Pole dictionary

From A as in "anchor bolts" to Z as in "zinc plating"

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | L | P | R | S | T | U | W | Z

Anchor bolts	These bolts are cast individually into the pole foundation, and serve to support and secure the pole flange plate.
Anchor plate	See Flange plate.
Angle of inclination	The angle between the axis of the luminaire connection element and the horizontal.
Angle-bracket pole	Pole with one or more angular brackets that form one unit with the pole, or that can be removed.
Angular deviation	Deviation of the angle between the centre line of the pole bracket and the centre line of the door opening, from the specified position.
Area of the pole exposed to the wind	Area of the luminaire or of the pole that is used for the structural-engineering calculations for the required pole.

Base plate	A plate tightly mounted to or loosely bolted with the underground pole length, to prevent the pole from sinking into the earth.
Bitumen coating	Protective bitumen coating on the pole, at or below the ground level.
Bracket	The pole attachment, with angular or curved extension.

Cable entry opening	An opening in the underground part of the pole that enables entry of the power cable.
Cable hole	See Cable entry opening.
Cable terminal box	See fuse box.
Calibration	Shaping work performed to a section of the pole (for example, the top end of the pole), to enable it to mount the luminaire.
Cantilever overhang	The horizontal interval between the attachment point of the luminaire and the vertical line through the centre point of the pole cross-section at ground level.
CE designation	Confirmation of conformity as per DIN EN 40-5 (outside certification), required for delivery throughout the European Union.
Conicity	The measure of the uniform taper of the mast diameter, for conically round pole models.
Corrosion protection	See Zinc plating, Surface finish, Bitumen coating, Shrink sleeve, Steel sleeve.
Crossarm	A steel part for mounting the luminaire by curved clamps to the pole top or to threaded connections.
Curved bracket	The curved element of the pole, attached to the pole, with a prescribed radius.
Cylindrical, stepped	A stepped-shaped tapering of the pole diameter.

Deflection	The lateral and horizontal excursion of the point of attachment of the luminaire.
Detachable steps	Metal steps that be inserted into the pole for climbing; can be later removed.
Door	The cover to the door opening, inserted or attached.
Door bracing	Reinforcing steel parts welded vertically in the door area, to compensate for the structural-engineering weakening of the pole arising from the door opening.
Door key	A socket wrench to open the door, standard triangular, 12 mm.
Door lock	A bolt in the door to lock the door by using a wrench with the insertion shape of a triangle, square, half-moon, or the like.
Door opening	The opening in the pole that allows access to the power cables and to the electrical components inside.

Earthing bolt	Located near the door inside the pole, for connecting the earthing system.
Edge protector	Fitted to the cable entry opening to protect the cable from damage from sharp edges.
Equipment mounting plate	Located on the inside of the pole, in the door area, it serves together with the slide nuts to secure the electrical units inside.
Expansion piece or fitting	Serves to adapt the luminaire to the size of the pole top (see fitting).
Fitting	The connection element between the luminaire and the top end of a mast, or the outside end of a straight bracket or of a curved bracket. The fitting can form a unit with the pole or the pole section, or it can be connected to them as an additional part.
Flange plate	A plate firmly attached to the light pole (but not to the underground length), with an opening for the cable entry, which enables a connection to the concrete foundation or to other supporting structures.
Foot	The bottom end of a light pole, with diameter given in mm.
Foot plate	See Ground plate.
Foundation cage	Several anchor bolts connected together.
Fuse box	An enclosure that contains fusegear, between the earthing cable and the luminaire cable.
Ground plate	See base plate.
Light-source height	The distance between the connection point of the luminaire and the planned ground level, for poles with a flange plate.
Luminaire connection dimension	The diameter of that part of the luminaire that is connected with the luminaire to the pole.
Plain earthing link	Located near the door inside the pole, for providing the earthing connection.
Pole attachment	See bracket and crossarm.
Pole cap	Parts made of plastic, steel, or aluminium, to seal off exposed mast openings.
Pole insertion joint	Connection of the upper and lower parts of the pole by inserting one part into the other.
Pole with circular curved bracket	A pole with one or more curved brackets, which form one unit with the mast, or which can be removed.
Reduction piece or fitting	This component serves to reduce the dimension of the end of the pole, so that it will fit into the luminaire (see Fitting).
Shrink sleeve	This is a sleeve that is shrunk by heat to fit around the part of the pole just above and below the surface of the earth.
Steel sleeve	A pipe element welded onto the pole, just above and below the surface of the earth, with length = 400 mm (or according to requirements).
Straight pole	A straight pole onto which the luminaire is directly mounted at the top.
Straightness deviation	Deviation from the absolute straightness of a pole, with the measuring point located at the outer diameter of the pole.
Structural engineering calculations	Structural-engineering proof of stability according to DIN EN 40.
Surface finish	Decorative paint finish, powder, or wet finish coating.
Top end of the pole	The upper end of a pole, with the diameter given in mm.
Top expansion piece	See Expansion piece or fitting.
Torsion	

	The rotation of a pole around its own axis.
Underground depth	See Underground length.
Underground length	Length of the pole underneath the surface of the earth.
Weld-on nuts	Nuts welded to the pole or to the pole section.
Wind zones	National stipulations governing the wind velocities to be assumed in a region for structural-engineering calculations.
Zinc plating	Long-term corrosion protection, which results from formation of an alloy with the protected steel surface, with technical delivery specifications as per DIN EN ISO 1461.