



## Standard Terminology Relating to Barbed Tape<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1379; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This terminology is intended for use by barbed tape specifiers and end-users to give a general understanding of the types, sizes, and configuration of barbed tape.

### 2. Terminology

**attachment points**,  $n$ —points where alternate pairs of coil loops are joined around the circumference creating the concertina effect. (1992)

**barb length**,  $n$ —measured from the barb point to the center line of the barb cluster. (1992)

**barb length classification**,  $n$ —commonly used barbed types describing length and shape; such as long barb, medium barb, and short barb. (1995)

**barb spacing**,  $n$ —the circumferential or linear distance between the center lines of the barb clusters. (1992)

**barbed tape**,  $n$ —strip of metal, machined to produce clusters of sharp points. (1992)

**clip**,  $n$ —a mechanical means of joining two loops. (1992)

**coil loop**,  $n$ —one complete rotation ( $360^\circ$ ) of barbed tape. (1995)

**coil rotation**,  $n$ —the spiraling effect that occurs as the concertina coils are deployed. (1993)

**concertina**,  $n$ —a pattern formed by attaching adjacent loops of helical coils to one another at specified points on the circumference, resulting in an accordion-like configuration. (1992)

**concertina spacing**,  $n$ —distance between adjacent concertina attachments in a concertina configuration, as measured down the length of the extended coil (also called *concertina attachment spacing*). (1992)

<sup>1</sup> This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F14 on Fences and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F14.40 on Chain Link Fence and Wire Accessories.

Current edition approved March 1, 2013. Published March 2013. Originally approved in 1992. Last previous edition approved in 2008 as F1379 - 95(2008). DOI: 10.1520/F1379-95R13.

**cross section**,  $n$ —shows the width and thickness of material, including the center section's shape, core diameter, and core wrap. (See Figs. 1-3 for types.) (1993)

**deployed length**,  $n$ —the coils as extended for use. It is specified by the coverage where:

Helical coverage = number of coil loops per unit  $\times$  helical loop spacing

Concertina coverage = number of coil loops divided by  $2 \times$  concertina loop spacing. (1992)

**diameter**,  $n$ —specified size diameters shall be measured across the center line of the packaged coil with a tolerance of  $\pm 2$  in.; installed diameters are always less than the packaged diameter of the coil. (1992)

**double coil**,  $n$ —a configuration where a smaller diameter coil is placed inside a larger diameter coil. The assembled rolls may be either concertina style or helical style. (1993).

DISCUSSION— 1. Concertina style, for example, the 24 and 30-in. [61 and 76-mm] diameter coils are attached together at both ends for installation purposes.

DISCUSSION— 2. Helical style, for example, the 24 and 30-in. [61 and 76-mm] diameter coils are alternately attached together throughout the roll in four places around the circumference. In addition, one coil is fabricated in reverse helix to the companion coil.

**double loop ties**,  $n$ —twistable ties used to secure the barbed tape at the tie point (also known as *bag ties*). (1993)

**flange**,  $n$ —the extension of the wrap beyond the core wire or stiffening groove. See Fig. 4. (1993)

**helical**,  $n$ —the most simple pattern in a barbed tape coil where there are no concertina attachments and each coil loop is left free in its natural spiral (also called *spiral*). (1992)

**helical loop spacing**,  $n$ —average distance between each coil loop in a helical coil configuration. (1992)

**long barb**,  $n$ —barbs having an average length of  $1.2 \pm 5\%$ . (1995)

**loop spacer wire**,  $n$ —wire that is attached loop-to-loop (or on consecutive attachment points) on the barbed tape to preset the loop spacing. (1992)

**medium barb**,  $n$ —barbs having an average length of  $0.4 \pm 5\%$ . (1995)

**off set barbs, n**—angling of the barb cluster from the center line of the tape in opposite directions. See Fig. 5. (1993)

**short barb, n**—barbs having an average length of 0.1875 ± 5 %. (1995)

**single coil, n**—a configuration where there is one coil with one diameter, the coil being either helical or concertina style. (1992)

**spot welds, n**—means of permanently joining two adjacent coil loops by fusing them through a heat or electrical process. (1993)

**splice connections, n**—joining of consecutive coils. (1993)

**splicing tail, n**—the barb clusters extending beyond the last attachment at both ends of the coil. (1993)

**tie points, n**—the location where ties are placed securing the coils to brackets, wires, or cables including fence fabric, at the specified spacing. (1993)

**wire rings (hog rings), n**—wires formed to make attachments during splicing or under certain conditions to serve as an

alternate to the tie wires (see *double loop ties*). (1993)



FIG. 1 Cross Section



FIG. 2 Cross Section



FIG. 3 Cross Section

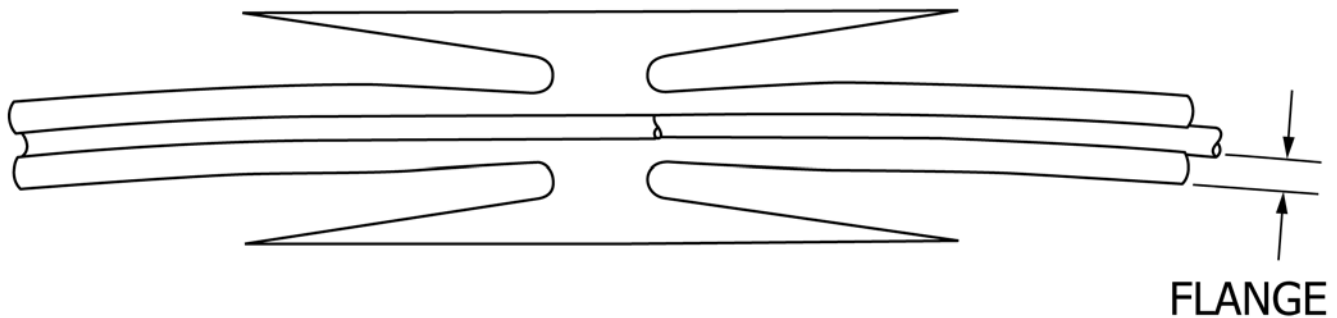


FIG. 4 Flange

FLANGE



FIG. 5 Off Set Barbs

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