

# Glossary

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**3-link coupling** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **3-link coupling** is a coupling system that uses a set of three links hung from hooks on each car and connected by a chain. **sprzęg łańcuchowy**

**arrival** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Arrival** is the act of reaching an intended destination. **przyjazd**

**axle** [N-COUNT-U4] An **axle** is the rod that goes between two wheels that connects them and allows them to spin. **osi, oś zestawu kołowego**

**ballast** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Ballast** is material, usually basalt, used to form the bed of a railroad track. **tłuczeń**

**bar coupler** [N-COUNT-U3] A **bar coupler** is a semi-permanent coupling system that connects cars using a bar. **sprzęg mechaniczny, (pot.) spinka**

**baseplate** [N-COUNT-U7] A **baseplate** is a piece to which rails can be fastened in order to hold them in place. **podkładka żebrowa**

**bay platform** [N-COUNT-U9] A **bay platform** is a dead-end platform that is generally shorter than a through platform. **peron ślepy, peron nieprzelotowy**

**boarding** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Boarding** a train is the act of entering it with the intention of riding it. **wsiadanie (do pociągu)**

**bogie** [N-COUNT-U2] A **bogie** is a framework beneath a rail car with four or six wheels attached. **wózek**

**brakeman** [N-COUNT-U15] A **brakeman** is a person who takes apart and puts together railroad cars at the yard and inspects and operates train parts and switches in the yard. **hamulcowy (pracownik kolejki)**

**buckeye coupler** [N-COUNT-U3] A **buckeye coupler** is a common automatic coupling system that uses locking knuckles. **samoczynny sprzęg Janneya**

**bullhead rail** [N-COUNT-U7] A **bullhead rail** is a rail on which the head and foot are nearly equal in length. **szyna dwugłówkowa**

**cab** [N-COUNT-U2] A **cab** is the area of a locomotive designated for the driver of a train. **kabina; przedział (maszynisty)**

**caboose** [N-COUNT-U2] A **caboose** is a rail car sometimes found at the end of a freight train. **wagon służbowy (wagon mieszkalny dla załogi pociągu towarowego)**

**camber** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Camber** is the arched shape of the formation under a railroad track designed to ensure water run-off. **nasyp**

**cancellation** [N-COUNT-U10] A **cancellation** is the act of stopping a reservation. **anulowanie (np. rezerwacji)**

**car** [N-COUNT-U2] A **car** is a unit of a train that is used to carry passengers or cargo. **wagon**

**carman** [N-COUNT-U15] A **carman** is a person who is responsible for maintaining, inspecting, and repairing the rail cars. **osoba zajmująca się utrzymaniem taboru kolejowego**

**channel** [N-COUNT-U13] A **channel** is a range of frequencies used by a particular radio station for sending and receiving signals. **kanał (radiowy), pasmo częstotliwości (radiowej)**

**color light** [N-COUNT-U14] A **color light** is a light used to convey information to a locomotive engineer in which the color of the light changes the meaning of the signal. **barwa światła**

**commuter train** [N-COUNT-U1] A **commuter train** is a network of trains that provide rapid transit to the areas surrounding a metropolitan area. **kolej podmiejska, kolej aglomeracyjna**

**compartment** [N-COUNT-U10] A **compartment** is an enclosed area of a train car. **przedział (w pociągu)**

**concrete** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Concrete** is a hard substance, made from a mixture of water, sand, and aggregates, that is used in construction. **beton**

**conductor** [N-COUNT-U15] A **conductor** is a person in charge of the equipment, freight, and crew on the train. **kierownik pociągu**

**coned** [ADJ-U4] If a wheel is **coned**, it is wider on its inside edge and smaller on its outside edge. **stożkowy**

**connect** [V-T-U3] To **connect** train cars is to latch them together using a coupling system. **sprzęgać (o wagonach)**

