

ABS (automatic block system) [ABBREV-U9] An **ABS (automatic block system)** is a block system that uses automatic signals to divide a railway into a series of blocks and control the movement of trains between them.
samoczynna blokada liniowa

absolute signal [N-COUNT-U7] An **absolute signal** is a signal with “Stop” as its most restrictive signal indication. **sygnał bezwzględny, sygnał bezwarunkowy, sygnał absolutny**

absorb [V-T-U13] To **absorb** something is to take it in or receive it. **absorbować, pochłaniać, wchłaniać**

AC (alternating current) [ABBREV-U5] **AC (alternating current)** is electric current that can change direction very fast as it travels along a conductor. **prąd przemienny**

accelerator valve [N-COUNT-U2] An **accelerator valve** is a valve that is fitted between the brake pipe and brake cylinder in order to speed up brake operation by allowing more air to enter the brake pipe. **zawór przyspieszający**

active system [N-COUNT-U10] An **active system** is a signaling system that will default to a safe condition if adverse signal aspects are ignored. **system aktywny (rodzaj systemu sygnalizacji)**

air brakes [N-COUNT-U1] **Air brakes** are systems that control the speed of a train by applying a brake pad to a wheel using compressed, or pressurized, air. **hamulce pneumatyczne**

air intake [N-COUNT-U4] An **air intake** is a device that pulls in outside air that is used to cool the motors. It gets rid of any impurities and controls the flow of air according to temperature. **wlot powietrza**

angle cock [N-COUNT-U1] An **angle cock** is a device that seals air inside the hoses that connect brake pipes from vehicle to vehicle. **kurek hamulcowy**

application [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Application** is a setting on the driver’s brake valve that decreases pressure in the brake pipe by releasing air. **hamowanie (ustawienie na kranie hamulca)**

apply [V-T-U2] To **apply** something is to bring it into use. **użyć, zastosować**

approach [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Approach** is a signal aspect that indicates that the train should reduce its speed to 35 miles per hour and prepare to stop at the next signal. **zblżanie się, dojazd**

ATC (automatic train control) [ABBREV-U10] An **ATC (automatic train control)** is a continuous cab signaling system that provides constant information about approaching signals to the train, and can control the train’s speed based on the information it receives. **system automatycznej kontroli pociągu**

ATO (automatic train operation) [ABBREV-U10] An **ATO (automatic train operation)** is a system designed to allow the train to be piloted partially or completely automatically. **system automatycznej jazdy pociągu**

ATS (automatic train stop) [ABBREV-U10] An **ATS (automatic train stop)** is an intermittent cab signaling system that will automatically apply brakes in response to the train passing a stop signal. **samoczynne hamowanie pociągu (SHP)**

auxiliary alternator [N-COUNT-U4] An **auxiliary alternator** is a device found on passenger trains that provides electricity for lighting, heating, and cooling the cars. **prądnica wagonowa**

AWS (automatic warning system) [ABBREV-U10] The **AWS** is a British ATS system that transmits information to the cab of the train using magnets and electromagnets. **system automatycznego ostrzegania**

axle counter [N-COUNT-U11] An **axle counter** is a device on a railway track that detects the passage of a train.
licznik osi

ball valve [N-COUNT-U2] A **ball valve** is a one-way valve that operates through pressure placed on a ball that fits into a cup shaped opening in order to open and close the valve. **zawór kulowy**

battery [N-COUNT-U5] A **battery** is a device that provides power used when the locomotive starts and when other power sources fail. **akumulator**

bay seating [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Bay seating** is an arrangement of seats in a passenger car in which rows of seats face one another, often providing a table in between. **siedzenia w zatoce (o układzie siedzeń w wagonie kolejowym)**

bell [N-COUNT-U12] A **bell** is a device that makes a ringing sound used to alert people or get their attention. **dzwonek**

bidirectional [ADJ-U6] If a train is **bidirectional**, it can move backward and forward because it can be controlled from either end. **dwukierunkowy**

