
Ships and marine technology — Vocabulary of general terms

Navires et technologie maritime — Vocabulaire de termes généraux

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards, but in exceptional circumstances a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;

type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;

type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/TR 13298, which is a Technical Report of type 1, was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8. *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General requirements*.

ISO/CD 13298 *Ships and marine technology — Vocabulary — General*, was deliberated for a long time, differently from normal standards on terms, so as to have it made into an International Standard which includes (1) the simplified "meaning of terms" intended to clarify the nuances of terms to get rid of misunderstanding in their use when translated into various languages, in lieu of a strict "definition of terms", and (2) the tables which provide a correspondence of terms in the languages of several countries.

SC 9 members agreed by voting that ISO/CD 13298 be put forward for voting before becoming ISO/DIS 13298. At this stage there was a request from ISO/CS to the effect that, as there seemed to be some problem with the contents and form of ISO/CD 13298 (necessity of providing "definitions of terms" instead of "meaning of terms", in the case of a standard for terms) for the approved CD to be published as an International Standard for terms, the contents should be modified accordingly, before submitting it for voting.

Then, opinions of ISO/TC 8/SC 9 members were solicited regarding the changing of "meaning of terms" to "definitions of terms", which revealed the following problems.

- a) To change the substance to "definitions of terms", very strict work of defining terms would become necessary, instead of the simplified explanation of the meaning of terms in ISO/CD 13298. This work would dictate a great deal of time and cost.
- b) The strict defining of various terms would give rise to a problem requiring the nomenclature of some currently and commonly used terms to be amended.

For this reason, it would be necessary to renew nomenclature of terms for use in International Standards.

- c) For the work of developing "definitions of terms", the cooperation of native speakers of English (members) is indispensable. Then, an invitation was put out to find any members belonging to English-speaking nations who could take charge of the development of "definitions of terms" in cooperation with Japan that had so far been in charge of the development of the draft text of terms. The invitation to cooperate yielded no positive response.

Considering the above circumstances, the SC 9 secretariat abandoned their plan to publish an International Standard.

However, the comparison tables between English and other languages is very important informative material, and it was decided that the contents of ISO/CD 13298 should be published with minor editorial changes, as a Technical Report.

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Ships and marine technology — Vocabulary of general terms

1 Scope

1.1 This Technical Report provides general terms and definitions used in the field of ships and marine technology.

1.2 Comparison tables between English and other languages are given in Annexes B to G, arranged numerically in the order of the reference numbers.

Annex B Chinese

Annex C Japanese

Annex D Polish

Annex E Portuguese

Annex F Russian

Annex G Swedish

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2 Division

The terms in this Technical Report are divided into 13 groups as follows:

- 3.1 Kind of ship — Classification by goods carried
- 3.2 Kind of ship — Classification by specific service
- 3.3 Kind of ship — Classification by propulsion system
- 3.4 Kind of ship — Classification by ship type and material
- 3.5 Kind of ship — Classification by operating condition and routes
- 3.6 Subdivision and construction of ships
- 3.7 Title and crew
- 3.8 Ocean and marine meteorology
- 3.9 Navigation areas
- 3.10 Navigation, manoeuvring
- 3.11 Mooring, anchoring
- 3.12 Facilities for shipbuilding
- 3.13 International conventions, rules, regulations in relation to ship, harbour and navigation

3 Terms and definitions

NOTE The definitions in this report are expressed in explanatory sentences for intending to avoid misinterpretation. An asterisk (*) after a term means that a definition exists in other rules or regulations.

3.1 Kind of ship — Classification by goods carried

0101 passenger ship*

ship engaged in the carriage of passengers

0102 passenger-cargo ship*

ship engaged in the carriage of cargo and passengers

0103 cargo ship

ship engaged in the carriage of cargo

0104 multi-purpose cargo ship

ship capable of loading cargo of various kinds

0105 heavy cargo ship; heavy lifter; heavy lift cargo ship

ship capable of loading heavy cargo with heavy cargo handling gear

0106 container ship

ship which carries containers

0107 roll-on/roll-off ship; RO/RO

ship which loads and unloads cargo by means of a trailer, fork-lift truck, etc.

