

Glossary of Terms

29 CFR 1910.22(a)(2): This Code of Federal Regulations article states, The floor of every workroom shall be maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, dry condition. Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained, and false floors, platforms, mats or other dry standing places should be provided where practicable.

49 CFR: Title 49 Transportation Code of Federal Regulations

ABS: Hard Plastic

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

Adjustable Shank: Allows user to rotate the spout of the faucet after tightening in drum. This ensures that the spout always points down.

Aeration: During mixing, the process of putting air into a mixture. Depending on your application, this may or may not be a desired effect.

Air Pump Ratio: The ratio of inlet air pressure to product delivery pressure. High ratio pumps (40:1 or higher) will move thicker products over a longer distance, but at a reduced rate. Low ratio pumps (1:1, 2:1) handle thinner liquids at higher volumes or shorter distance.

ANSI Z87: American National Standards Institute standard sets forth requirements for the design, construction, testing, and use of eye protection devices, including standards for impact and penetration resistance.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

Antistatic Agent: A chemical substance that can be applied to the surface of a plastic container or liner, or incorporated in the plastic from which the container or liner is to be made. Its function is to render the surface of the plastic article less susceptible to accumulation of electrostatic charges. Electrostatic charge attracts and holds fine dust on the surface of the container or liner. Static discharge may spark which may cause an explosion of flammable product.

AS: Anti-Static

ASME: American Society of Mechanical Engineers

ATEX: (Atmospheres Explosibles) European Directive on Equipment Protective Systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres and pertains to manufacturers selling in the European Union (EU)

Ball Valve: A valve that opens by turning a handle attached to a ball inside the valve. The ball has a hole, or port, through the middle so that when the port is in line with both ends of the valve, flow will occur. When the valve is closed the hole is perpendicular to the ends of the valve and flow is blocked.

Band Heater: Popular wrap around "belt" heater affixed to the exterior of the container.

Blow Molding: A method of fabrication in which warm plastic is placed inside between the two halves of a mold (cavity) and forced to assume the shape of that mold cavity by the use of air pressure. Examples of blow-molded containers are bottles and tight-head plastic pails and drums.

BMP: Best Management Practices

Bolt Ring: A closing device which requires bolt and nut to secure the cover to the body of an open-head drum.

BSP: British Standard Pipe thread

Bung Adapter for Coarse (Buttress) Threaded Drums: A buttress-threaded device that accepts an NPS threaded bung or other accessory.

Bung Adapter for Pumps: A coupling, usually threaded 2" NPS, that holds the pump securely in the drum bung opening. Also helps control product evaporation through the bung opening.

Bung Entering: Mixer shaft and propellers that fit through the container's standard 2" bung opening.

Bung: A threaded closure used on the head or body of a drum or tank.

Buttress Thread: A screw thread whose forward face is perpendicular to the screw axis and whose back face is at an angle to the axis, so that the thread is both efficient in transmitting power and strong.

CE: (Community European) certified to EC (European Commission) standards and recognized in the U.S.A.

cps: Centipoise (cps) A common measure of the viscosity (thickness) of a liquid. It is important to know your product's cps when selecting items like mixers or pumps.

Centrifugal: Pump design that uses a spinning impeller (propeller) to drive the liquid.

CFM: Cubic Feet Per Minute

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

Check Valve: A one-way valve that is being required by the EPA on all refillable IBCs that are being used to hold and transport pesticide.

Child Resistant Closure "CRC": A closure making removal by a child difficult. Child Resistant closures are subject to current government regulations.

Chime: The top or bottom edge of the drum formed when the body and head of the drum are joined.

Chugging (Spitting): Irregular product flow that pulses and splashes as it leaves the container. Caused by lack of air venting into container as product is drained.

CLASS I: Hazardous Location in which flammable gases or vapors may be present in the air in sufficient quantities to be explosive or ignitable, per the NEC (National Electric Code).

CLASS II: Hazardous areas due to combustible dust, per the NEC (National Electric Code).