block [N-COUNT-U9] A **block** is a clearly designated length of a track used to separate trains. **odstęp blokowy**

block signal [N-COUNT-U9] A **block signal** is a fixed signal that lets engineers know if a train can enter a block. **semafor odstępowy**

bond [N-COUNT-U9] A **bond** is a conductive connector used to maintain circuit continuity for track circuits and electrified tracks. **łącznik (np. szynowy, międzytokowy, międzyszynowy)**

brake block [N-COUNT-U1] A **brake block** is material, usually cast iron, that is applied to the wheel in order to slow or stop it. **klocek hamulcowy, wstawka hamulcowa**

brake cylinder [N-COUNT-U1] A **brake cylinder** is a device located in each vehicle of a train. When air pressure changes, mechanisms inside the brake cylinder apply brakes to the wheels. **cylinder hamulcowy**

brake pipe [N-COUNT-U1] A **brake pipe** is a pipe that controls the application of air pressure on the brake. It extends the length of the train. **przewód główny**

cab signaling [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Cab signaling** is a railway safety system that provides information about track statuses from a display inside the train's cab. **sygnalizacja kabinowa**

cattle guard [N-COUNT-U12] A **cattle guard** is a device featuring spaced metal bars that is fixed into the ground, and which prevents hooved livestock from passing. **przeszkoda dla bydła w postaci rowu nakrytego kratownicą**

CEM (Crash Energy Management) [ABBREV-U13] **CEM (Crash Energy Management)** is a design method that is intended to manage and reduce the severity of a crash by transferring the energy of the impact. **zarządzanie energią zderzeniową**

chemical wash [N-COUNT-U15] A **chemical wash** is a cleaning substance used for heavy cleaning of trains. **chemiczny środek czyszczący**

circuit breaker [N-COUNT-U5] A **circuit breaker** is a device that can detect a problem in an electrical circuit and interrupt the circuit to stop the electrical flow. **wyłącznik automatyczny; bezpiecznik**

clear [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Clear** is a signal aspect that indicates that the train may proceed. **"droga wolna" (wskaźanie sygnału)**

clear [V-T-U14] To **clear** a railroad track is to remove anything that is unwanted or potentially damaging. **oczyszczać, sprzątać, opróżniać**

collision [N-COUNT-U13] A **collision** is an event in which two objects come into contact with great force. **kolizja, zderzenie (pociągów)**

compressor [N-COUNT-U1] A **compressor** is a pump that increases air pressure and applies it to different systems on a train, such as the doors and whistles. **sprężarka, kompresor**

consist [N-COUNT-U6] A **consist** is the group of cars that comprise a train. **skład pociągu**

contactor [N-COUNT-U5] A **contactor** is a device used to open and close a high-power circuit, similar to a relay. **stycznik**

continuous [ADJ-U10] If a cab signaling system is **continuous**, it is designed to provide a constant supply of information from wayside signaling systems to the train, and can often enforce signal aspects. **ciągły (o systemie sygnalizacji kabinowej)**

control point [N-COUNT-U11] A **control point** is a type of signal light located in a specific place that authorizes a train to proceed or to stop. **punkt kontrolny (rodzaj sygnalizatora świetlnego)**

control stand [N-COUNT-U4] A **control stand** is the place where the engineer operates the train. **kabina maszynisty**

cooling fan [N-COUNT-U5] A **cooling fan** is a device that regulates the temperature of the electronic power system. **wentylator chłodzący**

coupled hose [N-COUNT-U2] A **coupled hose** is a flexible hose that connects a brake pipe between cars. **sprzęg hamulcowy**

Glossary

cracked [ADJ-U14] If a rail is **cracked**, it has split or broken due to stress, cold, or corrosion. **pęknięty (np. o szynie kolejowej)**

crossbuck [N-COUNT-U12] A **crossbuck** is a sign composed of two equal lengths of wood or metal fastened in such a way that they form an X shape. Crossbucks are usually used to indicate railroad crossings. **przejazd kolejowo-drogowy (znak drogowy); (w Polsce) krzyż św. Andrzeja przed przejazdem kolejowym jednotorowym**

crossing gate [N-COUNT-U12] A **crossing gate** is a bar or pole that can be pivoted down to prevent access to an area. These are often found at railroad crossings with a high volume of automobile traffic. **rogatka, szlaban**

