
Slovensko-angleški letalski leksikon – 3. a) del: Pogonski agregati

Slovenian-English aeronautical lexicon – Part 3 a): Power units

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SIST 1027-3a:2003

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NACIONALNI UVOD

Standard SIST 1027-3a (sl, en), Slovensko-angleški letalski leksikon, 2003, ima status slovenskega nacionalnega standarda.

NACIONALNI PREDGOVOR

Slovenski standard SIST 1027-3a:2003 so v skladu s smernicami, ki jih je sprejela Delovna skupina za pripravo slovenskega terminološkega standarda SIST/WG-SSP-LS, in na temelju definicij v mednarodni konvenciji o civilnem letalstvu, mednarodnem standardu ISO 5843 in britanskem standardu BS 185 pripravili: g. Franc SPILLER-MUYS kot prevajalec in urednik, univ. prof. dr. Ferdinand TRENC in univ. prof. dr. Dominik GREGL kot prevajalca in recenzenta.

Ta slovenski standard je dne 2003-12-17 sprejel Strokovni svet za splošno področje.

Slovenski terminološki standard SIST 1027-3a (sl, en) je sestavni del obširnega Slovensko-angleškega letalskega leksikona, predvidenega v 10 knjigah:

1. knjiga: OSNOVNI POJMI
2. knjiga: LETALNIKI (motorna letala, helikopterji, drugi letalniki)
- 3a. knjiga: POGONSKI AGREGATI (splošno, batni motorji, turbinski motorji, propelerji)
- 3b. knjiga: INSTALACIJSKI SISTEMI (oskrba z gorivom, hidravlične in pnevmatične instalacije, klimatizacija, električne instalacije)
4. knjiga: LETALIŠČA IN VZLETIŠČA
5. knjiga: LETENJE
6. knjiga: NAVIGACIJA
7. knjiga: VODENJE/ZRAČNEGA PROMETA
8. knjiga: ZAGOTavljanje KAKOVOSTI, ZANESLJIVOSTI, LETALNOSTI
9. knjiga: POSEBNE DEJAVNOSTI
10. knjiga: PRILOGE

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3 Pogonski agregati in instalacijski sistemi

30 Splošno

30.1 Osnovni pojmi

30.10.01

letalski motor

Pogonski topotni stroj, ki oskrbuje letalo z glavno pogonsko in/ali vzgonsko močjo.

(BS 185-08.202+FT)

30.10.02

motor, ki sesa zrak iz ozračja

Motor, ki za delovanje uporablja kisik iz zraka. Batni in turbinski motorji so motorji, ki sesajo zrak, raketni motorji pa dobivajo oksidacijsko snov iz goriva, ki ga vozijo s seboj. Oksidacijska snov dodaja potrebnii kisik.

(DAT*15)

30.10.03

motor z zunanjim zgorevanjem

Vrsta pogonskega topotnega stroja, v katerem sta masni in energijski tok, kjer se kemična energija goriva pretvarja v topoto, topota pa v mehansko delo, med seboj ločena. (DAT*203)

OPOMBA:

Parni stroj je vrsta motorja z zunanjim zgorevanjem: tok zraka in goriva tvori dimne pline, ki posredno (v parnem kotlu) sodelujejo pri nastanku vodne pare, ta pa v valju parnega stroja sodeluje pri pridobivanju mehanskega dela. (FT)

30.10.04

motor z notranjim zgorevanjem

Vrsta pogonskega topotnega stroja, v katerem se kemična energija goriva pretvarja v topoto, ta pa v mehansko delo zaporedno v enem skupnem toku delovne snovi. (FT)

30.10.05

batni motor (z notranjim zgorevanjem)

Vrsta pogonskega topotnega stroja, v katerem se pri zgorevanju delovne zmesi goriva in zraka v zaprtem valju sproščena energija pretvarja v mehansko delo s premikanjem bata v valju motorja. (FT)

3 Power units and installation systems

30 General

30.1 General terms

30.10.01

aero-engine

An engine used to provide the main propulsive or lifting power for an aircraft.

(BS 185-08.202)

30.10.02

air-breathing combustion engine

An engine that requires an intake of air supply (oxygen) to operate. Piston and turbine engines are both air-breathing engines, but most rockets carry an oxidizing agent with their fuel. The oxidizing agent furnishes the needed oxygen.

