



Glossary of Terms

Independent Container Line

ABBREVIATIONS

a.a.r.....	against all risks	HC.....	high cube
Acct.....	Account	hgt.....	height
Agt.....	Agent	hhd.....	hogshead
A.O.....	Account of	inv.....	invoice
A.Q.....	Any Quantity	ins.....	insurance
Atl.....	Atlantic	L.C.....	Letter of Credit
Atty.....	Attorney	LS.....	lump sum
A/V.....	Ad valorem	L.T.L.....	less than truck load
Avg.....	Average	l.t.....	long ton
BAF.....	Bunker Adjustment Factor	ltd.....	limited
B/L.....	Bill of Lading	M.I.P.....	Marine Ins. Policy
B.E.....	Bill of exchange	max.....	maximum
BF.....	Belgian Francs	mdse.....	merchandise
B.O.....	Buyers option	min.....	minimum
bbl.....	barrell	N/A.....	no account
bd.....	board or bound	N/A.....	nonacceptable
bd.ft.....	board feet	N/F.....	no funds
bdl.....	bundle	NHZ.....	non-hazardous
bls.....	bales	N.O.E.....	Not otherwise enumerated
br.....	branch	N.O.I.....	Not otherwise indexed
bx.....	box	n.e.i.....	not elsewhere included
CAF.....	Currency Adjustment Factor	n.o.s.....	not otherwise specified
C&F.....	Cost & Freight	nos.....	numbers
C.I.F.....	Cost,Insurance,Freight	OP.....	open top
C.I.F. & C.....	Cost,Insurance,Freight and commission	PC.....	per container
C.I.F. & E.....	Cost,Insurance,Frt & exchange	P.L.....	Partial Loss
C.I.F.C.I.....	Cost,Insurance,Freight commission & interest	per ann.....	per annum
CSC.....	Container Service Chg	pd.....	paid
cir.....	circular	pk.....	peck
c/o.....	care of	pkg.....	package
c/s.....	cases	POD.....	port of discharge
C.O.D.....	Cash on delivery	POL.....	port of loading
C.O.F.C.....	Container on flat car	qt.....	quart
coll.....	collect	qty.....	quantity
C/P.....	Charter Party	R.O.G.....	Receipt of Goods
cr.....	credit	reg.....	regulations
cu.ft.....	cubic foot	S.L.&C.....	Shippers load and count
cwt.....	hundredweight	S.T.C.....	said to contain
D/D.....	delivery docks	shpt.....	shipment
D/f.....	dead freight	s.t.....	short ton
DM.....	Deutsche Marks	THC.....	Terminal Handling Charge
D/O.....	delivery order	T.L.....	truck load
D/W(dwt).....	dead weight	T.O.F.C.....	Trailer on Flat Car
DOT.....	Department of Transportation	trans.....	transfer
dpt.....	depth	trf.....	tariff
est.....	estimated	vsl.....	vessel
F.A.K.....	freight all kinds	viz.....	namely
F.A.S.....	free alongside	W/B.....	waybill
FB.....	flat bed	w/m.....	weight/measurement
FR.....	flat rack	whse.....	warehouse
F.a.a.....	free of all average	wt.....	weight
fahr.....	fahrenheit	yd.....	yard
F.d.....	free docks		
F.M.C.....	Federal MaritimeCommission		
F.O.B.....	free on board		
F.O.C.....	free of charge		
F.o.d.....	free of damage		
fwd.....	forward		
frt.....	freight		
G.A.....	General Average		
G/A.....	General Average		
gal.....	gallon		
G.M.....	general manager		
gr.....	gross		
G.T.M.....	General Traffic Mgr		

American Foreign Trade Definitions

(Definitions of Quotations)

EX

(Point of Origin)

Ex Factory / Ex Mill / Ex Mine / Ex Plantation / Ex Warehouse etc....

Under this term, the price quoted applied only at the point of origin, and the seller agrees to place the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the agreed place on the date or within the period fixed.

F.O.B.

(Free on Board)

A. F.O.B. (Named inland carrier at named inland point of departure)

Under this term, the price quoted applies only at the inland shipping point, and the seller arranges for loading of the goods on, or in, railway cars, trucks, lighters, barges, aircraft, or other conveyance further furnished for transportation.

B. F.O.B. (Named inland carrier at named inland point of departure)

FREIGHT PREPAID TO (named point of exportation).

Under this term, the seller quotes a price including transportation charges to the named point of exportation and prepays freight to named point of exportation, without assuming responsibility for the goods after obtaining a clean bill of lading or other transportation receipt at named inland point of departure.

C. F.O.B. (named inland carrier at named inland point of departure)

FREIGHT ALLOWED TO (named point).

Under this term, the seller quotes a price including the transportation charges to the named point, shipping freight collect and deducting the cost of transportation, without assuming responsibility for the goods after obtaining a clean bill of lading or other transportation receipt at named inland point of departure.

D. F.O.B. (named inland carrier at named point of exportation)

Under this term, the seller quotes a price including the costs of transportation of the goods to named point of exportation, bearing any loss or damage, or both, incurred up to that point.

D. F.O.B. VESSEL (named port of shipment)

Under this term, the seller quotes a price covering all expenses up to, and including, delivery of the goods upon the overseas vessel provided by or for, the buyer at the named point of shipment.

F. F.O.B. (named inland point in country of importation)

Under this term, the seller quotes a price including the cost of the merchandise and all costs of transportation to the named inland point in the country of importation.

F.A.S.

(Free Along Side)

F.A.S. VESSEL (named port of shipment)

Under this term, the seller quotes a price including delivery of the goods along side overseas vessel and within reach of its loading tackle.

C & F.