CTC (centralized traffic control) [ABBREV-U11] **CTC (centralized traffic control)** is a traffic system in which traffic is directed by a centralized dispatcher's office. **LCS, Lokalne Centrum Sterowania**

data link [N-COUNT-U11] A **data link** is a piece of information that is transmitted or received via electronic signals. **kanał przesyłu danych, kanał informacyjny**

DC (direct current) [ABBREV-U5] **DC (direct current)** is electric current that travels along a conductor in one direction. **prąd stały**

DC drive [N-COUNT-U5] A **DC drive** is a device that passes alternating currents through a rectifier so that it can power a motor that uses direct currents. **sterownik silnika prądu stałego**

debris [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Debris** is litter. **gruz, rumowisko, odpady**

default [V-I-U10] To **default** is to assume a preset condition as a result of neglect. **domyślnie włączyć się, domyślnie ustawić się**

defect [N-COUNT-U14] A **defect** is a flaw or imperfection. **uszkodzenie, defekt**

DEMU (diesel-electric multiple unit) [ABBREV-U6] A **DEMU (diesel-electric multiple unit)** is a multiple unit train that has a diesel engine which links to an electrical generator. The electricity produced is used to power traction motors on the car's wheels. **spalinowo-elektryczny zespół trakcyjny (DEMU)**

depict [V-T-U11] To **depict** something is to show it or illustrate it. **pokazywać**

diesel engine [N-COUNT-U4] A **diesel engine** is a device that burns diesel fuel to give the train power. It rotates a device called the drive shaft, which turns other parts that generate power. **silnik Diesla, silnik wysokoprężny**

DMU (diesel multiple unit) [ABBREV-U6] A **DMU (diesel multiple unit)** is a multiple unit train that consists of cars powered by at least one diesel engine. **spalinowy zespół trakcyjny (DMU)**

double track ABS [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Double track ABS** is the simplest form of ABS, and is used on lines with two tracks. Each track is assigned a fixed direction in which trains can travel, so the ABS only has to provide the necessary separation between trains going in the same direction. **dwukierunkowa samoczynna blokada liniowa**

driver's brake valve [N-COUNT-U1] A **driver's brake valve** is a device that allows the driver of a train to control the brake. **zawór hamulcowy maszynisty**

driver's cab [N-COUNT-U6] A **driver's cab** is the car where the driver sits and controls the train. **kabina maszynisty**

dual-controlled switch [N-COUNT-U11] A **dual-controlled switch** is a switch that can be controlled remotely by a dispatcher or manually operated through the use of a lever or pump. **wyłącznik z podwójnym sterowaniem (zdalnym lub ręcznym)**

dummy coupling [N-COUNT-U2] A **dummy coupling** is a device at the end of a brake pipe that seals the pipe and prevents air from entering or exiting. **zaślepka**

dynamic braking [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Dynamic braking** is a system in which traction motors near the wheels generate electricity and use it to stop the train. **hamulec elektrodynamiczny**

ECP (electronically controlled pneumatic) brake [N-COUNT-U3] An **ECP (electronically controlled pneumatic) brake** is a system that uses electronic devices to apply brakes to each car of a freight train at the same time. **hamulec elektropneumatyczny**

electric locomotive [N-COUNT-U5] An **electric locomotive** is a locomotive that uses electric power supplied by overhead electric lines, a conductor on the tracks, or a battery on the train itself. **lokomotywa elektryczna**

emergency [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Emergency** is a setting on the driver's brake valve that allows for a quick application of the brakes. **hamowanie nagłe (ustawienie na kranie hamulca)**

emergency lighting [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Emergency lighting** is a lighting system in a vehicle that is designed to remain functional in the case of an emergency. **oświetlenie awaryjne, oświetlenie zapasowe**

