

# Glossary

- 4:1 rule** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] The **4:1 rule** is a guideline which says that for every four feet of height a vertical surface has, a ladder must be one foot away from the surface. **wytyczne dotyczące kąta nachylenia drabiny**
- above grade** [ADJ-U15] If a part of a building is **above grade**, it is above ground level. **ponad poziomem gruntu**
- accident** [N-COUNT-U2] An **accident** is an unexpected and undesired event, sometimes resulting in injury for the people involved. **wypadek**
- anchor** [V-T-U15] To **anchor** something is to hold it in a fixed place. **umocować, przymocować**
- appliance** [N-COUNT-U13] An **appliance** is an electrical device used in homes or offices to perform certain functions. **urządzenie elektryczne**
- batter board** [N-COUNT-U4] A **batter board** is a horizontal board fastened to a post and located at the corners of an excavation to mark the desired level. **legar poziomujący**
- beam** [N-COUNT-U14] A **beam** is a long, heavy piece of wood. **belka**
- beam-and-slab** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Beam-and-slab** is a floor structure with concrete slabs supported by concrete beams. **strop płytowo-żebrowy**
- bearing pile** [N-COUNT-U10] A **bearing pile** is a pile with a large load capacity that transfers the weight of a load vertically. **pal nośny**
- bench mark** [N-COUNT-U4] A **bench mark** is point of known elevation marked on a post or building near ground level. **reper (stały punkt niwelacyjny)**
- birdcage** [N-COUNT-U6] A **birdcage** is a permanent separation of wire strands due to a sudden release of tension. **rozdzielenie skrętu kabla**
- bird's-eye view** [N-PHRASE-U13] A **bird's-eye view** is a view from directly above. **widok z lotu ptaka, widok z góry**
- brace** [N-COUNT-U12] A **brace** is a piece of material used to transmit or change the direction of weight or pressure in a frame. **zastrzał, tężnik, element spinający**
- builder's level** [N-COUNT-U4] A **builder's level** is an optical instrument that is used to establish or check points on a horizontal plane. **niwelator**
- building layout** [N-COUNT-U13] A **building layout** is a diagram drawn to scale showing the detailed features of an entire building. **plan budynku**
- building load** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] A **building load** is the amount of force that a building must withstand, such as the weight of the structure itself, the weight of the items inside, and the forces of environmental factors, including wind and snow. **wytrzymałość budynku**
- caisson** [N-COUNT-U10] A **caisson** is a box that is filled with concrete and develops a form similar to a cast-in-place pile. **keson**
- carpenter** [N-COUNT-U1] A **carpenter** is a person trained to use wood to create buildings and other structures. **stolarz**
- cast-in-place pile** [N-COUNT-U10] A **cast-in-place pile** is a pile formed by pouring concrete into a drilled hole. **betonowe pale fundamentowe**
- chain sling** [N-COUNT-U6] A **chain sling** is a metal chain that is used to lift very heavy objects. **podnośnik/wciągnik łańcuchowy**
- charred** [ADJ-U6] If something is **charred**, it has dark marks and damage from being burned. **zwęglony**
- class** [N-COUNT-U2] A **class** is a type of fire determined by fuel and causes. **klasa pożaru**
- clay** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Clay** is a soil type with particles measuring less than 0.002 mm in diameter. **gлина**
- closed space** [N-COUNT-U2] A **closed space** is an area that is indoors and sealed. **zamknięta przestrzeń, tu: zamknięte pomieszczenie**

**concrete floor** [N-COUNT-U15] A **concrete floor** is a building floor made of concrete and supported by a structural frame. **betonowa podłoga**

**concrete slurry** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Concrete slurry** is a material used to make protective excavation walls when the earth is very wet. **zaczyn betonowy, gęstwa**

**consolidation** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Consolidation** is the process of concrete becoming solid and denser, thereby taking up less space. **utwardzanie betonu**

**construction joint** [N-COUNT-U15] A **construction joint** is a concrete surface where the laying of concrete was stopped and later continued. **dylatacja konstrukcyjna, styk, przerwa robocza (w betonowaniu płyty)**

**contractor** [N-COUNT-U1] A **contractor** is a person who performs specific tasks in the construction or improvement of a building, such as plumbing or electrical work. **wykonawca**

