

➤ MINI LEXICON

Alongside delivery, undertackle (FR: Sous-palan) – while loading, goods are brought at the shipper expense straight above the load tackle hooks, alongside the vessel, the expenses until the carrying in hold being chargeable to the ship owner and freight included. While landing, the receptionnaire takes the goods under the tackle hook.

Bill of lading, B/L (FR: Connaissement) – goods representative title, serves as receipt and proof for transport clauses and conditions, authenticates the goods and can be negotiable. It must be signed by the Captain or for his account.

Cargo – goods (by assimilation the word « cargo » is employed to mean « vessel with goods »: cargo-boat).

Chaland (FR: Barge) – Parallelepiped river or maritime ship without any propelling means.

Container (FR: Conteneur) – generally metal "box" with normalized dimensions (International Standardization Organisation: ISO) used for various goods transport, liquid or powdery ones. We can distinguish small containers (less than 20 m³) and transcontainers (TC) of 20 ' (twenty feet), 30 ', 35 ' and 40 ' (forty feet).

Door to door (FR: Porte-à-porte) – concerns container filled-up (stuffed) in the goods factory to be emptied (stripped) on the place of use.

Door to pier (FR: Porte-à-quai) – concerns container filled-up (stuffed) in the goods factory to be emptied (stripped) on the Terminal quay.

E.T.C. (Empty Trans Container) – empty container

F.C.L. (Full container load) – goods load in a unique container, covered by a single bill of lading.

Flat – the only floor and amounts containers able to be piled while empty.

Forwarding agent (FR: Transitaire) – third party representative of a receptionnaire executing formalities (especially customs) as well as necessary operations for goods import and handling

Freight (Fret) – goods transport cost, particularly by sea. It is payable either beforehand (freight prepaid), or at destination (freight collect).

Full containers ship (FR: porte-conteneurs) – vessel specialized in the container transport.

Gantry crane – huge crane used to handle containers on a Terminal.

Ground carrier – indicates the one who realizes the container transfer from the place of exporter residence to the embarkation port (pre-routing) or from the landing port to the receptionnaire home (post-routing).

Handling carrier (Tevedore (FR: Acconier) in the Mediterranean Sea, Stevedore for the north ports) – indicates the one who realizes the operations of ships loading and unloading. The functions of the tevedore are more extensive : he takes care of the goods since its quay descent till its board arrival and conversely.

Handling charge – expenses linked to various manipulations (unloading, storage, palettisation, loading) undergone by containers in warehouses or on Terminals.

ISO (International Standardization Organization) – international organization which normalized container characteristics, ships which transport them and container handling machines.

L.C.L. (Less than container load) – bulking container. Concerns an expedition that does not fill a whole container.

Maritime carrier – indicates the one who realizes the sea transport, whether he acts as shipowner, as charterer, or as " disponent owner ". He is the carrier who delivers the bill of lading.

Multimodality – connection between several ways of transportation.

Useful Informations

Pier to house – container filled-up on the Terminal and home delivered.

Pier to pier – container filled-up and emptied on Port Terminals.

Port container terminal – the place where containers are handled before or after a sea transport. “Terminal” became a generic term today when other designations would be more convenient, notably for certain inside installations like truck station, centre of bulking, parking area, warehouse, platform, etc.

Receptionnaire – designates the person who presents the original bill of lading to the marine carrier and completes this formality to acknowledge the container delivery.

Reefer – refrigerated container or vessel.

Ro-ro, Roll-on/Roll-off (FR: Roulier) – ship with horizontal load and handling (by back or side doors and by fixed or mobile inside ramps).

Shipowner (FR: Armateur) – The one who equips and exploits the vessel – his owner. Usually a Capital Company.

Shipper (FR: Chargeur) – goods sender

Slot – place for a container on a container ship

S/O (Shipping order) – loading check.

Spreader (FR: Palonnier) – sort of beam used to balance efforts in manipulation of a parcel.

Stacking (FR: Gerbage) – container piling, the one on the other.

Stripping, unstuffing (FR: Dépotage) – container emptying

Stuffing (FR: Stuffing) – container filling-up.

Tackle – hoist constituted by several pulleys, serving in particular for handling the goods.

Useful Informations

TEUS (FR: EVP) – equivalent twenty feet.

Trailer – road semitrailer, container-trailer by extension.

Tug (FR: Pousseur) – sea vessel or river ship conceived to push a barge or a convoy of barges.