CLASS III: Hazardous areas where there are easily-ignitable fibers or flyings present, due to the types of materials being handled, stored, or processed.

Closed-Head: Same as a tight-head. A type of drum or pail with the top and bottom joined to the body of the container. The only means of access is through its threaded plug openings.

Closure: A term used to describe a metal or molded cap or plug which effects a primary seal when properly applied to a container.

Coking: The process by which a product that is being heated is broken down in the absence of oxygen. Also called charring.

Coliwasas: An acronym for Composite Liquid Waste Sampler. Most commonly used for sampling of hazardous liquids. Coliwasas employ an internal rod attached to end plugs that allow drawing a sample without coming in direct contact with the fluid.

Collapse: Contraction of the walls of a container.

Composite IBC: A rigid IBC designed for mechanical handling, comprised of a plastic inner receptacle surrounded by a metal frame that holds the inner receptacle in place and is affixed to a pallet.

Conduction: Heat transfer by means of molecular agitation within a material without any motion of the material as a whole.

Convection: The transfer of heat from one place to another by the movement of fluids.

Copolymer: A material whose chemical structure is made up of long molecular chains of two different structured chemical units (monomers) which repeat a more or less regular pattern in the chain.

CPVC: Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride

Cradle Heater: Designed to accept and warm a drum horizontally. Allows the user to dispense product from a faucet.

CSA Z94.3: Canadian Standards Association. This standard applies to eye and face protectors used in all occupations and educational operations or processes involving hazards to the eyes or face.

CSA: Canadian Standards Association. A product that bears the CSA mark complies with U.S. safety standards and is acceptable for sale in the U.S.A.

D.O.T.: Department of Transportation. A governmental body regulating the shipment of materials on public rights-of-way.

D.W./ECT: Double Wall/Edge Crush Test

DEF: Diesel Exhaust Fluid

Density: Weight per unit of volume of a substance, expressed in grams per cubic centimeter, pounds per cubic foot, etc.

Diaphragm Pump: Air operated pump that uses a flexible diaphragm to separate the pumping chambers. Handles high viscosity liquids or liquids with suspended solids.

Diaphragm: A rubber disk usually found inside a diaphragm pump housing. In an air-operated pump, the diaphragm expands and contracts when air is injected into the chamber. This pumping action causes liquid to be moved.

Direct Drive: A shaft directly coupled to a motor. The shaft will turn at the speed of the motor, typically 1725 RPM for an electric motor.

Glossary of Terms

Discharge Head: The height of a column of water a pump will lift. Measured in inches or feet. Directly relates to the output pressure.

Double-Action: A piston pump that delivers product on both forward and backward strokes of the handle.

Ductile Iron: A cast iron that has been treated while molten with an element such as magnesium or cerium to induce the formation of free graphite as nodules or spherulites. Ductile iron is much more flexible and elastic than cast iron that tends to be brittle.

Dust Cap: A cap that has either a female NPT thread or a female QD system that is applied to the end of a valve to ensure the valve does not become contaminated with dust and dirt.

EC: European Commission. The EC is instrumental in legislating mandatory safety standards for European Union (EU) member countries. EC standards are recognized in the USA.

ECT: Edge Crush Test

Empty Drums: Legally empty drums are exempt from hazardous waste regulation in 40 CFR Section 261.7 and can be recycled. For hazardous wastes that are not "acute" as listed in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, or 261.33, empty is defined as containing less than 3% of the original contents (by weight) or less than 1 inch residue on the bottom. Drums can be made empty by pumping out the residue or washing the drum. Drums that contained acute hazardous waste are empty after they have been triple rinsed with a solvent.

EP: Explosion Proof

EPA 40 CFR 264.175: The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

EPDM: Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (M-class) rubber), a type of synthetic rubber

EPR: Ethylene-Propylene Rubber

ETFE: Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) is a fluorocarbon-based polymer (a fluoropolymer) commonly known as Tefzel®. It was designed to have high corrosion resistance and strength over a wide temperature range. ETFE has better mechanical toughness and chemical resistance compared to polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition, ETFE exhibits a high-energy radiation resistance and can withstand moderately high temperatures for a long period of time.