**connection** [N-COUNT-U8] A **connection** is a situation in which a passenger exits one train or bus and boards another. **połączenie (środek transportu, którym będziemy kontynuowali podróż)**

**couple** [V-T-U3] To **couple** train cars is to use a coupling system to latch them together. **sprzęgać, łączyć (wagony)**

**coupler** [N-COUNT-U3] A **coupler** is any system that allows train cars to be joined together. **sprzęg**

**creep** [V-I-U7] To **creep** is to move or bend in the direction of train travel slowly over time. **pełzać (o szynach)**

**cubic foot** [N-COUNT-U11] A **cubic foot** is a measurement of volume equal to the volume of a cube with sides of one foot in length. **stopa sześcienna (jednostka miary)**

**cubic meter** [N-COUNT-U11] A **cubic meter** is a measurement of volume equal to the volume of a cube with sides of one meter in length. **metr sześcienny (jednostka miary)**

**delay** [N-COUNT-U10] A **delay** is a situation in which a train arrives or departs later than expected. **opóźnienie (pociągu)**

**departure** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Departure** is the process of leaving a station or stop. **odjazd (pociągu)**

**departure city** [N-COUNT-U10] A **departure city** is a place where a passenger begins to travel. **miasto, w którym zaczyna się podróż**

**depot** [N-COUNT-U8] A **depot** is a place from which trains are dispatched for service. **zajezdnia**

**destination** [N-COUNT-U10] A **destination** is the place where passengers end their journey. **cel podróży**

**detonator** [N-COUNT-U14] A **detonator** is a signaling device placed on a railroad track that makes a loud noise when run over by a train and indicates that the train is to stop immediately. **detonator (urządzenie sygnalizacyjne umieszczone na torach kolejowych, które - po wjechaniu na nie przez pociąg - wydaje głośny dźwięk i wskazuje, że pociąg ma się natychmiast zatrzymać)**

**drain** [N-COUNT-U5] A **drain** is a channel meant for carrying off liquid that is found on either side of the base of a railroad track. **rów odwadniający**

**duration** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] The **duration** of something is the amount of time it lasts. **czas trwania**

**embankment** [N-COUNT-U5] An **embankment** is a raised bank of earth designed to carry a railroad over low ground. **nasyp (np. kolejowy)**

**engine bell** [N-COUNT-U14] An **engine bell** is a bell on a train that the engineer or conductor rings to warn people of the coming train and to confirm signals received from the ground crew. **syrena kolejowa**

**escalator** [N-COUNT-U8] An **escalator** is a moving staircase that carries people from one level to another level in a building. **schody ruchome**

**flag** [N-COUNT-U14] A **flag** is a rectangular or square piece of cloth with a particular design and usually mounted on a pole of some kind that can be used as a signaling device. **chorągiewka**

**flange** [N-COUNT-U4] A **flange** is a rim on a wheel that helps the wheel maintain its position on the rail. **obrzeże**

**flat bottom rail** [N-COUNT-U7] A **flat bottom rail** is a rail on which the upper portion of the rail is thinner than the lower portion. **szyna Vignolesa**

**floated** [ADJ-U4] If a wheelset is **floated**, it can move within a set amount of space to adjust for curved rail. **ruchomy (o zestawie kołowym)**

**foot** [N-COUNT-U7] The **foot** is the lower portion of the rail which is attached to the ties. **stopka (dolna część szyny)**

**formation** [N-COUNT-U5] A **formation** is the ground below the ballast, upon which track will be laid. **podtorze**

**frame** [N-COUNT-U2] A **frame** is the piece beneath a railcar which the wheels are attached to. **rama, ostoja**

**freight car** [N-COUNT-U2] A **freight car** is a railroad car designed for transporting cargo. **wagon towarowy**

**freight train** [N-COUNT-U1] A **freight train** is a train that transports goods and cargo with the use of freight cars. **pociąg towarowy**

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**frequency** [N-COUNT-U13] A **frequency** is a particular band of wavelengths at which radio signals are transmitted or received by a particular station. **częstotliwość (fal radiowych)**

