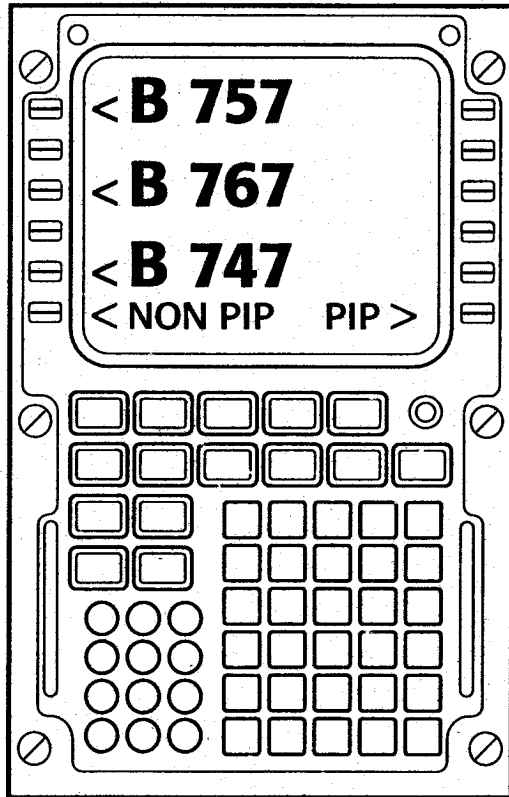


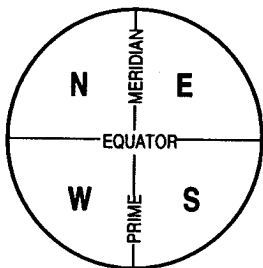
# FMC USER'S GUIDE



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## NAMING

### COORDINATES



**Examples:**

N LatW Long    N46W050 is coded 4650N  
 N LatE Long    N50E020 is coded 5020E

S LatE Long    S50E020 is coded 5020S  
 S LatW Long    S52W075 is coded 5275W

N LatW Long    N37W125 is coded 37N25  
 N LatE Long    N06E110 is coded 06E10  
 S LatW Long    S20W125 is coded 20W25  
 S LatE Long    S06E110 is coded 06S10

Entry and exit positions in the database to Oceanic Control Areas are often defined by wpts which are "un-designated", made available as geographical coordinates expressed in full degrees.

The four digits include two for latitude and two for longitude. The first two digits of the ID are the degrees of latitude. The third and fourth digits of the ID are the second and third lon digits. The first lon digit does not appear in the ID.

Positions in the northern hemisphere use the letters "N" and "E"; the southern hemisphere use the letters "S" and "W".

The letter "N" is used for north latitude and west longitude. The letter "E" is used for north latitude and east longitude.

The letter "S" is used for south latitude and east longitude. The letter "W" is used for south latitude and west longitude.

Placement of the letter in the five character set indicates what the first digit of longitude is published as.

The letter is the last character if the *longitude is less than 100°* (above example).

The letter is the third character if the *longitude is 100° or greater*.

### COMPUTER CREATED WAYPOINTS

**Example:**

SEA-05 on ELMAA ONE DEPARTURE at Seattle,  
 and MTY-08 on CIENEGA ONE ARRIVAL at  
 Monterrey.

Occasionally a turn point will exist that has not been assigned a name. The FMC recognizes the need for a "path and terminator", and assigns a name. Since it is 6 characters, the pilot is unable to check its location in the Nav Data Base WPT IDENT.

### DUPLICATE IDENTIFIERS

**Examples:**

SHAWNEE (Co.) SHAE1  
 SHAWNEE (Ca.) SHAE2

Should application of these rules result in more than one wpt having the same identifier, a new identifier is generated for each wpt by developing a four (or less) character identifier and adding a suffix number or letter.

**Examples:**

SHAWNEE (Ok.) SHAT1

If the suffix number reaches 10, start over with one and place the suffix in the fourth-character position. The original fourth character is placed in the fifth-character position.

## IDENTIFIERS

## FIR, UIR, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE

A766 to Cozumel		
ACT RTE	LEGS	1/3
135° BAROW	7 NM	262/FL350
136° OLINS	24 NM	262/FL350
137° NULEY	159 NM	262/FL350
138° FIR19	11 NM	-----
138° ALARD	59 NM	262/FL350

## NAMED WAYPOINTS

National Flight Data Center is responsible for naming waypoints. This is the convention used.

## NON DIRECTIONAL BEACONS (NDB)

For an FIR, FIR plus a numeric from 02 to 99 is used.

For a UIR, UIR plus a numeric from 02 to 99 is used. For Controlled Airspace, use the 3 letter character for the type of controlled airspace plus a numeric from 02 to 99. An identifier so developed is unique within the geographic area.

ATZ for Aerodrome Traffic Zone

CTA for Control Area

CTR for Control Zone

FIR for Flight Information Region [FIR19] on Jeppesen chart.

TIZ for Traffic Information Zone

TMA for Terminal Control Area

UIR for Upper Flight Information Region

## One Word Names

Full name is used if five or less characters are involved.

Example: LOGAN

More than 5 letters:

Eliminate double letters.

Example: KIMMEL becomes KIMEL

Keep the first letter, first vowel, and last letter.

Drop other vowels starting from right to left.

Example: BURWELL becomes BURWL

Drop consonants, starting from right to left.

Example: ANDREWS becomes ANDRS

BRIDGEPORT becomes BRIDT

## Multiple Word Names

Use first letter of the first word and abbreviate the last word using the above rules sequentially until a total of five characters remain.

Example: CLEAR LAKE becomes CLAKE

## Phonetic Letter Names

When an ICAO phonetic alpha character is used as a wpt name (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, etc) the rules above are used.

Example: November becomes NOVMR.

When a double phonetic such as Tango India is used as the wpt name, use the rules established above under multiple word names.

When a phonetic alpha character followed by a numeric and/or other alpha characters (A1, A1N, B2, etc.) is used as the wpt name, it will appear the same in the database as shown on charts.

At Jeppesen, most NDBs are now identified by the use of the station identifier and loaded in the NDB file. Ex: Galveston NDB is GLS. Until recently, where more than one NDB with the same identifier existed, only one was placed in the NDB file; the other was placed in the wpt file - meaning it could only be accessed by its full name.

The suffix **NB** is used in certain installations; in this case the fix is loaded in the wpt file. Ex: GLSNB