

A fireplace grate is a necessary component for any fireplace or fire pit, as it provides the safe and secure foundation upon which the fire burns.. The grate is positioned just above the ash pan and has numerous important functions.

Learn how to look at some of the ways you might structure an evaluation and how to choose the way that best meets your needs. What do we mean by a design for the evaluation? Why should you choose a design for your evaluation? When should you do so? Who should be involved in choosing a design? How do you select an appropriate design for your evaluation? In reality, an experiment is just trying something out to see how or why or whether it works. It can be as simple as putting a different spice in your favorite dish, or as complex as developing and testing a comprehensive effort to improve child health outcomes in a city or state. Academics and other researchers in public health and the social sciences conduct experiments to understand how environments affect behavior and outcomes, so their experiments usually involve people and aspects of the environment. A new community program or intervention is an experiment, too, one that a governmental or community organization engages in to find out a better way to address a community issue. It usually starts with an assumption about what will work – sometimes called a theory of change - but that assumption is no guarantee. Like any experiment, a program or intervention has to be evaluated to see whether it works and under what conditions. These arrangements for discovery are known as experimental or evaluation designs. Every evaluation is essentially a research or discovery project. Your research may be about determining how effective your program or effort is overall, which parts of it are working well and which need adjusting, or whether some participants respond to certain methods or conditions differently from others. If your results are to be reliable, you have to give the evaluation a structure that will tell you what you want to know. The design depends on what kinds of questions your evaluation is meant to answer. Some of the most common evaluation research questions: What components and elements of the program or intervention were responsible for the change? What are the unintended effects of an intervention, and how did they influence the outcomes? If you try a new method or activity, what happens? Will the program that worked in another context, or the one that you read about in a professional journal, work in your community, or with your population, or with your issue? If you want reliable answers to evaluation questions like these, you have to ask them in a way that will show you whether you actually got results, and whether those results were in fact due to your actions or the circumstances you created, or to other factors. In other words, you have to create a design for your research – or evaluation – to give you clear answers to your questions. An evaluation may seem simple: First, how do you measure progress? Second, if there seems to be none, how do you know what you should change in order to increase your effectiveness? Third, if there is progress, how do you know it was caused by or contributed to your program, and not by something else? A good design for your evaluation will help you answer important questions like these. Some specific reasons for spending the time to design your evaluation carefully include: So your evaluation will be reliable. A good design will give you accurate results. Understanding your program to this extent makes it easier to achieve and maintain success. So you can pinpoint areas you need to work on, as well as those that are successful. A good design can help you understand exactly where the strong and weak points of your program or intervention are, and give you clues as to how they can be further strengthened or changed for the greatest impact. So your results are credible. If your evaluation is designed properly, others will take your results seriously. A good evaluation design can help you to identify these, and either correct for them if you can, or devise methods to deal with or incorporate them. So you can identify unintended consequences both positive and negative and correct for them. A good design can show you all of what resulted from your program or intervention, not just what you expected. It will be much easier to conduct your evaluation if it has an appropriate design. Spending the time to choose and organize an evaluation design will pay off in the time you save later and in the quality of the information you get. When should you choose a design for your evaluation? Ideally, this all takes place at the beginning of the process of putting together a program or intervention. Your evaluation should be an integral part of your program, and its planning should therefore be an integral part of the program planning. Choose your