ETL: ETL listed mark is proof of product compliance (electrical, gas and other safety standards) to North American safety standards

Explosion-Proof Motor: A type of motor enclosure that will prevent sparks generated by the motor from reaching the outside of the motor enclosure.

Factory Mutual (FM): Nationally recognized independent testing laboratory. Evaluates the ability of equipment to meet safety requirements under intended use.

FDA Compliant: Refers to the materials used to construct a product and are suitable for use with food products. FDA approval is not given to any product but rather to the materials that comprises the product.

FDA: Food & Drug Administration

Fill Point: The level to which a container must be filled to furnish a designated quantity of the contents.

Flange: A permanently installed drum component which receives a male threaded bung.

Flash Arrestor: Feature of most safety faucets and safety pumps that prevents "flashback" from an external fire through an open safety faucet or safety pump.

Flowmeters: Mechanical or electronic device that accurately measures the actual flow of product.

Fluorination: The process of bonding fluorine gas to plastic. Inhibits the attack of certain kinds of products, and prevents plastic container paneling and distortion, reduces chemical permeation, odor emission, or flavor loss.

Fluoropolymer: A polymer that contains atoms of fluorine. It is characterized by a high resistance to solvents, acids, and bases.

FM: Factory Mutual (See Factory Mutual listing)

Foaming: During mixing or filling, the undesired result of excessive aeration of a mixture.

Follower Plate: A metal plate that fits inside a container that constantly presses down on heavy products like grease. Used during pumping operations, prevents air pockets and ensures steady product flow.

Foot-Pound: A unit of torque, equal to one pound of force applied through a lever arm of one foot.

Fusible Link: Soft, heat sensitive metal latch that holds a faucet or safety funnel open. In the event of a fire, the link melts, allowing the faucet or funnel to snap shut.

Galvanized: The application of a coating of zinc applied to steel or iron to protect it from corrosion. Galvanization may be achieved by hot-dipping or by electroplating techniques.

Gate Valve: Type of valve that uses a sliding "gate" across the face of the valve to control flow. Used with thick, heavy liquids.

Gauge: A standard measure of the thickness of steel sheet. The higher the number, the thinner the steel.

Gear Driven: A term used to classify mixers or agitators that have an output speed (propeller speed) that has been reduced from the original input motor speed. These units are typically 420 RPM. These "workhorse" mixers have larger diameter propellers and are ideal for mixing viscous products without including air.

Gear Pump: Special type of rotary pump. Uses stepdown gearbox for pumping very viscous liquids.

GHT: Garden Hose Thread

GPM (Gallons Per Minute): The maximum flow output "under ideal conditions".

HACCP: Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points is a systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety that addresses physical, chemical, and biological hazards as a means of prevention rather than finished product inspection.

Hastelloy®: High nickel-content steel alloy with excellent resistance to acids.

Hazardous-Area Heater: Designed for use in specific hazardous areas when heating flammables.

HDPE: High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is the most widely used resin for extrusion blown plastic bottles. HDPE is economical, impact resistant, and provides a good moisture barrier. HDPE is best known for its naturally translucent appearance and flexibility. It offers a wide range of chemical compatibility including acid concentrates and some caustics. HDPE is not compatible with solvents. Generally, HDPE bottles and jars meet FDA compliant food grade standard. HDPE must not be used in filling application with product temperatures above 180° F.

Head (relating to pumps): Any resistance to the flow of a pump. When pump manufacturers list the head pressure, they are referring to the vertical discharge pressure head. A pump's vertical discharge "pressurehead" is the vertical lift in height (usually measured in feet of water) at which a pump can no longer exert enough pressure to move water. At this point, pump has reached its "shut-off" head pressure; the point where the flow rate at that point is zero. The higher a pump's head pressure, the more powerful the pump.

Head Space: The space between the level of the contents in the container and the underside of the lid. It is intended to furnish space for expansion of product due to heat or other action after packing.