**fully automatic coupler** [N-COUNT-U3] A **fully automatic coupler** is a coupling system that can be operated from the cab of a train car. Most freight operations require automatic couplers. **sprzęg samoczynny**

**fusee** [N-COUNT-U14] A **fusee**, or railroad flare, is a signaling device that when lit produces a bright light and can be used for hand signaling at night or when visibility is reduced. **raca, flara kolejowa (urządzenie sygnalizacyjne, które może być używane do sygnalizacji ręcznej w nocy lub przy ograniczonej widoczności)**

**gallon** [N-COUNT-U11] A **gallon** is a unit used to measure volume in the imperial, US standardized, and various other measuring systems. **galon (jednostka objętości)**

**gap** [N-COUNT-U9] A **gap** is the distance between a train and a platform when a train is halted at a station or stop. **luka (odstęp między pociągiem a krawędzią peronu)**

**gauge** [N-COUNT-U6] A **gauge** is the distance between two rails of a track. **szerokość toru, prześwit toru, rozstaw szyn**

**grade** [N-COUNT-U5] A **grade** is the level and angle of an area of land. **pochylenie terenu**

**Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)** is the time in a time zone along a particular line of longitude, and is used as an international standard for times around the globe. **czas Greenwich (GMT) (czas uniwersalny)**

**halt** [V-I-U8] To **halt** is to stop moving. **zatrzymywać się**

**hand signal** [N-COUNT-U14] A **hand signal** is a gesture or motion made with the hands to communicate information. **sygnał ręczny**

**hardwood** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Hardwood** is dense wood from a broad-leaved tree. **drewno twardze**

**head** [N-COUNT-U7] The **head** is upper portion of a rail. **główka (górną część szyny)**

**height** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Height** is a measurement of how tall or short something is. **wysokość**

**heritage train** [N-COUNT-U1] A **heritage train** is a train with historic value that is operated as a tourist attraction. **pociąg zabytkowy**

**high-speed rail** [N-COUNT-U1] **High-speed rail** is a type of rail that operates at a sustained speed of more than 125 miles per hour and is primarily used for passenger transport. **kolej dużych prędkości**

**identification** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Identification** is a means by which individuals differentiate themselves from others, usually using some kind of unique number or code. **identyfikacja, sprawdzenie tożsamości**

**imperial** [ADJ-U11] If a unit is **imperial** it is part of the imperial system, a standardized measuring system based on feet, gallons, and pounds. **angielski (system miar i wag lub jednostka w tym systemie)**

**intersect** [V-T-U8] To **intersect** something is to pass through the same area while going in a different direction. **przecinać (się) (np. o liniach kolejowych)**

**island platform** [N-COUNT-U9] An **island platform** is a platform that is positioned between two tracks, usually for lines traveling in opposite directions. **peron wyspowy**

**jointed** [ADJ-U7] If a track is **jointed**, it is laid in rail sections of about twenty meters which are joined together by joint bars. **łączony (o torze układanym z odcinków szyn, które są łączone ze sobą za pomocą łączek)**

**kilogram (kg)** [N-COUNT-U11] A **kilogram (kg)** is the basic unit of weight used in the metric system. **kilogram (kg)**

**kilometer** [N-COUNT-U12] A **kilometer** is a metric unit used to measure distance that is equal to 1000 meters or 0.62 miles. **kilometr (km)**

**knuckle** [N-COUNT-U3] A **knuckle** is the rotating and locking component of a buckeye coupler. **ząb (element sprzągający w sprzęgu typu Janneya)**

**kph (kilometers per hour)** [ABBREV-U12] **Kph (kilometers per hour)** is a metric measurement of the distance that something travels in one hour. **km/h (kilometry na godzinę)**