EMU (electric multiple unit) [ABBREV-U6] An **EMU (electric multiple unit)** is a multiple unit train that operates using electrical power. It generally consists of at least two cars that are connected. **elektryczny zespół trakcyjny**

E-P brake [N-COUNT-U3] An **E-P brake** is a type of air brake where the brake can be applied immediately through an electronically-controlled system. It is generally used on multi-car passenger trains. **hamulec elektropneumatyczny**

equalizing reservoir [N-COUNT-U1] An **equalizing reservoir** is a device that allows someone to choose the correct amount of pressure in a brake pipe. **zbiorniczek wyrównawczy**

evacuate [V-T-U13] To **evacuate** passengers is to remove them from a vehicle or building in the case of an accident or emergency. **ewakuować (np. pasażerów)**

exhauster [N-COUNT-U2] An **exhauster** is a two-speed rotary machine in a train that removes atmospheric pressure in order to release the brakes in a vacuum brake system. **pompa próżniowa układu hamulcowego**

fail-safe [ADJ-U3] If a device is **fail-safe**, it is able to prevent or minimize damage in the event of a mechanical failure. **fail-safe, (o hamulcu) bezpieczny w razie uszkodzenia; (zasada projektowania układu, np. hamulcowego, aby po uszkodzeniu samoczynnie przechodził w stan bezpieczniejszy)**

familiar [ADJ-U8] If a driver is **familiar** with a route, he knows it well. **zaznajomiony (ze szlakiem)**

feed valve [N-COUNT-U1] A **feed valve** is a device that connects the main reservoir to the brake pipe and allows air pressure in the pipe to remain at a constant level. **zawór zasilający**

fencing [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Fencing** is material that forms a vertical barrier around an area of land. **ogrodzenie**

fiber optic link [N-COUNT-U11] A **fiber optic link** is a communication system that consists of sending pulses of light through an optical fiber. **łącze światłowodowe**

flat [N-COUNT-U15] A **flat** is a worn place on a train wheel that is caused by a skid. **płaskie miejsce**

friction brake [N-COUNT-U2] A **friction brake** is a brake that converts kinetic energy into heat by applying friction. **hamulec cierny**

fuel tank [N-COUNT-U4] A **fuel tank** is a container that holds a train's fuel. **zbiornik paliwa**

grinding [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Grinding** is a method of smoothing over an irregularity on the track. **szlifowanie**

head-on [ADJ-U13] If two trains collide **head-on**, they run directly into each other. **czolowy (np. o zderzeniu)**

Hyrail truck [N-COUNT-U14] A **Hyrail truck** is a vehicle that can drive on railroad tracks and look for problems using electrical and ultrasonic systems. They are self-propelled and can also be driven on normal roads. **pojazd szynowo-drogowy**

illegal [ADJ-U12] If an action or object is **illegal**, it is not allowed by a law. **nielegalny**

impact [N-COUNT-U13] An **impact** is a forceful contact between two objects in the case of a collision. **uderzenie, zderzenie**

in possession of [PHRASE-U8] If a train is **in possession of** a section of track, it is scheduled to use the track at that time, and no other train may use it. **w posiadaniu (czegoś)**

inspection shed [N-COUNT-U15] An **inspection shed** is a building that is specially designed to facilitate maintenance and repairs on trains. **szopa, lokomotywownia**

inter-car crush zone [N-COUNT-U13] An **inter-car crush zone** is the area between the ends of two passenger rail cars that is designed to be crushed to help absorb energy in a collision. **strefa zgnotu międzywagonowego**

interlocking [N-COUNT-U9] An **interlocking** is an area where the signals and switches are interlocked in such a way that signals cannot display permissive aspects unless switches are properly aligned, and signals cannot display contradictory aspects. **uzależnienie, system zależnościowy**

