CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS

98.—DEFINITIONS

As Amended to November 15, 1940

16967

PART 98. - DEFINITIONS

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98.1 DEFINITIONS. The following definitions, in addition to those in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, (See Section 1) and those appearing elsewhere in Civil Air Regulations, shall be applicable to the terms so defined.

98.100 ADMINISTRATOR. Administrator, as used, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Civil Air Regulations, shall mean the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, or an officer or employee of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics designated by him in writing for the purpose specified in such designation.

98.101 BOARD. Board, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Civil Air Regulations, shall mean the Civil Aeronautics Board, or an officer or employee of the Civil Aeronautics Board, designated by it in writing.

98.102 AUTHORITY. Authority, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Civil Air Regulations, shall mean the Civl Aeronautics Authority, including the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, or an officer or employee of either the Board or Administrator, designated in writing.

98.103 (Unassigned).

98.104 ACROBATICS (Acrobatic Flight). Acrobatics are unnecessary flight evolutions voluntarily performed with an aircraft requiring or resulting in an abrupt change in its attitude, an abnormal attitude, or operations in excess of the aircraft's design level flight speed (placard value). A normal bank not in excess of 70 degrees will not be considered as an abrupt change in the aircraft's attitude or as an abnormal attitude.

98.105 AIRLINE. An established system of aerial transportation, its equipment, or the company owning or operating it.

98.106 AIRSHIP. An aerostat provided with a propelling system and with means of controlling the direction of motion.

98.107 AMPHIBIAN. An airplane designed to rise from and alight on either land or water.

98.108 BALLOON. An aerostat without a propelling system.

98.109 BEACON. A light, group of lights, or other signaling device, indicating a location or direction.

98.1090 AIRPORT BEACON. A beacon light of high candlepower located at or near an airport for the purpose of indicating the general or specific location of the airport.

98.1091 AIRWAY BEACON. A beacon light of high candlepower, other than an airport or landmark beacon, located on or near an airway for the purpose of indicating the location of an airway.

98.1092 AUXILIARY AIRPORT BEACON. A beacon light, usually of lower candlepower than the main airport beacon light, located on the airport site to indicate the specific location of an airport that has a separate airport beacon visible at a greater distance to indicate the general location of the airport.

98.1093 AUXILIARY AIRWAY BEACON. A beacon light, usually of lower candlepower than the principal airway beacon lights, used to mark special features of the terrain along an airway or otherwise to supplement the principal airway beacons.

98.1094 CODE BEACON. A flashing beacon light having a recognizable characteristic of dots and dashes by which its individual identity can be established.

98.1095 LANDMARK BEACON. A beacon light, other than an airport beacon or an airway beacon, that serves to indicate a definite geographical location.

98.110 CEILING. Ceiling is the distance from the cloud base to the ground.

98.1100 ABSOLUTE CEILING. The maximum height above sea level at which a given airplane would be able to maintain horizontal flights under standard air conditions.

98.1101 SERVICE CEILING. The height above sea level under standard air conditions, at which a given airplane is unable to climb faster than a small specified rate (100 feet per minute in the United States and England). This specified rate may differ in different countries.

98.111 CONTROLS. A general term applied to the means provided to enable the pilot to control the speed, direction of flight, altitude, power, etc., of an aircraft.

98.112 LANDPLANE. An airplane designed to rise from and alight on the land.

98.113 PARACHUTE. An umbrella-like device used to retard the descent of a falling body by offering resistance to its motion through the air.

98.114 PROPERTY. Property, as used, shall not include any personal belongings.

98.115 RADIO RANGE STATION. A radio transmitted supplying directive radio waves that provide a means of keeping an aircraft on its proper course.

98.116 SEAPLANE. An airplane designed to rise from and alight on the water. This includes both the boat and float types.

98.117 SOLO FLIGHT. A person is engaged in solo flight when he is the sole operator of the controls and is in command of aircraft in flight.

98.118 SPEED.

98.1180 AIRSPEED. The speed of an aircraft relative to the air.

98.1181 GROUND SPEED. The horizontal component of the velocity of an aircraft relative to the ground.

98.1182 LANDING SPEED. The minimum speed of an airplane at the instant of contacts with the landing area in a normal landing.

98.1183 MINIMUM FLYING SPEED. The lowest steady speed that can be maintained, with any throttle setting whatsoever, by an airplane in level flight at an altitude above the ground greater than the span of the wings.

98.1184 STALLING SPEED. The speed of an airplane in steady flight at its maximum coefficient of lift.

98.119 SPIN. A maneuver in which an airplane descends along a helical path of large pitch and small radius while flying at a mean angle of attack greater than the angle of attack at maximum lift.

98.120 STALL. The condition of an airfoil or airplane in which it is operating at an agle of attack greater than the angle of attack of maximum lift.

98.121 VISIBILITY. The greater distance toward the horizon at which conspicuous objects can be seen and identified.

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