Glossary

**Come-along.** A hand operated geared rachetting device to pull heavy objects.

**Drift punch.** A tapered metal pin used to align holes, knock out bolts or other debris from holes.

**Ground pipe, post, or pin.** A pipe buried in the ground and attached to the bow to support the structure. It functions as an anchoring foundation member.

**Haygrove.** A company, based in the United Kingdom, that manufactures field scale tunnels, mobile livestock buildings and specialist horticultural machinery. They manufacture multi-bay high tunnels.

**PEX.** Cross-linked high-density polyethylene used as tubing in radiant heating systems.

**Pike pole.** A pole that has a natural or designed hook on one end that catches the bow and assists in pushing the bow, especially above one's reach.

**Plumb.** To make something perpendicular to the earth's surface using gravity (typically a string and heavy weight).

**Purlin.** Typically a horizontal length of swedged pipe attached at the ridge and points along the bow to add structural integrity and strength.

**Spline.** In high tunnel/greenhouse construction a spline is a short (approx. 12" to 18") pipe used to join two similar diameter pipes, usually the bow and ground pin/pipe. The spline has a smaller outside diameter (O.D.) than the inside diameter (I.D.) of the two pipes it is joining. These pipes are commonly joined by tek screws or bolts.

**Swedged pipe.** 4" or 5" of one end of a pipe is rolled to a smaller diameter, allowing it to be inserted into the end of another pipe.

**Truss.** A structural member (pipe in high tunnels) connecting the bows and often the ridge purlin. It adds structural strength.