0108 car carrier; pure car carrier

ship which carries automobiles

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0109 timber carrier; lumber carrier; log carrier

ship which carries timber

0110 chip carrier

ship which carries chipped wood in bulk

0111 ore carrier

ship which carries ore in bulk

0112 coal carrier

ship which carries coal in bulk

0113 cement carrier

ship which carries cement in bulk

0114 sand carrier

ship engaged in the transportation of earth and sand that are kept in a hopper

0115 bulk carrier

ship which carries granular cargo in bulk

0116 oil tanker; crude oil carrier

ship which carries oil

- 0117 VLCC
very large crude oil carrier (200 000 300 000 DWT)
- 0118 ULCC
ultra large crude oil carrier (more than 300 000 DWT)
- 0119 liquefied petroleum gas carrier
ship which carries liquefied petroleum gas
- 0120 liquefied natural gas carrier
ship which carries liquefied natural gas
- 0121 products carrier
ship which carries petroleum products of various kinds
- 0122 chemical carrier
ship which carries chemicals
- 0123 car/bulk carrier
ship which carries car and bulk cargo
- 0124 oil/bulk carrier
ship which carries bulk cargo and crude oil
- 0125 ore/oil carrier
ship which carries ore and crude oil
- 0126 ore/bulk/oil carrier
ship which carries ore, bulk cargo and crude oil
- 0127 refrigerated cargo carrier
ship which carries refrigerated cargo
- 0128 cattle carrier; livestock carrier
ship which carries cattle or livestock
- 0129 fish carrier
ship provided with processing and/or freezing facilities to carry the fish catch
- 0130 ferry
ship in which passengers and/or goods are conveyed over specified routes periodically
- 0131 passenger ferry
ferry specially designed for the conveyance of passengers
- 0132 railway ferry
ferry connecting railways
- 0133 train ferry
ferry which carries entire railway trains
- 0134 car ferry
ferry connecting roads and carrying automobiles
- 0135 lighter aboard ship
ship loading lighters loaded with cargos by means of ship's crane and carrying them

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3.2 Kind of ship — Classification by specific service

- 0201 merchant ship
ship which is engaged in carriage services with a commercial purpose
- 0202 ice breaker
ship with structure capable of breaking ice to navigate in icy waters
- 0203 pilot boat
ship used for carrying pilots (to send and to receive)
- 0204 launch
small motor ship used for traffic, pleasure, etc. which mostly is open
- 0205 yacht
ship used for leisure and sports such as cruising and racing
- 0206 pleasure boat
ship used for recreational purposes
- 0207 cruise ship
passenger ship intended for sightseeing and shipboard attractions
- 0208 training ship
ship used for training of seamen
- 0209 patrol boat; police boat
ship used for patrolling for the purpose of guarding shores, ports and harbours
- 0210 rescue vessel [boat] [ship]
ship fitted with special equipment for rescue purposes
- 0211 fire-fighting boat
ship engaged in fire-fighting
- 0212 oil skimmer; oil recovery ship
ship engaged in taking up oil from surface of water
- 0213 custom boat
ship used for surveillance of ports and harbours for the purpose of controlling smuggling
- 0214 quarantine vessel
ship engaged mainly in the transport of quarantine officers
- 0215 hospital ship
ship fitted with medical treatment facilities and used for carrying invalids
- 0216 factory ship
ship equipped with producing facilities (i.e. fish factory ship)
- 0217 mother ship
ship provided with the facilities for supplying materials and to subordinate ships and for resting seafarers
- 0218 trawler
ship used for catching fish by trawling

- 0219 support ship
ship which supports a given industrial or other activity
- 0220 supply vessel
ship used for supplying material, provisions etc. to another ship, offshore platform, etc.
- 0221 research ship
ship designed for and employed in various research activities on the sea
- 022 oceanographic research ship
ship engaged in the observation and research of marine creatures, water quality, seabed topography, geology, oceanography, etc.
- 0223 meteorological observation ship
ship engaged in the observation and research of meteorology at sea
- 0224 submersible research ship
ship engaged in the observation and research of the features, creatures, etc. of the sea and seabed by staying submerged under water
- 0225 seabed exploring ship
ship engaged in the exploration of resources on and under the seabed
- 0226 seabed mining ship
ship engaged in the collection of mineral matter on the seabed
- 0227 mobile (offshore) drilling unit; MODU
mobile platform or vessel used in drilling for oil, gas, etc. (offshore)
- 0228 self-elevating drilling unit
ship engaged in performing drilling work on the seabed to exploit petroleum, gases, etc. by elevating the hull above the sea surface using elevating legs when performing the drilling work
- 0229 submersible drilling unit
ship engaged in performing drilling work for petroleum, gases, etc. under the seabed, with the ship's bottom attached to the seabed and with the working deck exposed above the sea surface
- 0230 semi-submersible drilling unit; column-stabilized drilling unit
ship, composed of ship hull, column, footing or lowerhull bracing, etc., engaged in drilling work for petroleum, gas, etc. under the seabed with the ship's body in a semi-submerged condition
- 0231 drilling ship
ship, provided with propulsion machinery, engaged in work while floating on the water, with drilling facilities installed for exploiting petroleum, gas, etc. under the seabed
- 0232 FSO
floating storage and off-loading unit
- 0233 FPSO
floating production storage and off-loading unit
- 0234 pipe layer; pipe laying barge
ship engaged in laying pipes on the seabed