- lay** [V-T-U5] To **lay** railroad track is to install it and its substructure. **kłaść, układać (tory kolejowe)**
- level crossing** [N-COUNT-U9] A **level crossing** is a place where a track intersects a road. **przejazd kolejowo-drogowy**
- light rail** [N-COUNT-U1] **Light rail** is a form of urban commuter transit that operates at street level and has a higher capacity and speed than tram systems but a lower capacity and speed than heavy rail systems. **kolej lekka (forma transportu miejskiego dojazdowego, pod względem prędkości i pojemności plasująca się między tramwajami a koleją ciężką)**
- line** [N-COUNT-U8] A **line** is a particular route that a train travels along. **linia kolejowa, trasa**
- link and pin** [ADJ-U3] A coupling system is **link and pin** if it uses bars inserted into conjoining loops to secure train cars together. **(o sprzęgu) składający się z łącznika i sworznia (trzpienia)**
- liter** [N-COUNT-U11] A **liter** is a unit used to measure volume in the metric system. **litr**
- locomotive** [N-COUNT-U2] A **locomotive** is a self-propelled wheeled vehicle used for pulling train cars along railway tracks. **lokomotywa**
- locomotive engineer** [N-COUNT-U15] A **locomotive engineer** is a person who operates a train. **maszynista lokomotywowy**
- mechanic** [N-COUNT-U15] A **mechanic** is a person who is responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing mechanical equipment. **mechanik**
- meter** [N-COUNT-U12] A **meter** is a metric unit used to measure distance that is equal to 1/1000 kilometer or 1.09 yards. **metr**
- metric** [ADJ-U11] If a unit is **metric** it is part of the metric system, a standardized measuring system based on meters, liters, and kilograms. **metryczny (o systemie miar)**
- mile** [N-COUNT-U12] A **mile** is an imperial unit used to measure distance that is equal to 5,280 feet or 1.61 kilometers. **mila (1609,344 m)**
- mixed train** [N-COUNT-U1] A **mixed train** is a train that is comprised of freight cars and passenger cars. **pociąg mieszany (składający się z wagonów pasażerskich i towarowych)**
- monorail** [N-COUNT-U1] A **monorail** is a transportation railway that utilizes only one track for support and guidance. **kolej jednoszynowa**
- mounted** [ADJ-U4] If a wheelset is **mounted**, it is fixed into the bogie and cannot turn with the tracks. **zamontowany**
- mph (miles per hour)** [ABBREV-U12] **Mph (miles per hour)** is an imperial measurement of the distance that something travels in one hour. **m/h (mile na godzinę)**
- open-car seating** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Open-car seating** is a system in which passengers are allowed to choose any seat within a car. **otwarty układ siedzeń (pasażerowie mogą wybrać dowolne miejsce siedzące)**
- operate** [V-T-U13] To **operate** something is to control the movement or function of something. **obsługiwać, sterować**
- out** [INT-U13] **Out** is a radio term that is used by a speaker to indicate that he or she is finished speaking and no response is expected. **"bez odbioru" (termin używany w radiokomunikacji do wskazania, że rozmowa została zakończona i odpowiedź nie jest oczekiwana)**
- over** [INT-U13] **Over** is a radio term that is used by a speaker to indicate he or she is finished speaking and expects a response. **"odbiór" (termin używany w radiokomunikacji - mówca wskazuje, że skończył mówić i oczekuje odpowiedzi)**
- passenger car** [N-COUNT-U2] A **passenger car** is a railcar that is designated for passengers to ride in. **wagon pasażerski**
- passenger train** [N-COUNT-U1] A **passenger train** is any train which contains cars intended for moving passengers. **pociąg pasażerski**

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**phonetic alphabet** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] The **phonetic alphabet** is a system used for spelling aloud in which each letter is represented by a different word. **alfabet fonetyczny (w komunikacji radiowej: system używany do literowania na głos, w którym każda litera jest reprezentowana przez inne słowo)**

**platform** [N-COUNT-U9] A **platform** is a walkway that runs alongside train tracks which passengers walk along to board or exit trains. **peron**