**core** [N-COUNT-U6] The **core** is the central part of an object. **rdzeń**

**crawler crane** [N-COUNT-U5] A **crawler crane** is a crane mounted on two moveable, motorized tracks. **dźwig gąsienicowy**

**cross-braced** [ADJ-U15] If a building structure is **cross-braced**, it is reinforced by diagonally intersecting supports. **usztynwione krzyżulcami**

**cure** [V-I-U11] To **cure** is to dry until preserved, such as with concrete. **utwardzać**

**deep foundation** [N-COUNT-U10] A **deep foundation** is a foundation that extends to bedrock. **głęboki fundament**

**deposit** [V-T-U8] To **deposit** something is to place it somewhere. **złożyć, umieścić**

**design strength** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Design strength** is the assumed load-bearing capacity of steel or concrete. **wytrzymałość projektowa**

**dewatering system** [N-COUNT-U7] A **dewatering system** is a system in which a pump removes water from a series of well-points. **system odwadniający**

**diagram** [N-COUNT-U13] A **diagram** is a drawing that shows how something works or how parts fit together into a whole. **diagram, wykres**

**diaphragm** [N-COUNT-U14] A **diaphragm** is a structural plane designed to resist lateral force. **membrana**

**dig** [V-T-U6] To **dig** is to remove earth from the ground. **kopać**

**dimensions** [N-PLURAL-U13] **Dimensions** are measurements of the amount of space something takes up, such as length, width, and height. **wymiary**

**disassembly** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Disassembly** is the process of taking things apart. **rozkładanie na części, demontaż**

**drill** [V-T-U7] To **drill** is to make a hole in something. **wiercić**

**drilled foundation** [N-COUNT-U10] A **drilled foundation** is a type of deep foundation put in place with the use of drilling. **fundamenty na palach wwiercanych**

**drill rig** [N-COUNT-U3] A **drill rig** is a machine that digs a deep hole. **urządzenie wiertnicze**

**driven foundation** [N-COUNT-U10] A **driven foundation** is a type of deep foundation where the piles are driven into the ground. **fundamenty na palach wbijanych**

**drop panel** [N-COUNT-U15] A **drop panel** is a thickened section of a concrete floor located over a supporting concrete column. **płyta nośna**

**electrician** [N-COUNT-U1] An **electrician** is a person skilled in installing and repairing electrical equipment and wiring. **elektryk**

**excavation** [N-COUNT-U7] **Excavation** is the process of making a hole in the ground. **kopanie, rozkopywanie**

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**extract** [V-T-U7] To **extract** something is to remove it. **usuwać**

**fall** [N-COUNT-U2] A **fall** is the act of hitting the ground from a higher position. **upadek**

**fatigue** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Fatigue** is wear on a piece of equipment due to repeated use. **zmęczenie materiału**

**fixture** [N-COUNT-U13] A **fixture** is a part of a building that is fixed in place, permanent, and performs a certain action. **osprzęt**

**floor** [N-COUNT-U14] A **floor** is the bottom part of a room or building. **podłoga**

**floor plan** [N-COUNT-U13] A **floor plan** is a diagram drawn to scale showing the detailed features of one floor of a building. **plan piętra**

**footing** [N-COUNT-U9] A **footing** is a structural implement that distributes the load of a building over the soil, over which the foundation is constructed. **podstawa**

**footing form** [N-COUNT-U12] A **footing form** is a tube used to pour a concrete base column for a building structure. **forma do wylewki**

**foreman** [N-COUNT-U1] A **foreman** is a leader of a construction work crew. **majster, brygadzysta**

**formwork** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Formwork** is a mold into which concrete or another material is poured to form a building structure. **forma do szalunków**

**foundation** [N-COUNT-U9] A **foundation** is the underlying support for a structure, located below ground. It distributes the weight of the building onto the ground. **fundamenty**

**framing** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Framing** is the use of structural pieces to support a building and provide places to attach exterior and interior walls. **obramowanie**

**freeze** [V-I-U9] To **freeze** is to turn into ice because of very cold conditions. **zamarzać**

**friction pile** [N-COUNT-U10] A **friction pile** is a pile that depends on frictional resistance between itself and the material it passes through. **pal tarciový**