(Cost and Freight)

C & F. (named point of destination)

Under this term the seller quotes a price including the cost of transportation to the named point of destination.

C.I.F.

(Cost, Insurance, Freight)

C.I.F. (named point of destination)

Under this term, the seller quotes a price including the cost of the goods, the marine insurance, and all transportation charges to the named point of destination.

EX DOCK

Ex Dock (named port of importation)

Under this term, seller quotes a price including the cost of the goods and all additional costs necessary to place the goods on the dock at the named port of importation, duty paid, if any.

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ABSORPTION	The assumption by one carrier of switching or other special charges of another generally without increasing the rate to the shipper.
ACCEPTANCE	Receipt by the consignee of a shipment thus terminating the common carrier liability.
ACCESSORIAL SERVICE	A service rendered by a carrier in addition to a transportation service, such as assorting, packing, storage, etc.
ACT OF GOD	An irresistible super human cause, such as no reasonable human foresight, prudence, diligence and care can anticipate and/or prevent.
ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE	An act of Congress regulating the practices, rates and rules of transportation lines engaged in handling interstate traffic.
ADMIRALTY	Jurisdiction over causes of action occurring in connection with contracts to transport by water, also other marine matters.
AD VALOREM	According to value.
ADVANCE	Cargo originally booked to a ship but moved (advanced) to another ship. Cargo must be physically available for loading, have all required paperwork in hand and have received customer's permission.
ADVANCED CHARGE	The amount of freight or other charge on a shipment advanced by one transportation line to another, or to the shipper, to be collected from the consignee.
AGENCY TARIFF	a tariff issued by a publishing agent for one or more transportation line.
AGENT	A person authorized to transact business for and in the name of another.
AGGREGATED SHIPMENTS	Numerous shipments from different shippers to one consignee that are consolidated and treated as a single consignment.
AGREED CALCULATION	The value of a shipment agreed upon in order to secure a specific rating and/or liability.
ALLOCATION	Assignment of available spaces to a specific sales office for marketing requirements and/or to a shipper.
ALLOWANCE	(a) a sum granted as a reimbursement or repayment. (b) a deduction from the gross weight or value of goods.
ALTERNATE RATES	Two or more rates, of which the one, which produces the lowest charge, is applicable.
ALTERNATIVE TARIFF	A tariff containing two or more rates from and to the same points, on the same goods, with authority to use the one which produces the lowest charge.
AMBIGUOUS	Susceptible of several interpretations.
ANALOGOUS ARTICLES	Articles having similar characteristics.

ARBITRARY	(a) a fixed amount a transportation line agrees to accept in dividing joint rate. (b) a fixed amount added to or deducted from one point to make a rate from another point. (c) (c) a fixed amount added to or deducted from a rate to one point to make a rate to another.
ARRIVAL NOTICE	A notice, furnished to consignee and broker, alerting them to the projected arrival of freight and availability of freight for pick-up.
ASSIGN	To transfer or make over to another party.
ASSIGNEE	One to whom a right or property is transferred.
ASSIGNOR	One by whom a right or property is transferred.
ASTRAY FREIGHT	Freight bearing marks indicating owner and designation, but separated by the waybill or freight bill.
ASTRAY FREIGHT WAYBILL	A waybill used for astray freight. (see Free-Astray)

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BARRATRAY	The action of officers or crews of a ship in willfully destroying or injuring the ship or its cargo.
BASING POINTS	A point the rates to and from which are used in constructing through rates between other points.
BERTH	The place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf.
B/SIGN RATE	A rate used only for the purpose of constructing other rates.
BILLED RATE	The rate shown in a waybill and freight bill.
BILL OF LADING	Straight Bill of Lading a non-negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledged receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Straight Bill of Lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of freight , except when necessary for the purpose of identifying the consignee. Order Bill of Lading A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Order Bill of Lading, properly endorsed is required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading.
BILL OF LADING ACT	An act of Congress relating to the preparation and negotiability of bills of lading.
BILL OF SALE	A contract for the sale of goods.
BILL TO PARTY	Party to the bill of lading that is responsible for payment of freight charges.
BLANKET RATE	(a) a rate applicable from and/or to a group of points (b) a special rate applicable on several different articles in a single shipment.

BLANKET TARIFF SUPPLEMENT	A single publication containing additions to or changes in two or more tariffs.
BLOCKING OR BRACING	Wood or metal supports to keep cargo in place.
BOB TAIL	A tractor without a trailer.
BONA FIDE	In good faith
BONDED WAREHOUSE	A warehouse owned by persons approved by the Treasury Department, and under bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws, utilized for storing goods until duties are paid or goods are otherwise properly released.
BOND of INDEMNITY	An agreement made with a transportation line relieving it from liability for any action on its part for which it would otherwise be liable.
BOOKING	The act of recording arrangements for the movement of customer goods by vessels.
BREAK BULK	Method of handling cargo by the piece in non-containerized mode.
BREAK OUT	To distribute, as in the "breaking out" of bill of lading, the distribution of the copies to the appropriate individuals or parties.
BRIEF	A written abstract of testimony and pleadings in a case and commentaries thereon.
BROKERAGE LICENSE	Authority granted by the Federal Maritime Commission to persons to engage in the business of arranging for transportation of persons or property.
BULK FREIGHT	Freight not in packages or containers.
BULK HEAD	(a) a partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another part. (b) a structure to resist the pressure of earth or water
BUNKER	When a ship bunkers it takes on fuel. Bunkers are the fuel.
BURDEN OF PROOF	Providing disputed facts, which are at issue in a proceeding, viz.. the Shipping Act of 1916 provides that the burden of proof is upon the carrier to show that changes in rates, rules, etc are reasonable.

