiated and the airplane stopped within the remaining field length under the conditions and procedures defined in the FAR's. It is the latest point in the takeoff roll where a stop can be initiated.

V₁（起飞决断速度），
根据联邦适航条例的规则和程序，飞机能进行中断起飞且在剩余场长内停止的最大速度。它是在起飞滑跑时仍可停住飞机的最后决策点。

V₂ (TAKEOFF SAFETY SPEED), The speed flown after takeoff during engine-out climbout maneuvers to assure adequate gradient capability and maneuver margin.

V₂（起飞安全速度），
在一发不工作起飞后的爬升中为保证足够的梯度能力和操纵裕度所飞的速度。

VACUUM, A negative pressure or pressure below atmospheric, measured in inches or millimeters of mercury.

真空，
负压或比大气压力低的压力。常用若干寸（或若干毫米）汞柱。

VAPORIZE, The mechanical process in which a liquid is changed into a vapor.

蒸发，
液体汽化的物理变化过程。

VECTOR, A heading issued to an aircraft to provide navigational guidance by radar.

引导，
由雷达提供的航向，以给予飞机导航引导。

VENT, A small hole orifice or restrictor in a component for allowing pressure in the component to be the same as ambient pressure.

通气装置，
部件内，用以使部件内的压力与周围环境压力相同的小孔、或限流器。

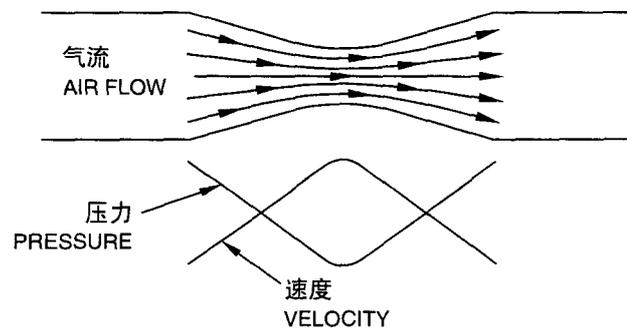


VENT SCOOP, An air inlet/outlet on the bottom skin of the wing for fuel tank venting and supplying positive air pressure inside the fuel tank.

通气进气口，
位于机翼下表面蒙皮上，用以燃油箱通气和提供燃油箱内正气压的空气进出口。

VENTURI, A part of pneumatic duct with reduced flow area for airflow measurement. (Principle: As air velocity increases, pressure decreases).

文氏管，
气源导管上，导管截面变小以量取空气流量的那一部分。（原理，导管截面变小时，流速增高，压力降低。）



VERTICAL AXIS, A vertical axis passing through the airplane from top to bottom. Airplane left and right movement controlled by the rudder.

垂直轴，
由飞机上部至底部的垂直轴。用以操纵方向舵，使飞机沿此轴作左右运动。

VERTICAL NAVIGATION, Functions which provide guidance signals to control the aircraft during climb or descent.

垂直导航，
在爬升或下降期间提供引导信号以控制飞机的功能。

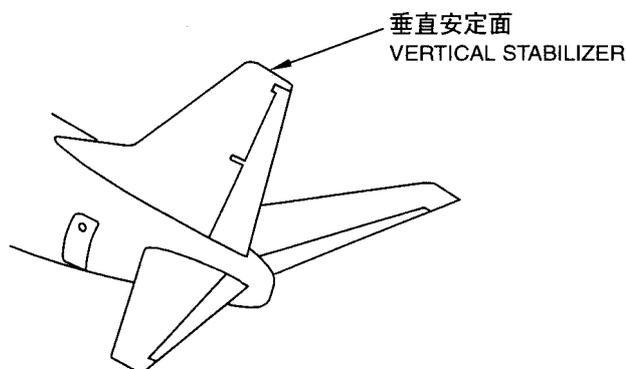
VERTICAL SPEED, The rate of change of altitude.

垂直速度，
飞行高度改变的速率。



VERTICAL STABILIZER, A vertical surface of the empennage for stability/control about the vertical axis.

垂直安定面，
在飞机尾部，用以保持飞机绕垂直轴的稳定性和控制的垂直面。



VERTICAL TRACK, A climb or descent profile.

垂直航迹（VTK），
爬升或下降剖面。

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY, The frequency band between 30 and 300 MHz.