**friction plus bearing pile** [N-COUNT-U10] A **friction plus bearing pile** is a pile that depends on friction but also develops some end bearing. **pal tarciovo-nośny**

**function** [N-COUNT-U13] A **function** is what something does or is used for. **funkcja, przeznaczenie**

**general excavation** [N-COUNT-U8] A **general excavation** is an excavation that includes work that can be done by mechanical equipment, such as shovels, scrapers, and trucks. **roboty ziemne z użyciem sprzętu**

**grade beam** [N-COUNT-U9] A **grade beam** is a concrete post that sits on a pier and supports load bearing walls. **dźwigar**

**grade rod** [N-COUNT-U4] A **grade rod** is a long wooden or aluminum staff used to determine differences in elevation. **łata niwelacyjna**

**gravel** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Gravel** is a soil type with particles measuring between 5 mm and 75 mm in diameter. **żwir**

**ground** [N-COUNT-U2] A **ground** is a device, typically a piece of wire or a metal rod, that is the return path for an electrical circuit. Sometimes grounds are connected to the earth. **uziemienie**

**groundwater** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Groundwater** is a type of water located underground. **woda gruntowa**

**haul** [V-T-U8] To **haul** something is to carry it from one place to another, often in a vehicle. **transportować, ciągnąć**

**high-rise** [N-COUNT-U15] A **high-rise** is a very tall building with many storeys. **wieżowiec**

**horizontal** [ADJ-U4] If something is **horizontal**, it is parallel to the plane of the horizon, or flat. **poziomy**

**HVAC technician** [N-COUNT-U1] An **HVAC technician** is a person who is trained to install and repair heating, venting, and air conditioning systems. **instalator systemów grzewczych i klimatyzacji**

**indicate** [V-T-U13] To **indicate** something is to point something out or make it known. **wskazywać**

**interior** [N-COUNT-U13] An **interior** is the inside part of a building or other structure. **wnętrze**

**interlocking sheet piling** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Interlocking sheet piling** is a method of supporting an earth wall using sheets of steel to form a single wall in the ground. **stosowanie zazębiających się grodzic**

**joist** [N-COUNT-U14] A **joist** is a piece of lumber or wood that spans the distance between beams. **belka stropowa; legar podłogowy**

**joist connection** [N-COUNT-U14] A **joist connection** is a small piece of wood that connects the joists. **złącze kątowe**

**kink** [N-COUNT-U6] A **kink** is a permanent distortion of wire strands caused when a loop in a slack rope is pulled down. **zapętenie**

**knot** [N-COUNT-U6] A **knot** is a looping of string or wire that cannot easily be untangled. **węzeł**

**laborer** [N-COUNT-U1] A **laborer** is a person who uses physical strength and abilities to earn money. **pracownik fizyczny**

**ladder** [N-COUNT-U2] A **ladder** is a portable device that has steps, called rungs, which a person can use to climb up and down a vertical surface. **drabina**

**lateral stability** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Lateral stability** is the ability of a structure to resist movement from side to side. **stabilność boczna**

**lay** [N-COUNT-U6] A **lay** is a length of rope equal to one spiral of a strand around the core. **skręt**

**level** [ADJ-U3] If something is **level**, it is flat or at the same height in all places. **poziomy, wyrównany**

**lightweight** [ADJ-U11] If something is **lightweight**, it does not weigh very much. **lekki**

**line** [V-T-U12] To **line** something is to cover its inner surface with something else. **wyłożyć, wyścielić**

**link** [N-COUNT-U6] A **link** is a single piece of metal chain. **ogniwo**

**mason** [N-COUNT-U1] A **mason** is a person who builds structures with stone or brick. **kamieniarz**

**Material Safety Data Sheet** [N-COUNT-U2] A **Material Safety Data Sheet** is a document that gives essential information about a substance, including how to handle it, where to store and dispose of it, what hazards are associated with it, and how to treat an exposure to the substance. **Karta Charakterystyki Substancji**