(DAT*15)

30.10.03 external combustion engine

A form of heat engine in which the fuel is burned to release its heat energy outside the engine. Steam engines are a form of external combustion engine. (DAT*203)

(DAT*203)

30.10.04

internal combustion engine

A form of heat engine in which a mixture of fuel and air burns inside the engine, heating and expanding the air in order to work.

(DAT*286)

30.10.05

piston engine (en)

reciprocating engine (am)

A type of heat engine that changes chemical energy in fuel and air into mechanical energy. The reciprocating piston is connected to a crankshaft throw by a connecting rod. As the piston moves linearly up and down in the cylinder, the connecting rod rotates the crankshaft. (DAT*425)

30.10.06

kombinirani motor

Kombinacija dveh motorjev, zasnovanih na različnih termodinamičnih ciklih, npr. kombinacija batnega motorja in plinske turbine. Zamenjava s splošnim izrazom **kompavndni motor** ni dovoljena. (BS 185-08.101)

30.10.07

desno se vrteči motor

Motor, pri katerem se propelerska gred vrti v smeri urnih kazalcev, pri čemer je motor med opazovalcem in propelerjem. (BS 185-08.310)

30.10.08

desnoročni pogon

Pogonska gred, ki se vrti v smeri urnih kazalcev, kadar opazovalec gleda pogonski konec gredi. BS 185-08.227)

30.10.09

desnoročni pribor

Pribor, ki se vrti v smeri urnih kazalcev, da se združi s pogonom v nasprotni smeri, kadar opazovalec gleda pogonski konec gredi.

(BS 185-08.226)

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30.10.10

statična vrtilna frekvence; statična vrtilna hitrost

Vrtilna frekvanca (število vrtljajev v minutu), pri kateri letalski batni motor v razmerah standardne atmosfere in pri mirujočem letalu lahko razvije svojo nazivno moč.

OPOMBA: Statična vrtilna frekvanca je manjša od vrtilne frekvence, ki jo motor razvije med letenjem, ker uplinjalnik med gibanjem letala zajema več zraka in se zato poveča moč motorja. (DAT*490)

30.10.11

kritična višina

Največja višina, pri kateri letalski batni motor v razmerah standardne atmosfere lahko razvije svojo nazivno moč. (DAT*139)

30.10.06

composite engine

A combination of two engines of basically different thermodynamic cycles, such as a piston-turbine engine combination. Not to be confused with the general engineering term **compound engine**. (BS 185-08.101)

30.10.07

right-handed engine

An engine in which the propeller shaft rotates in a clockwise direction with the engine between the observer and the propeller. (BS 185-08.310)

30.10.08

right-hand (or clockwise) drive

A drive rotating clockwise to an observer facing the driving end. (BS 185-08.227)

30.10.09

right-hand (or clockwise) accessory

An accessory rotating clockwise to an observer facing the driven end, to mate with an anti-clockwise drive.

(BS 185-08.226)

30.10.10

static revolutions per minute - RPM

The number of revolutions an aircraft engine can produce per minute when the aircraft is not moving.

NOTE

The static RPM is lower than the RPM an engine develops in flight because in flight, the increased power is obtained by a forward movement that rams air into the carburettor inlet. (DAT*490)

30.10.11

critical altitude

The maximum altitude under standard atmospheric conditions at which an aircraft piston engine can deliver its rated power.

(DAT*139)

30.2 Moč – potisk – učinek

30.21 Moč

30.21.01

moč

Delo, opravljeno v enoti časa. Izračuna se z deljenjem opravljenega dela (merjenega v newton-metrih) s časom (v sekundah), potrebnim za to delo. Moč je izražena v wattih (starejša enota je konjska moč = 746 wattov).

(DAT*399)

30.21.02 nazivna moč

Največja moč, ki jo motor po zagotovilih izdelovalca lahko trajno razvija v določenih razmerah delovanja.

(DAT*421)

30.21.03 torna moč

Moč, potrebna za vrtenje motorja, kadar se mu ne dovaja gorivo (brez zgorevanja). Torna moč je potrebna za premagovanje trenja in stiskanje delovne zmesi v valjih ter za pogon ročične gredi in batov.

(DAT*230+FT)

30.21.04

moč motorja na zavori; efektivna moč

[SIST 1027-3a](#)

[brake power](#)

[catalog/standards/946c14899eeb/sist-1027-3a-2003](#)

Moč na izstopni gredi motorja, izmerjena na preskusni zavori. Efektivna moč je enaka indicirani moči (ta ustreza dejanskemu procesu v valjih motorja), zmanjšani za torno moč motorja.