Glossary

intermittent [ADJ-U10] If a cab signaling system is **intermittent**, it is designed to provide information about approaching signal aspects and enforce them to a limited degree. **tu: o oddziaływaniu punktowym (o systemie ostrzegania maszynisty, który wyzwalany jest w określonych punktach sieci kolejowej, jak np. polskie SHP, gdzie rezonatory torowe są przed semaforami, aby upewnić się, że maszynista jest czujny przed mijaniem semafora)**

inverter [N-COUNT-U5] An **inverter** is a device that changes direct currents into alternating currents. **falownik**

jumper cable [N-COUNT-U6] A **jumper cable** is the cable that connects the wiring between two cars and ensures that they are both moving in the same direction. **kabel złączowy**

lap [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Lap** is a function on the driver's brake valve that is used to apply the brake, but not completely. It prevents the system from taking in air from the atmosphere once the brake has been applied. **odcięcie (ustawienie na kranie hamulca)**

lining [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Lining** is the process of moving rails when they have an abnormality, such as an irregular bend. **regulowanie toru**

locomotive crush zone [N-COUNT-U13] A **locomotive crush zone** is the end section of a locomotive car that is designed to be crushed to absorb energy in an accident. **strefa zgnotu w lokomotywie**

luminescent striping [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Luminescent striping** is a form of emergency lighting that consists of strips that can be seen in the dark and are used to mark aisles and exit points. **paski luminescencyjne (forma oświetlenia awaryjnego widoczna w ciemności)**

main alternator [N-COUNT-U4] The **main alternator** is an engine component that produces electricity, which causes the train to move. **prądnica główna**

main reservoir [N-COUNT-U1] A **main reservoir** is a tank that holds compressed air. **zbiornik główny**

main track [N-COUNT-U7] A **main track** is a track that extends through yards and between stations that must not be occupied without permission. **tor główny zasadniczy**

maintenance [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Maintenance** is the practice of regularly detecting and fixing problems in order to keep something in good condition. **utrzymanie**

manual block [N-COUNT-U9] A **manual block** is block entrance controlled manually by a person known as a block operator. **semafor obsługiwany ręcznie (prymitywny sposób prowadzenia ruchu kolejowego)**

master controller [N-COUNT-U5] A **master controller** is a device that the train operator uses to control the train's electrical power. **nastawnik jazdy**

meet [N-COUNT-U8] A **meet** is a scheduled meeting point on a single-track railroad where a train must wait for another train to pass it. **mijanka**

mock-up [N-COUNT-U11] A **mock-up** is a working model of a vehicle, architectural plan, or machine that is used for study or testing. **makieta**

motor blower [N-COUNT-U4] A **motor blower** is a device that blows air through a series of ducts onto the traction motors so that they do not overheat. It also provides cool air for the alternators. **wentylator silnika**

multiple unit [N-COUNT-U6] A **multiple unit** is a set of cars that each have their own power source, and therefore are self-propelled. They do not need a locomotive to move, and instead are controlled by a driver cab at the front or back. **zespoł trakcyjny**

obstruction [N-COUNT-U12] An **obstruction** is something that prevents passage in a certain direction. **przeszkoda**

occupy [V-T-U7] To occupy a track is to use and take up space on the track. **zająć (tor)**

overhead signal bridge [N-COUNT-U8] An **overhead signal bridge** is a structure which runs over a railroad, to which signals are attached. **bramka sygnałowa, pomost sygnałowy**

passive safety [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Passive safety** is the use of design features that minimize damage after a collision has occurred. **bezpieczeństwo bierne, bezpieczeństwo pasywne**

passive system [N-COUNT-U8] A **passive system** is a signaling system that does not actively prevent unsafe conditions from occurring. **system pasywny (rodzaj systemu sygnalizacji)**

pedestrian crossing [N-COUNT-U12] A **pedestrian crossing** is a designated area where people can cross a road or railway on foot. **przejście dla pieszych**

penalty [N-COUNT-U12] A **penalty** is a punishment given to someone who has broken a rule or law. **kara**

permission [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Permission** is the authorization needed for a train to occupy the main track. **zezwolenie, pozwolenie**

