

July 1, 2004

1440 Definitions

**ANSI** definitions

**SC&RA** : definitions

\* denotes new definitions

	<i>A/D Supervisor</i>	means an individual who meets this standard's requirements for an A/D supervisor, irrespective of the person's formal job title or whether the person is non-management or management personnel.
	<i>Alongside</i>	means the part of the fall zone that is outside the area directly under the load.
*	<i>Appointed Person</i>	Means a person assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or by the employer's representative. <b>ANSI</b> [SC&RA]
*	<i>Articulating crane</i>	a crane whose boom consists of a series of folding, pin connected structural members, typically manipulated to extend or retract by power from hydraulic cylinders [SC&RA]
	<i>Assembly/disassembly</i>	means assembly and disassembly (also referred to as erecting and dismantling) [Climbing of tower cranes is included in this definition]
	<i>Assist crane</i>	
	<i>Attachments</i>	means any device that expands the range of tasks that can be done by the equipment. These include, but are not limited to: an auger, drill, magnet, pile-driver, and personnel platform.
	<i>Audible signal</i>	means a signal made by a distinct sound or series of sounds. Examples include, but are not limited to, sounds made by a bell, horn, or whistle.
*	<i>Auxiliary mobile crane</i>	[do we need a definition?]
	<i>Blind pick</i>	
*	<i>Blocking</i>	Wood or other material used to support a structure and distribute loads to the ground. Typically used to support latticed boom sections during assembly/disassembly and

		under outrigger floats. ALSO: Cribbing [SC&RA]
*	<i>Boatswain's chair</i>	A single-point adjustable suspension scaffold consisting of a seat or sling (which may be incorporated into a full body harness) designed to support one employee in a sitting position.
*	<i>Bogie</i>	See "travel bogie."
*	<i>Boom (equipment other than tower crane)</i>	<p>an inclined spar, strut, or other long structural member which supports the upper hoisting tackle on a crane or derrick. Typically, the length and vertical angle of the boom can be varied to achieve increased height and reach when lifting loads. Booms can usually be grouped into general categories of hydraulically extendible, cantilevered type, latticed section, cable supported type or articulating type. ALSO: Jib (European) [SC &amp; RA]</p> <p>a member hinged to the rotating superstructure and used for supporting the hoisting tackle <b>ANSI B30</b></p>
*	<i>Boom (tower cranes)</i>	On tower cranes; if the "boom" is fixed, it is referred to as a jib; if it is moveable up and down, it is referred to as a boom.
*	<i>Boom angle indicator</i>	An accessory device which measures the angle of the boom relative to horizontal. [SC&RA]
	<i>Boom hoist limiting device</i>	includes boom hoist disengaging device, boom hoist shut-off, boom hoist disconnect, boom hoist hydraulic relief, boom hoist kick-outs, automatic boom stop device, derricking limiter. This type of device disengages boom hoist power when the boom reaches a predetermined operating angle. It also sets brakes or closes valves to prevent the boom from lowering after power is disengaged.
*	<i>Boom length indicator</i>	indicates the length of the permanent part of the boom (such as ruled markings on the boom) or, as in some computerized systems, the length of the boom with extensions/attachments.

*	<i>Boom stop</i>	includes boom stops, (belly straps with struts/standoff), telescoping boom stops, attachment boom stops, and backstops. These devices restrict the boom from moving above a certain maximum angle and toppling over backward.
*	<i>Boom suspension systems</i>	A system of pendants, running ropes, sheaves, and other hardware which supports the boom rip and controls the boom angle. [SC&RA]
*	<i>Builder</i>	means an employer-builder/constructor of equipment
	<i>Calculate</i>	includes use of a calculator
*	<i>Center of gravity</i>	The center of gravity of any object is the point in the object where its weight can be assumed to be concentrated, or, stated in another way, it is the point in the object around which its weight is evenly distributed. If you could put a support under that point, you could balance the object on the support. [SC&RA]
	<i>Certified welder</i>	
	<i>Chainfall</i>	see come-a-long, [need definition]
*	<i>Climbing</i>	The process in which a tower crane is raised to a new working height, either by adding additional tower sections to the top of the crane (top climbing), or by a system in which the entire crane is raised inside the structure (inside climbing).
	<i>Competent Person</i>	
	<i>Component(s)</i>	
*	<i>Controlled load lowering</i>	[defined in Subpart R]
	<i>Controlling Entity</i>	
*	<i>Counterweight[s]</i>	Weight used to supplement the weight of a crane in providing stability for lifting loads by counterbalancing those loads. The counterweight is typically attached to the rear of a crane's upperstructure to provide the maximum stabilizing effect by rotating with the crane as it swings. [SC&RA]

