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Grid types

1. Linear grid

It is the simplest type and perhaps must often be employed, in the linear grid, all lead grid strips are parallel. This type is the easiest to manufacture, but it has some properties that are clinically undesirable.

Grid cutoff : is an undesirable absorption of primary x-ray beams by grid strips, which prevents the useful x-rays from reaching the image receptor. It is caused by improper grid positioning and most often occurs with parallel grids.

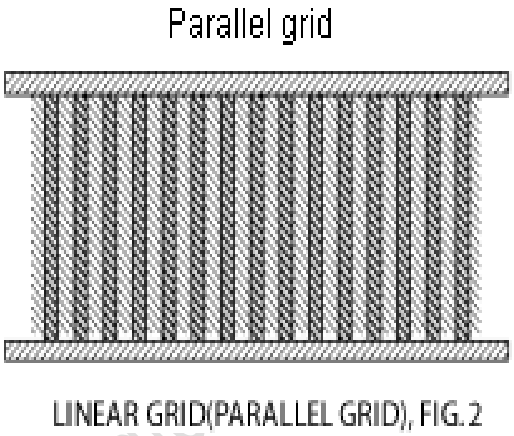


Fig (1): linear grid

2. Crossed grid: Crossed grids are usually constructed by placing linear grids one over the other with the lead strips at right angles to each other. Crossed grids are much more efficient than linear grids in cleaning up scatter.

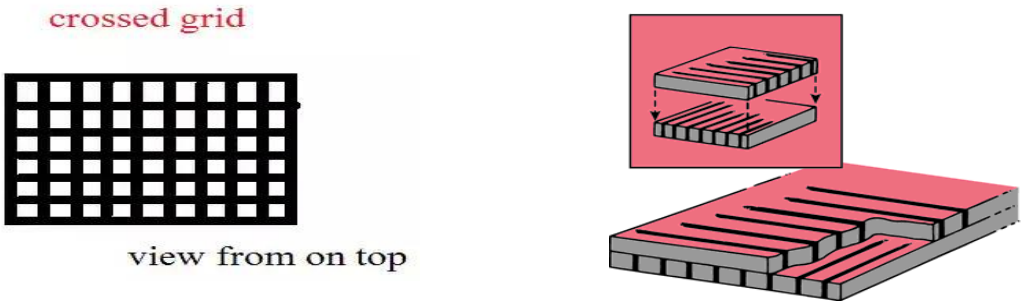


Fig (2): Crossed grid

3. Focused grid:

The focused grid is designed to minimize the grid cut-off, in a focused grid, the lead strips are moved away from the center. The dotted lines drawn through each of these strips converge at a point somewhere above the grid; this point is known as the grid focus. This is where the X-ray tube should be located for

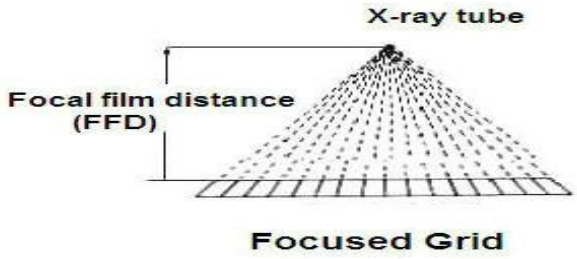
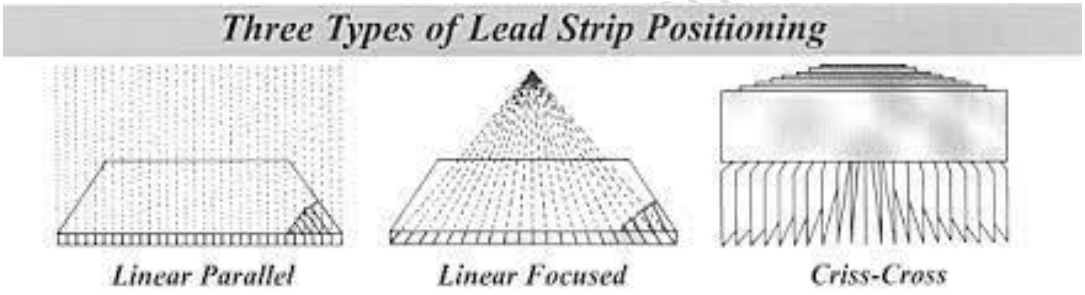


Fig (3): Focused grid



4. Moving grids:

Grids are placed in a holding mechanism that is moved at the time of x –ray exposure, focused grids are usually employed as moving grids. There are three basic types of moving grid mechanism:

A. single –stroke grid

B. reciprocating grid

C. oscillating grid