**mobile crane** [N-COUNT-U5] A **mobile crane** is a basic crane mounted on a moveable platform. **dźwig ruchomy**

**modular system** [N-COUNT-U12] A **modular system** is a formwork system consisting of prefabricated sheets of steel, aluminum, or plastic that are joined together on site. **system modułowy**

**mold** [N-COUNT-U11] A **mold** is a hollow form for shaping a fluid substance, such as wet concrete. **forma odlewnicza**

**monolithic foundation** [N-COUNT-U9] A **monolithic foundation** is a foundation in which the floor slab and foundation are poured at the same time. The foundation extends deeper at the load bearing walls. **fundament monolityczny**

**monument** [N-COUNT-U4] A **monument** is a marker that establishes the boundary of a piece of property. **kamień graniczny**

**mudsill** [N-COUNT-U14] A **mudsill** is a piece of wood attached to a foundation, which forms the base of a wood frame. **podwalina**

**one-way joist slab** [N-COUNT-U15] A **one-way joist slab** is a structural system that has a series of horizontal concrete beams containing reinforcing steel. **strop belkowy gęstożebrowy**

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- one-way solid slab** [N-COUNT-U15] A **one-way solid slab** is a structural slab with load-bearing steel running in the direction of the span and steel that controls cracking running perpendicular to the span. **strop płytowy zbrojony jednokierunkowo**
- operator's cab** [N-COUNT-U5] An **operator's cab** is a small enclosure where a person sits and operates a crane. **kabina dźwigu**
- outrigger** [N-COUNT-U5] An **outrigger** is a bracket that is attached to a crane to add stability. **odsadnia**
- painter** [N-COUNT-U1] A **painter** is a person who paints surfaces (indoor or outdoor) with a paintbrush or other equipment. **malarz**
- parallel** [ADJ-U14] If two things are **parallel**, they extend in the same direction. **równoległy**
- payline** [N-COUNT-U8] A **payline** is a line in the ground surrounding the material for which an excavation contractor is paid to remove. **linia wykopu**
- permanent insulated formwork** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Permanent insulated formwork** is a formwork system consisting of concrete forms that remain after the concrete has cured. **stałe/gotowe izolowane płyty szalunkowe**
- pier** [N-COUNT-U9] A **pier** is a concrete post created by filling a drilled hole with concrete. The pier is used to support beams in a foundation. **filar**
- pile** [N-COUNT-U10] A **pile** is a weight-bearing pole made of wood, steel or concrete. **pal**
- pile driver** [N-COUNT-U10] A **pile driver** is a machine designed to drive piles into the ground. **kafar**
- placement** [N-COUNT-U13] A **placement** is the location or position of something. **umiejscowienie, położenie**
- platform framing** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Platform framing** is a type of floor construction using levels. **konstrukcja platformowa szkieletu**
- plywood** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Plywood** is a manufactured lumber made from thin sheets of wood glued together. **sklejka**
- post-tensioned** [ADJ-U15] If concrete is **post-tensioned**, it has steel tendons running through it, which are tightened after the concrete cures to provide additional strength. **sprężony (beton)**
- prefabricated** [ADJ-U11] If something is **prefabricated**, it is manufactured in a standard format, with final assembly at the building site. **prefabrykowany**
- property line** [N-COUNT-U4] A **property line** is the legal boundary of a piece of land owned by someone. **granica nieruchomości**
- pump** [N-COUNT-U7] A **pump** is a machine that transfers liquids and gases into and out of an area. **pompa**
- pump jack** [N-COUNT-U2] A **pump jack** is a platform that can be raised or lowered by pumping a device up and down. **kiwon/żuraw pompowy**
- residential** [ADJ-U9] If an area is **residential**, it consists mainly of houses, rather than buildings for businesses. **mieszkalny**
- reuse** [V-T-U11] To **reuse** something is to use it again. **ponownie wykorzystać**
- rigging** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Rigging** is the slings, ropes, and other equipment used to move heavy objects with a crane. **olinowanie, takielunek**
- roofer** [N-COUNT-U1] A **roofer** is a person who lays and repairs the roofs of buildings. **dekarz**
- run** [V-T-U4] To **run** something is to extend it over a certain distance. **przeprowadzać, tu: przeciągać**
- runoff** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Runoff** is water that flows from land into rivers, streams, and other bodies of water. **sptyw, odpływ**

