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-resistance 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.