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CAPTAINS PROTEST	A document prepared by the captain of a vessel on arriving at port, showing conditions encountered during voyage, generally for purpose of relieving ship owner of any loss to cargo, thus requiring cargo owners to look to the insurance company for reimbursement.
CARGO	The lading of a vessel.
CARGO TONNAGE	Weight tons vary depending on the trade route. The most frequently used are short ton - 2000 lbs., long ton - 2240 lbs. and metric ton - 2204.6
CARLOAD	(a) the quantity of freight required for the application of a carload rate. (b) a car loaded to its carrying capacity.

CARLOAD RATE	A rate applicable to a carload quantity of goods.
CARRIERS LIEN	Right of carrier to retain property, which it has transported as security for the collection charges.
CARTAGE	The charge made for hauling freight on carts, drays or trucks.
CARTAGE ALLOWANCE	See Pick Up Allowance.
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN	A certified document as to the origin of goods.
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY	Authority or certificate granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to common carriers by railroad motor vehicles and water to operate to interstate commerce.
CFS	(Container Freight Station) A facility used by ocean carrier to load/unload cargo to and from containers.
CHARTERED SHIP	A ship leased by its owner or agent for a stated time voyage or voyages.
CHASSIS	A wheeled frame (normally 2-axles) in which containers are mounted for movement of cargoes. The term "bogey" is sometimes used in reference to a chassis.
CLAIM	A demand made upon a transportation line for payment on account of loss sustained through its negligence.
CLASSIFICATION	(Freight) a publication containing a list of articles and the classes to which they are assigned for the purpose of applying class rates, together with governing rules and regulations.
CLASS RATE	A rate applicable to a class rating to which articles are assigned in a classification.
CLASS AND COMMODITY TARIFF	A tariff containing both class and commodity rates.
CLEAN BILL OF LADING	A bill of lading receipted by carrier for merchandise in good condition (no damage, loss etc, apparent) which does not bear such notations as "Shippers Load and Count", etc...
COASTWISE	By way of , or along the coasts in transportation by water.
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS	A representative of the United States Treasury Department acting for the government in connection with foreign traffic.
COMBINATION RATE	A rate made by combining two or more rates published in different tariffs.
COMBINATION THROUGH RATE	a through rate made by combining two or more rates published in different tariffs.
COMMODITY	Any article of commerce, goods shipped.
COMMODITY RATE	A rate applicable on a specific commodity between certain specified points.
COMMODITY TARIFF	A tariff containing only commodity rates.

COMMON CARRIER	A transportation line engaged in the business of handling persons or goods for compensation and for all persons impartially.
COMMON LAW	That system of law, which does not rest for its authority upon any express statute, but derives its force and authority from consent, custom and usage. It is supposed to be law brought to the United States from England.
COMMON POINT	A point reached by two or more transportation lines.
COMMON TARIFF	A traffic published by or for the account of two or more transportation lines as issuing carriers.
COMPETITIVE RATE	A rate established by a carrier to meet competition of another carrier.
COMPETITIVE TRAFFIC	Traffic in the movement of which two or more carriers compete.
COMPLAINANT	A person or party who made a complaint.
CONCEALED DAMAGE	A damage to the contents of a package which is in good order externally.
CONCEALED LOSS	A loss from a package bearing no indication of having been opened.
CONCURRENCE	(Tariff) A Document filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by which a transportation line concurs in rates, published in connection with its line by a publishing agent or another carrier.
CONE	A mechanical device used to secure containers together when loaded above deck.
CONFERENCE RATE	Rates arrived at by a conference of carriers applicable to transportation, generally by water transportation.
CONNECTING CARRIER	A carrier, which has a direct physical connection with another or forming a connecting, link between two or more carriers.
CONSIGNEE MARKS	A symbol placed on packages for export, generally consisting of a square, triangle, diamond, circle, cross, etc., with designed letters and/or numbers for the purpose of identification.
CONSIGNEE	One to whom something is consigned or shipped.
CONSIGNOR	A person by whom articles are shipped.
CONSTRUCTIVE PLACEMENT	When due to some disability on the part of the consignor or consignee, a container cannot be placed for loading or unloading at a point previously designated by the consignor or consignee, and it is placed elsewhere, it is considered as being under constructive placement and subject to demurrage rules and charges, the same as if it were actually placed at the designated point.
CONSUL	A government official residing in a foreign country to care for the interests of his country.
CONSULAR INVOICE	A document required by some foreign countries showing exact information as to consignor, consignee, value description, etc., of a shipment.
CONSULATE	The office or position of a consul, also the premises occupied officially by a consul.

CONSUMPTION ENTRY	(C & E) a customs entry whereby the importer pays applicability duty immediately and the merchandise is released from customs custody immediately at a U.S. port.
CONTAINER	An enclosed, permanent, reusable, nondisposable, weather tight shipping conveyance. Fitted with at least one door, and capable of being handled and transported by existing carrier-owned equipment, both land and sea.
CONTAINERIZATION	The act of using containers for the transportation of general commodities. The placing of the commodities in the container in a secure manner, and the eventual removal of said commodities in an orderly manner at destination.
CONTAINER MANIFEST	A printed document, detailing the contents of a container by bill of lading number.
CONTAINER ON FLAT CAR	(COFC) The movement of one transportation vehicle upon another, whereby the container is first demounted from the chassis, prior to being loaded and secured directly onto a railroad flat car. It is piggyback without wheels.
CONTAINER YARD	A location for parking trailers awaiting further movement.
CONTRABAND	Illegal or prohibited traffic.
CONTRACT CARRIER	Any person not a common carrier who, under special and individual contracts or agreements transports passengers or property for compensation.
CORNER POSTS	The rectangular, vertical beams at the four outermost corners of a container, which give strength to the container for lifting and/or stacking.
COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT	(CIF) Cost of goods, marine insurance, and all transportation charges are paid to the foreign point of delivery.
COST, INSURANCE, FREIGHT, COLLECTION, INTEREST	Cost of goods, marine insurance, transportation charges, and "collection and interest charges" charges and interest are paid to the foreign point of delivery.
CROSS DOCK	A loading method where freight moves from one container directly into another.
CUBIC FOOT	1728 cubic inches
CUBIC CAPACITY	The load capacity of a container according to measurement in cubic feet or meters
CUSTOM HOUSE	The government office where duties, tolls or imposts placed on imports or exports is paid and vessels entered or cleared.
CUSTOMS TARIFF	A schedule of charges assessed by the government on imported or exported goods.
CY (CONTAINER YARD)	a facility where containers, either empty or loaded are stored.

