

English

Locomotive: A self-propelled unit of equipment designed primarily for moving other equipment. It does not include self-propelled passenger cars.

Locomotive Mile: The movement of a locomotive under its own power the distance of one mile.

Locomotive Unit Mile: The movement of a locomotive unit one mile under its own power. Miles of locomotives in helper service are computed on the basis of actual distance run in such service. Locomotive unit miles in road service are based on the actual distance run between terminals and/or stations. Train switching locomotive unit miles are computed at the rate of six miles per hour for the time actually engaged in such service.

Log Body: Truck or trailer designed for the transportation of logs or other loads which may be boomed or chained in place.

Longer Combination Vehicles (LCV): Any combination of truck tractor and two or more trailers or semitrailers which operates on the Interstate System at a gross vehicle weight greater than 80,000 pounds.

Longitudinal: Parallel to the longitudinal centerline of the vehicle.

Lost Workdays: Any full day or part of a day (consecutive or not) other than the day of

Chinese

机车：一个自我驱动用来牵引其他设备的机动式设备单元，不包括自我驱动机动客车。

机车英里：一个机车单元靠自身动力运行一英里的距离。

机车单位英里：一个机车单元靠自身动力运动的一英里。有助手服务的机车里程的计算要以其实际运行长度为基础。在路途业务中的机车单元里程是基于起、终点和/或车站之间的实际运行长度。机车配电系统单元里程的计算是在从事这种业务的时间达到每小时六英里的速率。

原木机车：用来运送原木或其它的要链锁固定的负载的卡车或拖车。

加长结合车：在州际高速公路运行的车辆总重超过八万磅的卡车、两个或多个拖车、半拖车的任意组合。

纵轴：纵向平行于汽车的纵向中心线。

失去的工作日：除了受工伤的日子的任何全天或任何一天的

English

injury, that a railroad employee is away from work because of injury or occupational illness.

Low Boy: A low trailer for hauling heavy machinery.

Low Emission Vehicle: A clean fuel vehicle meeting the low-emission vehicle standards.

Low Type Road Surface: Bituminous surface-treated Surface/Pavement Type Code

Lower-Half of Saddle-Mount: (See also King-Pin Saddle-Mount, Saddle-Mount, Upper-Half of Saddle-Mount) That part of the device which is securely attached to the towing vehicle and maintains a fixed position relative thereto but does not include the "king-pin."

Lumber Body: Platform truck or trailer body with traverse rollers designed for the transportation of sawed lumber.

Chinese

一部分 (连续或不连续的), 如一个铁路雇员因工受伤或职业病而不能工作。

低拖车: 承载重型机械的低拖车。

低排放车辆: 达到低排放车辆标准的清洁燃料车。

低类型路面: 表面经沥青处理过的路面。代码 51。

下半鞍座: 又见主销鞍座, 鞍座, 上半鞍座, 安全地连接到牵引车上并保持相对固定位置, 但不包括“主销”的装置的一部分。

木材机车: 用来运送锯好的木头的带有滚轴的平台卡车或拖车。

English

Mail Revenue: Revenues from the carriage of mail bearing postage for air transportation both U.S. and foreign mail that go by air on priority and nonpriority bases.

Main Heating Fuel: Fuel that powers the main heating equipment.

Maintenance: All expenses, both direct and indirect, specifically identifiable with the repair and upkeep of property and equipment.

Maintenance Control Center (MCC): Responsible for the oversight of authorization for vehicle repair and authorization and certification of maintenance and repair invoices for Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) vehicles within the specified region(s). The MCC also contacts vendors to schedule vehicle services.

Major Fuel: Fuels or energy sources such as electricity, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, natural gas, district steam, district hot water, and district chilled water.

Mandatory Use Seat Belt Law: A law requiring some adult occupants of some traffic vehicles to use available restraint systems.