questions, gather information, choose a design, and then go on through the steps presented in this chapter. If your program has a cycle, then it probably makes sense to start your evaluation at the beginning of it – the beginning of a year or a program phase, where all participants are starting from the same place, or from the beginning of their involvement. Whatever the case, your design should follow your information gathering and synthesis. Choosing a design for evaluation presents somewhat of an exception to this policy, since scientific or evaluation partners may have a much clearer understanding of what is required to conduct research, and of the factors that may interfere with it. Graduate students generally take courses to gain the knowledge they need to conduct research well, and even some veteran researchers have difficulty setting up an appropriate research design. Thus, it makes the most sense to assign this task or at the very least its coordination to an individual or small group with experience in research and evaluation design. Such a person can not only help you choose among possible designs, but explain what each design entails, in time, resources, and necessary skills, so that you can judge its appropriateness and feasibility for your context. How do you choose a design for your evaluation? How do you go about deciding what kind of research design will best serve the purposes of your evaluation? The answer to that question involves an examination of four areas: Concerns research designs should address The most important consideration in designing a research project – except perhaps for the value of the research itself – is whether your arrangement will provide you with valid information. There are two kinds of threats to the validity of a piece of research. They are usually referred to as threats to internal validity whether the intervention produced the change and threats to external validity whether the results are likely to apply to other people and situations. Threats to internal validity These are threats or alternative explanations to your claim that what you did caused changes in the direction you were aiming for. There are several kinds of threats to internal validity: This refers to the natural physical, psychological, and social processes that take place as time goes by. The growth of the carrot-eating children in the example above is a result of maturation, for instance, as might be a decline in risky behavior as someone passed from adolescence to adulthood, the development of arthritis in older people, or participants becoming tired during learning activities towards the end of the day. The effects of testing or observation on participants. An instrument – a blood pressure cuff or a scale, for instance – can change over time, or different ones may not give the same results. By the same token, observers – those gathering information – may change their standards over time, or two or more observers may disagree on the observations. Regression toward the mean. This is a statistical term that refers to the fact that, over time, the very high and very low scores on a measure a test, for instance often tend to drift back toward the average for the group. The selection of participants. Those who choose participants may slant their selection toward a particular group that is more or less likely to change than a cross-section of the population from which the group was selected. A good example is that of employment training programs that get paid according to the number of people they place in jobs. Selection can play a part when participants themselves choose to enroll in a program self-selection, since those who decide to participate are probably already motivated to make changes. It may also be a matter of chance: Selection can also be a problem when two groups being compared are chosen by different standards. The loss of data or participants. If too little information is collected about participants, or if too many drop out well before the research period is over, your results may be based on too little data to be reliable. This also arises when two groups are being compared. If their losses of data or participants are significantly different, comparing them may no longer give you valid information. The nature of change. It can involve leaps forward and leaps backward before it gets to a stable place – if it ever does. Think of looking at the performance of a sports team halfway through the season. A combination of the effects of two or more of these. Two or more of these factors may combine to produce or prevent the changes your program aims to produce. Threats to external validity These are factors that affect your ability to apply your research results in other circumstances – to increase the chances that your program and its results can be reproduced elsewhere or with other populations. Threats to external validity or generalizability may be the result of the interactions of other factors with the program or intervention itself, or may be due to particular conditions of the program. Interaction of testing or data collection and the program or intervention. An initial test or observation might change the way participants react to the program, making a difference in final outcomes. Interaction of

selection procedures and the program or intervention. The effects of the research arrangements. Participants may change behavior as a result of being observed, or may react to particular individuals in ways they would be unlikely to react to others. Although his intent was to observe their natural behavior, his presence itself constituted an intervention, making the behavior of the baboons he was observing different from that of a troupe that was not observed. The interference of multiple treatments or interventions. The effects of a particular program can be changed when participants are exposed to it beforehand in a different context, or are exposed to another before or at the same time as the one being evaluated. This may occur when participants are receiving services from different sources, or being treated simultaneously for two or more health issues or other conditions. Given the range of community programs that exist, there are many possibilities here. Adults might be members of a high school completion class while participating in a substance abuse recovery program. A diabetic might be treated with a new drug while at the same time participating in a nutrition and physical activity program to deal with obesity. Sometimes, the sequence of treatments or services in a single program can have the same effect, with one influencing how participants respond to those that follow, even though each treatment is being evaluated separately. Common research designs Many books have been written on the subject of research design. While they contain too much material to summarize here, there are some basic designs that we can introduce.

Chapter 2 : Fire Surrounds & Fireplace Packages | Direct Fireplaces

Fire Baskets & Register Grates. CHESNEY'S HAS CREATED A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF FIRE BASKETS AND ANDIRONS IN DESIGNS THAT WILL COMPLEMENT ANY MANTEL select, build.