		Weight used to supplement the weight of the machine in providing stability for lifting working loads. [ANSI B30]
	<i>Crane/derrick</i>	Includes all equipment covered by this Subpart.
	<i>Crane level indicator</i>	
	<i>Cranes on barges</i>	
*	<i>Crawler crane</i>	A type of base mounting for a crane which incorporates a continuous belt of sprocket driven track pads wrapped around a structural frame with steel rollers to travel the crane forward or rearward. [SC&RA]
*	<i>Crossover points</i>	Locations on a wire rope which is spooled on a drum where one layer of rope climbs up on and crosses over the previous layer. This takes place at each flange of the drum as the rope is spooled onto the drum, reaches the flange, and begins to wrap back in the opposite direction. [SC&RA]  In multiple layer spooling of rope on a drum, those points of rope crosses the preceding rope layer [ANSI B30]
	<i>Dedicated Channel</i>	A line of communication assigned by the employer who controls the communication system to only one signal person and crane/derrick or to a coordinated group of cranes/derricks/signal person(s).
	<i>Dedicated pile-driver</i>	is a machine that is designed to function exclusively as a pile-driver. These machines typically have the ability to both hoist the material that will be pile-driven and to pile-drive that material.
	<i>Dedicated spotter</i>	is a signal person who meets the requirements of 14XX (signal person requirements) and whose sole responsibility is to watch the separation between the power line and the crane, load line and load (including rigging and lifting accessories), and ensure through communication with the operator that the applicable minimum approach distance is not breached.
	<i>Directly under the load</i>	means a part or all of an employee is directly beneath the load.
	<i>Dismantling</i>	includes partial dismantling (such as dismantling to shorten a boom or substitute a different component.

*	<i>Drum rotation indicator</i>	An operator aid device on a crane or hoist which indicates in which direction and at what relative speed a particular hoist drum is turning. [SC&RA]
	<i>Electrical Contact</i>	
*	<i>Employer-made equipment</i>	means equipment built by an employer for its own use.
	<i>Encroachment</i>	is where any part of the crane, load line or load (including rigging and lifting accessories) breaches a minimum clearance distance that this Subpart requires to be maintained from a power line.
	<i>Equipment</i>	means equipment covered by this subpart.
	<i>Equipment criteria</i>	means instructions, recommendations, limitations and specifications
	<i>Fall protection equipment</i>	means guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems or fall restraint systems.
	<i>Fall restraint system</i>	
	<i>Fall zone</i>	means the area (including but not limited to the area directly beneath the load) in which it is reasonably foreseeable that partially or completely suspended materials could fall in the event of an accident.
*	<i>Flange points</i>	The point of contact between the rope and drum flange where the rope changes layers on a rope drum [SC&RA]  A point of contact between rope and drum flange where the rope changes layers [ANSI B30]
*	<i>Floating cranes/derricks</i>	means equipment designed by the manufacturer (or employer) for marine use by permanent attachment to a barge, pontoons, vessel or other means of floatation
	<i>For example</i>	means “one example, although there are others”
*	<i>Free fall (live boom)</i>	
*	<i>Free fall (of the load)</i>	Where only the brake is used to regulate the load line.