甚高频，
频率带在30 MHz至 300 MHz之间。

VHF, SEE - VERY HIGH FREQUENCY

甚高频，
见[Very High Frequency](#)

VHF OMNI-DIRECTIONAL RANGE, A navigational system which tells the airplane's bearing from a VOR ground station and its deviation from a selected course to/from the station.

甚高频全向信标，
一种导航系统。该系统可提供飞机到VOR地面台的方位以及飞机的向/背台飞行的航道偏离。

VISCOSITY, In a liquid - it is the resistance to flow.

粘性，
液体中阻碍液体流动的阻力。

V_{MO} , The maximum design airspeed at which the airplane may be operated.

最大使用空速，
飞机可使用的最大设计速度。



VNAV, SEE - VERTICAL NAVIGATION

垂直导航，
见 [Vertical Navigation](#) .

VOLATILE, The ability to vaporize readily.

易挥发的，
随时可以蒸发的能力。

VOLATILE MEMORY, In computers, a memory whose contents are lost when power is removed.

易失存储器，
在计算机中，失去电源时存储内容便丢失的存储装置。

VOLT, The unit of measurement of electromotive force.

伏特，
电压的一种计量单位。

VOR, SEE - VHF OMNI-DIRECTIONAL RANGE

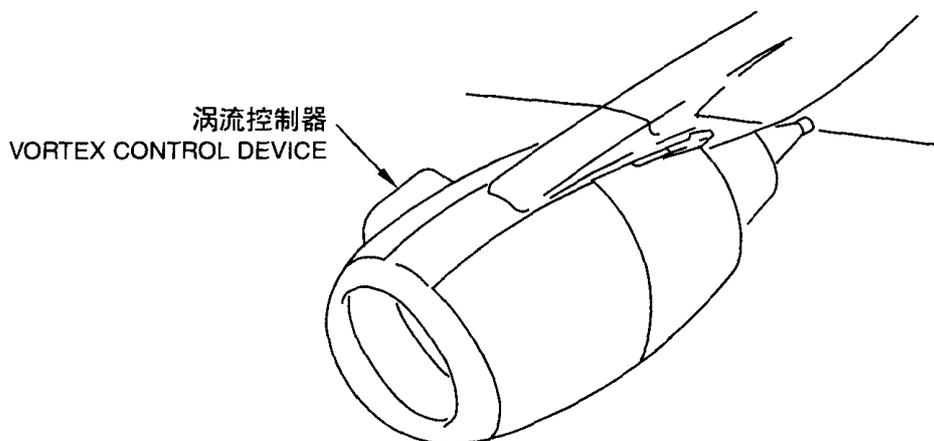
甚高频全向信标，
见 [VHF Omni - Directional Range](#) .

VORTAC, A combined VOR and TACAN station.

VORTAC，
兼具VOR（甚高频全向信标）和TACAN（战术空中导航系统，或称“培康”）两种导航设备的导航台。

VORTEX CONTROL DEVICE, A small airfoil on the nacelle for improving airflow between nacelle and wing leading edge.