Read our Privacy Policy Matrix Structure “ In a matrix structure, people typically have two or more lines of report. For example, a matrix organization may combine both functional and divisional lines of responsibility. For example, in this structure, a marketing manager may report both to the functional marketing director and the country director of the division he or she works in. The advantage is that the organization focuses on divisional performance whilst also sharing functional specialist skills and resources. The often serious downfall is its complexity “ effectively with two hierarchies, and with the added complexity of tensions between the two. Network Structure “ Often known as a lean structure, this type of organization has central, core functions that operate the strategic business. This structure is very flexible and often can adapt to the market almost immediately. The disadvantage is inevitable loss of control, dependence on third parties and the complexity of managing outsource and sub-contract suppliers. Making Organization Design Decisions Given the many choices of structure, how do you go about making organization design decision for your business? Different organization structures have different benefits in different situations. What matters is the overall organization design is aligned with the business strategy and the market environment in which the business operates. It must then have the right business controls, the right flexibility, the right incentives, the right people, and the right resources. Here are just some of the many things that you can consider when thinking about the structure of your organization. Strategy “ The organization design must support your strategy. If your organization intends to be innovative then a hierarchical structure will not work. If however, your strategy is based on low cost, high volume delivery then a rigid structure with tight controls may be the best design. Size “ The design must take into account the size of your organization. A small organization could be paralyzed by too much specialization. In larger organizations, on the other hand, there may be economies of scale that can be gained by maintaining functionally specialist departments and teams. A large organization has more complex decision making needs and some decision making responsibilities are likely to be devolved or decentralized. Environment “ If the market environment you work in customers, suppliers, regulators, etc. Controls “ What level of control is right in your business? Some activities need special controls such as patient services in hospitals, money handling in banks, and maintenance in air transport whilst others are more efficient when there is a high degree of flexibility. When these are misaligned, there is a danger that units within the organization become self-serving. Using the earlier example of a company that wants to grow by acquiring new customers, the sale team is incentivized on customer retention, and therefore is self-serving rather than aligned with the business purpose. There is much more to organization design than deciding on its structure. This list shows just some of the facets organization design that can be taken into account in thinking about this. With each stage of growth or each change, the organization design needs to be reassessed and realigned as necessary. The list can also help you identify issues that might be causing team problems or holding back your business. To learn more about organization design, we recommend three excellent books on the subject available at Amazon. Further articles at Mind Tools on the subject include: RACI , focusing on responsibilities and accountabilities ; and the Greiner Curve more on the stage of business growth. Subscribe to our free newsletter , or join the Mind Tools Club and really supercharge your career!

Chapter 3 : Deals on Decorative fireplace grates are Going Fast!

Spooktacular Fall savings are here! Shop Better Homes & Gardens and find amazing deals on decorative fireplace grates from several brands all in one place.

Basic Research Designs Basic Research Designs This module will introduce the basics of choosing an appropriate research design and the key factors that must be considered. Learning Objectives Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative research methods. Identify whether or research project is qualitative or quantitative in nature. List the key factors that must be considered when choosing a research design. Once the research question has been formulated, it is critical that the researcher select the appropriate research methodology to answer the question. The type of research question will typically dictate the methodology that will be employed. The reliability and validity of the results depends on upon proper selection of the research approach and design. Forms of Research Research is a systematic inquiry used to describe, explain, predict or control some observed phenomenon - the research topic. Research can be classified into four main forms based on the specific purpose: Basic Research - This research is descriptive in nature and is used to understand and explain a phenomenon. This type of research is often conducted for the sake of increasing and advancing a knowledge base. Applied Research - The purpose of this research is to provide information that can be used and applied in an effort to help people understand and control their environment. This type of research is more prescriptive in nature and seeks to offer potential solutions to problems. Evaluation Research - The purpose of evaluation research is to examine the processes and outcomes associated with a particular solution to a problem. The research may be formative in that it attempts to improve the intervention or solution or it may be summative and attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of solution or program. Action Research - This research is often conducted within a program, organization or community and the researchers are involved in gathering data and studying themselves. Regardless of the purpose of the research, the process is similar. The researcher will then develop a research problem related to the topic and create a specific question. The research design will then be developed and the procedures for analyzing the data will be identified. The results of the research will hopefully lend themselves to the publication of a scholarly article. Quantitative and Qualitative Designs There are two main approaches to a research problem - quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods are used to examine the relationship between variables with the primary goal being to analyze and represent that relationship mathematically through statistical analysis. This is the type of research approach most commonly used in scientific research problems. Qualitative methods are chosen when the goal of the research problem is to examine, understand and describe a phenomenon. These methods are a common choice in social science research problems and are often used to study ideas, beliefs, human behaviors and other research questions that do not involve studying the relationship between variables. Choosing a Design The following table lists and describes the most common research designs used at Grand Canyon University. Different research books will use different terms for similar types of research. However, the research designs identified in this document are fairly common in terms of their use and their terminology. Types of Research Designs.

Chapter 4 : Home - Iron Age Designs

What began as a small retail store in Madison, Virginia in has grown into 25 retail stores and a multi-channel online and catalog business.