**platform screen doors** [N-COUNT-U9] **Platform screen doors** are barriers that separate the platform from trains until the trains are safe to board. **drzwi ekranowe (na stacjach typu zamkniętego - bariery oddzielające peron od pociągu, którego skład zatrzymuje się w taki sposób, aby wyjścia pokrywały się z otworami drzwi na stacji)**

**porter** [N-COUNT-U15] A **porter** is a person who has the job of helping people onto a passenger car, including carrying luggage, taking tickets, and showing them to their seats. **bagażowy (osoba nosząca bagaż na dworcu)**

**pound (lb)** [N-COUNT-U11] A **pound (lb)** is the basic unit of weight used in the imperial system and the US standardized system. **funt (lb) (jednostka masy)**

**preservative** [N-COUNT-U6] A **preservative** is a substance that prevents wood from rotting. **środek do konserwacji (np. drewna)**

**radial movement** [N-COUNT-U4] **Radial movement** is the ability to shift to accommodate curved track that wheelsets have when they are floated in the bogie. **ruch promieniowy (możliwość ruchu zestawu kołowego w wózku w celu lepszego wpisywania się w łuki)**

**radio communication** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Radio communication** is a way of transmitting sound from one device to another using radio waves. **radiokomunikacja, połączenie radiowe**

**rail anchor** [N-COUNT-U7] A **rail anchor** is a device attached to a rail to prevent it from creeping in the direction of train travel. **opórka przeciwpełzna**

**rapid transit** [N-COUNT-U1] **Rapid transit** is any type of passenger train used in urban areas. **metro**

**reservation** [N-COUNT-U10] A **reservation** is an arrangement in which a seat or a ticket is saved for a passenger. **rezerwacja (biletu, miejsca do siedzenia)**

**secure** [V-T-U6] To **secure** something is to fasten it in place so that it does not move. **zabezpieczać, zamocować**

**semaphore** [N-COUNT-U14] A **semaphore** is a kind of railroad signal that communicates information by changing the angle of its arm. **semafor kształtny**

**shock absorber** [N-COUNT-U4] A **shock absorber** is a mechanism intended to reduce the effects of vibration caused by the friction of the wheels on the rails. **tłumik**

**short ton** [N-COUNT-U11] A **short ton**, also known simply as a ton, is a unit of weight equal to 2000 pounds. **tona amerykańska (= 907,18 kg)**

**side platform** [N-COUNT-U9] A **side platform**, also called a through platform, is a platform that is positioned along one track. **peron boczny, peron przelotowy**

**signal** [N-COUNT-U14] A **signal** is a movement, sound, or other object used to relay information between two people. **sygnał (ruch, dźwięk lub inny znak wykorzystywany do przekazywania informacji między dwiema osobami)**

**sleeper** [N-COUNT-U6] A **sleeper** is a plank made of wood, concrete, or other material that braces and supports a railroad track. **podkład kolejowy**

**softwood** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] If a tie is made from **softwood**, it is comprised of light wood from a conifer. **drewno miękkie**

**sounding whistle** [N-COUNT-U14] A **sounding whistle** is a whistle on a train that the engineer or conductor can blow to warn people of the coming train and to confirm signals received from the ground crew. **gwizdek (używany przez maszynistę lub konduktora, by ostrzec ludzi przed nadjeżdżającym pociągiem lub potwierdzać sygnały otrzymane od obsługi)**

**space** [V-T-U6] To **space** items is to designate how far apart from each other they will be. **rozstawać, rozmieszczać**

**stairwell** [N-COUNT-U8] A **stairwell** is an area that contains stairs for walking from one level to another in a building. **klatka schodowa**

**station** [N-COUNT-U8] A **station** is a stopping place for a railroad line, usually consisting of buildings and platforms. **stacja**

**stop** [N-COUNT-U8] A **stop** is a designated point on a rail line for passengers to board and exit a train. **przystanek**

