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Tabular Firing Tables	(see: <i>Firing Tables</i> )
Tactical Headquarters	(see: <i>Artillery Tactical Headquarters</i> )
Take Post	The order is used only on the gun position and is given by the command post and/or the detachment commander when the detachment is required to take-up its positions on the gun/missile launcher.
Tangent Elevation	The vertical angle between the axis of the (barrel's) bore, when the gun is laid, and the angle of sight to the target (see: <i>Quadrant Elevation</i> ).
Tannoy	(see: <i>Intercommunication Set Gun Control</i> )
Target Acquisition	The detection, identification and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons
Target Grid Corrections	Target grid corrections are ordered by the observer (as "Left/Right" or "Add/Drop") to get the adjusting gun's round onto the target. All corrections ordered are assumed to be in metres, unless the unit of measurement is otherwise specified (see: <i>Over and Short</i> ).
Targets of Opportunity	Targets which appear during action and can be engaged by ground fire (and/or naval fire, aircraft fire) that had not been previously scheduled.
Target Records	<p>The complete record with regard to a target, including the target's grid reference and altitude (and the accuracy of the reference based on the battery's 'survey level' in place at the time); a brief description of the target; the relevant ammunition information (eg. propellant charge); and the date and time when the information was recorded.</p> <p>Each recorded target has its own (4 digit) number preceded by two letters; the first letter, in all cases, is 'Z', the second letter indicates the level to which the target is held (eg. battery targets - which may only be engaged by the battery that recorded the target; regimental targets – which may be engaged by all the guns within the regiment; divisional targets – which may be engaged by all the guns within the division). The main target letters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* ZP: A battery target (eg. call-sign 10).</li><li>* ZQ: A battery target (eg. call-sign 20).</li><li>* ZR: A battery target (eg. call-sign 30).</li><li>* ZS: (a battery attached to the regiment).</li><li>* ZT: A regimental target (one that may be engaged by all the unit's gun batteries).</li><li>* ZU: A divisional target (one that may be engaged by all of the artillery batteries within the division formation).</li></ul>
Target Round	A projectile which hits the target, as opposed to being either

	over or short of the target (see: <i>Bracket</i> ).
Technical Assistant, Royal Artillery	(see: <i>Operator Command Post</i> )
Technical Support Troop	(see: <i>Light Aid Detachment</i> )
Tellurometer	An electronic surveying instrument, used by Artillery surveyors, for measuring distances.
Temporary Position	A position from which guns may fire at a target before occupying the main position in order to avoid disclosing the main position's location to the enemy.
Theatre Grid	Fixation and orientation accurate to the map grid (see: <i>Fixation and Orientation</i> ).
Theodolite	A surveying instrument, used by Artillery surveyors, for measuring horizontal and vertical angles; a more complex and precise piece than a director (see: <i>Director</i> ).
Time of Flight	The time that a round takes from the time that it is fired to the moment it arrives at any specified point on the trajectory.
Time Fuze	Time fuzes contain either combustion (gunpowder), clockwork (mechanical-time), or variable time mechanisms to measure the time from when the projectile is fired until they initiate the projectile in its flight. This period is referred to as the 'fuze length'. Combustion and mechanical-time fuzes have to have the required length set on them before the round is loaded and fired (see: <i>Variable Time Fuze</i> ).
Time on Target	The time that a target is to be engaged; guns fire at this time - minus the time of flight (see: <i>Time of Flight</i> ).
Top Carriage	(see: <i>Super-structure</i> )
Top Traverse	The traversing of the super-structure (saddle, barrel, breech, recoil mechanism) without having to move the gun's trails (see: <i>Basic-structure</i> and <i>Super-structure</i> ).
Trails	Rearward members of a gun's basic structure that provide it with stability by absorbing the energy of recoil that is not absorbed by the recoil system and transmitting that energy to the ground. Guns are usually, but not always, towed by the trails. The three types of trails are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Pole Trail: A single hollow metal tube.</li> <li>* Box Trail: Two long and short members enabling the breech to be depressed between the trails when the gun barrel is elevated to a high angle (eg. 25 Pounder Gun).</li> <li>* Split Trail: Double trail pieces which are connected at the rear for transportation of the gun, but are opened-up, and moved outwards, when the gun is deployed in action.</li> </ul>
Training Line Ammunition	(see: <i>Line Ammunition</i> )
Trajectory	The ballistic path taken by a fired projectile from the gun's muzzle onwards until its arrival at the target (see: <i>Curved</i>

*Trajectory*).

Traverse	The left and right movement of a gun's ordnance upon its carriage to an extent determined by the setting of the sights. All traverse on a gun is said to be to the left and right of its centre of arc (see: <i>Centre of Arc</i> ).
Trials Unit	A unit that is temporarily raised to trial new proposed guns.
Trigonometry Point	An accurately surveyed and documented position, also known as a 'Trig Point', which has been established by topographic surveyors and from which fixation can be taken (see: <i>Survey Control Point</i> ).
Troop	(see: <i>Gun Troop</i> )
Troop Commander	An officer (generally a lieutenant) allocated as being the officer-in-charge of a gun battery's gun troop (see: <i>Gun Troop</i> and <i>Section Commander</i> ).
Troop Sergeant-Major	A warrant officer class two; now referred to as the battery guide (see: <i>Battery Guide</i> ).
Trunnions	Horizontal cylindrical lugs, or projections, from the gun's barrel or cradle, that provide a pivot point for the elevation/ depression of the ordnance.