	<i>line)</i>	<p><u>Other definitions:</u>  Lowering a hook block or load on a crane by disconnecting a crane's hoist machinery from its drive power to allow the block or load to descend under the force of gravity with retardation supplied only by a friction braking system. Drive power is not used to drive the load down faster or retard its lowering. [SC&amp;RA]</p>
*	<i>Free surface effect</i>	Uncontrolled transverse movement of liquids in compartments which reduce a vessel's transverse stability.
	<i>Grapple</i>	
	<i>Hoist</i>	A mechanical device for lifting and lowering heavy loads usually by winding rope onto or off a drum.
	<i>Hoisting</i>	The act of raising, lowering or otherwise moving a load in the air with equipment covered by this standard. As used in this standard, "hoisting" can be done by means other than wire rope/ hoist drum equipment. <del>in a vertical direction</del> [through the use of some type of rope and sheave system] [?].
	<i>Including</i>	means "including, but not limited to"
	<i>Industrial Cranes</i>	
*	<i>Insulating link/device</i>	an insulating device approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory.
	<i>In-the-air assembly operations</i>	
	<i>Jib stop</i>	also referred to as a jib backstop, is the same type of device as a boom stop but is for a fixed or luffing jib.
*	<i>Land crane/derrick</i>	Equipment not originally designed by the manufacturer for marine use by permanent attachment to barges, pontoons, vessels, or other means of floatation.
*	<i>List</i>	Angle of inclination about the longitudinal axis of a barge, pontoons, vessel or other means of floatation.
*	<i>Load</i>	the weight of the object being lifted or lowered, including load block, ropes, slings, shackles, [add hook?] and any

		<p>other ancillary attachment [SC &amp; RA]</p> <p>(working): the external load in pounds (kilograms) applied to the crane, including the weight of the load-attaching equipment such as lower load block, shackles, [add hook?] and slings [ANSIB30]</p> <p>Note: no mention of the hook in either definition</p>
*	<i>Load moment indicator</i>	<p>A system which aids the crane operator by sensing the overturning moment on a crane, i.e. load X radius. It compares this lifting condition to the crane's rated capacity, and indicates to the operator the percentage of capacity at which the crane is working. Lights, bells, or buzzers may be incorporated as a warning of an approaching overload condition. [SC&amp;RA]</p> <p>*Note that this is the same definition as for a rated capacity indicator – are they the same?</p>
	<i>Load weighing device</i>	
*	<i>Locomotive Cranes</i>	a crane mounted on a base or car equipped for travel on a railroad track [SC&RA]
	<i>Luffing Jib limiting device</i>	
*	<i>Marine hoisted personnel transfer device</i>	a device, such as a “transfer net”, that is designed to protect the employees being hoisted during a marine transfer and to facilitate rapid entry into and exit from the device. Such devices do not include boatswain's chairs when hoisted by equipment covered by this standard.
*	<i>Marine worksite</i>	a construction worksite located in, on or above the water.
*	<i>Maximum intended load</i>	the heaviest load that a crane's capacity chart shows it is capable of lifting in a given capacity [SC&RA]
*	<i>Mobile Cranes</i>	A lifting device incorporating a cable suspended latticed boom or hydraulic telescopic boom designed to be moved between operating locations by transport over the road. In Europe, a crane mounted on a truck carrier. [SC&RA]
*	<i>Moving point-to-point</i>	Means the times during which an employee is in the process of going to or from a work station.