- 0235 barge
ship used for carrying goods without propulsion
- 0236 dredger; dredge
ship engaged in dredging rivers, ports and harbours
- 0237 trailing suction hopper dredger; hopper dredge
dredger engaged in sucking soil from the seabed by pumps and loading into a hopper
- 0238 cutter suction dredger; hydraulic dredge
dredger engaged in sucking, and hydraulically conveying by pumps, soil drilled by cutters from the seabed
- 0239 crane ship; crane barge; floating crane
ship engaged in principally lifting and moving heavy objects by means of an installed crane
- 0240 tugboat
ship engaged in towing other ships with powerful propulsion
- 0241 pusher; pushing boat
ship engaged in pushing other ships at the bow
- 0242 cable layer; cable ship; cable laying barge
ship engaged in laying cables on the seabed or repairing them

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3.3 Kind of ship — Classification by propulsion system (standard.iteh.ai)

- 0301 nuclear ship; nuclear powered ship
ship provided with nuclear powered main propulsion machinery
- 0302 motor ship
ship provided with diesel main propulsion machinery
- 0303 steam turbine ship
ship provided with steam turbine main propulsion machinery
- 0304 gas turbine ship
ship provided with gas turbine main propulsion machinery
- 0305 electric propulsion ship
ship provided with electric motor main propulsion machinery
- 0306 multiple screw ship
ship provided with two or more screw propellers
- 0307 water jets craft
ship provided with water propulsion
- 0308 sailing vessel [ship]
ship powered mainly by sails

3.4 Kind of ship — Classification by ship type and material

- 0401 flush deck vessel; flush decker
ship not provided with a superstructure
- 0402 three-island vessel; three islander
ship provided with a forecastle, bridge and poop above an upper deck
- 0403 well deck vessel; well decker
ship provided with a forecastle and poop above an upper deck
- 0404 raised quarterdeck vessel; sunken poop vessel
ship provided with a poop (or a long poop formed by connecting a poop and a bridge) above sunken upper deck (stepped down at stern)
- 0405 shelterdeck vessel
ship provided with a deck of light structure above an upper deck and a hull plate completely surrounding the side up to the flush deck
- 0406 semi-submersible ship; semi-submerged ship
ship whose main hull is so constructed as to float partly submerged
- 0407 submerged ship
ship able to submerge and which normally floats under water
- 0408 float on/float off ship
ship designed with a cargo transfer system by which the ship opens itself to the sea then ballasts or deballasts in order to transfer floating cargo into or out of itself, but during sea shipment the cargo is stored dry
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- 0409 catamaran; twin hull ship
ship with twin hull
- 0410 SWATH
small waterplane area twin hull
- 0411 trimaran
ship with treble hull
- 0412 SES
surface effect ship
- 0413 hydrofoil (craft)
ship supported above the water surface in normal operating conditions by forces generated on foils
- 0414 air cushion ship; air cushion vehicle; ACV
ship that gets lift from an air-cushion under its bottom, which enables it to hover over the surface of the water
- 0415 displacement ship
ship whose hull, even when moving, is balanced only by hydrostatical buoyancy force
- 0416 wooden ship
ship constructed of wood
- 0417 steel ship
ship constructed of steel

- 0418 light alloy ship
ship constructed of light alloy
- 0419 plastic ship; glassfibre reinforced plastics ship
ship constructed of reinforced plastics
- 0420 high speed craft*
a craft capable of a maximum speed, in metres per second, equal to or exceeding $3,7 \nabla^{0,1667}$, where:
 ∇ = displacement corresponding to the design waterline(m³)

3.5 Kind of ship — Classification by operating condition and routes

- 0501 sea going vessel; ocean going vessel
ship capable of navigating on the ocean
- 0502 inland navigation ship
ship capable of navigating only in water areas such as rivers, lakes and ports, estuaries
- 0503 liner
ship engaged in periodical operation on specified routes
- 0504 tramper; tramp ship
ship engaged on non-periodic cargo transport routes

3.6 Subdivision and construction of ships

- 0601 double hull
structure with double skins at the side and bottom of a ship
- 0602 machinery space; engine room
compartment installed with propulsive prime mover and auxiliary machinery
- 0603 cargo space; cargo hold
compartment to be loaded with cargo
- 0604 accommodation space; living quarter
compartment to accommodate passengers and crew members
- 0605 boiler room
compartment installed with a boiler
- 0606 superstructure
compartment constructed on an upper deck, with the breadth reaching both sides of a ship
- 0607 deck house
compartment constructed on an upper deck or superstructure deck, with the breadth not reaching both sides of a ship
- 0608 chain locker
location in which an anchor chain is stored
- 0609 shaft tunnel; shaft trunk
watertight compartment formed as a tunnel running from the rear end of an engine room to the stern of a ship to protect a propeller shaft

