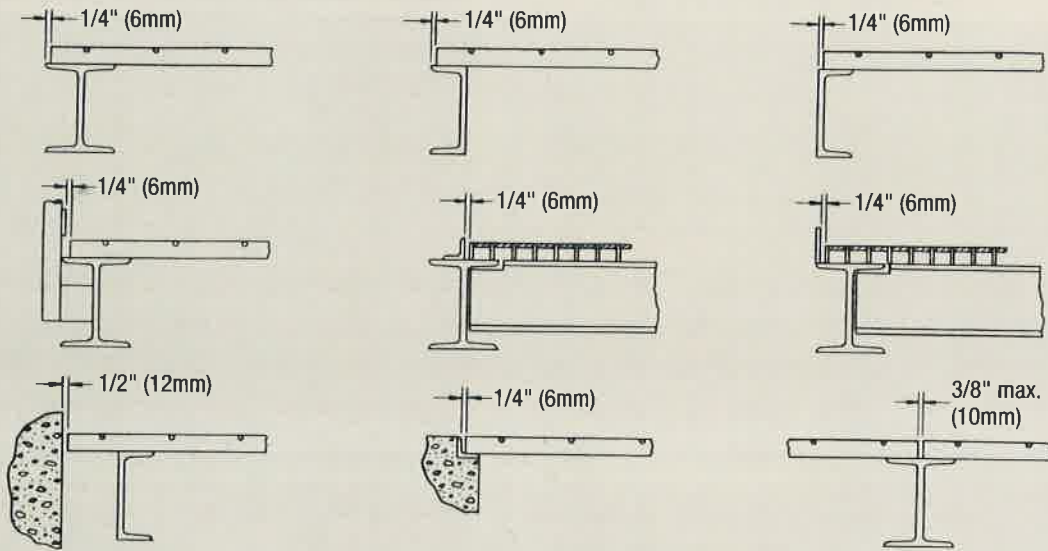


# Installation Information

## STANDARD CLEARANCES



## GENERAL NOTES

### PANEL LENGTHS

Length, or span, of a grating panel is always in the same direction as the bearing bars (see sketch opposite page).

### PANEL WIDTHS

Panel widths are in multiples of bar centres to a maximum of 3'-0" (910mm) nominal. Width of a panel is always at right angles to the bearing bars.

Panel widths are limited to dimensions indicated on the Panel Width Table (Page 8) with a tolerance of  $\pm 1/4"$  (6mm). Panel lengths, or spans, would also have a tolerance of  $\pm 1/4"$  (6mm).

### GROSS AREA

The total area of grating in rectangular sections utilized to meet the requirements of the customer's installation. This includes any waste generated due to diagonal, curved or circular cuts which may be involved.

### BANDING

Banding is the application of a flat bar to the open ends of grating panels. (see sketch opposite page).

Required - on all removable gratings.

Essential - on all gratings subjected to highly concentrated loadings, such as trench gratings and drain grates etc.

### LAYOUT PRACTICE

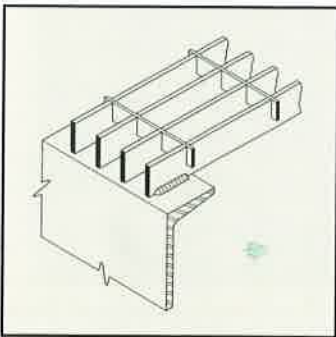
Standard procedure when laying out grating areas is to allow  $1/4"$  (6mm) clearance between panels on both the ends and sides.

Circular cutouts should be made to be at least 2" (50mm) larger than the obstruction. Cutouts for holes 4" (100mm) or less in diameter should always be done in the field.

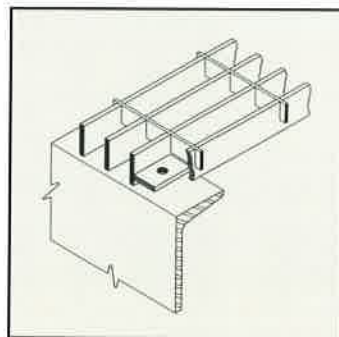
Install gratings with cross bars flush with top surface.

Allow a minimum of 1" (25mm) bearing surface, exclusive of banding, for the grating at supports.

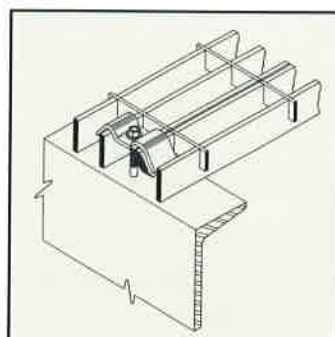
## METHODS OF FASTENING



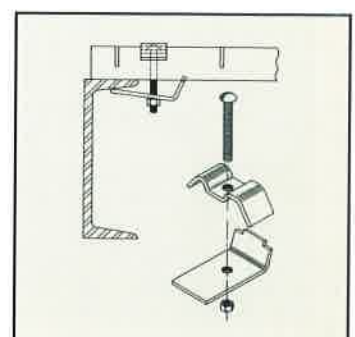
**TACK WELD**  
most positive



**PLATE FASTENER**  
welded between bars  
(studs by others)



**SADDLE CLIP**  
top only  
(studs by others)



**SADDLE CLIP & BASE PLATE**  
least positive  
(friction type)