

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter I—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER A—DEFINITIONS [NEW]

[Reg. Docket No. 1150]

PART 1—DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS [NEW]

This amendment adds Part 1—Definitions and Abbreviations [New] to Chapter I of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The amendment is a part of the program of the Federal Aviation Agency to recodify its regulatory material. It conforms to the "Outline and Analysis" for the proposed recodification contained in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 15, 1961 (26 F.R. 10698).

During the life of the codification project, Chapter I of Title 14 may contain more than one part bearing the same numbers. To differentiate between the two, the recodified parts, such as this one, will be labeled "[New]". The label will of course be dropped at the completion of the project as all of the regulations will be new.

Part 1 [New] will apply only to new parts and subchapters of Chapter I of Title 14 that are published as a part of the recodification program. It does not apply to current "Civil Air Regulations" or to "Regulations of the Administrator". The definitions currently in each of those regulations will continue to apply to that regulation until it is recodified. Part 1 [New] places all needed definitions in one part and makes them apply across the board to all regulations in the recodification program.

Part 1 [New] was published as a notice of proposed rule making in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 21, 1962, and circulated as Draft Release No. 62-7. In general, comments received concurred with the proposal as published and offered technical comments aimed at improving or perfecting certain definitions. Many comments were helpful in determining the necessity for and meanings of various included terms. A number of the definitions appearing in Draft Release No. 62-7 have been changed as a

result of comments received and as a result of further FAA study.

Definitions, now contained in FAA Regulations, that do not appear in this part, have been omitted as surplusage or will be executed in revising the parts to which they apply. The fact that they do not appear in Part 1 [New] does not mean, in each case, that they have been dropped. Many of the terms previously defined will be used without definition since none is necessary. In other cases, the term will be used but spelled out so as to make definition unnecessary. Definitions which are actually rules will be positively stated as such in the appropriate part.

Many of the comments received proposed the addition of terms that are not justified for inclusion at this time. If later developments show a need for any of them, these comments will be reconsidered. It is impossible, at this beginning stage of the recodification project to foresee all of the implications of possible definition changes as there is yet no draft of the entire recodification. The entire field of definitions must be amenable to frequent change as implications become apparent when applied to specific regulations. For this reason it may be necessary during the course of the recodification project to make additions, deletions, or changes in the definitions to reflect solutions found to problems encountered in the course of the project. Therefore, while this part represents the considered judgments of the Agency and the comments received from its circulation as a notice, it is not considered to be all inclusive. It is published at this time to provide the necessary legal definitions for those parts of the recodification that have been or will soon be promulgated.

One new definition, "Armed forces", has been added to reflect the usage of that word in the regulations. It is based on the definition of that phrase now found in section 101 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

Six definitions have been eliminated. "Critical altitude" and "Passenger" have been deleted since they each have dual meanings that must be executed in the separate parts to which each of them applies. "Cruising altitude" has been deleted as unnecessary. "Solo flight time" has been eliminated since it has real meaning only in the area relating to student pilots, at which place it will be executed. For all other purposes it is equivalent to "pilot in command" time and will be treated as such in the recodified regulations. "Air traffic control" and "Air traffic control clearance" have been deleted to permit further study by the FAA to determine whether they can be made more accurate and concise.

Several definitions have been perfected or corrected from a technical standpoint. The word "fixed" has been eliminated from the definition of "Airframe" so as to include all airfoil surfaces within that term. "Equivalent airspeed" has been corrected by adding the word "calibrated" before the word "airspeed" the first time it appears. The second sentence in the definition of "True airspeed" has been corrected to show the appro-

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private formula for its relationship to "Equivalent airspeed". The definition of "Propeller" has been changed to exclude therefrom main and auxiliary rotors and rotating airfoils of engines.

Other changes of a clarifying nature have been made in the definitions of "Brake horsepower", "Maintenance", "Route segment", and "Traffic pattern", without changing the proposed meanings of those terms.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this regulation, and due consideration has been given to all relevant matter presented. The Agency appreciates the cooperative spirit in which the public's comments were submitted.