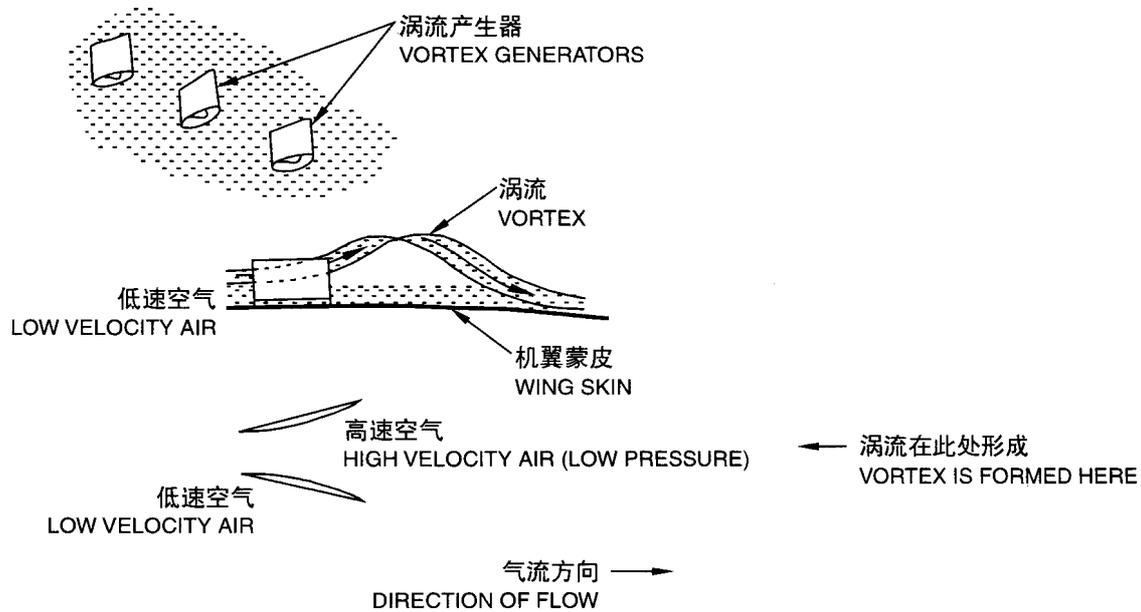
涡流控制器，
发动机短舱上，用以改善短舱和机翼前缘之间的气流的小翼片。





VORTEX GENERATOR, Small metal airfoils, located on wings and fuselage for delaying separation of the air flowing over the surface by creating local turbulence (vortex).

涡流产生器，
装在机翼和机身表面，以在气流中产生局部紊流（涡流），来推迟气流自表面分离的小金属片。



V_R (ROTATION SPEED), The speed at which aircraft rotation begins in order to achieve a speed of V_2 at 35 feet above the runway.

V_R (抬轮速度)，
在该速度下飞机抬轮开始以便在跑道上空35英尺时达到 V_2 速度。

V_{REF} The reference speed at the 50 foot height in a normal landing. This speed is generally equal to 1.3 times the stall speed in the landing configuration.

V_{REF} ，
飞机正常着陆时，高度50英尺时的基准速度。通常是飞机在着陆形态时的失速速度的1.3倍。

VTK, SEE - VERTICAL TRACK

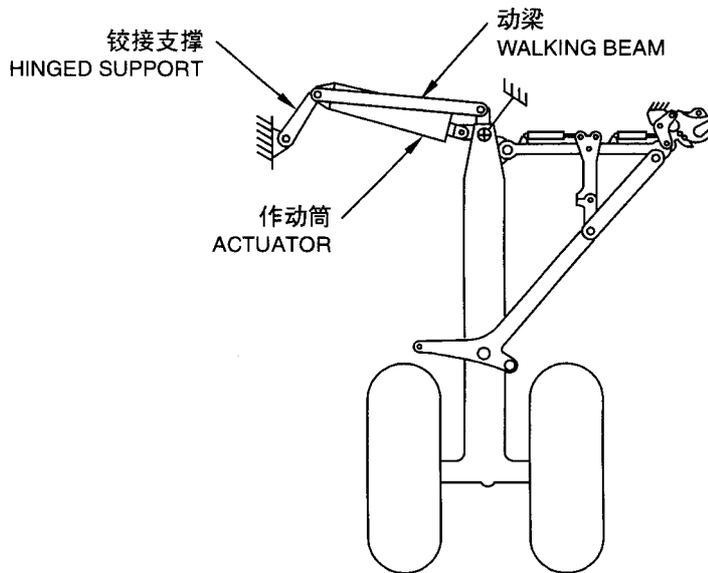
垂直航迹，
见 [Vertical Track](#) .



