

Bonded Seal:	Design feature of a type of radial lip seal. The heel of the sealing element is attached (Bonded) to the seal case by and adhesive during the molding operation.
Bore, Housing: (Bore, Seal)	A cylindrical surface which mates with the outside surface of the seal outer case.
Case, Inner: (Shell, Inner)	A rigid, cup-shaped component of a seal assembly, which is placed inside the outer seal case. It can function as: reinforcing member, shield, spring retainer, lip-clamping device.
Case, Outer: (Shell, Outer)	The outer, cup-shaped, rigid structure of the lip seal assembly. Acts as a protective cover for the head of the sealing element.
Dynamic Seal:	A seal which has rotating, oscillating, or reciprocating motion acting upon it.
Durometer:	An instrument which measures with an indenter point the hardness of rubber by penetration, without puncturing the surface of the rubber.
Elastomer:	An elastic rubber like substance, such as natural or synthetic rubber.
F.P.M.:	Feet Per Minute; used as a measure of shaft speed instead of R.P.M. To convert R.P.M into F.P.M., use formula $.262 \times \text{R.P.M.} \times \text{diameter (inches)} = \text{F.P.M.}$
Fluid Side:	Side of the seal which in normal use faces toward the fluid being sealed.
Garter Spring:	Coiled wire spring with its ends connected. It is used for maintaining a sealing force between the sealing element and a sealing surface.
Machine Lead:	Spiral grooves similar to a screw thread on a shaft surface that can result from improper finishing process; may result in early leakage.
Primary Lip:	The flexible elastomeric component of a lip seal, which contacts the rotating surface.
RA:	The average of all peaks and valleys from the mean line within cut-off (.010" of .254mm). Ra does not describe the surface profile (texture) and two shafts with the same Ra value can have very different surface characteristic.
RPM:	Revolutions per minute.
Run-In:	The period of initial operation during which the seal-lip wear rate is greatest and the contact surface is developed.
Run-Out:	That run-out to which the seal lip is subjected due to the outside diameter of the shaft not rotating in a true circle. Usually expressed as T.I.R. (Total Indicator Reading).
RZ (din):	Average peak to valley height
Scoring:	A type of wear in which is generally defined by the inside and outside lip surfaces and the spring groove.
Seal, Heel Section:	The portion of the lip seal which is attached to the seal case.
Seal, Outside Diameter:	The external diameter of a lip seal assembly. Usually the outside diameter of the outer seal case.
Seal Width:	The over-all axial dimension of the lip-seal assembly. Normally the total width measurement of the outer seal case.
Sealing Element:	The normally flexible elastomeric component of a lip-seal assembly which rides against the shaft.
Secondary Lip:	A short, non-spring loaded lip, which is located at the outside seal face of a radial lip seal. Used to exclude contaminants.
Shaft Diameter:	The outside diameter of the shaft at the location where the seal is mounted.
Shaft Finish:	The relative roughness, usually expressed in micro inches, of the outside diameter of the shaft. The smaller the number, the smoother the finish.
Shaft Seal:	Generally considered to be a lip seal or an oil seal, but a broad definition could include and sealing device mounted on a shaft or sealing a shaft.
Sleeve, Wear:	A replaceable metal ring. Generally used in assemblies to eliminate expensive shaft replacement caused by grooving that may occur at the seal-shaft interface.
S.T.B.M.	Shaft-to-Bore-Misalignment, the amount by which the shaft is off centre, with respect to the bore's centre.