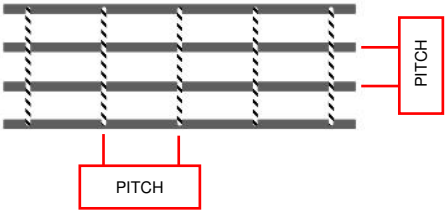
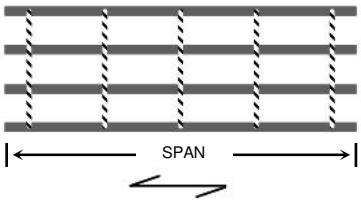
TERMINOLOGY - GRATING

The term **LOAD BAR** refers to the Flat Bar from which Grating is made. We commonly use 3mm or 5mm Flat Bar although other sizes are available for heavier grating requirements.

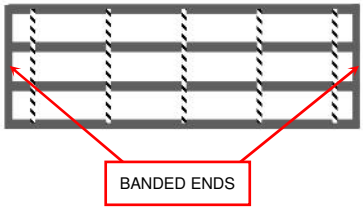
TWIST BAR (also commonly referred to as **CROSS ROD**) refers to the Bars or Rods which sit across Load Bars. In Mild Steel, this is a twisted steel bar forged into the top of the Load Bar. In Stainless Steel, this is a round bar forged into the top of the Load Bar. In Aluminium, it is a bar (usually square) inserted through punched holes in the Load Bar and swaged to hold it in position.



PITCH
The term **PITCH** refers to the centre distance between adjacent Load Bars or Twist Bars (also known as Cross Rods).

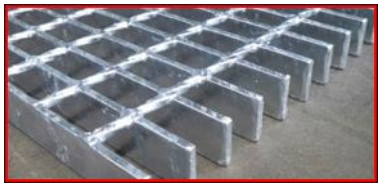


The term **SPAN** refers to the overall dimension of a panel measured parallel to the Load Bar. It is indicated by the symbol shown below the word SPAN on the left. In Stair Treads, it often called LENGTH. The SPAN or LENGTH dimension is <u>always</u> quoted as the second figure when discussing measurements.

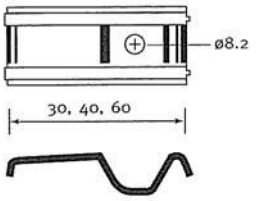


The term **BANDED** refers to the process of welding a flat bar to the ends of the Load Bars after they have been cut to provide a clean, uniform appearance to all sides of the grating. In addition to improving the appearance, this process also helps to prevent injury from cuts during installation and assists in keeping the grating panels flat. The most common band is 5mm.

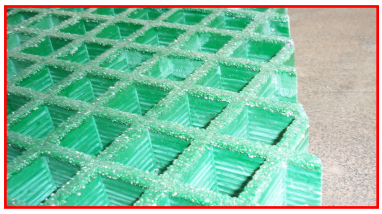
CUT OUT
This term refers to Grating areas removed from panels to allow passage for the installation of pipes, plant, structural and handrail items. It is also referred to as “notching”.



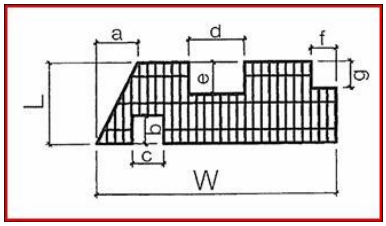
CUT TO SIZE ONLY
This term refers to the process of leaving the panels with a raw-cut edge as opposed to banding them.



FIXING CLIPS (also referred to simply as **CLIPS**)
This term refers to the method of fastening Grating to steel support sections using Clips rather than Bolting or Welding. Refer to the FIXING CLIPS pages following this section.



FINGERS
Used in conjunction with Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP), this term describes a panel cut that does not run parallel to the Load Bar. It also applies when FRP is not cut so as to coincide with the edge of a Load Bar.



GROSS AREA
This term refers to the total area of Grating as shown on drawings. It is the result of taking the overall width (W) and overall length (L) of the dimensions. The Gross Area is always the area calculated for invoicing purposes.

KICK PLATE
This term refers to a heavy section (usually 130 x 6mm or 150 x 6mm) of Flat Bar welded to specified ends or sides of panels around edges, cut outs etc. Generally, the top edge is set at 100mm minimum above the Grating.

PENETRATIONS
As with Cut Outs, this term refers to the process of cutting out areas of the Grating panel. However, with Penetrations, this is usually within the Grating panel and not around the edges.

SERRATIONS
This term refers to small notches made in the top edge of a Load Bar to help avoid slips. This term is also commonly found when specifying Stair Treads.

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