

Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps Centurion Boatswain Call and Ringling the Ships Bell



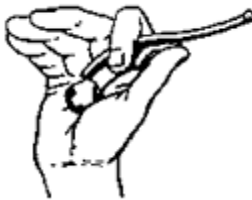
Boatswain Call

How to Sound Pipes

The expression to pipe generally means, to make the sound on the Boatswain's Call and to give the spoken order, which it may qualify. Most pipes, however, are orders in themselves and do not require any verbal addition.



- Low Note - produced by blowing steadily into the mouth of the gun with the hole of the buoy unobstructed by the fingers.



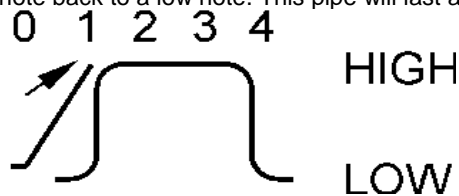
- High Note - produced by controlling the exit of air from the hole of the buoy, which is done by closing the fingers around the buoy, taking care not to touch the edges of the hole or the end of the gun.



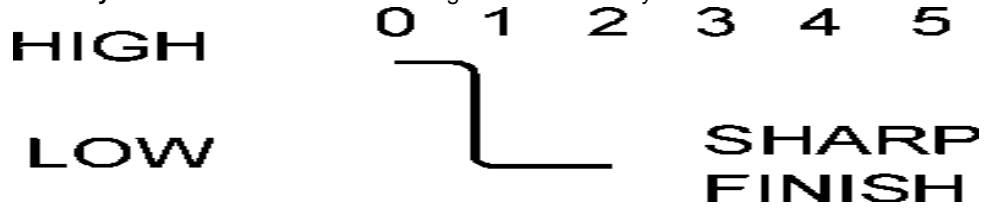
TYPES OF PIPES

The General Call is broken into two sections, separated by a very short pause in sound. The General Call begins with a quick low to high note, combined, lasting approximately one second. After this, a short low note will be followed by a three- second high note back to a low note. This pipe will last a total of four seconds.

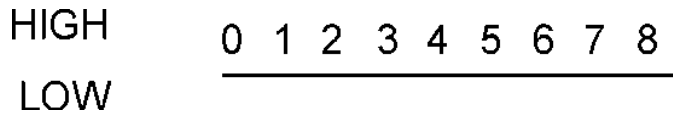
SHARP
FINISH



The Carry On consists of half a second high note followed by a two-second low note.



The Still consists of an eight-second high note. Although this call is simple it is often difficult to maintain breath for the entire eight seconds.



PURPOSE OF EACH PIPE

Pipes have been used for many years aboard naval ships. They are still currently in use today to gain the attention of a ship's crew or to pass on instructions to crewmembers. Each pipe has specific purposes as well as specific reasons for their usage. The following are the purposes for those pipes, which are familiar to most sea cadet units.

General Call

Purpose: The General Call is used to gain the attention of the ship's company before passing an order.

Still

Purpose: The Still is used to pipe all hands to attention as a mark of respect, to order silence on occasions such as rounds, colours and sunset, or to stop all work in the vicinity in order to prevent an accident.

Carry On

Purpose: The Carry On is piped after the reason for the Still is completed.

Ring the Ships Bell

BRIEF HISTORY

The ship's bell bears the name of the ship and the date of her launching. Unless the ship's bell is damaged, it remains with the ship until she is sold or broken up, at which point it will either be presented to some public body or offered for sale. If offered for sale, preference will be given to anyone who served in the ship.



DEMONSTRATE HOW TO RING THE SHIP'S BELL

The bell is rung with two strokes of the clapper in quick succession, followed by a one-second pause between rings.

For example, five bells will sound “ding-ding”, pause, “ding-ding”, pause, “ding”. This is done to make it easier to count the number.

On the hour, the bells are rung in even numbers; on the half hour the bells are rung in odd numbers as follows:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| eight bells | 0800 |
| one bell | 0830 |
| two bells | 0900 |
| three bells | 0930 |
| four bells | 1000 |
| five bells | 1030 |
| six bells | 1100 |
| seven bells | 1130 |
| eight bells | 1200 - at which point the cycle repeats itself. |

HOW THE 24-HOUR CLOCK WORKS

The 24-hour clock uses the numbers 0 – 24. To convert conventional time into 24-hour time in the p.m., simply add 12 to the conventional time. For example, if it is 7:00 p.m., add 12 (7 + 12), which equals 19, therefore it is 1900 hours. A handout of a 24-hour clock is located in Annex G for the cadets

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0000 – 12:00 a.m. | 0100 – 1:00 a.m. |
| 0200 – 2:00 a.m. | 0300 – 3:00 a.m. |
| 0400 – 4:00 a.m. | 0500 – 5:00 a.m. |
| 0600 – 6:00 a.m. | 0700 – 7:00 a.m. |
| 0800 – 8:00 a.m. | 0900 – 9:00 a.m. |
| 1000 – 10:00 a.m. | 1100 – 11:00 a.m. |
| 1200 – 12:00 p.m. | 1300 – 1:00 p.m. |
| 1400 – 2:00 p.m. | 1500 – 3:00 p.m. |
| 1600 – 4:00 p.m. | 1700 – 5:00 p.m. |
| 1800 – 6:00 p.m. | 1900 – 7:00 p.m. |
| 2000 – 8:00 p.m. | 2100 – 9:00 p.m. |
| 2200 – 10:00 p.m. | 2300 – 11:00 p.m. |



RCSCC Centurion Ship's Routine

| | |
|------|---|
| 1815 | Officer of the Day Onboard, Open School |
| 1825 | Cadets to Set up Parade Area, RPO |
| 1835 | Cadets to Muster for Colours, Coxswain |
| 1845 | Colours / Inspection / March Past |
| 1900 | Period 1 Class |
| 1930 | Secure |
| 1935 | Period 2 Class |
| 2005 | Stand Easy |
| 2020 | Period 3 Class |
| 2050 | Secure |
| 2055 | Evening Quarters |
| 2100 | Muster for Sunset |
| 2105 | Duty Watch and Liberty Boats to Muster |
| 2115 | Liberty Boats |
| 2120 | OOD Rounds |
| 2125 | Duty Watch Dismissal |

The Phonetic Alphabet

In order to say "A" in the military, the phonetic alphabet is used -"Alpha". How often has someone on the phone said "V" and you hear "B" or other 'sound alike' letters. With no margin for error, this system prevents that kind of confusion.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| Alpha | Bravo |
| Charlie | Delta |
| Echo | Foxtrot |
| Golf | Hotel |
| India | Juliette |
| Kilo | Lima |
| Mike | November |
| Oscar | Papa |
| Quebec | Romeo |
| Sierra | Tango |
| Uniform | Victor |
| Whiskey | X-ray |
| Yankee | Zulu |