

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX A

A Card

Card used to record landing distances and assign penalty points for a landing out of the designated box.

Abeam

Point at which an aircraft on downwind is perpendicular to an imaginary line extended from the landing point.

Accident

Reference NTSB section 830.2

Addition of power

Manipulation by the pilot of any engine control causing an increase in engine RPM or power.

Airborne

Point at which an aircraft leaves the ground.

Aircraft Recognition

Event to determine the contestants ability to identify aircraft during a specified time limit.

Aircraft Recognition Event Judge

Judge responsible for administering the Aircraft Recognition test.

Aircraft Recognition Judge

Assists event judge in administering Aircraft Recognition test.

Altitude Sighting Device

Line placed in control tower cab window for determination of violations of minimum altitude requirements.

Assistants

Those who observe and assist event judges.

Assistant Preflight Inspection Judge

Observes and assists Pre-flight Inspection Event Judge.

Assistant Scorekeeper

Observes and assists Scorekeeper.

Assistant Staging Officer

Observes and assists Staging Officer.

Associate Chief Judge

Responsible for obtaining weather data, distributing simulator patterns, and assigning heats for flight events.

ATP

Airline Transport Pilot -certificate that cannot be held by NIFA competitors.

ATC

Air Traffic Control

B Card

Card used in assigning penalty points for takeoff roll, rotation, and liftoff during landing events.

Ballooning

Increase in altitude while transitioning to or after entering the landing flare.

Base Leg

Flight path at right angles to the approach end of the runway.

Bouncing

Aircraft becomes airborne after initial ground contact.

C Card

Card using for judging climbout, turn to crosswind, and crosswind leg during landing events.

Centerline Deviation

When aircraft's main wheels cross the centerline during takeoff or landing rollout.

Checkpoint

Turning point in Navigation event that is determined by latitude and longitude coordinates as well as a visual reference.

Chief Judge

Judge responsible for overall operations of a SAFECON and assisted by senior judging staff.

Chief Navigation Judge

Responsible for planning of primary and alternate navigation routes, as well as arrangements for Judges checkpoints.

Climbout

Transition from takeoff to cruise flight.

Competition Day

Designated for competition events and no practice times allowed.

Computer Accuracy

Event in which contestants are tested on ability to correctly solve navigational and computational problems with the aid of a manual flight computer.

Constant Turn

One continuous 180 degree turn in the traffic pattern.

Contestant ID Number

Used in assisting judging and scoring.

Crab Configuration

Aerodynamic configuration in which the aircraft is turned into the wind to compensate for wind drift.

Critical Spacing

Becoming too close to another aircraft.

Crosswind

Condition created by wind blowing at an angle to the designated runway.

Crosswind Technique

Positioning of aircraft controls so that the aircraft touches down with its longitudinal axis aligned with the runway centerline.

Crosswind judging indicator

Flag or symbol used to alert pilots that a crosswind condition exists and crosswind landing techniques are being judged.

Cumulative time

Total time from takeoff roll to crossing of last checkpoint during the Navigation event.

D Card

Card used in judging turn to downwind, downwind leg, and power reductions during landing events.

Dangerously low airspeed

Airspeed which may result in a stall or high rate of sink or similar hazardous situation.

Disqualifications

Actions determined by judges which would result in the dismissal of a contestant from an event.

Diving

Nosing over of aircraft in an attempt to lose altitude.

DNF

Did Not Finish

DNS

Did Not Start

Downwind

Segment of traffic pattern during which aircraft flies parallel to the runway.

Downwind aileron

Aileron on wing which is on the opposite side of direction of wind during crosswind conditions.

Dragging

Maintaining altitude with a high angle of attack and continuous use of power.

Dropmaster

Contestant who drops message container during Message Drop event.

E Card

Used in judging turn to base leg and base leg during landing events.

Electronic Aids (Avionics)

Electronic navigation devices installed in the aircraft or portable such as VOR, ADF, GPS, or LORAN which are not permissible during the Navigation event.

Electronic Computers

Devices which are not permissible during the Manual Flight Computer event which are used for mathematical functions.