permissive signal [N-COUNT-U7] A **permissive signal** is a signal with "Restricting" or "Stop then Proceed" as its most restrictive signal indication. **sygnał zezwalający (np. "Stój, następnie kontynuuj")**

piston [N-COUNT-U2] A **piston** is a short cylinder that moves up and down within a tube, moving or moved by air or liquid. **tłok**

pneumatic brakes [N-COUNT-U1] **Pneumatic brakes** are systems that control the speed of a train by applying a brake pad to a wheel using compressed, or pressurized, air. **hamulce pneumatyczne**

propagation rate [N-COUNT-U3] The **propagation rate** is the amount of time it takes for a signal to travel from the front of the train to the back. **szybkość propagacji, szybkość rozchodzenia się**

pulse code [N-COUNT-U10] A **pulse code** is a metered code of electrical pulses that is transmitted to a train using a pulse code system. Pulse codes are used to transmit aspect signals to the train. **kod impulsowy**

push-pull train [N-COUNT-U6] A **push-pull train** is a train that has a locomotive at one end and is remotely connected to another car at the other end, either a locomotive or an unpowered car. To move, the locomotive at one end pulls the unpowered cars between them, while the other one pushes. **pociąg push-pull**

P-Wire control [N-COUNT-U3] A **P-Wire control** is a single wire that transmits electrical signals about brake rates. **układ sterowania P-Wire**

quiet zone [N-COUNT-U12] A **quiet zone** is a crossing where automatic warning devices at the crossing make noises to warn people at the crossing of the train, rather than the train's horn. Quiet zones are created when neighborhoods pass laws prohibiting excessive train noises. **strefa cicha**

radiator [N-COUNT-U4] A **radiator** is a device that cools water in order to help regulate the engine's temperature. **chłodnica**

rail joint [N-COUNT-U9] A **rail joint** is a connection between two segments of track. Track circuits use insulated rail joints to divide tracks into sections. **złącze szynowe**

range [N-COUNT-U8] A **range** is the set of values at which something can function. **zakres, przedział**

reblock [V-T-U15] To **reblock** a wheel is to replace the brake blocks. **wymienić wstawki hamulcowe**

rectifier [N-COUNT-U5] A **rectifier** is a device that changes alternating currents into direct currents. **prostownik**

relay [N-COUNT-U5] A **relay** is a switch that uses a small amount of power to move another switch for a circuit that uses more power. **przekaźnik**

release [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Release** is a setting on the driver's brake valve that allows air pressure to enter the brake pipe so that the train can begin moving. **odhamowanie (ustawienie na kranie hamulca)**

release [V-T-U2] To **release** something is to free it from constraint or let it go. **zwolnić (np. hamulec)**

remote control [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Remote control** is an electronic system by which vehicles or appliances can be controlled from a remote location. **sterowanie zdalne**

reprofile [V-T-U15] To **reprofile** a train wheel is to reset it to its correct shape. **reprofilować (koło pociągu)**

restricted speed [N-COUNT-U7] A **restricted speed** is a speed under 20 miles per hour that will allow a train to stop within half the visual range short of a signal, another train, railroad personnel or a dangerous condition. **prędkość ograniczona**

Glossary

restricting [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Restricting** is a signal aspect that indicates that the train may proceed at restricted speed.
ograniczenie (wskazanie sygnału)

rolling contact fatigue (RCF) [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Rolling contact fatigue (RCF)** is damage caused by stress put on rails. **zmęczenie styku tocznego, zmęczenie toczne**

route indicator [N-COUNT-U8] A **route indicator** is a display attached to a signal used in route signaling systems to tell trains which route to take. **wskaźnik trasy**

route signaling [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Route signaling** is a system of signaling in which trains are told which route to take by route indicators attached to signals. In this system, drivers must partially rely on their knowledge of routes to determine appropriate train speeds. **sygnalizacja szlaku**

running [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Running** is a setting on the driver's brake valve that allows a steady flow of air into the brake pipe from the feed valve so that the train can move continuously. **jazda (ustawienie na kranie hamulca)**

