



AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC POWERED GATES INDUSTRY JARGON 1

What common jargon is used within the powered gate industry? A number of made up words and phrases are used. Some are common throughout the industry and some more generic to local firms. Most are pretty descriptive of what is meant in their specific area.

Installation – Usually means the system and everything necessary for it to operate as required (the whole ‘In-situ Machine’, everything including piers, walls, drive surface, audio entry, signage, lighting, letterbox, etc.).

System – The gate and its controls ‘the Machine’

Preparation work – Work that is needed in the preparation of the installation or part of it. Civil or ground-work, trenching, building-works and modifications such as alterations needed before an existing gate can successfully be automated, etc.....

Physical element – The gate itself, the support structure or fixings, the furniture and stops, etc. are all known as parts of the physical element.

Levels – Usually the ground levels throughout, before and after the opening.

Opening – The actual gap the system will be installed into, or similar.

Operator – The motor that actually moves the gate

Controller – The control board that is the brain of the system which most other electrical items connect to, directly or indirectly.

Enclosure – Usually an environmentally suitable enclosure box, housing such items as the controller and numerous other devices relevant to the actual design of the installation.

Command – The controls or equipment that tell the system to operate.

Safety – The devices and such like that protect users and by-standers as & where able

Communications – Audio, video, CCTV and alike, allowing remote vetting or surveillance, etc.

Miscellaneous – Items to complete the system, such as locks, interfaces, and alike.

Associated items – Parts that may compliment or work with, but do not necessarily become part of, the actual system. Garage door, operator, traffic control etc....

Noise transfer – The creation and transmission of nuisance noise or vibration.

Locking or Non-locking – This often refers to the motor that moves the gate and when it stops or fails. Either locked secure non-reversible, or is non-locking in one or both directions and stops or fails release, un-secure.

Failure status – How the system is when the power supply fails. Secure locked in one or both directions of travel. Release, unlocked and able to be operated manually, in one or both directions.

Manual or Powered – The method of operation for using the system. Manual, by hand, or powered, under automatic powered control, hands free.

Logic – The operational cycle of the system. Normally but not limited to, either control to operate both directions (Semi auto) or control in one direction with time-out and return automatically (fully automatic)

Life expectancy – Usually means the estimated reliable life expectancy of the installation when originally commissioned, with the '**Remaining life expectancy**', being what is estimated as left currently.

Worth or Worthiness – Is usually the estimated value remaining based upon what can be reused to establish a renewed reasonable life expectancy.

Weakest element – The part of the installation seen as most likely to fail

Safety score – A value given to the installation by means of using the safety matrix (risk review platform). The greater the score, the higher the concern regarding risk of injury to person, or damage to property, from the use of the system.

Hazard – One of a number of areas of potential concern that could cause injury to persons or damage to property, from the system.

Owner – The person or party that owns the installation.

Users – Everybody that ever uses the system or part of it.

By-standers – Everybody near or around the system regardless of the method of use.

Recommendations – Often suggested in priority order 'Reliability' 'Safety' 'Security' 'Convenience' 'Upgrade' & 'Cosmetics'

Abuse – System abuse can be environmental as well as manmade. It can be accidental or deliberate, witnessed or unknown, but most installations suffer at some point from a level of it.

Daily the g-a-m design guide is used to help clarify many of the industry's jargon terms.

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