**sand** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Sand** is a soil type with particles measuring between 630 micrometers and 5 mm in diameter. **piasek**

**scaffold** [N-COUNT-U2] A **scaffold** is a raised platform that workers stand on. **rusztowanie**

**secure** [V-T-U5] To **secure** something is to prevent it from moving. **zabezpieczać**

**semiskilled** [ADJ-U1] If a worker is **semiskilled**, he or she is partially trained or experienced, but is not fully skilled. **przyuczony, nie w pełni wykwalifikowany**

**shallow foundation** [N-COUNT-U9] A **shallow foundation** is a foundation that distributes a building load relatively close to the surface. This type is commonly used for private homes. **fundamenty płytkie**

**sheathing** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Sheathing** is something that wraps around or surrounds something else. **pokrycie**

**sheet pile** [N-COUNT-U10] A **sheet pile** is a pile intended to withstand horizontal pressure. **grodzica**

**silt** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Silt** is a soil type with particles measuring between 0.002 mm and 0.02 mm in diameter. **muł, szlam**

**site plan** [N-COUNT-U4] A **site plan** is a drawing for a building project that shows its location, utilities, and property lines. **plan budowy**

**skilled** [ADJ-U1] If a worker is **skilled**, he or she has special abilities or training for a job. **wykwalifikowany**

**sling** [N-COUNT-U6] A **sling** is the part of rigging that attaches the load being lifted to the crane. **uprząż**

**sloping** [ADJ-U8] If a surface is **sloping**, it runs evenly upward or downward. **pochyły**

**soil profile** [N-COUNT-U3] A **soil profile** is a description of the variation of soil types at a construction site. **profil glebowy**

**soil swell** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Soil swell** is the increase in soil volume after it is excavated and no longer compacted. **pęcznienie gleby**

**span** [V-I-U14] To **span** something is to reach across it. **obejmować, rozciągać się**

**span** [N-COUNT-U15] A **span** is the distance or gap between supports. **rozpiętość, rozstaw**

**special excavation** [N-COUNT-U8] A **special excavation** is an excavation that includes work done by blasting, hand, or special machines. **specjalistyczne roboty ziemne**

**specify** [V-T-U13] To **specify** something is to state or mark it clearly or in detail. **precyzować, uściślać**

**spread foundation** [N-COUNT-U9] A **spread foundation** is a foundation that distributes the weight of the heaviest parts of a structure over a large area to ensure that the load does not surpass the location's bearing capacity. **fundamenty szerokie**

**stabilizer** [N-COUNT-U5] A **stabilizer** is a mechanical device that helps keep a crane steady and still. **stabilizator**

**stake** [V-T-U4] To **stake** a pole or marker is to drive it into the ground. **stupek, pal**

**stationary crane** [N-COUNT-U5] A **stationary crane** is a crane that does not move. **dźwig stacjonarny**

**stay-in-place** [ADJ-U12] If a formwork system is **stay-in-place**, it is made from prefabricated plastic forms that remain after the concrete has cured. **stały**

**steel soldier piles** [N-COUNT-U8] **Steel soldier piles** are sections of steel driven into the ground, used with timber sheeting to protect an excavation. **stalowy pal, tu: dwuteowniki**

**stem wall** [N-COUNT-U9] A **stem wall** is a part of a spread foundation that rises slightly above the ground. The structural wall attaches to the stem wall. **podwalina**

**strand nicking** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Strand nicking** is damage to a wire rope caused by strands rubbing against each other. **rozszczepianie się kabla**

