

Butt Hinge – sectionalized hinge that does not run the entire length of door as a continuous hinge does and can generally be seen from the outside of the enclosure.

Collar Stud – one of the means used to mount sub panels on the interior of enclosures.

Commercial Enclosure – generally an enclosure that has a maximum rating of Type1, 3 or 3R.

Concealed Hinge – a hinge that cannot be fully seen from the outside of the enclosure.

Concentric Knockout - a partially punched penetration in an enclosure side where it must be pushed or knocked the rest of the way out to utilize. These types consist of more than one size knockout where multiple size penetrations are possible within the same knockout.

Continuous Hinge – a hinge that runs almost the entire length of the door and generally can be seen from the outside of the enclosure.

CSA – Canadian Standards Association.

Disconnect Enclosure – designed for use with disconnect handles due to having the disconnect handle cutout supplied in the enclosure along with associated disconnect operating linkage and defeater hook.

Door – access side to the interior of an enclosure and has a hinged side.

Drip Shield - a formed channel or pan (pan type is commonly called a rain cap) that is mounted to the top of an enclosure and hangs over the door opening to prevent dripping water from falling into the enclosure when the door is opened or the lid is removed.

Drive Enclosure – an enclosure designed specifically for VFD applications.

Dual Access – an enclosure that has doors on the front and rear of the enclosure.

Electrical Enclosure – used to protect electrical components from the environment it is installed in and to protect humans from the electrical components installed inside of it.

Environmental Controls - used to control the internal climate of an enclosure.

Feed Through Wireway – also known as pull through, the type that has closed rings on the wireway ends where wires and cables must be fed/pulled through the wireway.

Floor Mount – an enclosure that has floor stand legs installed under the enclosure to enable the lag bolting of the enclosure to a floor or other surface.

Free Standing – an enclosure designed to sit freely on the floor or other surface with no mounting means.

General Accessory – all Wiegmann accessories less non metallic accessories, sub panels and environmental controls.

Gutter - another form of an electrical enclosure but designed for installing and protecting wire and cable runs and that is spot welded and has closed ends and a screw cover lid.

Handle –mounted to the enclosure door and does not require a tool to operate.

Hasp – used in conjunction with a staple to provide pad locking capabilities on some enclosures.

HxWxD – height x width x depth of enclosure, some commercial products are called out by WxHxD (width x height x depth), refer to engineering catalog to ensure if a product is called out by HxWxD or WxHxD.

Industrial Enclosure – generally an enclosure that has a minimum rating of Type 12, 4 or 4X.

IP – European standards agency, similar to NEMA in the USA.

Knockout – a partially punched penetration in an enclosure side where it must be pushed or knocked the rest of the way out to utilize.

Latch – mounted to the enclosure door and generally requires a tool to operate.

Lay In Wireway – the type that has open rings on the wireway ends that allow for wires and cables to be laid into the wireway.

Lid – access side to the interior of an enclosure and does not have a hinged side.

Lifting Eye – installed on some enclosures to assist with the moving and handling of large enclosures before they are installed.

Modified – where a standard product can be taken out of inventory and basic modifications can be made to it that will create the product that fits the needs of an application.

Modular Enclosure – an enclosure that has one or two open ends so the sections can be bolted together as needed.

Mounting Feet – external mounting means on the exterior of an enclosure.

Mounting Hole – internal mounting means via holes in the rear of an enclosure.

NEMA – National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Non Metallic – general term used for enclosures not fabricated from carbon steel, galvanized steel, aluminum or stainless steel.

Quarter Turn – a latch that requires a ¼ turn to operate from the closed to open position and vice versa.

Removable Hinge – a hinge that allows for the door to be easily removed and re-installed.

Screw Clamp – mounted to an enclosure tub and used to secure the door as opposed to a latch or handle.

Single Point – a door closing mechanism that only has one point of contact for closing and sealing the door.

Slope Top – an enclosure where the top of the enclosure is not flat and is instead sloped to promote the run off of liquids.

Special – where a standard product cannot be taken from inventory and easily modified to create a product that will meet the needs of an application but instead must be totally engineered from the ground up.

Staple - used in conjunction with a hasp to provide pad locking capabilities on some enclosures.

Sub Panel – a surface plate mounted on the inside of the enclosure normally used to mount electrical components onto.

Three Point Handle – a door closing mechanism where there are 3 points of contact for closing and sealing the door, usually created by the use of a handle and 2 door rods.

Trough - another form of an electrical enclosure but designed for installing and protecting wire and cable runs and that is fully seam welded and has closed ends and a hinged lid.

Tub – the base of an enclosure, it is what doors/lids mount onto.

Uni Strut – a formed channel and is one of the means used to mount sub panels and lights on the interior of enclosures.

UL – Underwriters Laboratories.

Wall Mount – an enclosure that is designed to be mounted using the rear exterior side of the enclosure or mounting feet to a wall or frame work.

Weld nuts - one of the means used to mount sub panels on the interior of enclosures.

Wireway – another form of an electrical enclosure but designed for installing and protecting wire and cable runs and that has open ends that must be addressed with the use of fittings.

Wireway Fitting – used to address the open ends on wireway and for various connection needs on a wireway run.