Electronic Flight Computer

Electronic device capable of making navigational and performance related computations, as well as basic mathematical computations.

Electronic Flight Computer Judge

Judge responsible for the administration, monitoring, and grading of the Electronic Flight Computer test.

Erratic or unsafe flying

Flight which places aircraft, structures, or people in danger.

Erratic pitch changes

Abrupt or extreme movement of elevator resulting in attitude changes.

Erratic takeoff

Abrupt or hazardous liftoff including skipping and/or bouncing.

Excessive bank

Bank angles in excess of 30 degrees.

Excessive float

Maintaining the aircraft in ground effect for an extended period of time to delay touchdown.

F Card

Card used in judging turn to final and final to 100 ft AGL during landing events.

Final approach

Flight path along the runway centerline which precedes landing.

Final approach below 100 ft

Transition from descent to landing.

Final Turn

Turn from base leg of traffic pattern to final approach segment.

Fishtailing

Moving the tail of the aircraft rapidly from side to side.

Flight Path

The course or path an aircraft takes through the air.

Full flap takeoff

Hazardous condition in which the aircraft is not properly configured for takeoff.

Full Stall

Exceeding the critical angle of attack resulting in a disruption of airflow and loss of lift.

FSS

Flight Service Station; Used to obtain aviation weather briefings.

G Card

Card used in judging final approach below 100 ft and touchdown.

General Contestants Briefing

Introductory briefing for all SAFECON contestants, advisors, and judges.

General Navigation Judge

Judge responsible for overall coordination of Navigation event.

Ground Events

All SAFECON events which are not scored as flight events.

Ground Trainer

Approved flight simulator used for the Ground Trainer event.

H Card

Card used in judging of the final approach and landing.

Hand-Held Transceiver

Portable electronic device used for aircraft radio communications.

Heat

Section of contestants for an event.

IFR Judge

Judge responsible for evaluating and observing contestants in the IFR event.

Improper Flap Setting

Flap setting which does not correspond to a specified configuration such as takeoff or landing.

Improper Crosswind Technique

Failure to maintain directional control and align the longitudinal axis of aircraft with the runway centerline.

Incident

Reference NTSB Section 830.2

Insufficient flaps

Failure to use to flaps to establish a specified landing configuration.

Irregular pattern

Improper or nonstandard traffic pattern operations.

Isolation area

Designated area for contestants of the Navigation Event to remain in until all contestants have finished.

Jamming/Hard Landing

Abruptly placing the aircraft on the ground.

Judges School

Training session conducted prior to a SAFECON for participating judges.

Judges Trophy

Award based on team which has highest score of points earned by individual team members.

Landing Events

Power Off and Short Field Landings.

Late turn

Turn which results in overcorrection to maintain ground track.

Liftoff

Transition from takeoff roll to flight.

Line Judge

Judge responsible for determining landing distances during landing events.

Manual Flight Computer

Slide-rule type device used for navigation and performance related calculations.

Manual Flight Computer Judge

Responsible for administering, monitoring, and grading of Manual Flight Computer exam.

Markers 5' & 10'

Consecutive visible markers at five and ten feet in the landing box that help determine distance to the target line.

Message Drop

An event where blocks with streamers are dropped from an aircraft at cruise speed and not less than 200ft above the ground.

Message Drop Judge

A NIFA official who measures distances from the target to final resting point of message block.

Monitors

NIFA volunteers who help event judges.

NAV Number

A number which is assigned to an aircraft to help identify it during the navigation event.

Navigation

The technique used to determine the position of an aircraft and to direct its course.

Navigation Check-in Judge

NIFA official who collects all contestant papers and determines if the aircraft will be flown in another heat.

Navigation Check Pilot

A judge who records time of takeoff, time over checkpoints, and time over the destination.

Navigation Dispatcher

NIFA official who releases navigation planning packet to the contestant at the appropriate time.

Navigation Planning Packet

Packet which contains route information for the event.

Navigation Safety Pilot

Pilot who accompanies contestant during event to help with traffic avoidance.