(BS 185-08.301)

30.21.05 indicirana moč

Seštevek (efektivne) moči motorja, izmerjene na zavori, in torni moči.

(DAT*272)

30.21.06

ekvivalentna moč na gredi

Merilo za moč, ki jo razvija turbopropelerski motor. To je seštevek moči na gredi propelerja in potisne moči izpušnih plinov.

(DAT*199)

30.2 Power – Thrust – Rating

30.21 Power

30.21.01

power

The time rate of doing work. Power is obtained by dividing the amount of work done, measured in Newton meters, by the time expressed in seconds that was used to do the work. Power can be expressed in watts. (The old unit is horsepower = 746 watts).

(DAT*399)

30.21.02 rated power

The power an engine manufacturer guarantees an engine will produce under specified conditions.

(DAT*421)

30.21.03 friction power - BHP

The amount of power used to turn the crankshaft, pistons, gears and accessories in a piston engine, and to compress the air in the cylinders.

(DAT*230)

30.21.04

[brake power](#)

[catalog/standards/946c14899eeb/sist-1027-3a-2003](#)

The power available at the output shaft. The brake power is the total power developed by the engine less the friction power.

(BS 185-08.301)

30.21.05 indicated power

The sum of the brake power and the friction power.

(DAT*272)

30.21.06

equivalent shaft power - ESHP

A measure of the power produced by a turboprop engine. ESHP is the sum of the shaft power delivered to the propeller and the thrust power produced by the exhaust gas.

(DAT*199)

30.21.07

največja trajna moč

Moč, ki jo motor razvije v mednarodni standardni atmosferi, pri določeni nadmorski višini in v omejenih delovnih razmerah ter je odobrena za uporabo brez časovnih omejitev.

(BS 185-08.307)

30.21.08

največja trajna nazivna moč

Pri batnih, turbopropelerskih in turbogrednih motorjih deklarirana moč, izmerjena na zavori, ki jo motor razvije v mirovanju ali med letenjem v standardni atmosferi na določeni višini, odobrena brez časovnih omejitev. (DAT*422)

30.21.09

vzletna moč

Moč letalskega motorja, ki jo motor lahko razvija v kratkem času med vzletanjem, navadno ne več kot eno minuto. (DAT*502)

30.21.10

nazivna vzletna moč

Pri certificiranju tipa batnih, turbopropelerskih in turbogrednih motorjev, moč dosežena na preskusni zavori, ki jo motor razvije v standardnih razmerah ob morski gladini med vzletanjem v največ 5 minutah. (DAT*422)

30.21.11

največja vzletna moč

Moč, ki jo motor razvije v standardnih razmerah na morski gladini in v omejenih delovnih razmerah, odobrena za uporabo pri normalnem vzletanju, omejenem na trajanje neprekinjenih 5 minut. (BS 185-08.308)

30.21.12

največja razvita moč pri revni zmesi

Moč, ki jo motor razvije v mednarodni standardni atmosferi na določeni nadmorski višini in v omejenih delovnih razmerah, odobrena za časovno neomejeno in gospodarno letenje pri določenih mejnih pogojih delovanja motorja.

(BS 185-08.309+FT)

30.21.07

maximum continuous power

The power developed in international standard atmosphere at a specified altitude in the limiting engine operating conditions approved for use during periods of unrestricted duration.

(BS 185-08.307)

30.21.08

rated maximum continuous power

With respect to piston, turbopropeller, and turboshaft engines, it means the approved brake power that is developed statically or in flight, in standard atmosphere at a specified altitude, and approved for unrestricted periods of use.

(DAT*422)

30.21.09

take-off power

The amount of power an aircraft engine is allowed to produce for a limited period. The use of take-off power is normally limited to no more than one minute.

(DAT*502)

30.21.10

rated take off power

With respect to piston, turboprop and turboshaft engine type certification, it means the approved brake power that is developed statically under standard sea level conditions, and limited in use to periods of not over 5 minutes for take-off operation.

(DAT*422)

30.21.11

maximum take-off power

The power developed in standard sea level conditions in the limiting engine operating conditions approved for use in normal take-off, and restricted to a continuous period of 5 minutes.

(BS 185-08.308)

30.21.12

maximum weak-mixture power

The power developed in international standard atmosphere at a specified altitude in the limiting engine operating conditions approved for use during periods of unrestricted duration with economical cruising mixture strength.