Fireplace Glass Doors Fire can be unpredictable. Here at Woodland Direct, we recognize the need to keep the chaos managed, especially when there are children and pets to account for. Because when it comes to making your house feel like a home, there is nothing that can offer such natural levity, beauty, vitality as a real wood burning fireplace. At Woodland Direct, believe that an unused firebox is an opportunity, and our line of fireplace inserts proves the point. Fireplace Grates While many fireplace grates on the market are only designed to last for a year or two, here at Woodland Direct we believe that things should be made to last. Firewood Racks and Carriers For those of us who have been at it long enough, we know that getting wood from the pile to the hearth can be a bit more difficult than simply grabbing an armful. Our selection of wood racks and carriers is designed with a heart for creative functionality, making storing your wood “ and transporting it “ the easiest part of your wood burning experience. Fire Starters For anyone who has owned a fireplace for any length of time, you know that starting a fire can be a bit more complicated than simply laying the wood on the grate. Gas Logs The proper set of fireplace gas logs can make a hearth what it was meant to be “ comforting, calm, and timeless. But the truth is, when it comes to choosing the right set for you, the options can be a little overwhelming. Gas Burner Parts There are times when getting the results you want requires a bit of personal involvement. Fire Glass Allowing the gas or propane of your fireplace to flow and shift around it, fire glass acts to add an artistic impulse to your fire display. Fireplace Screens Combining function and form into one extensible idea, fireplace screens protect your home from sparks and embers without permanently affixing to your hearth. In addition to offering levity, charm, and innovative design, fireplace screens make installation and use simple while remaining every bit as alluring as stationary glass doors. Our wide selection of sophisticated fireplace tool sets offers you a simple way to ensure your tools are always on hand when you need them the most. Fireplace Cleaning Getting your fireplace looking just the way you want it can be challenging, so we think that maintaining it should be the easy part. Our wide selection of fireplace cleaning accessories includes hearth gloves, ash holders and shovels, ash vacuums, and easy-to-use fireplace spray cleaners, all joining together to make the job of cleaning your fireplace simple, fast, and most importantly, done. Fireplace Safety While a fire can be a comforting and relaxing addition to your home, it can also add a layer of danger when there are pets and small children involved. We take fireplace safety just as seriously as you do, ensuring that each one of our products provides the highest level of protection and security available, so that your family is as safe in your home as you are. Fireplace Mantels No fireplace is complete until it has been surrounded by a beautiful mantel! Our large assortment of unique, high-quality fireplace mantels and mantel shelves makes it easy for you to find the right finishing touch for your fireplace. Choose from a classic, contemporary, or rustic design, pre-made or custom-built to your exact specifications. Blowers and Fans Utilize these blowers and fans to save energy and money, while providing proper upkeep to your heating and cooling appliances. Andirons Originally created to support firewood, andirons are now used less for utility and more as elegant decoration. Still, our selection of andirons remain unique and refined without losing any of their former functionality, built to support burning wood logs or simply stand as a testament to your superior taste and class. Bellows When a fire is beginning to die, the quickest way to get it going again is to increase the air supply. Bellows provide a steady stream of air that will rejuvenate your fire quickly “ and the bigger the bellows you use, the faster your fire will recover. Candelabras While a fireplace is an ideal place for a wood, ethanol, or gas burning fire, the hearth can be used for other applications as well. Our line of fireplaces candelabras take thinking outside the grate, spreading the flames thinner and finer in a tasteful way “ and to finish off the design, we even have matching wall sconces for either side of your mantle, completing an essence of elegance.

Chapter 5 : ETC - Theatre, Film, Studio and Architectural Lighting

DOWNLOAD PDF SELECT DESIGNS IN FIRE-GRATES ETC.

Because bioethanol is clean burning, EcoSmart Fire models do not need a chimney or a flue, or a utility connection - offering the ultimate in design simplicity and flexibility.

Chapter 6 : Home - Custom Grill Grates

Syam Fire Grates allow you to build your own custom fire place, or flame feature. With multiple sizes and options such as remote control, these units are stunning to behold and functional as well, with industry leading heat outputs.

Chapter 7 : Basic Research Designs - Center for Innovation in Research and Teaching

MyTeamsGrate is developing a full line of grilling grates for the sportsman and sports enthusiast. Our grate patterns keep your foods from falling through so you get the whole burger, and your veggies aren't lost in the fire.

Chapter 8 : Fire Pit Grates & Accessories | racedaydvl.com | Fire Pit Grates | Fire Pit Cover | Accessories

Wall of Fire grates produce more heat: Contrary to popular belief, the hottest part of the fire is the ember bed; not the flame. Many fireplaces produce limited warmth because conventional flat grates have a design in which the heat emitting embers are blocked by the firewood.

Chapter 9 : TWELVE VARIOUS FIRE GRATES AND FIRE FRONTS â€™ Current sales â€™ racedaydvl.com

Grate Fireplace Accessories is your one stop shop for finding affordable, top quality and stylish fireside accessories for your fire. We have a huge range of durable products to choose from available in many different designs, styles, sizes and finishes suiting both the modern and traditional home.