

**WAC 296-24-24001 Definitions.** Accessory. A secondary part or assembly of parts which contributes to the overall function and usefulness of a machine.

Angle indicator (boom). An accessory which measures the angle of the boom to the horizontal.

ANSI. The American National Standards Institute.

Appointed. Assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.

Axis of rotation. The vertical axis around which the crane superstructure rotates.

Axle. The shaft or spindle with which or about which a wheel rotates. On truck- and wheel-mounted cranes it refers to an automotive type of axle assembly including housings, gearing, differential, bearings, and mounting appurtenances.

Axle (bogie). Two or more automotive-type axles mounted in tandem in a frame so as to divide the load between the axles and permit vertical oscillation of the wheels.

Base (mounting). The traveling base or carrier on which the rotating superstructure is mounted such as a car, truck, crawlers, or wheel platform.

Boom (crane). A member hinged to the front of the rotating superstructure with the outer end supported by ropes leading to a gantry or "A" frame and used for supporting the hoisting tackle.

Boom angle. The angle between the longitudinal centerline of the boom and the horizontal. The boom longitudinal centerline is a straight line between the boom foot pin (heel pin) centerline and boom point sheave pin centerline.

Boom hoist. A hoist drum and rope reeving system used to raise and lower the boom. The rope system may be all live reeving or a combination of live reeving and pendants.

Boom stop. A device used to limit the angle of the boom at the highest position.

Brake. A device used for retarding or stopping motion by friction or power means.

Cab. Housing which covers the rotating superstructure machinery and/or operator's station. On truck crane trucks a separate cab covers the driver's station.

Clutch. A friction, electromagnetic, hydraulic, pneumatic, or positive mechanical device for engagement or disengagement of power.

Counterweight. A weight used to supplement the weight of the machine in providing stability for lifting working loads.

Crawler crane. A rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery, and boom, mounted on a base, equipped with crawler treads for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

Designated. Selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

Drum. The cylindrical members around which ropes are wound for raising and lowering the load or boom.

Dynamic (loading). Loads introduced into the machine or its components by forces in motion.

Gantry (A-frame). A structural frame, extending above the superstructure, to which the boom supports ropes are reeved.

Jib. An extension attached to the boom point to provide added boom length for lifting specified loads. The jib may be in line with the boom or offset to various angles.

Load (working). The external load, in pounds, applied to the crane, including the weight of load-attaching equipment such as load blocks, shackles, and slings.

Load block (lower). The assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting ropes.

Load block (upper). The assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended from the boom point.

Load hoist. A hoist drum and rope reeving system used for hoisting and lowering loads.

Load ratings. Crane ratings in pounds established by the manufacturer in accordance with WAC 296-24-24005.

Locomotive crane. A rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on a base or car equipped for travel on railroad track. It may be self-propelled or propelled by an outside source. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

Outriggers. Extendable or fixed metal arms, attached to the mounting base, which rest on supports at the outer ends.

Rail clamp. A tong-like metal device, mounted on a locomotive crane car, which can be connected to the track.

Reeving. A rope system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.

Rope. Refers to a wire rope unless otherwise specified.

Side loading. A load applied at an angle to the vertical plane of the boom.

Standby crane. A crane which is not in regular service but which is used occasionally or intermittently as required.

Standing (guy) rope. A supporting rope which maintains a constant distance between the points of attachment to the two components connected by the rope.

Structural competence. The ability of the machine and its components to withstand the stresses imposed by applied loads.

Superstructure. The rotating upper frame structure of the machine and the operating machinery mounted thereon.

Swing. The rotation of the superstructure for movement of loads in a horizontal direction about the axis of rotation.

Swing mechanism. The machinery involved in providing rotation of the superstructure.

Tackle. An assembly of ropes and sheaves arranged for hoisting and pulling.

Transit. The moving or transporting of a crane from one job site to another.

Travel. The functions of the machine moving from one location to another, on a job site.

Travel mechanism. The machinery involved in providing travel.

Truck crane. A rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on an automotive truck equipped with a power plant for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

Wheel mounted crane (wagon crane). A rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on a base or platform equipped with axles and rubber-tired wheels for travel. The base is usually propelled by the engine in the superstructure, but it may be equipped with a separate engine controlled from the superstructure. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

Wheelbase. The distance between centers of front and rear axles. For a multiple axle assembly the axle center for wheelbase measurement is taken as the midpoint of the assembly.

Whipline (auxiliary hoist). A separate hoist rope system of lighter load capacity and higher speed than provided by the main hoist.

Winch head. A power driven spool for handling of loads by means of friction between fiber or wire rope and spool.

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