(BS 185-08.309)

**30.21.13
kratkotrajna moč**

Največja moč, ki jo motor lahko daje le 30 minut med vsakim poletom. (BS 185-08.216)

**30.21.14
potisna moč (batnega ali turbopropelerskega motorja)**

Razpoložljiva moč motorja, ki se prek propelerja pretvori v potisk. (DAT*515+FT)

**30.21.15
potisna moč (reakcijskega ali turboventilatorskega motorja)**

Moč, ustrezna potisku, ki ga ustvarja turboventilatorski ali turboreakcijski motor. Potisna moč je enaka zmnožku potisne sile in hitrosti letala. (DAT*515)

**30.21.16
največja potisna moč**

Največja potisna moč, ki jo motor lahko daje le omejen čas med vsakim poletom.

(BS 185-08.218)

**30.21.17
največja trajna potisna moč**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist-1027-3a-g/sist-1027-3a-g-2003-08-216>
Statična reakcijska potisna moč (ustrezna izmerjeni moči motorja na zavori), ki jo motor ob predpisanih pogojih delovanja lahko razvije brez časovnih omejitev. (BS 185-08.217+FT)

**30.21.18
moč pri posebnih pogojih delovanja**

Predpisana moč ali potisna moč motorja v nujnih primerih delovanja različnih razredov letal ali pri posebnih pogojih letenja.

(BS 185-08.207)

30.22 Potisk**30.22.01
nazivna potisna sila**

Vrednost potisne sile, za katero proizvajalec jamči, da bo pod določenimi pogoji oddajal motor s plinsko turbino. (DAT*422)

**30.21.13
intermediate rating**

The highest rating of an engine that may be used for 30 minutes in each flight.

(BS 185-08.216)

**30.21.14
thrust power (piston or turboprop engine)**

The actual amount of power an engine-propeller combination transforms into thrust. (DAT*515)

**30.21.15
thrust power (turbojet or turbofan)**

The power equivalent to the thrust produced by a turbojet or turbofan engine. The thrust power can be obtained by multiplying the net thrust by the speed of the aircraft. (DAT*515)

**30.21.16
maximum rating**

The highest rating of an engine that may be used for a limited period in each flight.

(BS 185-08.218)

**30.21.17
maximum continuous rating**

The static jet thrust (total equivalent brake power) developed in the maximum engine operating conditions approved for use during periods of unrestricted duration.

(BS 185-08.217)

**30.21.18
contingency rating**

A special rating for power or thrust, usable in emergency for particular classes of aircraft or conditions of flight.

(BS 185-08.207)

30.22 Thrust**30.22.01
rated thrust**

The amount of thrust a manufacturer of gas turbine engine guarantees the engine will produce under certain specified conditions.

(DAT*422)

30.22.02

največja trajna nazivna potisna sila

Pri potrjevanju (certificiranju) tipa turboreakcijskega motorja odobrena reakcijska potisna sila, razvita statično ali med letenjem v standardni atmosferi na določeni višini, brez vbrizgavanja in zgorevanja goriva v posebnih zgorevalnikih ter brez časovne omejitve.

(DAT*422)

30.22.03

nazivna vzletna potisna sila

Pri potrjevanju (certificiranju) tipa turboreakcijskih motorjev odobrena reakcijska potisna sila, ki se razvije statično v standardnih pogojih ob morski gladini, brez vbrizgavanja in zgorevanja goriva v zgorevalnikih ter s časovno omejitvijo največ 5 minut med vzletanjem.

(DAT*422)

30.22.04

povečana nazivna vzletna potisna sila

Pri potrjevanju (certificiranju) tipa turboreakcijskih motorjev odobrena reakcijska potisna sila, razvita statično v standardnih pogojih ob morski gladini, z vbrizgavanjem in zgorevanjem goriva v posebnih zgorevalnikih ter s časovno omejitvijo največ 5 minut med vzletanjem.

(DAT*422)

30.22.05

statična potisna sila

Potisna sila, ki jo razvije motor s plinsko turbino, kadar se ne giblje skozi zrak.

(DAT*490)

30.22.06

celotna potisna sila

Potisna sila, ki jo razvije turboreakcijski ali turboventilitorski motor, kadar se motor ne giblje. Celotna potisna sila vključuje potisk, ki ga povzročajo izpušni plini, in potisk, ki nastaja zaradi razlike med statičnim tlakom šobe in tlakom okolice.