HNBR: Hydrogenated Nitrile Butadiene Rubber

HP: Horsepower

IECEX: International Electrotechnical Commission System for certification to standards relating to equipment for use in explosive atmospheres. Internationally recognized.

IML: In-Mold Labeling

Immersion Heater: A heater that is dipped into the material to be heated, and transfers heat by direct contact. Provides quick heating of products with good "Heat Receptivity" (products which don't easily burn).

Impeller: Propeller-like device at base of shaft inside of a pump tube. Develops high pressure and low flow of liquids.

Glossary of Terms

Inconel®: A registered trademark of Special Metals Corporation referring to a family of austenitic nickel-based super alloys. Inconel alloys are typically used in high temperature applications.

Intake Tube: Sometimes referred to as a suction tube. The tube placed in a container from which liquid is pulled up and out of the container through the use of a pump. Some tubes are telescoping. Some tubes include a bottom strainer to filter debris from being pumped through the tube.

Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC): A rigid or flexible portable packaging, other than a cylinder or portable tank, which is designed for mechanical handling. The capacity of the container ranges from >450 L to 3,000 L (118 gallons to 792 gallons).

Iridited: A hard corrosion protective oxidized coating placed on aluminum achieved through the fast chemical reactive process of iriditing.

ISTA: International Safe Transit Association

KD: Knocked Down. The item is sent disassembled (KD) to save on the cost of shipping.

LCD: Liquid Crystal Display is a flat panel electronic visual display that uses the light modulating properties of liquid crystals (LCs). LCs do not emit light directly.

LDPE: Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) is a plastic with limited chemically resistant. LDPE is translucent and flexible and ideal for use with products requiring flexible and squeezable packaging such as shampoo, conditioners, adhesives, and many others. LDPE bottles usually have a glossier finish than comparable HDPE bottles.

LED: Light-Emitting Diode is a semi-conductor light source. LEDs are used as indicator lamps in many devices and are increasingly used for other lighting.

Lever Action Pump: Uses short stroke lever motion to operate pump. Short handle travel is often more convenient than up-and-down stroke pumps.

Lever Lock Ring: Closing device for securing the cover to the body of an open-head drum. Relies on a lever-activated mechanism to bring the ends of the ring together.

Lining: A coating, used in the interior of steel drums or pails, which protects the product from contact with the metal of the container. Ideal for use with water based products.

LLDPE: Linear Low Density Polyethylene

mA: Milliamp or milliamper is 1/1000 amp.

Magnetic Drive: Pump design that magnetically couples the motor with the impeller shaft. The motor is chemically and electrically isolated from the liquid being pumped.

Mantle Heater: Similar to the concept of a "crockpot". Ideal for heat sensitive products because it applies heat very evenly.

Marking Plate: Steel or plastic plate that is usually rectangular in shape that is fitted on the metal cage of composite IBCs for product information and UN labels.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): A form containing data regarding the properties of a particular substance. An important component of product stewardship and workplace safety, it is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill handling procedures.

MDPE: Medium Density Polyethylene

Mil: Unit of measurement equal to .001 inch.

Minibulk: A term used in the Agriculture industry that describes both Composite IBC and Rotational molded Intermediate Bulk Container.

Mold (Plastic): (V) To shape plastic parts or finished articles by heat and pressure. (N) The cavity into which the plastic composition is placed and from which it takes its form.

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet

MUTCD: Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

National Pipe Thread (NPT): A US standard on tapered threads used on threaded pipes, valves and fittings.

Neck Finish (Glass and Plastic): The glass or plastic surrounding the opening of a bottle shaped to accommodate a specific closure.

NEMA: National Electrical Manufacturers Association

NEMA 4: Electric box enclosure to protect against the enclosed equipment from dirt, rain, sleet, snow, windblown dust, splashing water, hose-directed water, and remain undamaged from the formation of ice on the enclosure.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Agency

NMFC: National Motor Freight Classification

Non-Sparking: Material that won't spark when struck against another object. Examples are brass, aluminum, and zinc. In addition, bonding and grounding wires should be used to guard against static electricity.