safe braking distance [N-COUNT-U9] A **safe braking distance** is the distance a train needs in order to come to a complete stop before reaching an obstruction. **bezpieczna droga hamowania**

sand box [N-COUNT-U4] A **sand box** is a container that carries sand, which can be released to maintain traction when track conditions are bad. **piasecznica**

satellite [N-COUNT-U11] A **satellite** is an object that orbits Earth and transmits information through radio signals.
satelita

secondary track [N-COUNT-U7] A **secondary track** is any track that is not a main track. **linia drugorzędna**

self-powered [ADJ-U6] If a train car is **self-powered**, it is able to create its own power in order to move. **(o maszynie samonapędzający się, z własnym źródłem zasilania**

service brake [N-COUNT-U3] A **service brake** is the main braking system. **hamulec główny**

shunt [V-T-U9] To **shunt** a track circuit is to provide a path with a lower electrical resistance than the one offered by the track relay, thereby indicating that the block signal should display a restrictive aspect. **bocznikować**

siding [N-COUNT-U7] A **siding** is a track that is used for meeting and passing trains. **tor boczny**

sight distance [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Sight distance** is how far a person can see before their line of sight is blocked by an obstruction. **widoczność**

signal aspect [N-COUNT-U7] A **signal aspect** is the appearance of a signal, which indicates what a train should do.
wskazanie sygnału (kształt/wygląd sygnału)

signal mast [N-COUNT-U8] A **signal mast** is a vertical post which a signal is attached to. **maszt semafora, maszt sygnalizacyjny**

signaling [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Signaling** is the process of using system of signals to control railroad traffic safely.
sygnalizacja

single track ABS [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Single track ABS** is a form of ABS used on lines with a single track. It must not only maintain separation between trains traveling in the same direction, but also provide safety zones to prevent head-on collisions. **dwukierunkowa samoczynna blokada liniowa**

skid [V-I-U15] To **skid** is for a wheel to slide or slip along a surface without rotating. **poślizgnąć (się), wpaść w poślizg**

slack action [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Slack action** is the movement of one car before that motion is transferred to the car behind it. **luz sprzęgu (międzywagonowego)**

slow order [N-COUNT-U14] A **slow order** is a temporary or permanent restriction that says trains must travel at a lower speed than normal on a certain portion of track. Slow orders are usually issued when there is a track defect that doesn't need to be repaired immediately. **ograniczenie prędkości**

speed signaling [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Speed signaling** is a system of signaling in which trains are only told how fast to go by signals. **sygnalizacja prędkości**

stable [V-T-U15] To **stable** a train is to keep it in a depot or inspection shed where it can undergo maintenance.
tu: odstawić (pociąg np. w szopie)

surfacing [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Surfacing** is the process of making ground level. **wyrównywanie terenu**

survival space [N-COUNT-U13] A **survival space** is a portion of rail car that is designed to remain intact in the case of an accident, allowing for the survival of crew or passengers. **przestrzeń chroniona, przestrzeń przeżycia, przestrzeń ratunkowa (część wagonu kolejowego)**

tamping [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Tamping** is the act of firmly packing crushed stones (ballast) around, between, and underneath railroad ties in order to keep the tracks in place, prevent plant growth, and spread the train's load evenly. **podbijanie (toru)**

TCS (traffic control system) [ABBREV-U11] A **TCS (traffic control system)** is a system by which traffic is directed and regulated. **system kontroli ruchu**

time lapse [N-COUNT-U3] A **time lapse** is the amount of time it takes for a signal to travel from the front of the train to the back. **opóźnienie, zwłoka, przesunięcie w czasie**

timetable operation [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Timetable operation** is a system of operation in which trains must follow a fixed schedule, which is put together in advance. **kursowanie (pociągów) według rozkładu jazdy**

tolerance [N-COUNT-U15] A **tolerance** is a range in which wheels can vary in diameter. **tolerancja**