(DAT*244)

30.22.02

rated maximum continuous thrust

With respect to turbojet engine type certification, it means the approved jet thrust that is developed statically or in flight, in standard atmosphere at specified altitude, without fluid injection and without the burning of fuel in a separate combustion chamber, and approved for unrestricted periods of use.

(DAT*422)

30.22.03

rated take-off thrust

With respect to turbojet engine type certification, it means the approved jet thrust that is developed statically under standard sea level conditions, without fluid injection and without the burning of fuel in a separate combustion chamber, and limited in use to periods of not over 5 minutes for takeoff operation.

(DAT*422)

30.22.04

rated take-off augmented thrust

With respect to turbojet engine type certification, it means the approved jet thrust that is developed statically under standard sea level conditions, with fluid injection or with the burning of fuel in a separate combustion chamber and limited in use to periods of not over 5 minutes for take-off operation.

(DAT*422)

30.22.05

static thrust

The amount of thrust produced by a gas turbine engine when the engine is not moving through the air.

(DAT*490)

30.22.06

gross thrust

The thrust produced by a turbojet or turbofan engine when the engine is static, or not moving. Gross thrust includes the thrust generated by the momentum of the outgoing gases and the thrust resulting from the difference between static pressure at the nozzle and ambient pressure.

(DAT*244)

30.22.07 čista potisna sila

Potisna sila, ki jo proizvaja turboreakcijski ali turboventilatorski motor, pri katerem je faktor pospeška razlika med hitrostjo vstopnega zraka in hitrostjo izpušnih plinov, ki zapuščajo motor. Čista potisna sila ustreza spremembji gibalne količine masnega toka zraka, ki teče skozi motor. (DAT*355)

30.22.08 čista standardna potisna sila

Sila v smeri gibanja, izhajajoča iz rezultirajočih komponent normalnih tlakov na notranjost predvstopne tokovne cevi in na notranjo ploskev kanala. (BS 185-08.420)

30.22.09 celotna standardna potisna sila

Aritmetični seštevek čiste standardne potisne sile in zaustavnega upora. (BS 185-08.421)

30.22.10 statična reakcijska potisna sila

V reakcijskih pogonskih motorjih: standardna potisna sila brez premega gibanja v posebnih okoliških razmerah. (BS 185-08.422)

30.22.11 usmerjena potisna sila

Progresivna sprememba smeri reakcijske potisne sile iz šobe plinske turbine, skozi katero iztekajo stisnjeni zrak in/ali izpušni plini. (BS 185-08.423)

30.22.12 skupna ekvivalentna moč motorja na zavori

V turbopropelerskem motorju: seštevek na zavori izmerjene moči, ki predstavlja efektivno moč na propelerski gredi, in ustrezne deleža moči, ki ga prispeva reakcijska moč potisne sile. (BS 185-08.424+FT)

30.22.13 reakcijski pogon

Način pogona s potiskom, kjer potisna sila ustreza zmnožku masnega toka in spremembe hitrosti zraka skozi motor. (DAT*292+FT)

30.22.07 net thrust

The thrust produced by a turbojet or turbofan engine in which the acceleration factor is the difference between the velocity of the incoming air and the velocity of the exhaust gases leaving the engine. Net thrust is actually the change in momentum of the mass of air and fuel passing through the engine.

(DAT*355)

30.22.08 net standard thrust

The force in the direction of motion, deduced from the resolved components of the normal pressures on the inside of the pre-entry streamtube and on the internal surface of the duct. (BS 185-08.420)

30.22.09 gross standard thrust

The arithmetic sum of the net standard thrust and the ram drag. (BS 185-08.421)

30.22.10 static jet thrust

In jet propulsion engines, the net standard thrust with no translational motion at specified ambient conditions. (BS 185-08.422)

30.22.11 vectored thrust

Progressive change in the direction of the thrust from a nozzle of a gas turbine engine through which compressed air and/or the exhaust gas is flowing. (BS 185-08.423)

30.22.12 total equivalent brake power

In propeller turbine engines, the brake horsepower available at the propeller shaft plus the equivalent power derived from the jet thrust. (BS 185-08.424)

30.22.13 jet propulsion

A method of propulsion by thrust produced as a relatively small mass of air accelerated through a large change in velocity. (DAT*292)

30.23 Učinek

30.23.01

učinek (moč ali potisk) motorja

Podatek o določenem najmanjšem učinku (moč v kW ali potisk v N) v predpisanih pogojih in za predpisano trajanje. (BS 185-08.309)

