

	HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 77.0 PARALLEL INDEXING ON THE JOB TRAINING	OJT : 077 Page : 1 of 2 Date : 15-Sep-25 Rev : 10.1 Appr : DPA
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VESSEL : _____

DATE : _____

Details of training: Parallel Indexing

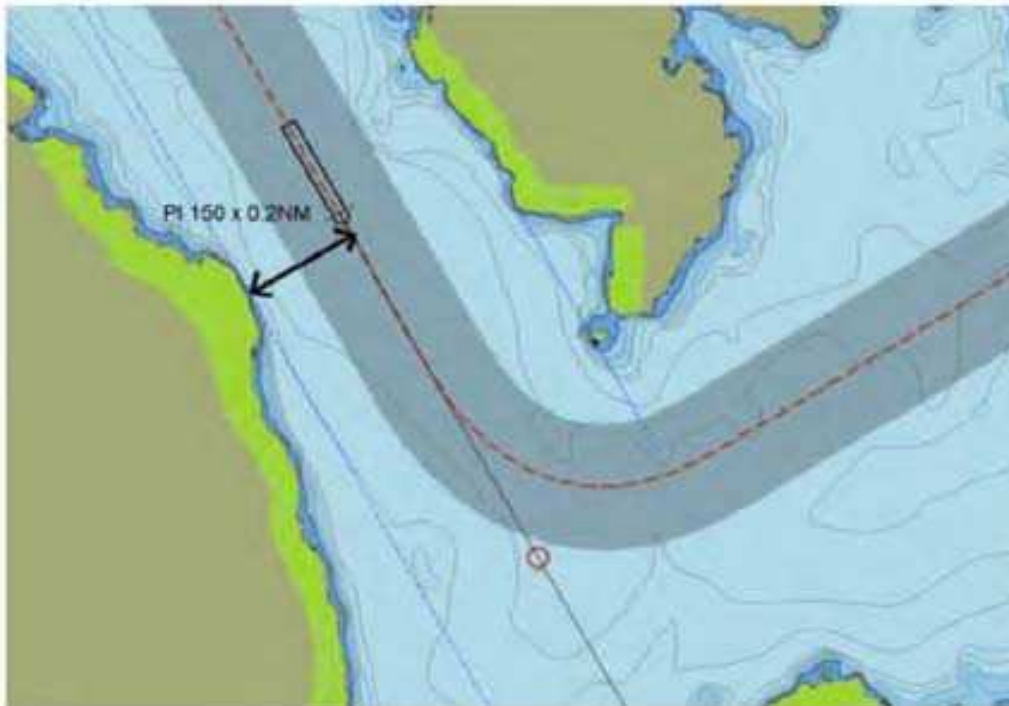
In order to maintain and follow a particular course – a bearing line is drawn parallel to the ship's course with a known and fixed perpendicular distance between both the lines. While navigating, the increase or decrease of the perpendicular distance between the bearing lines drawn parallel to course-line and ship's position at any time will indicate cross track deviation from the initial planned course and thus advise a mariner if ship position is falling out of desired track or closing into a navigational danger. Accordingly a mariner can adjust the course for maintaining the vessel on the course line. (Refer ECDIS/Radar maker's manual for drawing Parallel Index)

The reference point from which the bearing line parallel to course line is drawn is taken as a fixed light house, headland, jetty, fixed platform or fixed radar conspicuous object. The floating object like a buoy, which can drift should not be taken as reference point.

The navigator draws parallel radar index lines, parallel to the planned course and at specific distances from a fixed radar target, to create a "window" of safe passage. By observing the fixed object's radar echo movement relative to these lines, the navigator can instantly detect any deviation from the track, allowing for immediate corrective action to maintain the planned course and ensure safety, especially in confined waters.

Thus the imaginary line drawn parallel to the course to steer from a fixed object is always at a fixed distance from it. While a ship follows course to steer, parallel indexing ensures it always remains at a fixed distance from a hazard. Thus parallel indexing is a method to alert mariner when vessel gets closer to a navigational hazard.

Parallel indexing



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Benefits of Parallel Indexing

- It provides real-time monitoring of the vessel's position.
- It is used to monitor the progress of a vessel on a course and to keep the vessel at a safe distance from the shoreline or rock or other danger.
- Parallel Indexing helps in maintaining ship on the track in the congested waters.
- Allows watchkeeper to react almost instantly to any deviation from the planned track.
- Quick means of monitoring whether the vessel is 'right of the track', 'left of the track' or 'on track'.
- Continuous track monitoring using parallel index assists in checking the accuracy of the GPS/GNSS positions during coastal and confined waters. (Refer Nautical Manual, 7B. ECDIS, section 3.2 Monitoring Accuracy of GNSS Position in ECDIS)

Above has been read and understood.

CO: _____

2O: _____

3O: _____

X2O/X3O _____

D/C _____

Verified by: Master _____

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