Definitions

Source text

Royal Canadian Navy Trade Manual: Signalman Trade Group One (First edition – 1960) See Chapter 1: Introduction.

Audience Profile

The intended audience for these definitions is new members of the Navy. As a complement to their basic training, these sailors have been ordered to learn specialized communications skills for sending and receiving messages as required by the Royal Canadian Navy. The training includes Morse code, semaphore, flagging, two-way radio and other methods of communication. Successful completion of the training, including an understanding of the definitions provided, will earn the sailor the role of Signalman.

Definitions

- **Bridge** is a raised platform or compartment located amidships where the crew directs the vessel according to the instructions of the Captain.
- **Discharged** is a military human resources protocol that occurs when an individual leaves the service.
- **Flags** communicate visually between naval ships using brightly coloured rectangles or triangles of fabric each with a pre-determined meaning.
- **Naval stores** provide permanent and consumable supplies needed for a sailor to complete assigned tasks.
- Rank is a hierarchical set of nineteen designations that indicate the relative seniority of members of the Navy from Ordinary Seaman to Admiral.
- **Salt spray** is a corrosive moisture that rises from the surface of the ocean as a mist and has the potential to rust exposed metal on ships.
- Signal halyards are ropes used to raise or lower one or more communication flags.

Expanded Definition

Flags are used to communicate between ships within line-of-sight. They are made of brightly coloured, sturdy fabric. To work effectively, each Signalman is required to know the location of all flags, even in the dark. The sailor must maintain the flags in their care with prompt repairs to tears, frays and stains. Replacements must be ordered from naval stores if the damage is beyond repair. Both identifying and signaling flags must be maintained and ready for use.

All Royal Canadian Navy ships fly two *identifying flags*, in keeping with the British naval tradition started in the 15th century. The Naval Jack flies on the bow (front) of the ship to identify nationality. Simultaneously, the Naval Ensign flies on the stern (rear) to identify the branch of military service.

Signaling flags allow sailors to send and receive customized messages. Messages can be published with signal flags raised on signal halyards or with handheld semaphore flags. Each signal flag has a single meaning and many also have an international meaning as well as an alphabetical or numerical value. (See Figure 1.) Semaphore flags are held by the Signalman in specific positions to communicate alphabetical or numerical values. (See Figure 2.) Both signal flags and semaphore flags can be used to spell out a message.

Figure 1

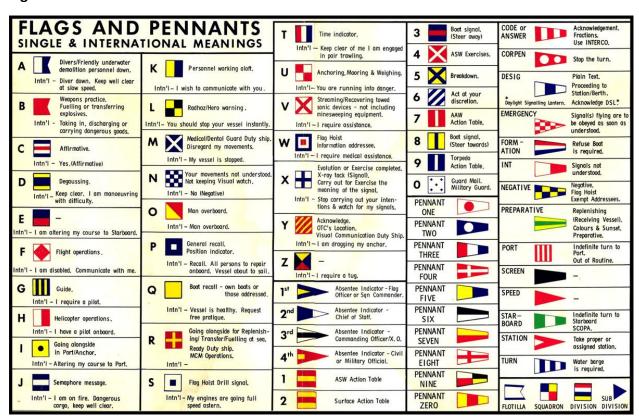
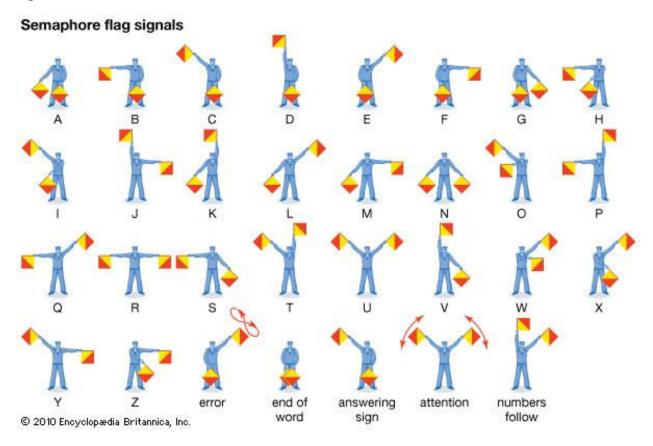


Figure 2



References

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