
29 C.F.R. § 1910.180

Crawler locomotive and truck cranes.

- (a) *Definitions applicable to this section.* (1) A *crawler crane* consists of 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.
- (2) A *locomotive crane* consists of 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.
- (3) A *truck crane* consists of a rotating superstructure with powerplant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on an automotive truck equipped with a powerplant for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.
- (4) A *wheel mounted crane* (wagon crane) consists of a rotating superstructure with powerplant, 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.
- (5) An *accessory* is a secondary part or assembly of parts which contributes to the overall function and usefulness of a machine.
- (6) *Appointed* means assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.
- (7) *ANSI* means the American National Standards Institute.
- (8) An *angle indicator* (boom) is an accessory which measures the angle of the boom to the horizontal.
- (9) The *axis of rotation* is the vertical axis around which the crane superstructure rotates.
- (10) *Axle* means 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.
- (11) *Axle* (bogie) means 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.
- (12) The *base* (mounting) is the traveling base or carrier on which the rotating superstructure is mounted such as a car, truck, crawlers, or wheel platform.
- (13) The *boom* (crane) is 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.

- (14) The *boom angle* is 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.
- (15) The *boom hoist* is 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.
- (16) The *boom stop* is a device used to limit the angle of the boom at the highest position.
- (17) A *brake* is a device used for retarding or stopping motion by friction or power means.
- (18) A *cab* is a housing which covers the rotating superstructure machinery and/or operator's station. On truck-crane trucks a separate cab covers the driver's station.
- (19) The *clutch* is a friction, electromagnetic, hydraulic, pneumatic, or positive mechanical device for engagement or disengagement of power.
- (20) The *counterweight* is a weight used to supplement the weight of the machine in providing stability for lifting working loads.
- (21) *Designated* means selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.
- (22) The *drum* is the cylindrical members around which ropes are wound for raising and lowering the load or boom.
- (23) *Dynamic* (loading) means loads introduced into the machine or its components by forces in motion.
- (24) The *gantry* (A-frame) is a structural frame, extending above the superstructure, to which the boom support ropes are reeved.
- (25) A *jib* is 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.
- (26) *Load* (working) means the external load, in pounds, applied to the crane, including the weight of load-attaching equipment such as load blocks, shackles, and slings.
- (27) *Load block* (upper) means the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended from the boom point.
- (28) *Load block* (lower) means the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting ropes.
- (29) A *load hoist* is a hoist drum and rope reeving system used for hoisting and lowering loads.
- (30) *Load ratings* are crane ratings in pounds established by the manufacturer in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- (31) *Outriggers* are extendable or fixed metal arms, attached to the mounting base, which rest on supports at the outer ends.
- (32) *Rail clamp* means a tong-like metal device, mounted on a locomotive crane car, which can be connected to the track.

(33) *Reeving* means a rope system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.

This document is only available to subscribers. Please [log in](#) or [purchase access](#).

[Purchase Login](#)