W

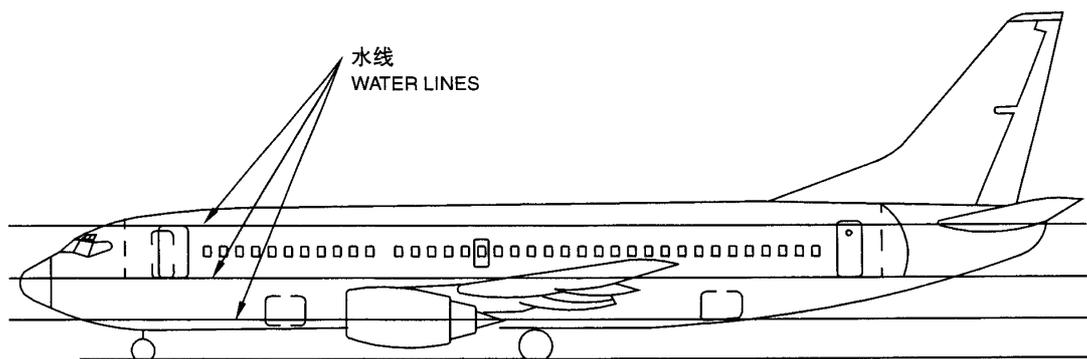
WALKING BEAM, A mechanical component attached to the main landing gear and a hinged support which helps the actuator during retraction of the main gear.

动梁，
主起落架上，一端连在减震支柱上，另一端连在铰接支撑上，用以协助作动筒收主起落架的机械部件。



WATER LINE, A horizontal reference plane along the fuselage for vertical measurements of the airplane.

水线，
沿着机身展向，用以量取垂直方向的距离（或长度）的水平基准面。



WATER SEPARATOR, A component in the air conditioning system for removing water from the air downstream of the air cycle machine.

除水器，
空调系统内，用以在空气循环机的空气下游除去空气中的水份的部件。



WATT, The basic unit of electrical power.

瓦特(瓦),
电功率的一个基本单位。

WAYPOINT, A predetermined geographical position used to define a route. The waypoint is usually defined in terms of latitude and longitude.

航路点,
用于决定航线的预定地理位置。通常用经、纬度来表示。

WEB, The portion of a beam or channel that has been installed between the top and bottom flanges. Its prime purpose is to furnish strength.

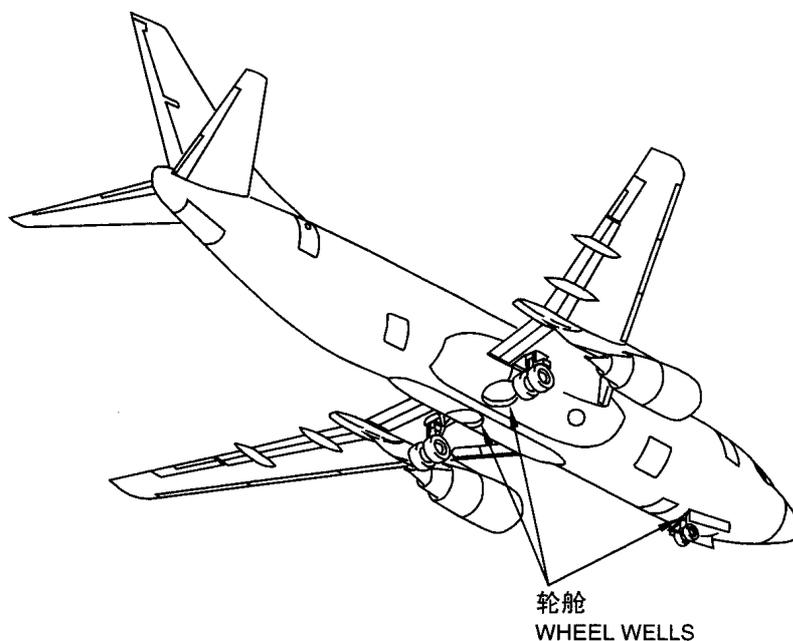
腹板,
梁的横截面。常见于上横梁与下横梁连接成工字形。主要作用是受力。

WHEEL SPIN UP, Rotational acceleration of the landing gear wheels at landing touchdown.

机轮加速,
飞机着陆接地时,起落架轮子的旋转加速度。

WHEEL WELL, A part of the airplane for storage of the landing gear (undercarriage) after retraction.

轮舱,
飞机的一部份,用以在起落架收起之后,收藏起落架的那一部份。





WIND COMPONENT, The effective wind relative to the horizontal axes of the airplane.