Manner of Collision: A classification for crashes in which the first harmful event was

Chinese

邮政运输收入：来自邮件的运费，这些运费是美国和其它国家通过具有优先权和非优先权的航空运输的邮件所获取来的。

主加热燃料：为主要加热设备提供动力的燃料。

维护费用：包括直接和间接的一切维护费用，尤指财产和设备的维修费。

维护控制中心 (MCC)：负责监管车辆维修的授权以及对机构内部快速管理系统 (IFMS) 车辆的维修和维护予以授权和证明。MMC 还联系卖主制定车辆服务的时间表。

主燃料：燃料或能量资源，如：电力，燃油，液化气，天然气，以及区域内的蒸汽，热水和冰水。

强制使用安全带法规：本法规要求拥有交通车辆的成年人使用现有的约束系统。

碰撞类别：碰撞分类，这些碰撞中最初的伤害是行驶中两辆

English

a collision between two motor vehicles in transport.

Manual Interlocking: An arrangement of signals and signal appliances operated from an interlocking machine and so interconnected by means of mechanical and/or electric locking that their movements must succeed each other in proper sequence, train movements over all routes being governed by signal indication.

Manual Restraint System: (See also Mandatory Use Seat Belt Law, Restraint Usage) Occupant restraints that require some action, usually buckling, before they are effective. They include shoulder belt, lap belt, lap and shoulder belt, infant carrier, or child safety seat.

Marine Cargo Handling: Establishments primarily engaged in activities directly related to marine cargo handling from the time cargo, for or from a vessel, arrives at shipside, dock, pier, terminal, staging area, or in-transit area until cargo loading or unloading operations are completed. Included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in the transfer of cargo between ship and barges, trucks, trains, pipelines, and wharfs. Cargo handling operations carried on by transportation companies and separately reported are classified here. This industry includes the operation and maintenance of piers,

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机动车辆间的碰撞。

手动互锁：信号和信号装置的排列。该信号装置由一种机械和/或电子联锁器控制，它们按一定顺序运动，使所有路线上的运动按信号指示操作。

手动约束系统：操作后才产生效用的约束系统，通常为扣住。它们包括肩带，腰带，肩和腰都束缚的安全带，婴儿车或小孩安全座。

海运货物装卸：与海运货物装卸直接相关的一系列操作，包括实时货物运抵码头、集结地或中转地、终点，直至货物装载或卸载完毕。业内公司主要包括涉及货物在船和码头、卡车、火车、管道之间运输的公司。货物装卸操作由运输公司完成并分别报告。这个行业包括码头以及相关建筑和设施的维护和运作。

English

docks, and associated buildings and facilities.

Marking: A descriptive name, identification number, instructions, cautions, weight, specification, or combinations thereof, required by this subchapter on outer packagings of hazardous materials.

Maxi-Cube Vehicle: A combination vehicle consisting of a power unit and a trailing unit, both of which are designed to carry cargo. The power unit is a nonarticulated truck with one or more drive axles that carries either a detachable or a permanently attached cargo box. The trailing unit is a trailer or semitrailer with a cargo box so designed that the power unit may be loaded and unloaded through the trailing unit.

Maximum Extent Practicable: The limits of available technology and the practical and technical limits on a pipeline operator in planning the response resources required to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and cleanup capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a pipeline in adverse weather.

Means of Transportation: A mode used for going from one place (origin) to another (destination). Includes private and public modes, as well as walking. For all travel day trips, each change of mode constitutes a separate trip.

Chinese

标记：在危险物品的外包装上要求标记的一个描述性的术语，可以是鉴定数码、说明、警告、重量、类别或它们的组合。

集装箱车辆：一种组合车，包括牵引车和挂车。它们的设计都用来装载货物。牵引车是一种不分节的车体，它有一个或多个车轴，既能装运可分离的货箱也能装运不可分离的货箱。挂车是一个含有集装箱的拖车或半拖车。这样设计便于牵引车通过挂车装卸货物。

最大可行程度：在可用技术和实际操作的限制下，管道经营公司在规划管道运作系统的应变能力时，要考虑到水上可恢复的能力和海岸线保护，还有在最坏情况下，恶劣天气中管道溢露事件的处理。

出行方式：从出发地到目的地的所用的交通方式。包括私人交通、公共交通和步行。对于所有的日出行，每次出行方式的变化将组成一个独立的出行。

English

Median Category: Inclusion of a median within single instance of road.