30.23.02

faktor največje moči

Razmerje med največjo močjo (oziroma potisno močjo), ki jo motor razvije na določeni nadmorski višini, in največjo močjo, ki bi jo motor razvil na standardni morski gladini pri polnem plinu. (BS 185-08.221+FT)

30.23.03

mehanski izkoristek

Razmerje med efektivno močjo motorja, izmerjeno na zavori, in indicirano močjo, ki ustreza topotni moči, razviti v valjih. (DAT*333)

30.23.04

propulzivni (zunanji) izkoristek (standards.iTeh.ai)

Merilo za učinkovitost, s katero letalski motor pretvarja gorivo v koristni potisk, to je razmerje med potisno močjo propelerja in močjo na gredi, ki vrta propeler.

Cim bližje je hitrost letala hitrosti izpušnega curka ali hitrosti propellerskega vrtinca, tem manj kinetične energije se izgubi v curku ali vrtincu in tem večji je propulzivni izkoristek.

(DAT*409)

30.23.05

topotni (notranji) izkoristek

Razmerje med povečanjem kinetične energije masnega toka delovne snovi, ki teče skozi potisni motor, in kemično energijo, dovedeno z gorivom, ki jo določa kuričnost goriva.

(DAT*510+FT)

30.3 Mase motorja

30.30.01

suha masa (motorja)

Masa motorja brez tekočin, vendar z vsem priborom, ki je potreben za njegovo delovanje, in s priborom, ki sicer ni bistven, a je vgrajen v motor. (BS 185-08.228)

30.23 Rating

30.23.01

engine rating

A statement of the specified minimum output (horsepower or thrust) under prescribed conditions and for a prescribed period.

(BS 185-08.309)

30.23.02

height power factor

The ratio of the power or thrust developed at a specified altitude to that which would be developed at standard sea level. It applies to maximum power or thrust conditions at full throttle.

(BS 185-08.221)

30.23.03

mechanical efficiency

The ratio of the amount of brake power delivered to the output shaft of a piston engine to the amount of indicated power produced in the cylinders of the engine.

(DAT*333)

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30.23.04

propulsive efficiency

A measure of the effectiveness with which an aircraft engine converts the fuel it burns into useful thrust; it is the ratio of the thrust power produced by a propeller to the torque power of the shaft turning the propeller.

The closer the speed of the aircraft is to the speed of the exhaust jet or propeller wake, the less kinetic energy is lost in the jet or wake, and the propulsive efficiency is higher.

(DAT*409)

30.23.05

thermal efficiency

The ratio of the amount of useful work produced by a heat engine to the amount of work that could be done by the heat energy in the fuel used.

(DAT*510)

30.3 Weights of the engine

30.30.01

dry weight

The weight of an engine without liquid, but including all accessories essential to its running and any drives incorporated in it for non-essential accessories.

(BS 185-08.228)

30.30.02**specifična masa moči**

Suha (čista) masa (kg) motorja, deljena z njegovo največjo dovoljeno močjo (kW).

(BS 185-08.229)

30.30.03**specifična masa potisne moči**

Suha (čista) masa motorja, deljena z njegovo največjo dovoljeno potisno močjo, pri standardnem tlaku na morski gladini.

(BS 185-08.230)

30.30.04**specifična masa**

Razmerje mase letalskega motorja in njegove moči, izmerjene na zavori.

(DAT*479)

30.4 Goriva**30.40 Splošno o gorivih****30.40.01****gorivo**

Vsaka snov, ki lahko gori in pri tem sprošča toploto. Bencin, kerozin, premog, les in zemeljski plin so vrste goriva.

<https://standards.iteh.si/sist-1027-3a-2003>

[946c14899eeb/sist-1027-3a-2003](https://standards.iteh.si/946c14899eeb/sist-1027-3a-2003)

30.40.02**gorenje; zgorevanje**

Proces, pri katerem se gorljiva snov porabi v plamenu. Ta snov je gorivo, ki se pri reakciji s kisikom iz zraka porablja, tvori nove snovi, pri tem pa se sprošča toplota. Te snovi v glavnem vsebujejo ogljikov dioksid in vodo. V postopku zgorevanja se tvori velika množina toplotne in svetlobe.

(DAT*81)

30.40.03**vnetišče; temperatura vžiga**

Najnižja temperatura, pri kateri se snov vname.