tongue lipping [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Tongue lipping** is a problem that develops when there is a crack in the rail and results in a small, sharp point that sticks out. **rodzaj plastycznej deformacji szyny na skutek pęknięcia powierzchniowego**

track circuit [N-COUNT-U9] A **track circuit** is an electrical current used to determine if a train is on a set of tracks. **obwód torowy**

traction motor [N-COUNT-U4] A **traction motor** is a device that provides the power needed to rotate the train's wheels. **silnik trakcyjny**

traction system [N-COUNT-U6] A **traction system** is a system that pulls a vehicle over a surface using power from a motor. **system/układ napędowy**

train management system [N-COUNT-U11] A **train management system** is a traffic system in which technologies such as satellite information, microwaves, and rail-based data links are used for communication. **system zarządzania pociągiem**

train order [N-COUNT-U8] A **train order** is a message sent out to trains to notify them of changes to a timetable, allowing trains to be added, canceled, and rescheduled. **rozkaz (przekazywany pociągowi przez dyspozytora, informujący o zmianie w rozkładzie jazdy)**

transverse fissure [N-COUNT-U14] A **transverse fissure** is a crack that is inside the rail, and as a result, cannot be seen. **pęknięcie zmęczeniowe**

trespass [V-I-U12] To **trespass** is to enter an area when one is not supposed to. Trespassing is often a crime. **wtargnąć, wkroczyć (wejść na jakiś teren bez pozwolenia)**

triple valve [N-COUNT-U1] A **triple valve** is the main control device in a brake system. It applies the brake, holds it in place, and releases it. **zawór rozrządczy**

trip-stop [N-COUNT-U10] A **trip-stop** is a mechanical device that automatically stops a train if the train attempts to pass a signal displaying a signal aspect that would prohibit passage. **trip-stop; wyłącznik jazdy (zatrzymuje pociąg próbujący przejechać przy czerwonym sygnale)**

turbocharger [N-COUNT-U4] A **turbocharger** is a device that increases an engine's power by compressing the exhaust gas created from burning fuel. **turbosprężarka (w silniku)**

unidirectional seating [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Unidirectional seating** is seating that faces in one direction. **jednokierunkowy układ miejsc do siedzenia**

vacuum [N-COUNT-U2] A **vacuum** is a space in which air has been fully or partially removed. **próżnia, podciśnienie**

vacuum brake [N-COUNT-U2] A **vacuum brake** is a brake that is controlled by vacuum pressure in brake pipes. **hamulec próżniowy**

Glossary

vacuum reservoir [N-COUNT-U2] A **vacuum reservoir** is a container within a vacuum brake system that holds a vacuum in order to control the application and release of vacuum brakes. **zbiornik podciśnienia**

vary [V-I-U15] To **vary** is to change or to exist in a range of different forms. **zmieniać (się)**

warning [N-COUNT-U10] A **warning** is a signal that is transmitted to a train by an intermittent system when the train fails to acknowledge a signal aspect requiring a speed reduction. When a warning is received, the engineer has a limited amount of time to respond before the system engages the train's brakes. **ostrzeżenie**

warning horn [N-COUNT-U12] A **warning horn** is a device that makes a loud noise to alert people to the presence of a train. Warning horns can be attached to the trains themselves or to automatic warning devices at crossings. **syrena ostrzegawcza**

washing machine [N-COUNT-U15] A **washing machine** is a special machine set on tracks that a train drives through in order for the exterior to be washed. **myjnia pociągów**

wayside signal [N-COUNT-U8] A **wayside signal** is a signal which remains in a fixed location alongside a train track. **sygnal przytorowy, semafor przytorowy**

wear [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Wear** is damage from normal use that changes the shape of a wheel. **zużycie; zużywanie się (np. części)**

wheel lathe [N-COUNT-U15] A **wheel lathe** is a device that can reprofile the train wheels. **tokarka do zestawów kołowych, kołówka**

wire pole link [N-COUNT-U11] A **wire pole link** is a set of wires strung between two poles, which can be used to transmit information. **przewody rozciągnięte pomiędzy dwoma słupami**