

# Glossary

**Anchor** ■ A device by which grating is attached to its supports.

**Band** ■ A flat bar welded to a side or end of a grating panel, or along the line of a cutout, and extending neither above or below the bearing bars.

*Load-carrying Band*—A band used in a cutout to transfer the load from unsupported bearing bars in the cutout to the supported bearing bars.

*Trim Band*—A band which carries no load, but is used chiefly to improve appearance and to protect open ends of bearing bars.

**Bearing Bars** ■ Load-carrying bars extending in the direction of the grating span.

**Bearing Bar Centers (spacing)** ■ The distance center to center of the bearing bars.

**Carriers (Punched Plate)** ■ Flats or angles which are welded to the grating panel and nosing of a stair tread and are attached to a stair stringer to support the tread.

**Clear Opening** ■ The distance between faces of bearing bars in a rectangular grating, or between a bent connecting bar and a bearing bar in a riveted grating.

**Cross Rods or Cross Bars** ■ The connecting rods or bars which extend perpendicular across bearing bars. Where they intersect the bearing bars, they are welded, forged or mechanically locked to them.

**Cross Rod or Cross Bar Centers (spacing)** ■ The distance center to center of the cross rods or bars.

**Curved Cut** ■ A cutout following a curved pattern.

**Cutout** ■ An area of grating removed to clear an obstruction or to permit pipes, ducts, columns, etc. to pass through the grating.

**End Gauge** ■ The distance from the centerline of the last cross rod to the end of the panel.

**Finish** ■ The coating, usually paint or galvanizing, which is applied to the grating.

**Grating** ■ An open grid assembly of metal bars in which the bearing bars, running in one direction, are spaced by rigid cross bars attached to them.

**I-Bar** ■ An extruded aluminum bearing bar having a cross sectional shape resembling the letter "I".

**Length** ■ The dimension of a grating panel measured parallel to the bearing bars.

**Nosing** ■ A special L-section member serving as the front or leading edge of a stair tread, or of grating at the head of a stair. Usually manufactured of checkered plate, cast iron or aluminum abrasive material.

**Press-Locked** ■ A method for manufacturing grating where the bearing bars are locked in position by a specialized press fit with cross bar deformation instead of riveting or welding.

**Radially Cut Grating** ■ Rectangular grating which is cut into panels shaped as annular segments, for use in circular or annular areas.

**Reticuline Bar** ■ A sinuously bent connecting bar extending between two adjacent bearing bars, alternately contacting and being riveted to each.

**Reversible Grating** ■ Grating so constructed that it may be installed either side up, with no difference in appearance or carrying capacity.

**Rivet Centers** ■ The distance center to center of rivets along one bearing bar.

**Riveted Grating** ■ Grating composed of straight bearing bars and bent connecting bars which are joined at their contact points by riveting.

**Serrated Grating** ■ Grating which has the top surfaces of the bearing bars notched for slip resistance.

**Span of Grating** ■ The distance between points of grating support, or the direction of this dimension. It must always be measured parallel to the bearing bars.

**Straight Cut** ■ That portion of the cut edge or cutout of grating which follows a straight line.

**Swage-Locked** ■ Grating manufactured by altering the cross sectional shape of a metal cross bar by applying pressure through dies.

**Toeplate** ■ A flat bar attached flat against the outer edge of a grating panel or rear edge of tread, and projecting above the top surface of grating or tread to form a lip or curb.

**Tread** ■ A panel of grating having carrier end plates and nosing attached by welding, and designed specifically to serve as a stair tread.

**Welded Grating** ■ Grating in which the bearing bars and cross bars are joined at their intersections by resistance welding or conventional hand welding. A resistance weld is obtained by the heat produced by the resistance of the material to the flow of electric current causing the material to become plastic. At this point, the pressure on the cross bar is rapidly increased causing the cross bar to penetrate the bearing bar so that they are fused together.

**Width** ■ The overall dimension of a grating panel, measured perpendicular to the bearing bars.