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**IDAPA 17  
TITLE 08  
Chapter 15**

**17.08.15 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR  
LOGGING -- COMMONLY USED LOGGING TERMS**

**000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 72-508, Idaho Code, the Industrial Commission has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for effecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

**001. TITLE AND SCOPE.**

These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 17.08.15, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Commonly Used Logging Terms," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

**002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.**

There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

**003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.**

There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Sections 72-714 and 72-718 through 72-722, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

**004. -- 008. (RESERVED).**

**009. DEFINITIONS.**

For additional definitions refer to IDAPA 17.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

**010. DEFINITIONS.**

01. A-Frame. A structure made of the independent columns (of wood or steel) fastened together at the top and separated a reasonable width at the bottom to stabilize the unit from tipping sideways. (7-1-97)

02. Arch. A piece of equipment attached to rear of vehicle, used for raising one end of logs to facilitate skidding. (7-1-97)

03. Back Cut. The final falling cut. (7-1-97)

04. Barber Chair. Slab portion of tree remaining on the stump above the back cut due to improper falling. (7-1-97)

05. Bell Or Cup Hook With Spike. A hook consisting of a cylindrical cup from whose center there projects a spike. (7-1-97)

06. Bight. The loop of a line, the ends being "gast" elsewhere, or the angle formed by a line running through a block. (7-1-97)

07. Binder. Chain, cable, or steel strap used for binding loads of logs. (7-1-97)

08. Blasting Cap. A metal shell containing a detonating compound. (7-1-97)

09. Brailling. One section of flat log raft enclosed by boom sticks. To place logs end to end in a long flat raft or boom. (7-1-97)

10. Brow Log. A log placed parallel to any roadway at a landing or dump to protect vehicles while loading or unloading. (7-1-97)

11. Bullbuck. The supervisor over cutting crew. (7-1-97)

12. Buckle Guy Line. Line used to stiffen or support a tree, pole, or structure between the top guys and the base. (7-1-97)
13. Bunk. The cross support for logs on a logging car or truck. (7-1-97)
14. Butt Hook. Hook at end of haul-in line for attaching chokers to line. (7-1-97)
15. Butt Rigging. Arrangement at end of main line for attaching chokers. (7-1-97)
16. Capped Fuse. A piece of fuse to which a blasting cap has been crimped. (7-1-97)
17. Carriage Logging. A type of high lead logging using gravity, haul back, or, remote control carriages to yard logs. (Bullet carriage is one type). (7-1-97)
18. Cat Road. A tractor road. (7-1-97)
19. Chaser. The member of the yarding crew who unhooks the logs at the landing or fights hang-ups on skid road. (7-1-97)
20. Chipper. A machine which cuts materials into chips. (7-1-97)
21. Chock (Bunk Block-Cheese Block). A wedge that prevents logs from rolling off the bunks. (7-1-97)
22. Cheater. Extension to bunk stakes. (7-1-97)
23. Choker. A wire rope with special attachments put around log near the end for hauling or lifting. (7-1-97)
24. Cold Deck. Any pile of logs which is yarded and left for future removal. (7-1-97)
25. Cold Shut. A link for joining two (2) chains, the link being closed cold with a hammer, not a weld. (7-1-97)
26. Connecting Wires. Means those wires that connect the leg wire of one (1) electric blasting cap or with the leading wires, when blasting in series. (7-1-97)
27. Crotch Line. Two (2) short lines attached to hoisting line by means of a ring or shackle, the lower ends being attached to loading hooks and used for loading or unloading. (7-1-97)
28. Cutter. A term used to designate faller or buckler. (7-1-97)
29. D or Strap Socket. A socket with a closed loop and arranged to be attached to the end of a line. It is used in place of a spliced eye. (7-1-97)
30. Dead Man. Buried log or other object used as an anchor. (7-1-97)
31. Detonator. Means blasting cap, electric blasting cap, or delay electric blasting cap. (7-1-97)
32. Dog Line. Any line used to tie logs together. (7-1-97)
33. Donkey. (Short for "Donkey Engine") - Power equipment equipped with drum and cable for moving or transporting logs as in loading or yarding. (7-1-97)
34. Drag-Turn. Any log or group of logs attached by some means to power and moved from a point of rest. (7-1-97)