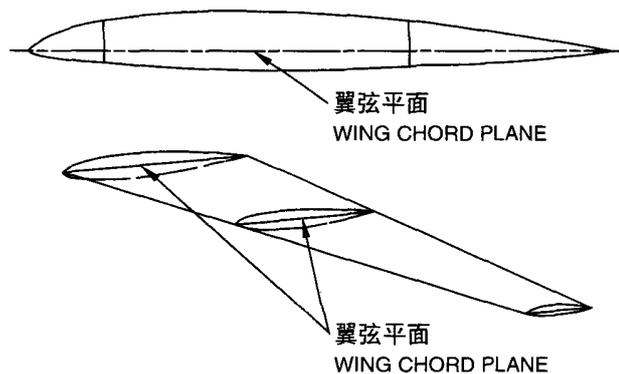
风向量，
相对于飞机水平轴的有效风。

WINDSHEAR, A change in wind speed and/or direction in a short distance resulting in a tearing or shearing effect. It can exist in a horizontal or vertical direction and occasionally in both.

风切变，
短距离内风力或风向的改变而形成的撕拉力和剪切力。
可发生在水平方向或垂直方向，有时会在两个方向上同时出现。

WING CHORD PLANE, A reference plane from the tip of the leading edge to the tip of the trailing edge of the wing.

翼弦平面，
通过机翼前缘顶端和后缘顶端的参考平面。



WING GEAR, The landing gear attached to the wing structure.

翼下起落架，
连接到机翼结构上的起落架。

WING ROOT, Part of the wing which is attached to the fuselage.

翼根，
机翼上，与机身相接的部份。

WORD, In a digital computer, a word is a group of bits with a specified length. The typical digital word is eight bits long.

字，
在数字计算机中，一个字是由一定长度的一组字节所组成。一个典型的数字字，有8个字节。



WRAP AROUND, A BITE test comparing the computer's output signal with an internally stored value.

回测，
自检系统对计算机的输出信号和内部的存储值进行比较测试。

X

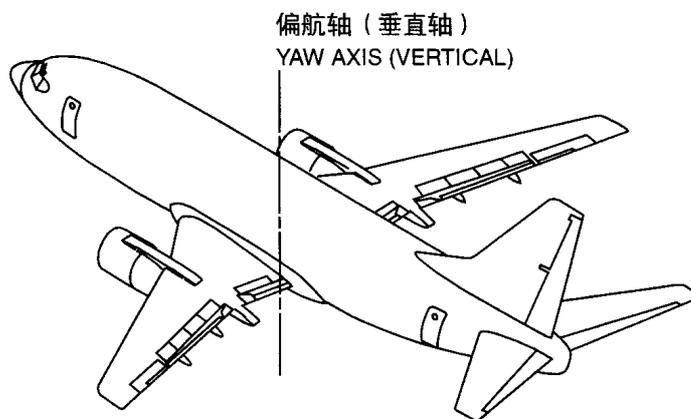
XTK, SEE - CROSS TRACK

交叉航迹，
见 [Cross Track](#) .

Y

YAW AXIS, A vertical axis passing through the airplane from top to bottom. Airplane left and right movement controlled by the rudder. (See Vertical Axis).

偏航轴，
又称垂直轴。由飞机上部通向底部的垂直轴。飞机绕此轴运动即造成机头的左右运动，这种运动是由方向舵来操纵的。



YAW DAMPER, A system that is used to move the rudder a small amount to oppose airplane yaw.

偏航阻尼器，
用来少量移动方向舵，以抵消飞机偏航的系统。

YAW RATE, The rate at which the airplane moves around the vertical axis (left, right).

偏航率，
飞机绕偏航轴运动的速率。

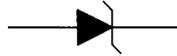


Z

ZENER DIODE, A special type of diode which, when reverse biased, has a constant voltage drop. This property makes zener diodes useful as voltage regulators.

齐纳二极管，

又称稳压二极管，是一种电子装置。正常电流可通行无阻，但反向电流则必须在电压达到预定值之后才能通过。在飞机电器系统内做为调压器之用。反向偏压时，它有一个恒定的电压下降。



ZERK FITTING, A device through which oil or grease is supplied for lubrication of moving parts.

ZERK接头，

ZERK公司出品，用以接收滑油或润滑脂，以润滑活动部件的装置。

ZFW, SEE - ZERO FUEL WEIGHT

无燃油重量，

见 [Zero Fuel Weight](#) .

ZERO FUEL WEIGHT, The maximum allowable weight excluding usable fuel.

无燃油重量，

扣除可用燃油重量之后的最大允许重量。