	<i>Multi-purpose machine</i>	means a machine that is designed to be configured in various ways, at least one of which allows it to hoist and lower (by means of a winch or hook) and horizontally move a suspended load. Examples include a machine that can rotate and can be configured with removable tongs (for use as a forklift) or with _____. When configured with the tongs, it is not covered by this Subpart. When configured with _____, it is covered by this Subpart.  <del>Designed as a multi functioning machine with a jib, hook or winch and has the ability to rotate. Including, but not limited to [give example] [this definition came from notes]</del>
	<i>Nationally recognized accrediting agency</i>	is an organization that, due to its independence and expertise, is widely recognized as competent to accredit testing organizations.
	<i>Operation</i>	
*	<i>Operational Controls</i>	levers, switches, pedals and other devices for controlling [crane] [equipment] operation
*	<i>Operator</i>	is a person who is operating the equipment.
	<i>Outrigger position sensor</i>	
	<i>Overhead and gantry cranes</i>	includes overhead/bridge cranes, semigantry, cantilever gantry, wall cranes, storage bridge cranes, launching gantry cranes, and similar equipment, irrespective of whether it travels on tracks, wheels, or other means.
	<i>Paragraph</i>	refers to a paragraph in the same section of this Subpart that the word paragraph is used, unless otherwise specified.
	<i>Pedestal Cranes</i>	
*	<i>Pendants</i>	includes both wire and bar types.

		<p>A fixed length of rope with mechanical fittings at both ends for pinning segments of rope together. Pendants are typically used in a latticed boom crane system to easily change the length of the boom suspension system without completely changing the rope on the drum when the boom length is increased or decreased [SC&amp;RA]</p> <p>A rope or strand of specified length with fixed end connections [ANSUB30]</p>
	<i>Personal fall arrest system</i>	
*	<i>Portal Cranes</i>	A type of crane consisting of a rotating upperstructure, hoist machinery, and boom mounted on top of a structural gantry which may be fixed in one location or have travel capability. The gantry legs or columns usually have portal openings in between to allow passage of traffic beneath the gantry. [SC&RA]
	<i>Power down</i>	
	<i>Power lines</i>	electrical distribution and electrical transmission lines.
	<i>Procedures</i>	include, but are not limited to: instructions, [diagrams],[recommendations], warnings, specifications, protocols and limitations
*	<i>Proximity alarm</i>	a device that automatically provides a warning of proximity to a power line at a pre-established distance, without null zones, that has been approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory.
	<i>Qualified evaluator (not a third party)</i>	means a person employed by the signal person's employer who, has demonstrated that he/she is competent in accurately assessing whether individuals meet the Qualification Requirements in this Subpart for a signal person.
	<i>Qualified Person</i>	means a person who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, successfully demonstrated the ability to solve/resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.
	<i>Qualified Rigger</i>	is a rigger who meets the criteria for a qualified person.

*	<i>Rated capacity</i>	The maximum working load permitted by the manufacturer under specified working conditions. Such working conditions typically include a specific combination of factors such as equipment configuration, radii, boom length, and other parameters of use.
*	<i>Rated capacity indicator</i>	<p>a system which aids the crane operator by sensing the overturning moment on a crane, i.e. load X radius. It compares this lifting condition to the crane's rated capacity, and indicates to the operator the percentage of capacity at which the crane is working. Lights, bells, or buzzers may be incorporated as a warning of an approaching overload condition. [SC&amp;RA]</p> <p>a device that automatically monitors radius, load weight, and load rating and prevents movements of the crane which would result in an overload. [ANSI B30-2002]</p>
*	<i>Rated capacity limiter</i>	<p>The maximum working load permitted by the manufacturer under specified working conditions. Such working conditions typically include a specific combination of factors such as equipment configuration, radii, boom length, and other parameters of use.</p> <p><u>Other definitions:</u>  A system which aids the crane operator by sensing the overturning moment on a crane, i.e. load X radius. It compares this lifting condition to the crane's rated capacity, and when the rated capacity is reached, it shuts off power to those crane functions which can increase the severity of loading on the crane, e.g. hoisting, telescoping out, or luffing out. Typically, those functions which decrease the severity of loading on the crane remain operational, e.g. lowering, telescoping in, or luffing in. [SC&amp;RA]</p> <p>A device that automatically monitors radius, load weight, and loading rating and prevents movements of the crane which would result in an overload condition. [ANSI B30-2002]</p>
	<i>Range control warning device</i>	
	<i>Readily Available</i>	

