

## GLOSSARY

### Part I. Acronyms

|                 |  |         |                                  |
|-----------------|--|---------|----------------------------------|
| ADF             | automatic direction finding                              | FFD     | he-fall drift                    |
| AF              | Air Force  | FM      | field manual                     |
| AFSOC           | Air Force Special Operations Command                     | HAHO    | high altitude high opening       |
| AGL             | above ground level                                       | HALO    | high altitude low opening        |
| ALCE            | airlift control element                                  | HARP    | high altitude release point      |
| ALICE           | all-purpose, lightweight, individual, carrying equipment | Hg      | mercury                          |
| A-NT            | administration nontactical                               | HPT     | hook-pile tape                   |
| ARR             | automatic rip cord release                               | IAS     | indicated airspeed               |
| ARSOC           | Army Special Operations Command                          | IAW     | in accordance with               |
| ARTEP           | Army Training and Evaluation Program                     | IP      | impact drift                     |
| ASI             | additional skill identifier                              | JFC     | joint force commander            |
| AWADS           | Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System                   | JMD     | jumpmaster directed release      |
|                 |  | JMPI    | jumpmaster personnel inspection  |
| CCT             | combat control team                                      | km      | kilometer                        |
| CD              | canopy drift   | kts     | knots                            |
| CE              | combat equipment   | LCE     | load-carrying equipment          |
| chemlite        | chemical light   | LOX     | liquid oxygen                    |
| CNO             | Chief of Naval Operations                                | LPM     | liter per minute                 |
| CO <sub>2</sub> | carbon dioxide   | LPU     | life preserver unit              |
| DAF             | departure airfield                                       | MAC     | Military Airlift Command         |
| DIP             | desired impact point                                     | MEDEVAC | medical evacuation               |
| DOD             | Department of Defense                                    | MFF     | military free-fall               |
| DZ              | drop zone  | mg      | milligram                        |
| DZCO            | drop zone control officer                                | mm      | millimeter                       |
| DZNCO           | drop zone noncommissioned officer                        | MOS     | military occupational speciality |
| DZSO            | drop zone safety officer                                 | mph     | miles per hour                   |
|                 |  | MSL     | mean sea level                   |
| ECWCS           | Extended Cold Weather Clothing System                    | N       | night                            |

|         |  |            |  |
|---------|--|------------|--|
| NAVAIDS | navigational aids  | SOI        | signal operating instruction   |
| NAVAIR  | Naval Air  | SOP        | standing operating procedure   |
| NCO     | noncommissioned officer  | SSI        | special skill identifier   |
| nm      | nautical mile  | STANAG     | Standardization Agreement  |
| 02      | oxygen   | TA         | table of allowance   |
| OP      | opening point  | TAS        | true airspeed  |
| OPLAN   | operation plan   | TM         | technical manual   |
| OPORD   | operation order  | TO         | technical order  |
| PLF     | parachute landing fall   | TOE        | table of organization and equipment                                  |
| PRICE   | pressure, regulator, indicator, connections, and emergency equipment | TOT        | time over target   |
| PRP     | preliminary release point  | TRADOC     | Training and Doctrine Command  |
| psi     | pounds per square inch   | U.S.       | United States  |
| RAPS    | Ram-Air Parachute System   | UDT        | underwater demolition team   |
| s       | standoff   | USA        | United States Army   |
| S3      | operations officer   | USAF       | United States Air Force  |
| SAW     | squad automatic weapon   | USAJFKSWCS | United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School |
| SF      | safety factor  | USSOCOM    | United States Special Operations Command                             |
| SFOD    | Special Forces operational detachment                                | UW         | unconventional warfare   |

## Part II. Definitions

**abort** - The failure to accomplish the mission for any reason. It may occur at any point from initiation of operation to destination.

**above ground level (AGL)** - The actual distance of the aircraft above the ground, normally expressed in feet.

**Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System** - An electronic release system used when visual siting of the drop zone cannot be accomplished.

**airborne SOP** - A locally prepared document regulating the conduct of airborne operations.

**alignment** - The heading in relation to the release point.

**altimeter** - A device to determine altitude.

**arming knob** - The knob on the FF-2 ARR that activates or deactivates the ARR by its removal or reinsertion.

**automatic rip cord release (ARR)** - A mechanical device designed to automatically open a parachute at a predesignated altitude.

**automatic rip cord release calculator** - A circular slide rule type of instrument used by the jumpmaster to calculate the setting on the FF-2 ARR.

**body stabilization** - A movement made in free-fall to attain and maintain a stable body position during free-fall.

**body turn** - A movement made in free-fall to effect a turn by moving the upper torso either to the right or left.

**control lines** - The lines that connect the toggles and turn slots and by which the parachutist may control the action of his canopy.

**correction** - The information the jumpmaster gives the pilot in order to assist the pilot in aligning the aircraft over the release point.

**crabbing** - A movement made in free-fall to maneuver the canopy at an angle to the direction of the wind.

**cutaway** - A term used for the jettisoning of the main canopy in the event of a malfunction.

**departure airfield** - The actual location where parachutists are loaded on the aircraft and from which the aircraft departs for the DZ.

