



AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC POWERED GATES INDUSTRY JARGON 2

What other jargon is used within the powered gate industry? Plenty and a few more are listed below.

Ram – A visible operator attached to both the gate and a support structure.

Jack – An operator fitted usually out-of-sight, under-ground.

Shoe – A fabricated cradle moving/holding the gate by the jack. Usually the above ground connection point.

Access Control – Any means of authorised or enabled Command.

Hard wired – Cables attached for all functionality

Wireless – Cable needs are limited, subject in interaction.

Zappers or Remotes – Hand held controllers, usually radio control.

Safer gates – Improving the safety status of any gate, reducing risk

Pilaster – Usually an openly constructed support structure.

Support Post – Usually a post suitable for supporting a gate, or any part of an installation. Attached or freestanding, bolt down or bed into suitable founds were able.

Dog bars – Additional bars, between main bars of a gate, designed to restrict access of small animals, namely but not limited to dogs. Often only used at the lower third of an open design gate.

Solid or Open construction – The gate itself can be completely solid, without gaps or be either open or partially open in design/style.

Solid or Box metal – Is usually refereeing to the materials used in the construction of metal gates, or the metal parts used in other gates.

Drag – The drag factor during wind resistance. How much force is created by the wind, upon the gate? Moving or static and its effect upon performance, safety, wear & reliability.

Gravity – What goes up, must come down. With gates gravity if applicable will need to be taken into full consideration for both manual and powered use.

Baring hinge – Hinge points that are designed for far greater use and resist wear accordingly. Often stabilising gate or operator geometry and performance.

Cladding & Mesh – A material added to a gate that restricts access further, or impairs or blocks vision accordingly.

Special – Any aspect, feature or device of an installation that is of special nature. Typically something that is otherwise rarely used/added or requested.

Loop – Part of a device that is usually installed under the drive surface and detects the presence or arrival or departure, of a ferrous, metal object. Typically the axle of a vehicle

Via – By something that is otherwise nothing directly to do with the actual system. Typically a button on someone's audio link hand set, or an alarm interface, etc.

Call point & Follow-on – An occupant's primary telephone number or IP address, with follow-on secondary numbers/addresses added as required

Stay open – A means of telling the gate system to stay open (often only, once it has been opened)

Reset – The resetting of a system or part-of a system or function, such as turning 'Stay-on' off, or the mains power/trip, etc.

Supplementary locking – Secondary locking device. Not part of the operator and its type can be fail release or fail secure, with optional battery-back-up as an additional feature.

Closer unit – A return device or control, most often mechanical, which returns a gate back to its closed position.

Electro-Mechanical – An operator that is of mechanical drive, more often unable to be reversible and regularly perceived as more secure.

Electro-Hydraulic – An operator that is of hydraulic drive, allowing reversible function as an option, in one or both directions. Often regarded as more durable and sometimes stronger.

Pause – A delay in operation. Often adjustable or controlled.

Slowdown – The end of travel, speed reduction of a gate coming toward a stop.

Everyday new terms become jargon the world over and the gate industry is no different.

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