

BANDING BAR — A flat bar welded to the end of a panel of grating. The bar is mostly the same thickness and depth as the bearing bar.

BEARING BAR — The main load carrying bar which runs the same direction as the span.

CIRCULAR CUT-BAND — The circular cutting and banding of a panel to conform to a specific layout. Example: grating going around a tank or pipe.

CROSS BARS — The connecting bars made from steel strip or rolled bars which extend across the bearing bars, usually perpendicular to them. They are welded, forged or mechanically locked.

NOSING — An L-shaped section, usually made of checker plate or cast iron and cast aluminum abrasive material.

SERRATED GRATING — Grating which has that top surfaces of the bearing bar notched, which provides non-skid footing.

SPAN — The distance between points of grating support. Mostly direction of bearing bar.

STRAIGHT CUT — The cutting of grating along a straight edge. Mostly figured when cutting around columns or posts.

TOE PLATE — A flat bar attached flat against the outer edge of grating and projecting above the top surface of grating to form lip or curve.