- 0610 'tweendeck cargo space
cargo hold constructed between decks
- 0611 cofferdam
space constructed between two adjacent compartments to protect infiltration of water or oil from one compartment to another
- 0612 deep tank
tank constructed as a part of a ship's structure, placed in a cargo hold or between decks to store mainly water, oil and other liquids
- 0613 forepeak tank
water tank installed at the front of a collision bulkhead
- 0614 afterpeak tank
water tank installed at the rear of a stern bulkhead
- 0615 cargo oil tank
tank to store cargo oil
- 0616 slop tank*
a tank specifically designated for the collection of tank drainings, tank washings and other oily mixtures
- 0617 fuel oil tank
tank to store fuel oil
- 0618 lubricating oil tank
tank to store lubricating oil
- 0619 sludge tank
tank to store sludge oil
- 0620 sump tank
tank for circulating lubricating oil
- 0621 bilge tank
tank to store bilge water accumulating on the bottom of a ship
- 0622 drain tank
tank to collect system drains
- 0623 ballast water tank
water tank constructed to adjust draught
- 0624 segregated ballast tank; SBT*
a tank, which is allocated to the carriage of ballast or to the carriage of ballast or cargoes other than oil or noxious liquid substances as variously defined in the Annexes of MARPOL 73/78, and which is completely separated from the cargo and oil fuel system
- 0625 fresh water tank
tank to store fresh water
- 0626 drinking water tank; potable water tank
tank to store drinking water

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- 0627 feed water tank
tank to store feed water in boiler system
- 0628 compass deck
uppermost deck where a magnetic compass is fitted
- 0629 navigation bridge deck
deck from which a ship is manoeuvred
- 0630 captain deck
deck where a captain's room is located
- 0631 boat deck
deck where lifeboats and a launching appliance together with all its lowering and recovery gear are arranged
- 0632 upper bridge deck
deck immediately above a bridge deck
- 0633 bridge deck
deck located above an upper deck, forming the top of a bridge
- 0634 weather deck; exposed deck
deck exposed to the weather
- 0635 freeboard
the freeboard assigned is the distance measured vertically downwards amidships from the upper edge of the deck line to the upper edge of the related load line
- 0636 freeboard deck
the freeboard deck is normally the uppermost complete deck exposed to weather and sea, which has permanent means of closing all openings in the weather part thereof, and below which all openings in the sides of the ship are fitted with permanent means of watertight closing
- 0637 upper deck
uppermost deck forming a principal portion of a hull
- 0638 second deck
deck immediately below an upper deck
- 0639 forecastle deck
deck immediately above an upper deck at the foremost location of a ship
- 0640 poop deck
deck immediately above an upper deck at the sternmost location of a ship
- 0641 promenade deck
deck provided for passenger's leisurely walk or physical exercise
- 0642 wagon deck
deck to load locomotives, carriages, freight cars, etc.
- 0643 car deck
deck to load automobiles

- 0644 navigation wing; dodger
part of a navigation bridge deck, overhanging at ship side
- 0645 bulkhead
partition to form compartments in a ship (bulkheads can be categorized into watertight bulkhead, oil-tight bulkhead, non-watertight bulkhead, etc. from the standpoint of purpose, and transverse bulkhead, longitudinal bulkhead, casing bulkhead, partial bulkhead, etc. from the standpoint of arrangement)
- 0646 longitudinal bulkhead
bulkhead provided in a longitudinal direction
- 0647 transverse bulkhead
bulkhead placed in a transverse direction
- 0648 collision bulkhead
watertight transverse bulkhead placed at the front part of a ship
- 0649 afterpeak bulkhead
watertight transverse bulkhead placed at the stern part of a ship
- 0650 partial bulkhead
bulkhead not continuous from side to side or from bow to stern of a ship
- 0651 swash bulkhead; swash plate; wash plate
plate provided to reduce the motion of free water in a tank
- 0652 break bulkhead
watertight bulkhead provided at a superstructure side
- 0653 engine room casing; engine casing; machinery casing
casing surrounding the opening of an engine room
- 0654 stem
member to form the strong foremost portion of a ship to which shell platings are attached
- 0655 stern frame
frame to form the strong stern end of a ship and to support a rudder, propeller shaft, etc.
- 0656 frame
strength member to be arranged in the transverse or longitudinal direction inside shell platings
- 0657 beam
strength member to be arranged on the surface of a deck, in the transverse or longitudinal direction with some distance kept
- 0658 girder
strong support to carry beams
- 0659 shell plating; shell
plate to form a ship's hull
- 0660 deck plating
plate to form the ship's deck(s)
- 0661 mid deck
deck placed at the middle level of a ship to divide a cargo oil tank into top and bottom