Glossary of grating terms

Anchors – a device to attach grating to its support.

Banding – a flat bar welded to the end of grating or to a cut out.

Load Band – welded to every bearing bar and adds structural strength

Trim Band – adds to appearance and safety, rather than load.

Bearing Bars – Load carrying or *bearing* bars running in the span direction.

Bearing Bar Centers – distance from center of one bar to the next.

Cross bars – connecting rods – square, round, twisted or hex – running perpendicular to bearing bars to hold bearing bars in place.

Cross bar centers – distance center to center of cross bars, usually 4" or 2".

Cutout – area of grating to be removed to clear an obstruction, pipe, column, etc. usually banded.

Dove Tail – see Pressure lock.

Finish – mill finish (no finish), paint, powder-coat or galvanized.

I-Bar – an extruded aluminum or fiberglass bearing bar resembling the letter "I"

Length – dimension of bearing bars.

Nosing – a non-slip angle welded to the front of stair treads or platforms.

Pressure-locked Grating – bearing bars and cross bars are notched and then mechanically pressed or locked together at all intersections by deforming the metal.

Reticuline Bar – a bent connecting bar riveted between two adjacent bearing bars to form riveted grating.

Riveted Grating – grating composed of straight bearing bars and bent connecting bars which are joined by riveting.

Serrated Grating – bearing bars and/or cross bars are notched on top for slip resistance.

Span – direction of bearing bars – distance between points of support.

Tread – grating having carrier plates on both ends and a nosing welded to the front used for stair treads.

Welded Grating – bearing bars and cross bars are electro-restance welded at every intersection; heat produced by this process causes the bars to be fused together.

Width – dimension of grating parallel to the cross bars.