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Laid	(see: <i>Laying</i> )
Lance Bombardier	(see: <i>Bombardier</i> )
Lands	The raised portions of the rifling within the bore of a gun's barrel (see: <i>Bore and Rifling</i> ).
Laser Range Finder	A device which uses a laser beam to accurately obtain the range from a position (eg. an Artillery observation post) to a selected target.
Lateral Plane of Sight	The plane which is at right angles to the vertical plane of sight and which also contains the line of sight.
Launch Danger Area	Extends 300m forward of the RBS70 Fire Unit and is 810 mls either side of the centre of the engagement arc to account for the danger of the launch motor separating from the missile.
Launcher Unit	The launching platform for a guided missile system.
Layer	The gunner, within a gun detachment, who is responsible for laying the gun (see: <i>Laying</i> ).
Laying	<p>When a gun has the relevant line (bearing) and elevation applied the gun is said to be "Laid" (see: <i>Sights</i>). There are two methods of laying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Direct Laying: When the target can be seen from the gun and the line and angle of sight are applied by pointing the sight directly at the target.</li><li>* Indirect Laying: The line is applied in the form of a horizontal angle from a laying point and elevation is applied in the form of a vertical angle from the horizontal plain.</li></ul>
Lead	A correction applied to the gun's sight which, when engaging armoured vehicles, compensates for any lateral movement of the target during the time of flight of the projectile to the target.
Length of Ram	The distance from the breech face to the base of the projectile when a projectile is loaded into a gun (see: <i>Shot Travel</i> ).
Lever Breech Mechanism	The lever used to open and close the gun's breech mechanism.
Light Aid Detachment	(LAD) A detachment, within an Artillery unit, of Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (RAEME); in some units it is referred to as the Technical Support Troop (TST).
Light Anti-Aircraft Control Centre	The Bofors 40mm anti-aircraft gun network of ground radar sites, and command and control centres.
Limber	Formally a two-wheeled trailer that carried ready-use ammunition and gun stores; now it refers to any vehicle associated with a gun that carries ammunition.

Line Ammunition	<p>Amounts of ammunition may be held in different locations depending on various demands. The classifications are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* First Line Ammunition: Operational ammunition held and transported by the relevant unit for each gun used by it. The quantity of 'First Line Ammunition' held by the unit depends on the type and intensity of conflict and theatre of operations in which it is involved (the type of ammunition also takes into account that for small arms).</li> <li>* Second Line Ammunition: Amounts of ammunition held in support echelons to replenish 'First Line Ammunition'.</li> <li>* Training Ammunition: Includes operational ammunition (used for 'live-fire' training exercises) and blank ammunition. 'Training Ammunition' is, at times, referred to as 'Practice Ammunition'.</li> </ul>
Line of Departure	The direction of motion of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle (it is tangent to the trajectory at the muzzle) (see: <i>Drift</i> ).
Line Gun-to-Target	The horizontal line from the gun position to the target (often referred to as 'Line GT').
Line GT	(see: <i>Line Gun-to- Target</i> )
Line Observer-to-Target	The line of sight from the observer (gun observation post) to the target.
Line to Shoot Down To	The range from the guns to the target.
Line of Sight	The straight line passing through the (gun) sight and the target.
Line OT	(see: <i>Line Observer-to-Target</i> )
Live Firing Exercise	A field exercise in which guns fire live ammunition.
Local Crests	Crests which are visible from the gun position.
Locating Battery	<p>A unit that conducts surveillance and intelligence concerned with locating enemy targets, especially guns and mortars, with sufficient accuracy to enable friendly guns to engage them with counter battery fire (see: <i>Counter-Battery Fire</i>). The unit also provides survey and meteorological data to, and conducts gun calibration for, the gun batteries.</p> <p>Over time Survey batteries have been made-up of the following sub-units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Survey Troops.</li> <li>* Flash Spotting Troops.</li> <li>* Sound Ranging Troops.</li> <li>* Radar Troops.</li> <li>* Artillery Intelligence Sections.</li> <li>* Meteorological Troops.</li> <li>* Calibration Sections.</li> </ul>
Locating Report	The Locating Report (Loc-Rep) is a serialised proforma used for

sending the location of a hostile battery (HB) from a locating device to an Artillery Intelligence Office.

Location Statements	Location Statements (Locstats) are passed hourly when any relevant movement occurs. They are sent to the battery command post and then onto the regimental command post, or to the Headquarters RAA, whichever is the next superior headquarters. All locstats are sent in a numeral code except in the case when report lines have been established.
Lock	A firing device, incorporated in a gun's breech mechanism. They may be a percussion mechanism (manually operated to set-off a primer in a metal cartridge case), or electrical.
Long Gunnery Staff Course	A gunnery course conducted at the British Army's Royal School of Artillery.
Loose Barrel	A homogeneous barrel encased in a jacket (slipper); the jacket extends from the breech to the near the front end barrel (allowing for the muzzle brake to be attached). The barrel is prevented from rotating inside the jacket by screws or dowels. The breech ring is attached to the jacket to hold the barrel firmly in place (eg. L5 Pack Howitzer) (see: <i>Jacket</i> ).
Low Angle	The elevation in which guns fire at angles below 800 mils (45 degrees) (see: <i>High Angle</i> ).
Low Angle Fire	(see: <i>Low Angle</i> )