**sub-ballast** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Sub-ballast** is a layer of small crushed stones that gives support to the ballast. **podsyppka**

**sub-structure** [N-COUNT-U5] A **sub-structure** is the part of the track consisting of the formation, the sub-ballast, and the ballast. **podtorze (część toru składająca się z szyn, podsypki i tłucznia)**

**subway** [N-COUNT-U1] A **subway** is a form of rapid commuter transit that usually runs in tunnels beneath the city or on elevated tracks. **metro, szybka kolej miejska**

**support** [V-T-U5] To **support** something is to carry all or part of its weight. **podpierać, podrzymywać**

**suspension coil** [N-COUNT-U4] A **suspension coil** is a steel coil spring that carries the weight of the bogie frame. **sprzęyna śrubowa zawieszenia**

**switchman** [N-COUNT-U15] A **switchman** is a person who inspects switches and tracks and relays signals in the yard. **zwojniczy**

**terminus** [N-COUNT-U8] A **terminus** is the final stop of a railroad route. **stacja końcowa**

**through platform** [N-COUNT-U9] A **through platform**, also called a side platform, is a platform that is positioned along one track. **peron przejazdowy, peron boczny**

**tie** [N-COUNT-U6] A **tie** is a plank made of wood, concrete or other material that braces and supports a railroad track. **podkład**

**time zone** [N-COUNT-U12] A **time zone** is a geographical region in which the same standards of time are used. **strefa czasowa**

**tonne** [N-COUNT-U11] A **tonne**, or metric ton, is a unit of weight equal to 1000 kilograms. **tona (1000 kg)**

**torpedo** [N-COUNT-U14] A **torpedo** is a signaling device placed on a railroad track that makes a loud noise when run over by a train and indicates that the train is to stop immediately. **torpeda, detonator (urządzenie sygnalizacyjne umieszczone na torach kolejowych, które po najechaniu na nie przez pociąg wydaje głośny dźwięk i wskazuje, że pociąg ma się natychmiast zatrzymać)**

**track** [N-COUNT-U6] A **track** is a rail which guides a train and allows it to run. **tor kolejowy**

**track laborer** [N-COUNT-U15] A **track laborer** is a person who maintains, improves, and repairs railroad tracks. **robotnik torowy**

**transmit** [V-T-U13] To **transmit** something is to communicate it from one person or device to another. **nadawać, transmitować**

**truck** [N-COUNT-U2] A **truck** is a frame in which sets of train wheels are mounted. **wózek (rama, w której zamontowane są zestawy kołowe)**

**tunnel** [N-COUNT-U9] A **tunnel** is an artificial passage that is built underground for trains or other vehicles to travel through. **tunel**

**web** [N-COUNT-U7] The **web** is the portion of the rail found in between the head and the foot. **szynka (szyny)**

**weld** [V-T-U7] To **weld** a rail is to join shorter pieces of rail together to form a long continuous section. **spawać**

**welder** [N-COUNT-U15] A **welder** is a person who repairs tracks and other equipment by welding. **spawacz**

**wheel** [N-COUNT-U2] A **wheel** is the part of a train that rolls on the rails. **kółko**

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**wheel/rail interface** [N-COUNT-U4] The **wheel/rail interface** is comprised of the portion of the wheel and the portion of the rail that touch each other when a train is running properly. **kontakt koło-szyna (powierzchnia styku koła pociągu z szyną w czasie jazdy)**

**wheelset** [N-COUNT-U4] A **wheelset** is a set of four or six wheels with their pairs connected by axles. **zestaw kołowy**

**yard** [N-COUNT-U12] A **yard** is an imperial unit used to measure distance that is equal to 3 feet or 0.91 meters. **jard (anglosaska jednostka długości wynosząca 0,91 m)**

**yardmaster** [N-COUNT-U15] A **yardmaster** is a person who is in charge of supervising what happens in a yard. **zawiadowca stacji rozrządowej**