

Capital - Definitions

Boiler Discharge Stack is a duct or flue large enough to conduct the products of combustion away from the boiler with a minimum of duct friction loss.

Cladding is a general term used to describe the material used for the outside facing of a building such as; stone, vinyl, metal, concrete, brick, etc.

Curtain Wall is an outer covering of a building in which the outer walls are non-structural, but merely keep the weather out. As the curtain wall is non-structural it can be made of a lightweight material, typically designed with extruded aluminum members. The aluminum frame is typically infilled with glass. Other common infills include: stone veneer, metal panels, [louvres](#), and operable windows or vents.

EIFS (Exterior Insulation Finishing System) is a lightweight synthetic wall cladding that includes foam plastic insulation and thin synthetic coatings. A reinforced layer is applied onto the face of the insulation with a trowel, consisting of a fiberglass reinforcing mesh embedded in a cement adhesive.

Fuel Tanks & Fuel Pipes – refer to generator components.

Gabion Retaining Walls are free-draining walls that are constructed by filling large galvanized steel baskets with rock.

Primary Switchgear is the first stage in the process of conducting electrical power from the grid to the end user.

Secondary Switchgear refers to auxiliary or control circuits as contrasted with the main circuit e.g. secondary disconnecting devices, secondary and control wiring.

Slab-on-Grade are foundations whereby the concrete slab that is to serve as the foundation for the structure is formed from a mold set into the ground. The concrete is then placed into the mold, leaving no space between the ground and the structure.

Structural Insulated Panels (or *structural insulating panels*), SIPs, are a composite [building material](#). They consist of an insulating layer of rigid core sandwiched between two layers of structural board. The board can be sheet metal, plywood or cement.

Switchgear is the combination of electrical disconnect switches, [fuses](#) or [circuit breakers](#) used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.

Transfer Switch is an electrical [switch](#) that switches a load between two sources. Some transfer switches are manual, in that an operator effects the transfer by throwing a switch, while others are automatic and switch when they sense one of the sources has lost or gained power.

Transformer - A device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another, without changing the frequency. A transformer is most often used to change the line voltage.