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPS: National Pipe Straight threads used in steel drums. Most steel drums have both a 2" and a 3/4" NPS opening.

NPT: National Pipe Tapered are generally the male threads on faucets or other devices that screw into NPS female threads. They form a tight seal without requiring a gasket.

NSF International: Is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization that develops standards and provides product certification and education in the field of public health and safety.

OD: Outside Diameter

ODP: Open Drip-Proof electric motor. An ODP motor consists of a vented enclosure to allow good air flow. The vents are designed in such a way that water dripping on the motor will not flow into the motor.

OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer

Open-Head: A drum with removable cover.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106: States that not more than 60 gallons may be Class I and Class II Liquids

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

Overpack: A generic term for a bigger container in which a smaller one may be placed for the purpose of protection in shipping, convenience, or to consolidate packages. The term is so generic that even stretch wrap receives overpack status when used to wrap several palletized cartons. Any UN-regulated content being shipped must be properly packaged in a UN container that is approved for the shipping of such contents (see UN Specifications). In the case of drums, a Salvage Drum is considered an Overpack but not all overpacks qualify as Salvage Drums (see salvage drums for further explanation).

Packaging Group II: Medium Danger

Packaging Group III: Minor Danger

Padlockable: Provision for locking a faucet or pump closed with a small padlock, preventing unauthorized access to the contents of the drum.

PEEK: Polyetheretherketone (PEEK) is a semi-crystalline thermoplastic with extraordinary mechanical properties, exhibits good chemical resistance in many environments, including alkalis (i.e. sodium, potassium and ammonium hydroxides), aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols (i.e. ethanol, propanol), greases, oils and halogenated hydrocarbons.

PET: Terephthalate (PET) is a popular plastic resin used to make transparent containers for food and non-food products. PET is inexpensive, lightweight, resealable, shatter-resistant and recyclable.

Piston Pump: Push-pull motion on the handle side of pump body moves a piston which pumps product. Higher output and better lift capability than stroke or lever-action pumps.

Plug: A closure with threads found on the head or body. See Bung.

Polypropylene (PP): Naturally translucent plastic that provides an excellent moisture barrier. Polypropylene is very stable at high temperatures (up to 200° F) making it an ideal choice for use in hot fill applications. Polypropylene has excellent chemical resistance, but provides poor impact resistance in cold temperatures.

Glossary of Terms

Polystyrene (PS): Plastic with the crystal clear appearance and stiffness of glass. It also works well as an oxygen barrier to preserve freshness. Polystyrene offers little resistance to impact, temperature, and UV exposure.

PPP-B-566: Military Spec for reverse tuck boxes

PPP-T-495: Military Spec for mailing tubes

PSI: Pounds Per Square Inch

PSIG: Pounds per square inch gauge

PTFE: Polytetrafluoroethene or Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is a synthetic fluoropolymer, which finds numerous applications. Commonly known as Teflon®. It is resistant to corrosive chemicals. Where used as a lubricant, PTFE reduces friction, wear and energy consumption of machinery.

PVC: Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) is a naturally clear plastic (heavier wall thicknesses appear more opaque). It provides an excellent barrier to most gases and its drop impact resistance is also very good. PVC is semi-rigid material and is very chemically resistant but does not hold up well to solvents. PVC will distort at 160° F and therefore is not recommended for hot fill application. PVC provides a good oxygen barrier and is commonly used for mineral oil, vinegar, shampoo, and cosmetic products

PVDF: Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) is a highly non-reactive and pure thermoplastic fluoropolymer. Commonly known as Kynar®, PVDF is a specialty plastic material in the fluoropolymer family; it is used generally in applications requiring the highest purity, strength, and resistance to solvents, acids, bases and heat and low smoke generation during a fire event.

Quick Disconnect (QD) / Camlock: Either a male or female fitting on the end of a valve or hose that allows for easy and quick hose connection.