In consideration of the foregoing, Chapter I of Title 14 is amended by adding a Part 1 [New] as set forth below, effective May 15, 1962.

This amendment is made under the authority of section 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1354(a)).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 9, 1962.

N. E. HALABY,
Administrator.

Sec.

- 1.1 General definitions.
- 1.2 Abbreviations and symbols.
- 1.3 Rules of construction.

AUTHORITY: §§ 1.1 to 1.3 issued under sec. 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1354(a)).

§ 1.1 General definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency or any person to whom he has delegated his authority in the matter concerned.

"Aerodynamic coefficients" means non-dimensional coefficients for aerodynamic forces and moments.

"Aircraft" means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air.

"Aircraft engine" means an engine that is used or intended to be used in propelling aircraft. It includes engine appurtenances and accessories necessary for its functioning, but does not include propellers.

"Airframe" means the fuselage, booms, nacelles, cowlings, fairings, airfoil surfaces (excluding propellers and rotating airfoils of engines), and landing gear of an aircraft and their accessories and controls.

"Airplane" means an engine-driven fixed-wing aircraft heavier than air, that is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings.

"Airport" means an area of land or water that is used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, and includes its buildings and facilities, if any.

"Airship" means an engine-driven lighter-than-air aircraft that can be steered.

"Air traffic" means aircraft operating in the air or on an airport surface, exclusive of loading ramps and parking areas.

"Air transportation" means interstate, overseas, or foreign air transportation or the transportation of mail by aircraft.

"Alternate airport" means an airport at which an aircraft may land if a landing at the intended airport becomes inadvisable.

"Appliance" means any instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, apparatus, appurtenance, or accessory, including communications equipment, that is used or intended to be used in operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, is installed in or attached to the aircraft, and is not part of an airframe, engine, or propeller.

"Approved", unless used with reference to another person, means approved by the Administrator.

"Armed Forces" means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including their regular and reserve components and members serving without component status.

"Autorotation" means a rotorcraft flight condition in which the lifting rotor is driven entirely by action of the air when the rotorcraft is in motion.

"Auxiliary rotor" means a rotor that serves either to counteract the effect of the main rotor torque on a rotorcraft or to maneuver the rotorcraft about one or more of its three principal axes.

"Balloon" means a lighter-than-air aircraft that is not engine driven.

"Brake horsepower" means the power delivered at the propeller shaft (main drive or main output) of an aircraft engine.

"Calibrated airspeed" means the indicated airspeed of an aircraft, corrected for position and instrument error. Calibrated airspeed is equal to true airspeed in standard atmosphere at sea level.

"Ceiling" means the height above the earth's surface of the lowest layer of clouds or obscuring phenomena that is reported as "broken", "overcast", or "obscuration", and not classified as "thin" or "partial".

"Civil aircraft" means aircraft other than public aircraft.

"Controlled airspace" means airspace, designated as continental control area, control area, control zone, or transition area, within which some or all aircraft may be subject to air traffic control.

"Crewmember" means a person assigned to perform duty in an aircraft during flight time.

"Critical engine" means the engine whose failure would most adversely affect the performance or handling qualities of an aircraft.

"Dual instruction" means flight instruction received during flight time from a person authorized by this chapter to give flight instruction.

"Equivalent airspeed" means the calibrated airspeed of an aircraft corrected for adiabatic compressible flow for the particular altitude. Equivalent airspeed is equal to calibrated airspeed in standard atmosphere at sea level.

"Extended over-water operation" means an operation over water at a horizontal distance of more than 50 nautical miles from the nearest shore line.

"Fireproof":

(1) With respect to materials and parts used to confine fire in a designated fire zone, means the capacity to withstand heat at least as well as steel, in dimensions appropriate for the purpose for which they are used, under the most severe conditions of fire and duration likely to occur in that zone; and

(2) With respect to other materials and parts, means the capacity to withstand heat at least as well as steel in dimensions appropriate for the purpose for which they are used.