D-

DEADHEAD	A one-way move/round trip movement with on leg empty.
DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE	The number of tons (2,240 pounds) of cargo, stores and bunker fuel that a vessel can transport. It is the difference between the number of tons of water a vessel displaces " Light" and the number of tons it displaces when submerged to the "load water line". Deadweight tonnage is used interchangeably with deadweight carrying capacity. A vessel's capacity for weight cargo is less than its total deadweight tonnage. (see Net Tonnage)
DELIVERING CARRIER	The transportation line by which a shipment is delivered to the consignee.
DELIVERY	The act of transferring possession , such as the transfer of property from consignor to the carrier, or carrier to another, or carrier to consignee.
DELIVERY ORDER	A document authorizing the release of a trailer from the marshalling yard or instructing the release or delivery of cargo to a specified third party.
DEMURRAGE	A penalty charge assessed by carriers from the detention of cargo, by shippers or receivers of freight beyond a specified free time a carrier's facility.
DISPOSITION	A sworn statement of a witness taken down in writing to be used as evidence in lieu of the appearance of the witness.
DERAMP	To unload a container from a freight car.
DETENTIONS	Charges against the shipper or consignee for use of carrier's containers/chassis or other special equipment beyond prescribed free-time.
DIFFERENTIAL ROUTE	A line or lines, which maintain differential rates.
DISPLACEMENT OF VESSEL	The weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds, of the vessel and its contents. Displacement "light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel or cargo. Displacement "loaded" is the weight of the vessel, plus cargo & stores.
DISPO	Log of all vans on any particular ship. Used in booking to match off with final booking printout to verify destination ports.
DIVERSION	Any change in the billing destination after shipment has been received by the carrier at point of origin and prior to delivery at destination. (see Reconsignment - terms used interchangeably)
DOCK RECEIPT	A receipt given from a shipment received or delivered at a pier or dock. When delivery of a freight shipment is completed the dock receipt is surrendered to the carrier and a bill of lading is issued.
DOCK TALLY SHEET	A sheet indicating where freight is located on the dock.
DOLLY	A single axle licensed device, which after connecting with a 20' chassis allows for increased loading weight of a 20' container.
DRAFT	(Vessel) the number of feet or inches below the water line that a vessel is submerged.
DRAWBACK	A refund of customs duties paid on material imported and later exported.

DRAY	The movement of trailers or containers in or out of a marshalling yard, to/from a local shipper, and consignee or to another carrier.
DRAYAGE	The charge made for hauling freight on carts, drays or trucks.
DRAYAGE TO SHIPSIDE	The charge made for carting, draying or trucking freight to along side a vessel.
DX	(Dock Exam) the process of customs inspecting freight to ensure items are in fact, what is stated as being imported.

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ELKINS ACT	An Act of Congress (1903) prohibiting rebates, concessions, misbilling, etc., and providing specific penalties for such violations.
EMBARGO	An order prohibiting the acceptance and/or handing of freight at certain points or via certain routed due to emergencies, congestion, strikes, etc.
EMINENT DOMAIN	The sovereign power to take property for a necessary public use, with reason able compensation.
EN ROUTE	On the way
ENTRY	(Customs) a statement of the kinds, quantities and values of goods imported together with duties due, if any, and declared before a customs officer or other designated officer.
EXCESS FREIGHT	Freight in excess of the quantity way billed.
EXPIRATION NOTICE	A notice in a tariff that all or some part of a rate item or rule will expire at a stated time.
EXPORT	To send goods to a foreign country.
EXPORT DECLARATION	(See Shippers Export Declaration)
EXPORT LICENSE	A certificate granting permission to export goods.

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FALSE BILLING	Describing freight on shipping documents so as to misrepresent the actual contents or weight of shipment.
FEEDER VESSEL	A vessel used to connect with a line vessel to service a port, which is not served directly by the line vessel directly.
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION	A regulatory body charged with the power to review and regulate rates, services, practices, agreements, charges, classifications, and tariffs of common carriers by water, which are engaged in foreign commerce.
FIFTH WHEEL	A mechanical device for coupling a trailer or chassis to a tractor.
FIXED CHARGES	Charges, which do not vary with an increase or decrease in traffic.
FLAT	A container with no sides or roof, only frame posts at the front end. Such equipment is used to carry heavy machinery or oversized loads.
FLAT CHASSIS	(40') a chassis used for non-tunnel containers.
FLEXI VAN	Truck trailers or containers that are loaded on specially constructed flat cars equipped with two turntables.
FORTY FOOTER	A container which is... 40'L x 8'W x 8.5'H or 40'L x 8'W x 9.5'H
FREE ASTRAY	A shipment miscarried or unloaded at the wrong station is billed and forwarded to the correct station, free of charges, account of being astray, hence the term "Free-Astray".
FREE PORT	A restricted area at a seaport for handling of duty exempted imported goods.
FREE TIME	the specified amount of time allowed by the carrier for loading or unloading of freight from the terminal facility free of demurrage, at the expiration of which demurrage or detention charges will accrue.
FREIGHT	Merchandise hauled by transportation lines.
FREIGHT BILL	<u>Destination Freight Bill</u> - A bill rendered by a transportation line to consignee, giving a description of the freight, the name of shipper, point of origin, with, and amount of charges (if not prepaid) . <u>Prepaid Freight Bill</u> - A bill rendered by a transportation line to shipper, giving a description of the freight, the names of consignee and destination, weight and amount of charges.
FREIGHT CHARGE	The charge assessed for transporting freight.
FREIGHT CLAIMS	A demand upon a carrier for payment of overcharge or loss or damage sustained by shipper or consignee.
FREIGHT FORWARDER	A person engaged in the business of assembling, collecting, consolidating shipping and distributing less than carload or less than truckload freight, also a person acting as agent in the transshipping of freight to or from foreign countries and clearing of freight through Federal Customs.