Radiation: The transfer of energy through space by means of electromagnetic waves

Red Label Area: An area designated for the storage, mixing, or dispensing of flammable products. Refers to the red color of the UN/DOT identification label found on containers of these products.

Reversible: A feature found on some pumps, allowing product to be pumped into as well as out of a container.

Rolling Hoop: Reinforcement rings in the form of hooped expansions in the body of the drum. They strengthen the shell of the container.

Rotary Pump: Rotary handle action turns an impeller to pump product in a continuous flow. Higher output than stroke or lever action pumps.

Rotators: A special mixer which slowly rotates the container horizontally. Ideally suited for putting sediments and solids back into suspension.

Rotor: Corkscrew propeller-like device at base of shaft inside of a pump tube. Develops low pressure and high flow of liquids.

RPM (Revolutions Per Minute): Represents how fast the mixer's shaft and propellers turn.

Ryton® (PPS): polyphenylene sulfide. A high performance thermoplastic with inherent thermal stability, dimensional stability, chemical resistance, and non-flammability.

SAE: Society of Automotive Engineers that defined five different numbered grades for motor oil: 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50. These numbers reflected the flow rate, or viscosity, of the oil.

Safety Faucet: Faucets that are Factory Mutual (FM) and/or Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved for dispensing liquids classified as flammable.

Safety Pumps: Pumps that are Factory Mutual (FM) and/or Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved for pumping liquids classified as flammable.

Salvage Drum: A one trip container with their specific use defined by US DOT regulations (49 CFR 173.3 c) for: "Packages of hazardous materials that are damaged, defective, or found leaking and hazardous materials that have spilled or leaked may be placed in a metal or plastic removable head salvage drum that is compatible with the lading and shipped for repackaging or disposal...". Salvage drums are marked with UN numbers that are appropriate for the hazardous materials being contained, may not exceed volume or capacity limits, must pass required pressure tests, and be marked with the specific words "Salvage" or Salvage Drum.

Sanitary Construction: Pump design that incorporates special materials and permits easy and complete disassembly of the pump for thorough cleaning. Used for pumping food products. Usually meets USDA/FDA regulations.

Santoprene™ (TPE): Thermoplastic elastomer made by cross-linking EPDM with polypropylene and possesses the same flexibility and durability of natural rubber but has a longer life and can withstand extreme hot and cold environments.

SBR: Styrene-butadiene rubber. A synthetic rubber copolymer consisting of styrene and butadiene. It has good abrasion resistance and good aging stability when protected by additives.

Seal-Less: Pump design without a mechanical, or lip seal to prevent product leakage around the pump shaft. Seal-less pumps can run dry without damage.

Seals/O-Rings: Critically important internal pump component that determines efficient pump operation and prevents leakage. Seals and O-rings must be chemically compatible with the product to be pumped.

Self Priming: A pump designed to have the ability to prime itself automatically, after being initially filled, when operating under a suction lift; to free itself of entrained gas without losing prime; and to continue normal pumping operation without attention.

Self-Closing: Faucet that closes automatically when the handle is released. Prevents accidental spills caused by leaving the faucet unattended in the open position.

Self-Venting: Faucet that automatically allows air into the container as product is drained out. This prevents "spitting" or "chugging".

Service Equipment: The filling and discharge, pressure relief, heating and heat-insulating devices and measuring devices on an IBC.

Shakers: A type of agitator that shakes the container, rejuvenating the product inside. A typical application is "paint" cans.

Shearing: The de-homogenization, or breaking up, of a mixture by high speed agitation. Can be a problem with polymers or other shear sensitive solutions. Use a low speed (RPM) mixer to minimize shearing.

Siphon Pump: A pump that uses the principle that a liquid seeks its own level. The pump handle primes the pump, then the flow continues by itself until the liquid level in the supply container falls to the level in the delivery container.

SPCC: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure

SS: Stainless Steel

Static Electricity: The accumulation of excess electric charge in a region with poor electrical conductivity, such that the charge accumulation persists. Static electricity can be just as dangerous as a mechanical spark when working in a hazardous, highly flammable, or explosive area. Bonding and grounding wires are invaluable for dissipating static electricity.

