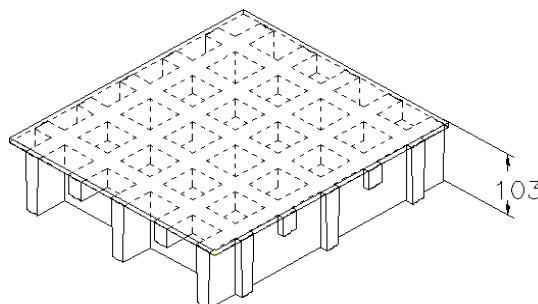


SCH 52/100C\_IFR

06.05.2011 - Rev. 4

## MOLDED GRATINGS

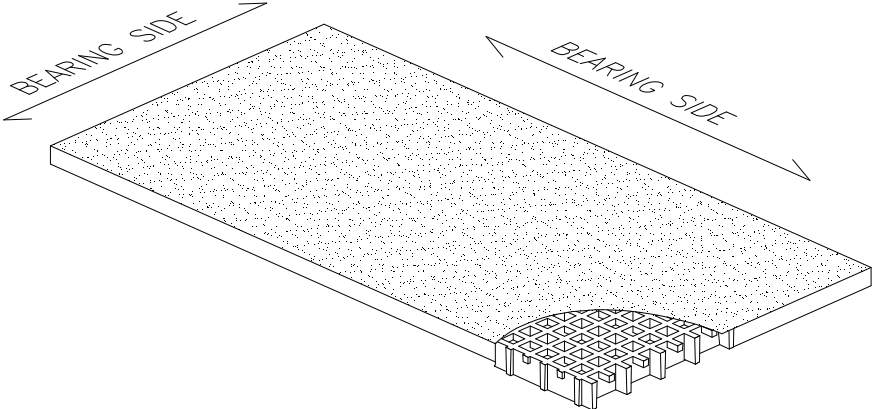
<b>Mesh</b>	mm 52 x 52	main
	mm 26 x 26	secondary
<b>Thickness</b>	mm 103	
<b>Cover thickness</b>	mm 3	
<b>Bearing bar thickness</b>	mm 10	upper part
	mm 8	bottom part
<b>Color</b>	Grey RAL 7004 <i>indicative RAL reference</i>	



<b>Raw materials</b>	<b>Polyester Resin</b>	
	<b>Roving glass fiber + Mat and Woven Fabric type "E"</b>	
	<b>Inorganic fillers without halogens</b>	

<b>Resin type</b>	<b>Modulus of elasticity</b>	<b>Ultimate stress</b>
<b>IFR</b>	15000 MPa	250 MPa

<b>Standard panels</b>	
<b>mm 1005 x 1510</b>	
<b>Weight kg/m² 63</b>	
<b>tolerance</b>	± mm 5 panel dimensions
	± mm 2 height



A 3D perspective illustration of a rectangular grating panel. The top surface is covered with a dense pattern of small circular holes. Two arrows, one on the left and one on the right, point away from the center of the panel and are labeled "BEARING SIDE". The right edge of the panel is shown in a cutaway view, revealing a grid of rectangular supports underneath the top surface.

<b>Surface</b>	A	<b>Quartz</b>	<b>Antiskid level R13 V4 norm DIN 51130</b>
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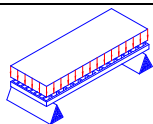
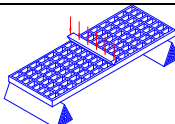
<b>Reaction to fire</b>	<b>Fire retardant</b>	<b>Spread ≤ 25 norm ASTM E84-98</b>
		<b>Level B<sub>s</sub>-S1 norm EN 13501-1</b>

<b>Ageing resistance</b>	Ageing test made with UV lamp according to ASTM G154-06 and passed with 5 points on the gray range and without evident defects (test made with 1500 hours of exposure to 4 hours alternate cycles at a UV temperature of 60°C and 4 hours at a condensed temperature of 50°C irradiated by UVB 313 nm lamp, radiance 0,71 W/m²)	
	After the exposure to heat, cold and humidity cycles according to UNI EN ISO 9142/04 norm (n° 21 cycles type D3) there is no evidence of defects	

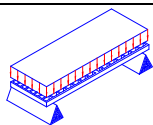
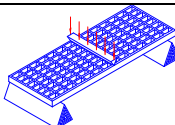
## LOADS

### MAXIMUM SUGGESTED LOADS

Type of support	On the line of the two ends of the panel
Limits determined by	Deflection (load sagging)
the <b>maximum deflection admitted</b> , is 1/200 of the distance between the supports	
According to the standard DIN 24537-3 deviation due to the load may be no more than 1/200 of the land width and the difference in height between neighbouring joints between loaded and unloaded floor coverings may be no more than 4 mm.	

DISTRIBUTED LOAD			CONCENTRATED LOAD		
					
Distance between supports	Load with deflection equal to 1/200	Load with deflection equal to 1/100	Distance between supports	Load with deflection equal to 1/200	Load with deflection equal to 1/100
[cm]	[kg/m <sup>2</sup> ]		[cm]	[cm]	
80	24800	49600	80	12400	24800
100	12700	25400	100	7900	15850
120	7350	14700	120	5500	11000
140	4600	9250	140	4050	8100
All lighter loads are admitted					

Limits determined by	Admitted stresses (stress determined by the load)
the <b>maximum admitted stress</b> is 1/5 of the ultimate stress (safety factor is equal to 0.20 – the ultimate stress is 5 times the specified load)	

DISTRIBUTED LOAD		CONCENTRATED LOAD	
			
Distance between supports	Maximum admitted load	Distance between supports	Maximum admitted load
[cm]	[kg/m <sup>2</sup> ]	[cm]	[kg/m]
80	23900	80	9550
100	15300	100	7650
120	10600	120	6350
140	7800	140	5450
All lighter loads are admitted			

- The above characteristics are meant as reference values for standard material in ambient working temperature. Even if they are not to be considered as guaranteed characteristics they are based on our experience and are supplied in good faith.
- According to the standard DIN 24537-3 the conversion safety factor should be 0.75 for internal environmental exposure conditions, 0.65 for external exposure conditions, and 0.50 for aggressive exposure conditions.
- No matter which are the exposure conditions, chemical resistance must be always verified by contacting M.M.technical department.
- In case of heavy duty load compressive strength must be verified.