"Fire resistant":

(1) With respect to sheet or structural members, means the capacity to withstand heat at least as well as aluminum alloy in dimensions appropriate for the purpose for which they are used; and

(2) With respect to fluid-carrying lines, other flammable fluid system parts, wiring, air ducts, fittings, and powerplant controls, means the capacity to withstand heat at least as well as aluminum alloy, in dimensions appropriate for the purpose for which they are used, under the heat and other conditions likely to occur at the place concerned.

"Flame resistant" means not susceptible to combustion to the point of propagating a flame, beyond safe limits, after the ignition source is removed.

"Flammable", with respect to a fluid or gas, means susceptible to igniting readily or to exploding.

"Flap extended speed" means the highest speed permissible with wing flaps in a prescribed extended position.

"Flash resistant" means not susceptible to burning violently when ignited.

"Flight crewmember" means a pilot, flight engineer, or flight navigator assigned to duty in an aircraft during flight time.

"Flight level" means a level of constant atmospheric pressure related to a reference datum of 29.92 inches of mercury. Each is stated in three digits that represent hundreds of feet. For example, flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet; flight level 255, an indication of 25,500 feet.

"Flight plan" means specified information, relating to the intended flight of an aircraft, that is filed orally or in writing with air traffic control.

"Flight time" means the time from the moment the aircraft first moves under its own power for the purpose of flight until the moment it comes to rest at the next point of landing. ("Block-to-block" time.)

"Flight visibility" means the average forward horizontal distance, from the cockpit of an aircraft in flight, at which prominent unlighted objects may be seen and identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be seen and identified by night.

"Foreign air carrier" means any person other than a citizen of the United States, who undertakes directly, by lease or other arrangement, to engage in air transportation.

"Foreign air transportation" means the carriage by aircraft of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail by aircraft, in commerce between

a place in the United States and any place outside of the United States, whether that commerce moves wholly by aircraft or partly by aircraft and partly by other forms of transportation.

"Glider" means a heavier-than-air aircraft, that is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its lifting surfaces and whose free flight does not depend principally on an engine.

"Ground visibility" means prevailing horizontal visibility near the earth's surface as reported by the United States Weather Bureau or an accredited observer.

"Gyrodyne" means a rotorcraft whose rotors are normally engine-driven for takeoff, hovering, and landing, and for forward flight through part of its speed range, and whose means of propulsion, consisting usually of conventional propellers, is independent of the rotor system.

"Gyroplane" means a rotorcraft whose rotors are not engine-driven, except for initial starting, but are made to rotate by action of the air when the rotorcraft is moving; and whose means of propulsion, consisting usually of conventional propellers, is independent of the rotor system.

"Helicopter" means a rotorcraft that, for its horizontal motion, depends principally on its engine-driven rotors.

"Heliport" means an area of land, water, or structure used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters.

"IFR conditions" means weather conditions below the minimum for flight under visual flight rules.

"Indicated airspeed" means the speed of an aircraft as shown on its pitot static airspeed indicator calibrated to reflect standard atmosphere adiabatic compressible flow at sea level uncorrected for airspeed system errors.

"Instrument" means a device using an internal mechanism to show visually or aurally the attitude, altitude, or operation of an aircraft or aircraft part. It includes electronic devices for automatically controlling an aircraft in flight.

"Interstate air transportation" means the carriage by aircraft of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail by aircraft, in commerce:

(1) Between a place in a State or the District of Columbia and another place in another State or the District of Columbia;

(2) Between places in the same State through the airspace of any place outside that State; or

(3) Between places in the same possession of the United States; whether that commerce moves wholly by aircraft or partly by aircraft and partly by other forms of transportation.

"Landing gear extended speed" means the maximum speed at which an aircraft can be safely flown with the landing gear extended.

"Landing gear operating speed" means the maximum speed at which the landing gear can be safely extended or retracted.

"Large aircraft" means aircraft of more than 12,500 pounds, maximum certificated takeoff weight.

"Lighter-than-air aircraft" means aircraft that can rise and remain suspended by using contained gas weighing less than the air that is displaced by the gas.

"Mach number" means the ratio of true airspeed to the speed of sound.