(FSM)

30.40.04**plamenišče**

Najnižja temperatura, pri kateri se vzdržuje gorenje naftnih derivatov v odprtih posodi, če so bili gorivni hlapi vžgani z odprtim ognjem blizu njihove gladine.

(DAT*81)

30.30.02**weight per power unit**

The dry weight (mass - kg) of an engine divided by its maximum permissible power (kW).

(BS 185-08.229)

30.30.03**weight per pound thrust**

The dry weight of an engine divided by the maximum permissible thrust under standard sea level conditions.

(BS 185-08.229)

30.30.04**specific weight**

The ratio of the weight of an aircraft engine to the brake power it produces.

(DAT*479)

30.4 Fuel**30.40 General about fuel**

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Any material that can be burned to release its energy. Gasoline, kerosine, coal wood, and natural gas are all forms of fuel.

(DAT*231)

30.40.01**fuel**

Any material that can be burned to release its energy. Gasoline, kerosine, coal wood, and natural gas are all forms of fuel.

(DAT*231)

30.40.02**burning**

The process in which a material is consumed by fire. The material, called fuel, is consumed when it reacts with the oxygen in the air to form new compounds. These compounds usually include carbon dioxide and water. In the process of burning, a large amount of heat and light is usually produced.

(DAT*81)

30.40.03**ignition point**

The lowest temperature at which a material can be ignited.

(FSM)

30.40.04**burning point**

The lowest temperature at which a petroleum product in an open container will continue to burn when ignited by an open flame held near its surface.

(DAT*81)

30.40.05**motnišče**

Temperatura, do katere se mora naftni derivat ohladiti, da se vosek, ki ga vsebuje, začenja izločati v drobnih kristalčkih, ki povzročajo zameglitev goriva.

(DAT*113)

30.40.06**lahki derivati**

Del naftnih derivatov, ki v postopku frakcionirane destilacije najprej izhlapijo, npr. butan.

(DAT*309)

30.41 Goriva za batne motorje**30.41.01****oktansko število**

Sistem za določanje in označevanje odpornosti goriva oziroma kriterij za batne motorje proti klenkanju (samovžigu, ki je nenormalen, motilen dogodek v procesu zgorevanja). Čim večje je oktansko število, tem bolj je gorivo odporno proti klenkanju.

OPOMBA:

Gorivo, ki se mu določa oktansko število, poganja preskusni motor, kateremu se kompresijsko razmerje lahko spreminja. To razmerje je treba spremeniti do prvin znakov klenkanja ali eksplozije v valju, razen pri normalnem zgorevanju. Motor deluje pri kompresijskem razmerju, ki povzroča klenkanje goriva, napaja pa se z zmesjo goriva, ki vsebuje izooktan (gorivo, ki kljubuje klenkanju), ter n-heptanu, ki se rad sam vžge in je nagnjen h klenkanju. Razmerje teh dveh goriv se spreminja, dokler motor ne začne klenkti kakor pri gorivu, ki se ocenjuje. Ko je zmogljivost z obema gorivoma izenačena, se zabeleži razmerje med oktanom in heptanom, gorivo je označeno z odstotkom uporabljenega oktana. Če motor z zmesjo 80 % oktana in 20 % heptana deluje enako kot z ocenjevanim gorivom, to dobí oktansko število 80.

Nekdanji letalski bencin je imel dvojno oktansko število, na primer: 80/87. Prva številka je predstavljala oktansko število za zgorevanje z revno zmesjo goriva in zraka za potovalni (vodoravni) let, višja številka pa vrednost oktanskega števila pri delovanju motorja z bogato zmesjo – pri vzletu letala.

(DAT*364+FT)

30.41.02**število povečane odpornosti proti klenkanju**

Število, odvisno od količine dodanih snovi, ki zmanjšujejo klenkanje in zvišujejo oktansko

30.40.05**cloud point**

The temperature to which a petroleum product must be cooled for the wax it contains to begin to solidify and separate out tiny crystals. These tiny crystals cause the material to appear cloudy.

(DAT*113)

30.40.06**light ends**

The portions of petroleum products that boil off first in the process of fractional distillation. Butane is an example of one light ends of petroleum fuel.

(FDAT*309)

30.41 Fuel for piston-engine**30.41.01****octane rating**

The system to rate the ability of a piston engine fuel to resist detonation. The higher the octane number, the more resistant the fuel is to detonation.