*	<i>Repetitive pickup points</i>	When operating on a short cycle operation, the rope being used on a single layer and being spooled repetitively over a short portion of the drum. [ANSIB30]
*	<i>Running wire rope</i>	“running line” a rope that moves over sheaves or drums [SC&RA]  “running rope” a rope that travels around sheaves or drums [ANSIB30]
	<i>Safe Operation</i>	
	<i>Section</i>	means a section of this Subpart unless otherwise specified.
	<i>Side-boom tractor</i>	
	<i>Signal person</i>	
*	<i>Similar equipment</i>	means equipment that has the same fundamental characteristics as examples listed, or that _____
	<i>Special hazard warnings</i>	means warnings of site-specific hazards (for example, proximity of power lines)
	<i>Stability</i>	means the tendency of a barge, pontoons, vessel or other means of floatation to return to an upright position after having been inclined by an external force.
	<i>Stacker crane</i>	
	<i>Standard Methods</i>	means the protocols in Appendices for hand, voice and audible signals.
	<i>Storage</i>	means that it is reasonably anticipated that the material will not be used within ___ hours (overnight hours included).
	<i>Straddle cranes</i>	
	<i>Structural damage</i>	
	<i>Such as</i>	means “such as, but not limited to”
*	<i>Superstructure</i>	See: Upperstructure. Upperstructure: the revolving frame of a crane on which the engine and operating machinery are mounted along with the operator’s cab. The counterweight is typically supported on the rear of the upperstructure and the boom or other front end attachment

		is mounted on the front. [SC&RA]
	<i>Suspended</i>	
*	<i>Taglines</i>	(1) a rope (usually fiber) attached to a lifted load for purposes of controlling load spinning and pendulation motions. (2) a wire rope used to stabilize a bucket or magnet during material handling operations. The rope is attached to a spring loaded, counterweighted, or powered system on the crane to keep tension on the bucket or magnet to retard spinning or swaying. [SC&RA]
*	<i>Tender</i>	An individual responsible for monitoring and communicating with a diver.
*	<i>Third Party Qualified Evaluator</i>	Means an entity that is not a construction employer and has demonstrated that it is competent in accurately assessing whether individuals meet the Qualification Requirements in this Subpart for a signal person. Examples include labor organizations, community colleges that have courses covering signaling, and similar entities.
*	<i>Tilt up or tilt down operation</i>	raising/lowering a load from the horizontal to vertical or vertical to horizontal.
*	<i>Tower Crane</i>	A type of lifting structure which utilizes a vertical mast or tower to support a working boom (jib) suspended from the working boom. While the working boom may be fixed horizontally or have luffing capability, it can always rotate about the tower center to swing loads. The tower base may be fixed in one location or ballasted and moveable between locations. [SC&RA]
*	<i>Travel bogie (tower cranes)</i>	An assembly of two or more axles arranged to permit vertical wheel displacement and equalize the loading on the wheels.
*	<i>Trim</i>	Angle of inclination about the transverse axis of a barge, pontoons, vessel or other means of floatation.
	<i>Two blocking</i>	means a condition in which a component that is uppermost on the hoist line such as the load block, hook

		block, overhaul ball, or similar component, comes in contact with the boom tip, fixed upper block or similar component. This binds the system and continued application of power can cause failure of the hoist rope or other component.
	<i>Unavailable procedures</i>	means procedures that are no longer available, or have never been available, from the manufacturer <del>or have not been supplied by the manufacturer</del>
*	<i>Upperworks</i>	See: Upperstructure. Upperstructure: the revolving frame of a crane on which the engine and operating machinery are mounted along with the operator's cab. The counterweight is typically supported on the rear of the upperstructure and the boom or other front end attachment is mounted on the front. [SC&RA]
	<i>Up to</i>	means "up to and including"
	<i>Verified</i>	
*	<i>Vessel</i>	any means of floatation.
	<i>Wire rope</i>	means wire rope or synthetic rope.
	<i>Work station</i>	