347—71.1(89A) Definitions. The definitions contained in this rule shall apply to chapters 73 and 74, except as otherwise expressly provided and used in these chapters.

"Approved." Approved by the division.

"Buffer." A device designed to stop a descending car or counterweight beyond its normal limit of travel by storing or by absorbing and dissipating the kinetic energy of the car or counterweight.

"Car, elevator." The load-carrying unit including its platform, car frame, enclosure and car door or gate.

"Car door or gate electric contact." An electrical device, the function of which is to prevent operation of the driving machine by the normal operating device unless the car door or gate is in the closed position. Note: This function is subject to the modifications specified in subrule 73.3(5).

"Car door or gate power closer." A device or assembly of devices which closes a manually opened car door or gate by power other than by hand, gravity, springs or the movement of the car.

"Car enclosure." The top and the walls of the car resting on and attached to the car platform.

"Car frame (sling)." The supporting frame to which the car platform, upper and lower sets of guide shoes, car safety and the hoisting ropes or hoisting-rope sheaves, or the plunger of a direct plunger elevator are attached.

"Car platform." The structure which forms the floor of the car and which directly supports the load.

"Clearance, bottom car." The clear vertical distance from the pit floor to the lowest structural or mechanical part, equipment or device installed beneath the car platform, except guide shoes or rollers, safety jaw assemblies and platform aprons or guards, when the car rests on its fully compressed buffers.

"Clearance, top car." The shortest vertical distance between the top of the car crosshead, or between the top of the car where no crosshead is provided, and the nearest part of the overhead structure or any other obstruction when the car floor is level with the top terminal landing.

"Clearance, top counterweight." The shortest vertical distance between any part of the counterweight structure and the nearest part of the overhead structure or any other obstruction when the car floor is level with the bottom terminal landing.

"Control." The system governing the starting, stopping, direction of motion, acceleration, speed and retardation of the moving member.

"Controller." A device or group of devices which serves to control in a predetermined manner the apparatus to which it is connected.

"Door or gate, car or hoistway." The movable portion of the car or hoistway entrance which closes the opening providing access to the car or to the landing.

a. Door, biparting. A vertically sliding or horizontally sliding door, consisting of two or more sections so arranged that the sections or groups of sections open away from each other and so interconnected that all sections operate simultaneously.

b. Door or gate closer. A device which closes a hoistway door or a car door or gate by means of spring or gravity.

c. Door or gate, power-operated. A hoistway door or a car or gate which is opened and closed by a door or gate power operator.

d. Door or gate power-operator. A device or assembly of devices which opens a hoistway door and a car door or gate or either, by power other than by hand, gravity, springs or the movement of the car; and which closes them by power other than by hand, gravity or the movement of the car.

e. Door or gate, self-closing. A manually opened hoistway door or a car door or gate which closes when released.

f. Door or gate, manually operated. A door or gate which is opened and closed by hand.

"Emergency stop switch." A device located in the car which, when manually operated, causes the electric power to be removed from the driving-machine motor and brake of an electric elevator or from the electrically operated valves or pump motor or both of a hydraulic elevator.

"Fire-resistive construction." A method of construction which prevents or retards the passage of hot gases or flames as defined by the fire-resistance rating.

"Hoistway, elevator or dumbwaiter." A shaftway for the travel of one or more elevators or dumbwaiters. It includes the pit and terminates at the underside of the overhead machinery space floor or grating, or at the underside of the roof where the hoistway does not penetrate the roof.

"Hoistway enclosure." The fixed structure, consisting of vertical walls or partitions, which isolates the hoistway from all other parts of the building or from an adjacent hoistway and in which the hoistway doors and door assemblies are installed.

"Hoistway-door or gate-locking device." A device which secures a hoistway door or gate in the closed position and prevents it from being opened from the landing side except under certain specified conditions.

"Hoistway-door interlock." A device having two related and interdependent functions which are:

a. To prevent the operation of the driving-machine by the normal operating device unless the hoistway door is locked in the closed position.

b. To prevent the opening of the hoistway door from the landing side unless the car is within the landing zone and is either stopped or being stopped.

"Hoistway-unit system." A series of hoistway-door interlocks, hoistway-door electric contacts or hoistway-door combination mechanical locks and electric contacts, or a combination thereof, the function of which is to prevent operation of the driving machine by the normal operating device unless all hoistway doors are in the closed position and, where so required by this code, are locked in the closed position.

NOTE: This function subject to the modifications specified in subrule 73.3(5).

"Installation." A complete elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator or moving walk including its hoistway, hoistway enclosures and related construction, and all machinery and equipment necessary for its operation.

"Landing, elevator." That portion of a floor, balcony or platform used to receive and discharge passengers or freight.

"Leveling device, elevator car." Any mechanism which will, either automatically or under the control of the operator, move the car within the leveling zone toward the landing only, and automatically stop it at the landing.

"Machine, driving." The power unit which applies the energy necessary to raise and lower an elevator or dumbwaiter car or to drive an escalator or a moving walk.

"Operating device." The car switch, push button, lever or other manual device used to actuate the control.

"Pallet, moving walk." One of a series of rigid platforms which together form an articulated treadway or the support for a continuous treadway.

"Pit, elevator." That portion of hoistway extending from the threshold level of the lowest landing door to the floor at the bottom of the hoistway.

"Rated load." The load which the elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator is designed and installed to lift at the rated speed.

"Rated speed." The speed at which the elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.

"Safety, car or counterweight." A mechanical device attached to the car frame or to an auxiliary frame, or to the counterweight frame, to stop and hold the car or counterweight in case of predetermined over-speed or free fall, or if the hoisting ropes slacken.

"Slack-rope switch." A device which automatically causes the electric power to be removed from the elevator driving-machine motor and brake when the hoisting ropes of a winding-drum machine become slack.

"Threshold plate, moving walk." That portion of the landing adjacent to the treadway consisting of one or more stationary or slightly movable plates.

"Travel (rise)." The vertical distance between the bottom terminal landing and the top terminal landing of an elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator.

"Truck-zoning device, elevator." A device which will permit the operator in the car to move a freight elevator within the truck zone with the car door or gate and a hoistway door open.

"Working pressure." The pressure measured at the cylinder of a hydraulic elevator when lifting car and its rated load at rated speed, or with class C2 loading when leveling up with maximum static load.