35. Explosive. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, friction concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or destroying life or limb. (7-1-97)
36. Fair Lead. A combination of a pair of sheaves or roller set transversely or vertically in a unit in front of another pair of sheaves to guide a line coming from any direction and leading it properly to a drum. (7-1-97)
37. Gin Pole. A raised pole properly guyed and used to support lines and blocks. (7-1-97)
38. Grapple. A device attached to hoisting line for mechanically handling logs. (7-1-97)
39. Gut Wrapper. Intermediate binder for an individual tier of logs. (7-1-97)
40. Guy Lines. The lines used to stay or support spar trees, booms, etc. (7-1-97)
41. Haul Back. A small wire line traveling between the power skidder and a pulley set near the logs. Used to return the main cable with tongs, chokers, or hooks to the next log. (7-1-97)
42. Heel Block. The block heel of boom. (7-1-97)
43. Heel Boom. A type of loading boom where one end of the log is pulled up against the boom. (7-1-97)
44. Hook Tender, Hooker. The worker who supervises the method of moving the logs from the woods to the place of loading. (7-1-97)
45. Hazard. Any condition or circumstance which may cause an accident or injury. (7-1-97)
46. Jaggers. Any projecting broken strand of cable. (7-1-97)
47. Jammer. A machine used for handling logs. (7-1-97)
48. Jill Poke. A projecting object out of its normal position. (7-1-97)
49. Knob. A metal ferrule arranged to be attached to the end of a line, used in place of a spliced eye. (7-1-97)
50. Landing, Rollway. Any place where logs are placed, after being yarded, awaiting loading or unloading. (7-1-97)
51. Lang Lay Rope. A wire rope, in which the wires in the strands of the rope are laid in the same direction. (7-1-97)
52. Leading Wires. Those wires between the "connecting wires" or "leg wires" and a portable generating devise or an approved type blasting battery in series blasting. (7-1-97)
53. Leaners. A live or dead leaning tree. (7-1-97)
54. Loading Boom. Any structure projecting from a pivot point to guide a log when lifted. (7-1-97)
55. Log Stacker. A machine with lift forks used to handle logs. (7-1-97)
56. Magazine. Any building or other structure used exclusively for the storage of explosives. (7-1-97)
57. Operation (Show Woods Layout). Any place where logging is being done. (7-1-97)

58. Mainline. A cable which pulls logs or trees to loading. (7-1-97)
- rest. 59. Pan (Skidding Pan). A solid piece of metal placed behind a tractor on which one (1) end of logs rest. (7-1-97)
60. Peeling Bar or Spud. A tool for removing bark from trees or logs. (7-1-97)
61. Pike, Pole. A long pole whose end is shod with a sharp pointed steel spike, point, and/or hook. (7-1-97)
62. Portable Spar Or Tower. An engineered structure designed to be used in a manner similar to which a wooden spar tree would be used. (7-1-97)
63. Powder. Any explosive other than the detonating agent. (7-1-97)
64. Primer. A cartridge of explosive with a detonator inserted there in. (7-1-97)
65. Reach. An adjustable beam between trailer and motorized logging vehicle. (7-1-97)
- yarder. 66. Receding Line. The line on which a skidder or slack-line comparable to the haul back line on a yarder. (7-1-97)
67. Reload. Any area where logs are dumped and reloaded. (7-1-97)
68. Running Line. Any line which moves. (7-1-97)
69. Sail Guy. A guy which holds the outer end of a boom. (7-1-97)
70. Sail Block. A block hung inverted on the sail guy to hold the tong block in proper position. (7-1-97)
71. Schoolmarm. A crotched tree consisting chiefly of two (2) trunks. (7-1-97)
72. Skids. Any group of timbers spaced a short distance apart on which the logs are placed. (7-1-97)
73. Side, Show, Chance. That unit of a logging operation, including men and equipment that is sufficient to fall, buck, and load a given area ready for transportation of the logs to the mill. (7-1-97)
74. Side Winders. A piece of log, brush, or limb thrown up or sideways during skidding operation. A tree knocked down by another in falling. (7-1-97)
- operator. 75. Signalman, Whistle Punk. The authorized worker who transfers signals from a given location to the operator. (7-1-97)
76. Skidding. Movement of logs on the ground. (7-1-97)
- bullet travels. 77. Skyline. The supporting line on various types of logging systems on which carriage, block, or bullet travels. (7-1-97)
78. Slack Line. A form of skyline where skyline is spooled on drum and can be raised or lowered. (7-1-97)
- inadequate. 79. Slack Puller. Any device used to increase the movement of a line when its own weight is inadequate. (7-1-97)
80. Snags. Any dead standing trees. (7-1-97)

81. Snubbing. A method of retarding or controlling the movement of logs or machine by means of looping the line around a stationary object. (7-1-97)
82. Spring Board. A board with an iron tip used by fallers to stand on when they must stand above the ground level. (7-1-97)
83. Strap. Any short piece of line with an eye or "D" in each end. (7-1-97)
84. Strawline. A small line used for miscellaneous purposes. (7-1-97)
85. Strip. A definite location of timber allocated to a cutting crew. (7-1-97)
86. Sweeper. Unexpected and controlled lateral movement of log, tree, etc. during skidding operations. (7-1-97)
87. Swamp. The falling or clearing of limbs and brush around or along a specific place. (7-1-97)
88. Tag Line. A line used to control movement during loading, unloading, or skidding operations. (7-1-97)
89. Tail Hold. Any anchor used for making fast any line. (7-1-97)
90. Tell Tale. A devise used to serve as a warning for overhead hazards. (7-1-97)
91. Tight Line. When power is exerted on both mainline and haul back at the same time. (7-1-97)
92. Tongs. A hooking device used to lift or skid logs. (7-1-97)
93. Transfer. Changing of a load of logs in a unit from one means of transportation to another. (7-1-97)
94. Tree Plates. Steel protectors spiked around a tree to prevent the lines from cutting into the trees. (7-1-97)
95. Undercut. A notch cut in the tree to guide and control the tree in falling. (7-1-97)
96. Windfall. A tree felled by the wind or other natural causes. (7-1-97)
97. Widow Maker. A loose limb, top, or piece of bark which may fall on a logger working beneath it. (7-1-97)
98. Yarding. Movement of logs or trees from the place they are felled (bucked) to a central loading or shipping point. (7-1-97)
- 011. -- 999. (RESERVED).**