

Glossary

Come-along. A hand operated geared ratcheting 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.