"Main rotor" means the rotor that supplies the principal lift to a rotorcraft.

"Maintenance" means inspection, overhaul, repair, preservation, and the replacement of parts, but excludes preventive maintenance.

"Major alteration" means an alteration:

(1) That might appreciably affect weight, balance, structural strength, performance, powerplant operation, flight characteristics, or other qualities affecting airworthiness; or

(2) That is not done according to accepted practices or cannot be done by elementary operations.

"Major repair" means a repair:

(1) That, if improperly done, might appreciably affect weight, balance, structural strength, performance, powerplant operation, flight characteristics, or other qualities affecting airworthiness; or

(2) That is not done according to accepted practices or cannot be done by elementary operations.

"Manifold pressure" means absolute pressure as measured at the appropriate point in the induction system and usually expressed in inches of mercury.

"Maximum continuous power":

(1) With respect to reciprocating engines, means the brake horsepower that is developed (i) in standard atmosphere at a specified altitude and (ii) under the maximum conditions of crankshaft rotational speed and engine manifold pressure that are approved for use of unrestricted duration; and

(2) With respect to turbine engines, means the brake horsepower that is developed (i) at a specified altitude, atmospheric temperature, and flight speed and (ii) under the maximum conditions of rotor shaft rotational speed and gas temperature that are approved for use of unrestricted duration.

"Maximum continuous thrust," with respect to turbine engines, means the jet thrust that is developed (1) at a specified altitude, atmospheric temperature, and flight speed and (2) under the maximum conditions of rotor shaft rotational speed and gas temperature that are approved for use of unrestricted duration.

"Medical certificate" means acceptable evidence of physical fitness on a form prescribed by the Administrator.

"Minor alteration" means an alteration other than a major alteration.

"Minor repair" means a repair other than a major repair.

"Navigable airspace" means airspace at and above the minimum flight altitudes prescribed by or under this chapter, including airspace needed for safe takeoff and landing.

"Night" means the time between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight, as published in the American Air Almanac, converted to local time.

"Operate," with respect to aircraft, means use, cause to use, or authorize to use aircraft for the purpose of air navigation, including the piloting of aircraft, with or without the right of legal control (as owner, lessee, or otherwise).

"Operational control," with respect to a flight, means the exercise of authority over initiating, conducting, or terminating a flight.

"Oversea air transportation" means the carriage by aircraft of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail by aircraft, in commerce:

(1) Between a place in a State or the District of Columbia and a place in a possession of the United States; or

(2) Between a place in a possession of the United States and a place in another possession of the United States;

whether that commerce moves wholly by aircraft or partly by aircraft and partly by other forms of transportation.

"Parachute" means a device used or intended to be used to retard the fall of a body or object through the air.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or governmental entity. It includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative of any of them.

"Pilot" means a person who holds a pilot certificate.

"Pilotage" means navigation by visual reference to landmarks.

"Pilot in command" means the pilot responsible for the operation and safety of an aircraft during flight time.

"Pitch setting" means the propeller blade setting as determined by the blade angle measured in a manner, and at a radius, specified by the instruction manual for the propeller.

"Positive control" means control of all air traffic, within designated airspace, by air traffic control.

"Preventive maintenance" means simple or minor preservation operations and the replacement of small standard parts not involving complex assembly operations.

"Prohibited area" means designated airspace within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

"Propeller" means a device for propelling an aircraft that has blades on an engine-driven shaft and that, when rotated, produces by its action on the air, a thrust approximately perpendicular to its plane of rotation. It includes control components normally supplied by its manufacturer, but does not include main and auxiliary rotors or rotating airfoils of engines.

"Public aircraft" means aircraft used only in the service of a government, or a political subdivision. It does not include any government-owned aircraft engaged in carrying persons or property for commercial purposes.

"Rating" means a statement that, as a part of a certificate, sets forth special conditions, privileges, or limitations.

"Reporting point" means a geographical location in relation to which the position of an aircraft is reported.

"Restricted area" means airspace designated under Part — [Present Part 608] of this chapter within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction.