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GATEWAY	A point at which freight moves from one territory to another is interchanged between transportation lines.
GENERAL AVERAGE	(Marine Insurance) A contribution made by the owners of a ship and its cargo toward a loss sustained by one or more of their number whose property has been thrown overboard or sacrificed necessarily in order to save the ship and part of its cargo.
GENERAL ORDER	(GO) The process whereby U.S. Customs assumes custody and takes possession of freight not having customs entries that have been on dock over a prescribed number of days.

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HARBOR MASTER	The official who attends to the berthing, etc., of ships in a harbor.
HATCH	The opening in the deck of a vessel, which gives access to the cargo hold.
HAZARDOUS CARGO	Freight as defined by the federal code of regulations which is flammable, corrosive, combustible, radioactive or cytotoxic (affecting the nervous system) agent and requires special labeling and loading precautions.
HEAD LOAD	A quantity of cargo loaded in the front of a trailer.
HEARING	The time and place where formal presentation of evidence in a case at issue is submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission or Federal Maritime Commission.
HEAVY LIFT CHARGE	A charge made for lifting by a ship's tackle.
HUSTLER	A driver who moves vans within the same facility or between two facilities within the same general area.
HUMP	That part of a track, which is elevated so that when a car is pushed up on "the hump" and coupled it runs down on the other side by gravity.

- I -

IFM	(Inward Foreign Manifest) A U.S. Customs mandate document with the complete and accurate listing by bill of lading numbers of freight being imported into the U.S.
IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION ENTRY (I.T.)	To avoid double handling, imported merchandise can be forwarded from the port of original entry to another final destination for customs clearance. Merchandise travels IN-BOND, without appraisal from the original port of entry to the final destination, where it is then inspected by customs.

IMPORT	To receive goods from a foreign country.
IN BOND	Freight which has not cleared customs.
INBOUND DISPOSITION SHEET	A listing of all bills of lading on board a vessel. This listing can be arranged by consignee, container or destination.
INDEMNITY BOND	(See Bond of Indemnity)
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INFORMAL COMPLAINT	(Before FMC) a complaint filed informally with the Commission for the purpose of obtaining its permission and authority to remedy the condition complained of, the complainant and defendant being in agreement as to the merits of the complaint.
INITIAL CARRIER	The transportation line to which a shipment is delivered by the shipper.
INLAND CARRIER	A transportation line to which hauls export or import traffic between ports and inland points.
INSUL	An insulated container capable of maintaining warmer internal temperatures to protect freight from damage.
INTACT	A container which is handled "intact". There is no need to open the container to strip out other freight. The consignee or interline carrier merely pick up the container.
INTERCHANGE POINT	a station at which freight in the course of transportation is delivered by one transportation line to another.
INTERCOASTAL	Between one coast and another, as between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
INTERLINE	Between two or more transportation lines.
INTERLINE CARRIER	A carrier with which one interchanges cargo and/or equipment.
INTERLINE FREIGHT	Freight moving from point of origin to destination over the lines of two or more transportation lines.
INTERLINE WAYBILL	A waybill covering the movement of freight over two or more transportation lines.
INTERMEDIATE CARRIER	A transportation line over which a shipment moves but on which neither the point of origin nor destination is located.
INTERMEDIATE CLAUSE	The clause or basis contained in a tariff to provide for rates to a point not named therein, but which is intermediate to points that are named.
INTERMODAL	Transportation by two or more modes of transportation.
INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT	An Act of Congress regulation the practices, rates and rules of transportation lines engaged in handling interstate traffic.
INTERSTATE TRAFFIC	Traffic moving from a point in one State to a point in another State, between points in the same State, but passing within or through another state en route; and between points in the United States and foreign countries.

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JETTISON	To unload or throw overboard at seas a part of a ship's paraphernalia or cargo to relieve the ship when in danger
JO-DOG	A mechanical device attached to a fifth wheel to increase a tractor to a 3-axile unit, increasing the legal weight carrying capability of the tractor.
JOINT AGENT	A person having authority to transact business for two or more transportation lines.
JOINT RATE	A rate application from a point located on one transportation line to a point located on another transportation line, made by agreement or arrangement between and published in a single tariff under proper concurrence of all transportation lines over which the rate applies.
JOINT TARIFF	a tariff containing joint rates.
JOINT THROUGH RATE	A joint rate published as a unit to apply from a point on a line to one transportation line to a point on another.
JURISDICTION	The power to court or other tribunal to entertain and decide any question, viz.. the authority which such a body as the Federal Maritime Commission has over rates, rules and regulations of carriers.
JUDICIAL NOTICE	Consideration of facts generally known by the court or Commission when its attention is directed to them, without production of proof that they exist.