**strip** [V-T-U11] To **strip** a formwork mold is to remove it. **demontować**

# Glossary

- structural slab** [N-COUNT-U15] A **structural slab** is a large piece of concrete that is a component of a concrete floor. **plyta betonowa**
- stud** [N-COUNT-U12] A **stud** is a vertical post used in construction, often made of wood. **stupek**
- subcontractor** [N-COUNT-U1] A **subcontractor** is a worker for a specific purpose at a construction site who is hired by the general contractor rather than the customer. **podwykonawca**
- subfloor** [N-COUNT-U14] A **subfloor** is a layer of wood beneath the actual floor. **podkład podłogowy**
- subsurface investigation** [N-COUNT-U3] A **subsurface investigation** is an examination of the soil beneath the surface at a construction site to establish what is required for the foundation of the structure. **badania geotechniczne gruntu**
- sump** [N-COUNT-U7] A **sump** is a chamber where water collects before a pump removes it. **zbiornik ściekowy**
- support** [N-COUNT-U14] A **support** is a series of wood beams that holds up a floor. **belki podłogowe**
- surface evaluation** [N-COUNT-U3] A **surface evaluation** is an examination of the top layer of soil at a construction site, primarily to establish drainage grades and landscaping requirements. **badania powierzchniowe**
- temporary** [ADJ-U11] If something is **temporary**, it is not permanent. **tymczasowy**
- tendon** [N-COUNT-U15] A **tendon** is a high-strength steel strand used to add tension to concrete. **ciągnio**
- test pit** [N-COUNT-U3] A **test pit** is a hole dug at a construction site in order to obtain soil samples. **wykop, otwór kontrolny/badawczy**
- thaw** [V-I-U9] To **thaw** is to melt through exposure to warmth. **topnieć, tajać**
- tieback** [N-COUNT-U8] A **tieback** is a system for externally bracing an excavation in order to provide an unobstructed excavation area. **kotwa gruntowa**
- tie-spreader unit** [N-COUNT-U12] A **tie-spreader unit** is a device that holds the sides of a wall form at the correct spacing. **rozpora**
- timber lagging** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Timber lagging** is a set of wooden planks placed between steel soldier piles to protect an excavation. **deskowanie**
- topographic survey** [N-COUNT-U3] A **topographic survey** is an examination and description of the surface features of a construction site. **badanie topograficzne terenu**
- tower crane** [N-COUNT-U5] A **tower crane** is a very tall type of stationary crane. **dźwig wieżowy**
- toxic** [ADJ-U2] If a substance is **toxic**, it is poisonous. **toksyczny**
- trench safety** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Trench safety** is the practice of taking proper safety precautions when working in trenches. **bezpieczeństwo pracy przy wykopach**
- truck mounted crane** [N-COUNT-U5] A **truck mounted crane** is a mobile crane mounted on the back of a truck. **dźwig zamontowany na ciężarówce**
- truss** [N-COUNT-U14] A **truss** is a long structural frame made up of triangular shapes. **wspornik, wiązanie dachowe**
- two-way flat plate slab** [N-COUNT-U15] A **two-way flat plate slab** is a structural slab with load bearing steel running in two directions, and that does not have drop panels. **strop płytowy bezbelkowy**
- two-way solid slab** [N-COUNT-U15] A **two-way solid slab** is a structural slab that has load-bearing steel running in two directions. **strop płytowo-żebrowy zbrojony krzyżowo**
- unskilled** [ADJ-U1] If a worker is **unskilled**, he or she does not have any special training for a job. **niewykwalifikowany**
- utilities** [N-PLURAL-U4] **Utilities** are a set of services provided to most buildings, including electricity, natural gas, water, and sewage. **media**

**ventilation** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Ventilation** is the circulation of fresh air in a room or structure. **wentylacja**

**wale** [N-COUNT-U12] A **wale** is a horizontal piece of lumber used to support or retain earth. **bal**

**wall form** [N-COUNT-U12] A **wall form** is the complete structure used to build a wall, consisting of sheathing, studs, wales, braces, and tie spreaders. **prefabrykat ścienny**

**water table** [N-COUNT-U7] The **water table** is the level in the ground where the ground is fully saturated with groundwater. **poziom wód gruntowych**

**web sling** [N-COUNT-U6] A **web sling** is a device made of nylon or polyester often used to lift objects in place of a wire rope. **podnośnik linowy, zawiesie linowe**

**well-point** [N-COUNT-U7] A **well-point** is a pipe that is put in the ground. It has holes through which water enters the pipe to be pumped out. **studzienka kanalizacyjna**

**wire** [N-COUNT-U4] A **wire** is a piece of metal shaped into a thin, even thread. **dрут**

**wire rope** [N-COUNT-U6] A **wire rope** is a rope made of thin pieces of metal wire twisted around a core. **lina stalowa**