"Rotorcraft" means a heavier-than-air aircraft that depends principally for its support in flight on the lift generated by one or more rotors.

"Route segment" means a part of a route. Each end of that part is identified by:

(1) A continental or insular geographical location; or

(2) A point at which a definite radio fix can be established.

"Second in command" means a pilot who is designated to be second in command of an aircraft during flight time.

"Small aircraft" means aircraft of 12,500 pounds or less, maximum certificated takeoff weight.

"Standard atmosphere" means atmosphere in which:

(1) The air is a dry perfect gas;

(2) The temperature at sea level is 59 degrees Fahrenheit;

(3) The pressure at sea level is 29.92 inches Hg.;

(4) The temperature gradient from sea level to the altitude at which the temperature is -69.7 degrees Fahrenheit is -0.003566 Fahrenheit per foot and zero above that altitude; and

(5) The density ρ_0 at sea level under the conditions described in subparagraphs (1) to (4) is 0.002377 lb. sec.²/ft.³.

"Takeoff power":

(1) With respect to reciprocating engines, means the brake horsepower that is developed under standard sea level conditions, and under the maximum conditions of crankshaft rotational speed and engine manifold pressure approved for the normal takeoff, and limited in continuous use to the period of time shown in the approved engine specification; and

(2) With respect to turbine engines, means the brake horsepower that is developed under static conditions at a specified altitude and atmospheric temperature, and under the maximum conditions of rotor shaft rotational speed and gas temperature approved for the normal takeoff, and limited in continuous use to the period of time shown in the approved engine specification.

"Takeoff thrust", with respect to turbine engines, means the jet thrust that is developed under static conditions at a specific altitude and atmospheric temperature under the maximum conditions of rotorshaft rotational speed and gas temperature approved for the normal takeoff, and limited in continuous use to the period of time shown in the approved engine specification.

"Time in service", with respect to maintenance time records, means the time from the moment an aircraft leaves the surface of the earth until it touches it at the next point of landing.

"True airspeed" means the airspeed of an aircraft relative to undisturbed air. True airspeed is equal to equivalent airspeed multiplied by $(\rho_0/\rho)^{1/2}$.

"Traffic pattern" means the traffic flow that is prescribed for aircraft landing at, taxiing on, or taking off from, an airport.

"United States", in a geographical sense, means (1) the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the possessions, including the territorial waters, and (2) the airspace of those areas.

"United States air carrier" means a citizen of the United States who undertakes directly by lease, or other arrangement, to engage in air transportation.

§ 1.2 Abbreviations and symbols.

In this chapter:

"ATC" means air traffic control.

"CAS" means calibrated airspeed.

"CONSOL or CONSOLAN" means a kind of low or medium frequency long range navigational aid.

"DME" means distance measuring equipment compatible with TACAN.

"FAA" means Federal Aviation Agency.

"FM" means fan marker.

"ICAO" means International Civil Aviation Organization.

"IFR" means instrument flight rules.

"ILS" means instrument landing system.

"INT" means intersection.

"LMM" means compass locator at middle marker.

"LOM" means compass locator at outer marker.

"MAA" means maximum authorized IFR altitude.

"MEA" means minimum en route IFR altitude.

"MM" means ILS middle marker.

"MSL" means mean sea level.

"OM" means ILS outer marker.

"RBN" means radio beacon.

"RR" means low or medium frequency radio range station.

"TACAN" means ultra-high frequency tactical air navigational aid.

"TVOR" means very high frequency terminal omnirange station.

"VFR" means visual flight rules.

"VHF" means very high frequency.

"VOR" means very high frequency omnirange station.

"VORTAC" means collocated VOR and TACAN.

§ 1.3 Rules of construction.

(a) In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) Words importing the singular include the plural;

(2) Words importing the plural include the singular; and

(3) Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine.

(b) In this chapter the word:

(1) "Shall" is used in an imperative sense;

(2) "May" is used in a permissive sense to state authority or permission to do the act prescribed, and the words "no person may * * *" or "a person may not * * *" mean that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act prescribed; and

(3) "Includes" means "includes but is not limited to".

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