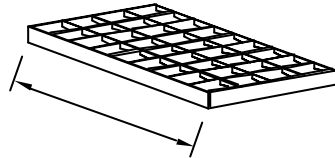


Technical specialist terms for gratings

Length (bearing bar direction)

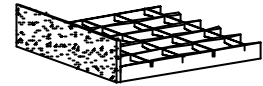
The outer dimension of a grating in the bearing bar direction inclusive of the material thickness of two edge profiles (framing system).

This dimension is also described as the length, if it is less than the width. It is always stated as the first grating dimension and/or is underlined.



Kick-plate

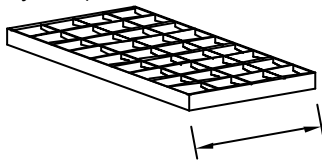
A framing system which protrudes over the upper edge of the grating. It must be at least 100mm higher than the upper edge of the grating.



Width (cross bar direction)

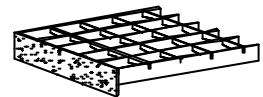
The outer dimension of a grating in the cross bar direction inclusive of the material thickness of two edge profiles (framing system).

This dimension is also described as the width if it is greater than the length. It is stated as the second grating dimension.



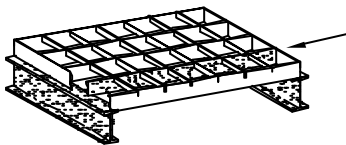
Stilt plate

A stilt plate is necessary if a compensation in height is to be made between the grating and the insertion height. It is preferably achieved by an appropriate edging extension or a tube welded onto the base.



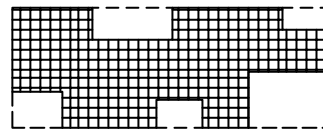
Bearing bars

The load-bearing bars lying parallel to one another between two grating supports.



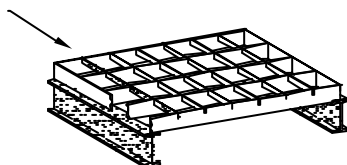
Cut-outs and small cut-outs

Cuts, angular cuts and cut-outs can be necessary on gratings which are then fitted with an edging. Small cut-outs are cuts, angular cuts and cut-outs whose cut length is less than 1.5 running m in each individual case.



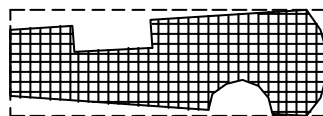
Cross bars

The connecting bars perpendicular to the bearing bars, which are pressed together with the bearing bars at intersection points (type SP welded).



Gross grating surface

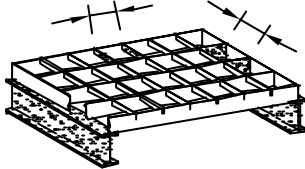
The total grating surface of a rectangular grating prior to making cuts.



Technical specialist terms for gratings

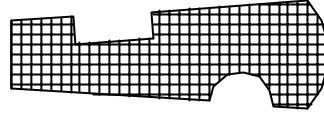
Mesh pitch (vs. mesh width)

The dimension from center to center of the bearing bar and from center to center of the cross bar (vs. width of the clear span between the bars).



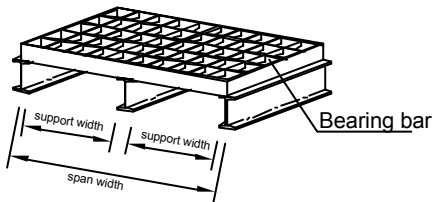
Net grating surface

The surface of the grating after the finishing of cuts.



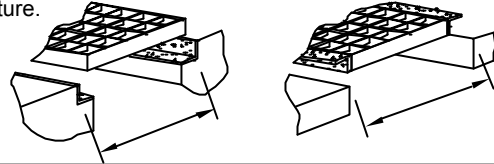
Support width (bearing bar direction)

The dimension between two supports. A grating can stretch (span width = dimension from center to center of support) over several supports (sub-construction).



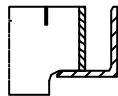
Aperture dimension/ clear dimension (bearing bar direction)

The clear inner dimension measured between the installation frame or the clear dimension of the aperture. The dimension of the grating must be 6-10mm less than the clear dimension of the aperture.



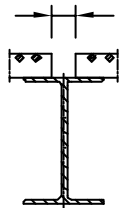
Notch in the support area

A recess is a notch in the bars at the support side. This is intended to achieve a leveling adjustment between the upper edge of the grating and the neighboring constructions. It should be observed that the load capacity remains ensured.



Support

The planned support length must be at least 30mm. In an operating state, the support length must not fall short of 25mm. Deviations are permitted if a shift of the grating in the load-bearing direction is prevented through design measures.



Side panels

Plates with bore holes welded onto the sides of the stair treads to screw them to the stair stringer.



Perforated nosings

Perforated nosings are welded onto stair treads and platforms to prevent slipping and increase the load capacity as well as visibly accentuating the front edge of the stair treads.