Steam Heater/Cooler: A device in which hot or cold water, refrigerant or steam is allowed to pass through its embossed outer panel channels to warm or cool drum or pail. Packages of hazardous materials that are damaged, defective, or found leaking and hazardous materials that have spilled or leaked may be placed in a metal or plastic removable head salvage drum that is compatible with the lading and shipped for repackaging or disposal... Salvage drums are marked with UN number that are appropriate for the hazardous materials being contained, may not exceed volume or capacity limits, must pass required pressure tests, and be marked with the specific words "Salvage" or Salvage Drum".

Stroke Pump: Simple up-and-down handle action. Much like a hand operated bicycle tire pump. Inexpensive, but slow.

Suction Tube: Intake tube of a pump placed inside the container. Product is pulled into the pump through this tube. Some suction tubes contain strainers to prevent debris from clogging the pump. Telescoping tubes are adjustable in length to fit different height containers.

T Rating: The auto-ignition temperature of the flammable product (National Electrical Code Article 500). It is the temperature at which a flammable product will spontaneously combust without a source of ignition.

TEFC: Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled motor are the most commonly used motors in ordinary industrial environments. TEFC motors are not secure against high pressure water, nor are they explosion-proof or capable of operation in "Hazardous Environments".

Glossary of Terms

TENV: Totally Enclosed, Not Ventilated motors are used in a wide variety of smaller horsepower variable speed applications. It is particularly effective in environments where a fan would regularly clog with dust or lint.

Tight-Head: A type of drum or pail on which the cover does not come off. Access into the drum is accomplished through a threaded plug.

Torque: Force in a circular motion as applied to a closure on a container, either to attach or remove the closure. See Foot-Pound.

Transfer Pump: Another name for rotary or piston pump.

UDL (Uniform Distributed Load): Load capacity of a platform such as a spill containment pallet.

UFC: Uniform Fire Code

UHMWPE: Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene. This material is abrasion resistant, impact resistant, non-sticking, self-lubricating, and has excellent mechanical properties, even in cryogenic conditions.

UL/CSA: Products marked with UL (Underwriters' Laboratories) and CSA (Canadian Standards Association) are safety tested and approved for use in the U.S. and Canada.

UL/cUL RECOGNIZED: All electrical components used in the manufacture of the product are UL compliant but the finished product has not been tested by UL.

UL: Underwriters Laboratories is the trusted source across the globe for product compliance. Benefiting a range of customers from manufacturers and retailers to consumers and regulating bodies by testing products for public safety.

UN Specification: United Nations international standards for the transport of dangerous goods, adopted by the U.S. Department of Transportation (Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations).

Unlined: Generally applies to the interior of a steel drum or pail without a lining. A light coating of clear rust inhibitor is spray applied to the interior.

USDA Compliant: Refers to the materials used to construct a product and are suitable for use with food products, much like FDA compliant status, with the exception that the product must be crevice free and enable the user to dismantle and sanitize it after use.

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture. A product that is USDA compliant is suitable for use with food products.

Valve Adapter: A steel or plastic adapter that will take the end of a valve and convert it to a different type of end to match up with dispensing equipment.

Variable Speed: Handy feature found on air and some electric equipment such as pumps or mixers which allow for adjustment of the motor's speed for optimum mixing.

Viscosity: The flow characteristic of a fluid. High viscosity fluids are thicker and flow more slowly.

Viton: A brand of synthetic rubber and fluoropolymer elastomer commonly used in O-rings and other molded or extruded goods.

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound. (VOCs) are organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary, room-temperature conditions.

Vortexing: The whirlpool effect caused by a mass of fluid turning about an axis. This can be achieved by centering a mixer unit in the center of the tank and avoided by off-centering the mixer unit.

XLPE: Cross-Linked Polyethylene. Cross linking one polymer molecular chain to another is done to achieve a stronger, higher temperature tolerant and more chemical resistant polyethylene.