- K -

KNOCKED DOWN	(KD) A term denoted that an article is partially or entirely taken apart (not set up)
KNOWN LOSS	A loss discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment.

- L -

LABEL	The marking on hazardous packages to indicate specific danger.
LADING	That which constitutes a load. The freight in a container or vessel.
LAND BRIDGE	Movement of a container by water, then rail and again by water. As an example, a container shipped from Japan to Seattle, moved to New York by rail and finally shipped to Rotterdam on board a vessel.
LASHING	Materials used to secure cargo in a container or on a vessel. Wire, rope, turnbuckles, chains, binders, etc...
LAWFUL	A rate published in conformity with the law and which does not violate any provision of the law (Shipping Act).
LEAVE OFF	A load booked and extended to a given vessel but left off in error.

LEGAL RATE	A rate published in a tariff in conformity with the rules governing such publications.
LEGAL WEIGHT	The weight of the goods and interior packing but not the container (a term used in foreign trade)
LESS THAN TRAILER LOAD	(LTL) the quantity of freight less than that required for application of trailer load rate.
LESS THAN TRUCK LOAD RATE	A rate applicable to less than truckload shipment.
LETTER OF CREDIT	A form letter issued by a bank indicating that a purchaser in a foreign country has established credit in a specified amount in the sellers favor and that payment will be made upon presentation of draft together with certain specified documents.
LIGHT BOX	A van containing less than a full load of cargo by volume or weight and in which other small shipments can be reasonably loaded.
LIGHT VESSEL	A vessel, which has space available for the acceptance of additional loaded containers.
LINE HAUL	The movement of freight over road or water from one town, city, or country (usually a long distance) to another town, city or country.
LONG TON	2,240 pounds
LOOP	A delivery and pickup from a common point to a common point.

- M -

MANIFEST	A document giving the description of ships cargo or the contents of a car or truck.
MARINE INSURANCE	Insurance against loss or damage to property while in transit by water.
MARITIME	Business pertaining to commerce or navigation transaction upon the sea or in seaports in such matters as the court of admiralty have jurisdiction over, concurrently with the courts of common law.
MARKS	Letters, numbers and/or characters placed on a package for purposes of identification.
MASTER FREIGHT BILL	(MFB) Sycor command used to recall and display information on bills of lading, including dock location, type of customs entry, payment status and receipt of original bill of lading.
MATCHED SET OR UNIT	A combination of highway chassis and a sea container.
MAXIMUM RATE	The highest rate that may be charged.
MAXIMUM WEIGHT	The highest weight that may be transported.
MEASUREMENT CARGO	A cargo on which the transportation charge is assessed on the basis of measurement.
MEMORANDUM BILL OF LADING	the duplicate copy of a bill of lading.

MERCHANT	Shipper, Consignee, Agent, Subsidiaries, affiliate companies and freight forwarders who have the legal right to represent to owner of the goods or to act for and on behalf of said parties.
METRIC TON	A ton of 2,204.6 pounds.
MICRO BRIDGE	Movement of a container to/from an interior point to/from a port utilizing water/rail or water/motor routings with a through rate. (example, Tokyo to Chicago)
MILEAGE	Distance in miles
MILEAGE ALLOWANCE	An allowance, based on distance, made by carriers to owners of privately owned freight cars.
MINI BRIDGE	Movement of a container involved in a water movement and a rail movement utilizing a through rate. An example could be a container shipped from Japan to Seattle and then moved by rail to its final destination in New York.
MINIMUM CHARGE	The least charge for which a shipment will be handled.
MINIMUM RATE	The lowest rate that may be charged.
MIS-STOW	A container, which is stowed, in an improper position on a vessel or a container on a vessel, which does not belong on that vessel.
MOTOR VEHICLE	Any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer or semi-trailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in the transportation of passengers or property.

- N -

NESTED	Packed one within another.
NET TON MILE	The movement of a ton of freight one mile.
NET TONNAGE	(Vessel) A vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions for space occupied by accommodations for crew, machinery for navigation, the engine room, and fuel. A vessel's net tonnage represents the space available for the accommodation of passengers and the stowage of cargo. A ton of cargo, in most instances, occupies less than 100 cubic feet. The tonnage of cargo carried is usually greater than the gross tonnage. (See Deadweight Tonnage)
NET WEIGHT	(a) A weight of an article clear of packing and container. (b) As applied to a container, the weight of the entire contents of the TL.
NO PAPER	Freight available, but due to lack of incompleteness of paper, must be held to await arrival of paper.
NOSE	Front of a container.
NO SHOW	Freight that has been booked to a ship, but has not physically arrived in time to be loaded to that ship.

- O -

ONCARRIAGE	Transportation of cargo from port of discharge to customers unloading facility
OPERATING EXPENSES	The cost of incident to the actual handling of traffic.
OPERATING RATIO	The relation of operating expenses to gross receipts.
OVERAGE	Freight in excess of the quantity specified on the bill of lading.
OVERCHARGE	To charge more than the applicable rate as published in the carrier's tariff.
OVER PROFILE	A stowage condition in which more containers are aboard vessel than the vessel was designed to carry.
OVER STOW	To increase the profile of a vessel from normal carrying capacity.