**desired impact point (DIP)** - A desired spot for parachute landings on the DZ.

**dog leg** - A term used to describe calculations when the directional difference in winds is 90 degrees or more at two consecutive altitudes.

**drop time** - The actual time parachutists exit the aircraft.

**drop zone (DZ)** - A terrain feature used as a landing area for parachutists.

**drop zone safety officer (DZSO)** - The officer responsible for the conduct of operations on the DZ.

**glide** - A position used to permit forward movement to prevent collision with other parachutists. Parachutists bring the hands toward the shoulders. They do not break the arch in their back. They extend their legs slightly.

**grouping** - A technique used to enable parachutists to fall together in the air, remain together under canopy, and land as a compact tactical unit.

**guide ring** - A ring attached to the rear risers through which the control lines pass.

**heading** - The direction of flight.

**holding** - A term used when the canopy is pointed directly into the wind (as opposed to crabbing or running).

**hypoxia** - A lack of oxygen.

**impact point** - A point on the ground where the parachutist should land.

**jump commands** - The commands given by the jumpmaster to the parachutists on his sortie to control the parachutists' actions between the 2-minute warning and exit.

**jumpmaster** - The assigned airborne qualified individual who controls parachutists from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit.

**jumpmaster personnel inspection** - An inspection by the military free-fall jumpmaster similar to that of static-line jumpmaster to ensure all safety requirements have been met.

**loadmaster** - The Air Force representative who is responsible for securing all loads on the aircraft.

**lowering line** - A cord designed to allow a parachutist to lower a rucksack or a piece of equipment to the ground prior to his own impact.

**malfunction** - A discrepancy in the deployment or inflation of the parachute that can create any faulty, irregular, or abnormal condition increasing the parachutist's rate of descent, or a condition in which the canopy is uncontrollable.

**millibars** - A unit of measurement of barometric pressure used when setting the FF-2 ARR.

**nonoxygen jump** - A parachute jump, normally below 10,000 feet, that does not require the use of oxygen equipment.

**nonoxygen procedures** - The signals given by the jumpmaster to control the action of the

parachutists between take-off and the 2-minute time warning when oxygen is not used.

**opening point** - The point on the ground over which the parachutist deploys his canopy.

**oxygen check** - A visual check made by the jumpmaster to see that each parachutist is receiving oxygen.

**oxygen jump** - A free-fall parachute jump requiring the use of oxygen, normally at any altitude above 10,000 feet.

**oxygen mask** - A face mask that maybe connected to an oxygen supply, allowing parachutists to operate above nonoxygen altitudes.

**oxygen procedures** - The procedures used by parachutists and the jumpmaster when they jump using oxygen equipment.

**partial malfunction** - A situation in which the canopy does not fully deploy.

**physiological training** - The training conducted by the Air Force to enable parachutists to identify oxygen equipment and systems and explain the effects of high altitude physiology, cabin pressurization, and hazardous noise and stress.

**pilot briefing** - A briefing the jumpmaster gives the pilot to clarify any points related to the airborne operation, such as drop signal, time, or alternate DZ.

**power cable** - A cable through which power is transmitted from the FF-2 ARR to the pins, securing the parachute opening.

**prebreathing time** - The time spent prior to a high altitude drop when the parachutists and jumpmaster breathe 100 percent oxygen.

**preliminary release point** - The point above the ground at which the initial vector stops and the free-fall drift factor begins.

**release point** - The point on the ground over which the parachutist exits the aircraft.

**reset indicator** - A window on the FF-2 ARR through which the release time-delay mechanism is checked.

**reset key** - A small key used to reset the time-delay mechanism.

**running** - A technique used for pointing the canopy in the direction of the wind.

**safe-to-arm altitude** - An altitude 2,500 feet above that altitude at which the FF-2 ARR is set to activate.

**spotting** - A technique used by the jumpmaster to visually align the aircraft and release the parachutists at the proper release point.

**terminal velocity** - The velocity at which a falling object attains its maximum, constant speed, normally about 125 miles per hour for a free-fall parachutist.

**time warnings** - The warnings given by the jumpmaster, in minutes, to alert the parachutist to the time remaining before exiting the aircraft.

**toggles** - The nylon loops attached to lines that control the forward speed of the canopy and left and right maneuvering, mounted on the front side of the front risers.

**total malfunction** - A type of malfunction in which the parachute remains in the packtray.

**visual release** - A method by which the jumpmaster releases the parachutists according to his own visual observations, as opposed to electronic or AWADS release.

**walk-around bottle** - A large, low-pressure oxygen cylinder that may be used by either the jumpmaster or safety personnel not connected to the oxygen console or the aircraft oxygen system.

**wind cone** - An imaginary area representing the maneuver area of a parachute during descent.

**wind drift formula** - A formula used to locate the proper release point.

**windline** - An imaginary line extending upwind from the target area to the opening point.

**wind reading** - A report of wind speed and direction, given in knots per hour and degrees, respectively.