Median Included: Median is included within the instance of road.

Median Not Included: Median is not included because there is no median or median is wide enough to cause separate instances of road.

Medium or Heavy Trucks: A motor vehicle with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) greater than 10,000 pounds (buses, motor-homes, and farm and construction equipment other than trucks are excluded).

Medium Speed: A speed not exceeding 40 miles per hour.

Megawatt: See also Electricity, Gigawatt, Kilowatt.

Megawatt Electric (MWE): One million watts of electric capacity.

Metered Data: End-use data obtained through the direct measurement of the total energy consumed for specific uses within the individual household. Individual appliances can be submetered by connecting the recording meters directly to individual appliances.

Metric: Refers to the modernized metric

Chinese

中央分隔带分类：某一路段的中央分隔带的归属划分。

包含中央分隔带：某一路段带有中央分隔带。

不包含中央分隔带：中央分隔带没有被包含在路段中。原因是没有中央分隔带或中央分隔带不够宽而无法将上下行道路分离。

中等或重型卡车：车辆总重（GVWR）大于一万磅（公共汽车，房车和农业及施工设备）。

中速：不超过 40 英里/时的速度

兆瓦：参见电学，亿瓦，千瓦

兆瓦电流 (MWE)：一百万瓦特的电容量。

仪表测量数据：最终使用数据，通过直接测量单个家庭为特定用途所消耗的能源得到。可以通过直接连接测量仪器与个人用具来实现辅助测量。

米制：现代的米制单位体系，

English

system known as the International System.

Metric Ton: A unit of weight equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

Metropolitan Planning Area: The geographic area in which the metropolitan transportation planning process required by 23 U.S.C. 134 and section 8 of the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. app. 1607) must be carried out.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): The forum for cooperative transportation decisionmaking for a metropolitan planning area.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): Formed in cooperation with the state, develops transportation plans and programs for the metropolitan area. For each urbanized area, a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) must be designated by agreement between the Governor and local units of government representing 75% of the affected population (in the metropolitan area), including the central cities or cities as defined by the Bureau of the Census, or in accordance with procedures established by applicable State or local law (23 U.S.C. 134(b)(1)/Federal Transit Act of 1991 Sec. 8(b)(1)).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): Areas defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A Metropolitan Statistical Area

Chinese

通常称为国际单位体系。

公吨：每个单位重为 2204.6 磅。

大都市规划区：23 U.S.C. 134 及第八联邦法案所规定的城市运输规划程序必须在该地理区域内执行。

大都市规划组织：为某一主要城市规划区制定联合交通决策的机构。

大都市规划组织：与州政府协作，为主要城市规划区域制定交通规划和项目。对于每个市区，城市规划组织必须由州长和能够代表 75% 受影响人口的当地政府共同指定。受影响地区包括中心城市，或由人口普查局所规定的城市，或符合适用的国家或当地法律程序所建立的城市。

大都市统计地区：由美国管理预算局所定义的地区。大都市统计地区是 1) 一个郡或一组

English

(MSA) is 1) A county or a group of contiguous counties that contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or 2) An urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants and a total MSA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The contiguous counties are included in an MSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, MSAs consist of towns and cities rather than counties.

Metropolitan Status: A building classification referring to the location of the building either located within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or outside a MSA.

Mexican Overdrive: Kicking out of gear going down grade.

Midgrade Unleaded Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index (R+M/2) greater than or equal to 88, or less than or equal to 90, and containing not more than 0.05 grams of lead or 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon.

Mile: A statute mile (5,280 feet). All mileage computations are based on statute miles.

Mile Marker: A point on a feature indicating the distance, in miles, measured along the course or path of the feature from an established origin point on the feature.