- P -

PACKING LIST	A detailed specification as to goods packed.
PALLET	A small portable, platform for holding material for storage or transportation.
PARTICIPATING CARRIER (Tariff)	a transportation line, which is a party, under concurrence, to a tariff, issued by another transportation line or by a tariff-publishing agent.
PER DIEM	By the Day
PER DIEM CHARGE	A charge made by one transportation line against another for the use of its equipment. The charge is based on a fixed rate per day.
PERISHABLE FREIGHT	Freight subject to decay or deterioration.
PIER SERVICE	Designates Carrier's port terminal facility whereby LCL, breakbulk or non-containerized cargo is received and/or delivered.
PIGGY BACK	The movement of one transportation vehicle upon another. A highway semi trailer on a railroad flat car or trailer ferry.
PIG TRANSFER	Transfer of freight from a van to railroad trailer equipment.
PIG YARD	A railroad parking yard where trailers are loaded and unloaded from trains.
PILFERAGE	(See Theft) Feloniously breaking into containers and taking and removing property of others.
PILOT	A person whose occupation is to navigate ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor or along a coast.
PLACARD	Stickers placed on hazardous cargo containers to show specific danger.
PLEADINGS	The written allegation of what is affirmed or denied by the parties to a case in court or before a regulatory agency.

POINT OF ORIGIN	the location at which a shipment is received by a transportation line from a shipper.
POOL, CONTAINER OR TRAILER	A permanent positioning of one or more containers at a location to facilitate continuous volume loading.
PORT	(a) A harbor or haven where ships may anchor or berth. (b) The left side of a ship.
PORT CHARGE	A charge made for services performed at port facilities.
PORT OF CALL	A port at which a steamer discharges or receives traffic(cargo).
PORT OF DISCHARGE	(POD) the pier at which a shipment is discharged by a transportation line, not be confused with destination which may be a point further inland.
POWER BOX	A van equipped with self-contained diesel generators to provide auxiliary power for reefers over and above the normal reefer compliment of the vessel.
PRECARRIAGE	Transportation of cargo from customers loading facility to port of loading.
PREPAID	a term denoting that transportation charges have been or are to be paid by the shipper or his agent.
PRIVATE OR PROPRIETARY CARRIER	Any person or company who transports in interstate commerce property of which such party is the beneficial owner.
PROHIBITED ARTICLES	Articles, which will not be handled.
PUBLISHING AGENT	A person authorized by transportation lines to publish tariffs or rates, rules and regulations for their account.

- Q -

QUAD TIER	The addition of a 4th tier of containers above deck on a ship. Originally designed for 3 tiers, research indicated some vessels could be stowed with 4 tiers above deck.
QUASI	As if, nearly; as though.

- R -

RAG/OPEN TOP	A piece of equipment with a removable canvas top and roof support bows used for loading odd-size equipment.
RAMP	Railroad location where containers are loaded to/from rail flat cars.
RATE	Basis freight charges for the transportation of cargo computed on the basis of weight or measurement of the commodity, as defined by the applicable tariff.
RATE BASIS	Formula of the specific factors or elements, which control the application of a rate.
REEFER	A refrigerated container capable of maintaining freezing or chill temperatures used for produce, meat and frozen foods.

REFUND	An amount returned to consignor or consignee as a result of carrier having collected charges in excess of the legally applicable charges.
RELAY PORT	Port where vessels discharge containers, which are then loaded to another vessel to reach their final destination.
RELAY VAN	A van arriving on one vessel into a port and reloading on to another to reach its ultimate destination.
RE-SHIPMENT	Goods reshipped under conditions which do not make the act subject to the reconsignment rules and charges of the carrier. (See Diversion)
RE-STOW	A container, which requires unloading and reloading aboard the same vessel during the stevedoring sequence of events.
RESTRICTED ARTICLES	Articles which are handled only under certain conditions, ie... radioactive materials.
REVENUE FREIGHT BILL	An invoice showing the amount of charges due on a shipment.
ROLLBACK	Freight that has been properly relayed to a line haul vessel and is available for loading to the ship, but is not showed on board the ship due to lack of space, paperwork difficulties, operational reasons or other related problems. Such freight has first priority to be loaded aboard the next vessel.
ROUTE	The course or direction that a shipment moves. To designate the course or direction a shipment shall move.

- S -

SALVAGE	(a) A reward granted for the saving of property and list at sea. (b) The goods or vessel saved.
SEAL	A device for fastening or locking the doors of containers, which is usually numbered and which, in fact, provided proof that a container has not been opened since the seal was applied.
SEMI-TRAILER	A vehicle without motive power designated to be drawn by another vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, a towing vehicle.
SET UP	A term denoting that an article is put together in its complete state, not knocked down.
SHIPCHANDLER	A person who deals with cordage, sail cloth, tackling and other equipment of a vessel.
SHIPPER	A person or corporation tendering cargo for transportation.
SHIPPERS EXPORT DECLARATION	(SED) a form required by the Treasury Department and filled out by a shipper showing the value, weight, consignee, destination, etc., of shipments to be exported. Also, referred to as SED or exdec. The form is submitted to U.S. Customs by the carrier.
SHIPPERS LOAD AND COUNT	A term denoting that the contents of a container were loaded and counted by the shipper and not checked or verified by the transportation line.