Navigation Starter

NIFA official who releases aircraft at specific time intervals during the navigation event.

Navigation Turn Point Judge

NIFA official who records aircraft number and time when aircraft passes over check point.

Near Miss

When an another aircraft passes within 500ft of another aircraft in flight.

NIFA Redbook

Official book which contains rules for all of the events.

Over/Under Shooting

Turning to final late (beyond the runway centerline) or turning to final early (well before the runway centerline).

Pilot

Person responsible for the safe operation of an aircraft.

Poor Crosswind Technique

Failure to maintain runway centerline on landing approach, rollout or departure due to improper control surface technique during crosswind situation.

Poor Spacing

Inadequate or excessive spacing between aircraft in traffic pattern during landing events.

Poor Tracking

Not maintaining the extended runway centerline on upwind leg or final approach during landing events.

Power Off

NIFA landing event in which the aircraft engine is still running but at idle to simulate an emergency landing.

Power Off Judge

NIFA official who conducts the Power Off landing event.

Power On Judge

NIFA official who conducts the Power On landing event (Short Field).

Power Reduction

The reduction of power from a cruise setting in the Power On Landing event and the reduction of power to idle in the Power Off Landing event.

Preflight

Event where contestant inspects an aircraft to find discrepancies which make the aircraft unairworthy.

Preflight Inspection Judge

NIFA official who conducts and scores the Preflight event.

Protest

To question the decision or score given by an event judge.

Quartermaster

NIFA official responsible for all equipment that is checked out.

Rotation and Liftoff

Point at which aircraft rotates onto main landing gear and then upon reaching flying speed, lifts off runway.

Runway Centerline

Line which is painted in the center of the runway for guidance purposes.

S Turns

Turns used to space aircraft in front of you, legal on the downwind leg, illegal on final approach.

SAFECON

Acronym standing for Safety and Flight Evaluation Conference.

Safety

Using techniques and skills to beat minimize the risk involved in aviation.

Safety Award

Award going to the team who has been judged to have won the Safety Event or acted in the safest manor.

Safety Judge

NIFA official in charge of assessing and improving team and individual safety throughout NIFA event.

Safety Observers

NIFA officials and volunteers who assist the safety judge with any duties.

SCAN

Acronym standing for Simulated Comprehensive Aircraft Navigation.

SCAN Judge

NIFA official in charge of administering the SCAN test.

Score Keeper

Person who tallies points for all teams involved.

Sectional

A map used in aviation for the purpose of visual navigation on a VFR flight.

Senior Chief Judge

NIFA official in charge of SAFECON event.

Short Field

Power on landing event using proper short field landing techniques.

Simulator

A device which simulates IFR flight.

Simulator Event Judge

NIFA official that oversees the simulator event.

Skidding Turn

A turn in which excessive rudder is used to skid the airplane.

Slips

A cross control situation whereby the pilot increases the rate of descent of the aircraft by creating more drag.

Staging

Activity prior to flying events whereby participating aircraft and pilots are arranged in order of departure.

Staging Briefing

Activity prior to flying events whereby participating pilots are briefed on the order of departure.

Staging Officer

NIFA official in charge of briefing of contestants and staging of aircraft prior to flying events.

Symbol

Large canvas target used in the Navigation event.

Synchronized Tape Player

Used in the Aircraft Recognition event to synchronize the slide projector.

Takeoff Roll

Segment of flight from when the aircraft turns onto the runway to the time of rotation.

Three-Point Touchdown

Landing in which all three wheels of the aircraft touch down at the same time.

Timers

NIFA officials who time the ground events.

Touchdown

Point at which the landing gear of an aircraft touches down during a landing event.

Transceivers

Radios which can transmit and receive.

Turn Point

Point at which one leg ends and the next one begins in the Navigation event.

Turn to Base Leg

Turn which is judged in the Power On and the Power Off landing events.

Turn to Crosswind

Turn which is judged in the Power On and Power Off landing events.

Turn to Downwind

Turn which is judged in the Power On and Power Off landing events.

Upwind Aileron

Aileron on the wing which is on the same side of the direction of the wind during crosswind conditions.