Chinese

相邻的包括至少一个有五万居民或更多人口的郡。2) 包括至少五万居民的城市地区，或者至少有十万人口的主要城市统计地区。如果按照某种标准，相邻的郡都被包括在大都市统计地区之内。这些郡基本上都是主要城市性质的，且与中央城市在社会和经济上相结合。在新英格兰地，大都市统计地区包括城镇和城市，而不是郡。

大都市状况：建筑物分类，按照建筑物的位置，可能在大都市统计地区内部，也可能在外部，来确定。

墨西哥超速传动：下坡时离合器脱离而失控。

中级无铅汽油：汽油的抗爆系数大于或等于 88，少于等于 90，每加仑最多包含 0.05 克铅或 0.005 克磷。

英里：法定英里 (5280 英尺) 。所有英里数的计算都基于法定英里。

英里标记：从一个设定的起源点沿着给定路径进行测量，以英里标记距离的特征点。

English

Miles Per Gallon (MPG): A measure of vehicle fuel efficiency. Miles Per Gallon (MPG) represents "Fleet Miles per Gallon". For each subgroup or "table cell", MPG is computed as the ratio of the total number of miles traveled by all vehicles in the subgroup to the total number of gallons consumed. MPGs are assigned to each vehicle using the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certification files and adjusted for on-road driving.

Miles Per Gallon (MPG) Shortfall: The difference between actual on-road Miles Per Gallon (MPG) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) laboratory test MPG. Miles Per Gallon (MPG) shortfall is expressed as gallons per mile ratio (GPMR).

Mill Capital: Cost for transportation and equipping a plant for processing ore or other feed materials.

Mini Service: Service station attendants pump vehicle fuel but do not provide other services, such as checking oil and tire pressure or washing windshields.

Minibridge: A joint water, rail or truck container move on a single Bill of Lading for a through route from a foreign port to a U.S. port destination through an intermediate U.S. port or the reverse.

Chinese

英里每加仑：一种车辆燃料效率的度量标准。英里每加仑代表“每加仑驶过的距离”。对于每个分单元或“表格单元”，计算英里每加仑就相当于，在分单元里所有车辆行驶的所有英里数的速度除以所有消耗的加仑数量。采用环保所的证明文件来确定每辆车的英里每加仑，并依此来调整实际驾驶。

英里每加仑(MPG) 短缺：实际每加仑行使距离和美国环保所的实验测试每加仑行驶距离之间的差异。每加仑短缺量用加仑/英里来表示。(GPMR)。

工厂资金：交通运输和装备矿石加工厂及其它供应材料的花费。

基本服务：服务员只给车加油，不提供诸如检查油压，气压，和洗挡风玻璃等服务。

短桥运输：一种水运、铁路和货物集装箱运输的联合运输方式，并且整个行程（包括从一个外国港口出发，通过美国中转站港口，到达美国目的地港口，或相反的过程）只使用一个提货单。

English

Minimum Descent Altitude: The lowest altitude, expressed in feet above mean sea level, to which descent is authorized on final approach or during circle-to-land maneuvering in execution of a standard instrument approach procedure, where no electronic glide slope is provided.

Minivan: New type of small van that first appeared with that designation in 1984. Any of the smaller vans built on an automobile-type frame. Earlier models such as the Volkswagen van are now included in this category.

Minor Alteration: An alteration other than a major alteration.

Minor Arterial: Streets and highways linking cities and larger towns in rural areas in distributing trips to small geographic areas in urban areas (not penetrating identifiable neighborhoods).

Minor Repair: A repair other than a major repair.

Miscellaneous Transport Revenue: Other revenues associated with air transportation performed by air carriers, such as transportation fees collected from those traveling on free or reduced transportation and processing service charges such as lost tickets.

Mixed Cargo: Indicates that a vessel carries any combination of grains, government aid,

Chinese

最低下降高度：最低高度，用高于平均海平面的高度表示。下降是指经过授权，或在未提供电子下滑坡度情况下按照标准方式执行绕场着陆。

小型面包车：新型面包车，在1984年首次命名。任何一种以机动车框架为基础而制造的小型面包车。早期的大众面包车就属于这一类。

小改造：除大改造之外的改造。

辅助干线：在农村地区，连接城市和大村镇的市政道路和公路，遍布城市中各个小范围的地理区域。（不穿过明确的居住小区）。

次修理：除大修外的修理。

混合交通收入：和空运相关联的其他收入，如从减免费用的运输所收取的交通费用，以及补票之类的手续费。

混装货船：指同时装运不同货物的船。货物种类包括：谷物、