The fuel is run in a test engine whose compression ratio can be varied. This ratio is changed until the fuel detonates, or explodes inside the cylinder, rather than burning, as it should. The engine is left with the compression ratio that caused the fuel to detonate, and the fuel composed of a mixture of iso-octane, the fuel that resists detonation, and heptane, the fuel prone to detonate, are fed to the engine.

The ratio of the two fuels is varied until the engine detonates as it did with the fuel being rated. When the performance with the two fuels is matched, the ratio of the octane to heptane is noted, and the fuel is rated with the percentage of octane used. If a mixture of 80% octane and 20% heptane causes the engine to perform as it did with the fuel being rated, the fuel is given an octane number of 80.

At one time aviation gasoline was given a dual rating such as 80/87. The first number represented its anti-detonation rating with a lean, cruise fuel-air mixture, and the higher number, its rating with a rich, take-off mixture.

(DAT*364)

30.41.02**performance number**

The anti-detonation rating of a fuel which has a higher critical pressure and temperature than

število bencina. Oktansko število lahko doseže tudi vrednosti, večje od 100. (FT)

30.41.03 izooktan

Ogljikovodik, ki po zgradbi molekule spada v skupino izoparafinov. Izooktan se uporablja za določanje oktanskega števila – odpornosti bencina proti klenkanju. Vrednost njegovega oktanskega števila je 100. (FT)

30.41.04 dizelsko gorivo

Dizelsko gorivo je produkt frakcionirane destilacije surove nafte, uparja se pri nekoliko višji temperaturi kakor kerozin. (DAT*161)

OPOMBA: Ogljikovodik z ravno in odprto veržno sestavo molekule. Pri segrevanju rad razpade (se hitro vzge), zato se uporablja za zgorevanje v batnih motorjih s kompresijskim vzgom – v dizelskih motorjih. (FT)

30.41.05 maloosvinčeni 100-oktanski letalski bencin

Vrsta letalskega bencina z oktanskim številom 100, ki vsebuje največ 0,5 ml svinčevega tetraetila na liter bencina. Normalni (oznoma) 100-oktanski letalski bencin s povečanim dodatkom svinčevega tetraetila lahko vsebuje tudi več kot 1 ml svinčevega tetraetila na liter bencina.

OPOMBA: Ta dodatni svinec onesnažuje vžigalne svečke motorja, namenjenega za goriva z manjšim deležem svinca. Maloosvinčeni 100-oktanski bencin je obarvan modro, da se razlikuje od normalnega 100-oktanskega letalskega bencina, obarvanega zeleno. (DAT*317)

30.41.06 neosvinčeni bencin

Gorivo za batne motorje, ki ne sme vsebovati nobenih svinčevih spojin. (DAT*534)

30.41.07 benzen

Ogljikovodikova spojina, ki ima ciklično (obročasto) obliko medsebojne povezave ogljikovih atomov; njena kemična formula je C_6H_6 . (FT)

Benzen se uporablja kot topilo, čistilo in kot gorivo za nekatere posebne tipe batnih motorjev. (DAT*62)

iso-octane (a rating of 100). Aviation gasoline anti-detonation ratings above 100 are called performance numbers. (DAT*382)

30.41.03 iso-octane

A flammable, colorless hydrocarbon liquid used as a component of aviation gasoline and as the datum for rating the anti-detonation characteristics of gasoline. The high critical pressure and temperature of iso-octane make it resistant to detonation. (DAT*290)

30.41.04 diesel fuel

A hydrocarbon fuel used in a compression-ignition engine. Diesel fuel, obtained by fractional distillation of crude oil, is the fraction that distills off just after kerosine. (DAT*161)

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30.41.05

low-leaded 100 octane aviation gasoline

A type of aviation gasoline having an octane rating of 100, but containing a maximum of two milliliters of tetraethyl lead per gallon. Normal, or high-lead, 100-octane aviation gasoline is allowed to have as much as 4.6 milliliters of lead per gallon.

NOTE

This additional lead fouls the spark plugs of engines designated to use fuel with a lower lead content. Low-lead 100-octane gasoline is dyed blue to distinguish it from normal 100-octane aviation gasoline that is dyed green.

(DAT*317)

30.41.06 unleaded gasoline

A fuel for piston engines that does not contain any tetraethyl lead. (DAT*62)

30.41.07

benzene

A colourless, volatile, flammable, aromatic hydrocarbon liquid that has the chemical formula C_6H_6 . (FT)

Benzene (sometimes called benzol) is used as a solvent, as a cleaning fluid, and as a fuel for some special types of piston engines. (DAT*62)