SHIPPING ORDER	Instructions of shippers to carrier for forwarding all goods, usually the triplicate copy of the bill of lading.
SHIPPING PERMIT	Authority issued by a transportation line permitting the acceptance and forwarding of goods against the movement of which an embargo has been placed.
SHIPS MANIFEST	Statement of vessel's cargo, (revenue, consignee, marks etc)
SHIPS TACKLE	The rigging, blocks, and other paraphernalia used on a ship for hoisting freight.
SHORTAGE	A deficiency in quantity shipped.
SHORT TON	2,000 pounds.
SHUSTER	A driver who moves a van from one location to another.
SHUT OUT	(a) The closing of bookings for a specific vessel/voyage, due to vessels loading capacity. (b) Freight that has been received by the ocean carrier at its origin terminal and is made available for loading but is not loaded to the ship
SKIN	A term referring to any dry container.
SLING	A contrivance into which freight is placed to be hoisted into or out of a ship.
SORT	The process of sorting particular cartons or crates of merchandise out of a shipment, on bill of lading for separate pick-ups. This service entails an extra charge.
SOURCE LOAD	Cargo loaded at shipper facility in a container and then transported to a carriers container yard.
SPOTTING	the placing of container at a location where it is to be loaded or unloaded.
STARBOARD	The right side of a ship.
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	A statute law limiting the time in which claims or suits may be instituted.
STATUTORY NOTICE	The period of time required by law for giving notice of changes to be made in tariffs, generally 30 days.
STEVEDORE	A person having charge of the loading and unloading of boats.
STOPPING IN TRANSIT	The pickup or delivery of a part of a shipment by the carrier on order of the owner.
STORAGE DEMURRAGE	A charge made on property remaining on the dock past the prescribed "free-time period".
STORAGE IN TRANSIT	The stopping of freight traffic at a point located between the point of origin and destination to be stored and re-forwarded at a later date.
STORE DOOR DELIVERY	The movement of goods to the consignee's place of business, customarily applied to movement by truck.
STRIPPER	Van with freight for various consignees requiring unloading at carrier's terminal for the accomplishment of separation and delivery.
SUBROGATE	To put in the place of another.

SUPPLEMENT	(Tariff) a publication containing additions to and/or changes in a tariff.
SURCHARGE	A charge above the usual or customary charge.
SWING	To transfer freight from one container to another.
- T -	
TAIL	The back end or "tail" end of a container.
TANK	Specialized liquid bulk container used for the transportation of fluids such as airplane de-icing fluid, milk, molasses etc...
TARE WEIGHT	(a) The weight of a container and the material used for packing. (b) As applied to a container, the weight of the container exclusive of its contents.
TARIFF	A schedule of rates charged, together with governing rules and regulations.
TEAM TRACK	A track on which railroad box cars are placed for the use of the public in loading or unloading freight.
TENDER	The offer of goods for transportation.
TERMINAL CHARGE	(THC) a charge made for services performed at terminals.
THEFT	(See Pilferage) Feloniously taking and removing property with intent to deprive the rightful owner, the taking of the entire container or article.
THROUGH RATE	A rate application from point of origin to destination. A through rate may be either a joint rate or a combination of two or more rates.
TL	Trailer load or truckload.
TOLERANCE	An allowance made for differences in weights due to variations in scales or inherent nature of goods.
TON MILE	(a) A unit used in comparing freight earnings or expenses, the amount earned from or the cost of, hauling a ton of freight one mile. (b) The movement of a ton of freight one mile.
TONNAGE	The number of tons of freight handled.
TOWAGE	The charge made for towing a vessel.
TRACE	To follow the movement of a shipment.
TRACER	(a) A request upon a transportation line to trace a shipment for the purpose of expediting its movement or establishing delivery. (b) A request for an answer to a communication, or for advice concerning the status of a subject.
TRACTOR	A vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.
TRAILER	A vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

TRAILER ON FLAT CAR	(TOFC) the transportation of truck trailer and containers on railroad flat cars. A form of piggyback transportation where highway trailers are either lifted on and off in side transfer, or else end loaded / unloaded from a fixed ramp. Containers moving in this type of transportation are mounted on a chassis prior to loading on a piggyback rail car.
TRAMP LINE	An ocean carrier, which does not operate under any regular schedule from one port to another, but calls at any port where a cargo may be obtained.
TRAMP STEAMER	A steamer which does not operate under any regular schedule from one port to another, but calls at any port where a cargo may be obtained.
TRANSFER	Unload cargo from one trailer unit to another or to transfer containers from one ship to another.
TRANSPORT	To move traffic from one place to another.
TRANSPORTATION	The movement of traffic from one place to another.
TRANSPORTATION & EXPORTATION ENTRY (T&E)	Customs entry used when merchandise arrives in the U.S. and is destined for a foreign country. Under a T&E, merchandise may be transported in bond through U.S. territory. This type of entry would be used for merchandise destined for Canada, arriving in Seattle, from Japan.
TRANSPORTATION RATE	The rate charged for a movement of cargo.
TRI-AXLE CHASSIS	A chassis for 20' transport with three axles, which extends allowing for, increased weight in 20' containers.

- U -

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT	Freight, which has not be called for by the consignee or owner.
UNDERCHARGE	To charge less than the proper amount.
UNDUE DISCRIMINATION	Discrimination greater than is warranted by the circumstances.
UNLAWFUL	Opposed to law.
U.S. CONSULAR INVOICE	A document required on merchandise imported into United States.

- V -

VENTILATED VAN	A van equipped with openings at top, sides and/or ends to admit air. Also called Vent Box.
VENTILATION	The regulation of the circulation of air.
VESSEL	A ship owned or operated by the Carrier in respect of which cargo has been received for transportation.
VESSEL'S MANIFEST	Statement of a vessel's cargo, (revenue, consignee, marks, etc)
VOLUME RATE	A rate application in connection with a specified volume of freight.

- W -

WAREHOUSE	A place for the reception and storage or delivery of goods.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT	A receipt given for goods placed in a warehouse, (may be issued as a negotiable or non-negotiable document)
WAREHOUSEMAN	A person who receives goods and merchandise to be stored in his warehouse for hire.
WAREHOUSING	the storing of goods.
WAYBILL	A railroad document prepared by a railroad at the point of origin of a shipment, showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment and amount charged for the transportation service, and forwarded with the shipment, or direct by mail, to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination.
WEIGHT CARGO	A cargo on which the transportation charge is assessed on the basis of weight.
WHARFAGE	(a) The charge made for handling traffic on a wharf. (b) The charge made for docking vessels at a wharf.