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FRP HANDRAIL SYSTEMS

## MM09

FRP HANDRAIL SYSTEMS
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## COMPOSITE SOLUTION

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1. USE AND CHARACTERISTICS


The FRP handrail systems are built by assembling fiberglass and polyester resin profiles, they assure several advantages compared to the normal metal ones:
a. High resistance to chemical and atmospheric aggressions
b. High mechanical/weight ratio peso
c. Long-lasting
d. Lightness
e. Dimensional stability
f. High dielectric properties
g. No maintenance
h. Easy to install

Handrail systems are designed and built accordingly to the UNI EN ISO 14122-3 norm.
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## 2. EMPLOYMENT FIELDS

MM's HANDRAIL SYSTEMS can be installed in any plant, but they are mainly used in corrosive environments where their characteristics are emphasized, as in those plants where conventional materials are not long lasting or need continuous varnishing or protection with high maintenance costs and even so, the working environment may in any case not be completely safe.

The industries that use MM's PARAPETS are:

- Chemical industries
- Galvanic plants
- Mineral industries
- Textile industries
- Food industries

- Electric stations
- Electric distribution cabins
- Oil plants
- Tanneries
- Water treatment plants
- Marine field

- Paper factories


## 3. MATERIALS

### 3.1 PROFILES

| HORIZONTAL PROFILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROFILE | CODE | DESCRIPTION | DIMENSIONS (mm) | BAR LENGTH (m) | WEIGHT <br> (Kg/m) | COLOR |
|  | 53C60505 | Handrail | $60 \times 50 \times 5$ | 6 | 1.27 | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 53C60605 | Ergonomic handrail | $60 \times 60 \times 5$ | 6 | 1.24 | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 53G555I | Kneerail | shaped $55 \times 5$ | 6 | 0.5 | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 53026191 | Tubular kneerail | $\varnothing 26 \times 19$ | 6 | 0.5 | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 53G1505I | Toe-plate | shaped $150 \times 5$ | 6 | 1.35 | Yellow/Grey |
| VERTICAL PROFILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROFILE | CODE | DESCRIPTION | DIMENSIONS $(\mathrm{mm})$ | BAR LENGTH $(\mathrm{m})$ | WEIGHT <br> ( $\mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}$ ) | COLOR |
|  | 53Q50505I | Stanchion <br> POST01 | square $50 \times 50 \times 5$ | 1.10 | 1.53 | Yellow/Grey |
| , | 53Q50505I | Stanchion <br> POERG01 with ø 26 mm hole | square $50 \times 50 \times 5$ | 1.10 | 1.53 | Yellow/Grey |
| $\dagger$ | 53Q50505I | Stanchion PVST01 | square $50 \times 50 \times 5$ | 1.33 | 1.53 | Yellow/Grey |
| [7] | 53Q50505I | Stanchion <br> PVERG01 with ø 26 mm hole | square $50 \times 50 \times 5$ | 1.33 | 1.53 | Yellow/Grey |
| [†] | 53Q50505I | STANDARD Stanchion | square $50 \times 50 \times 5$ | 6.00 | 1.53 | Yellow/Grey |

### 3.2 ACCESSORIES FOR FIXING AND JOINTS

| ACCESSORY | CODE | DESCRIPTION | COLOR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70$ | 58PA66SCE17035 | Adjustable handrail junction in recycled plastic Specific for angle junctions different form $90^{\circ}$ | Yellow/Grey |
| $]$ | 58PA66STI17035 | Adjustable tubular kneerail junction in recycled plastic Specific for angle junctions different form $90^{\circ}$ | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 58PA66IFPQ50505 | Reinforcement for vertical fixing stanchion | Black |
|  | 58PA66TCE17035 | Ergonomic handrail cap | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 58PA66TTI17035 | Tubular kneerail $26 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$ cap | Yellow/Grey |
|  | 57RIVCUNI416 | Cu-Ni $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$ rivets | - |
|  | 56ASTAFFA8 | Stainless Steel AISI 304 stanchion base plate | - |
|  | 56A40404012 | $90^{\circ}$ handrail junction <br> Stainless Steel angle type L40×40×40 mm thickness 1.2 mm | - |
|  | 56P501512 | Linear junction for toe-plate Stainless Steel plate $50 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$, thickness 1.2 mm | - |
|  | 56A40401512 | $90^{\circ}$ toe-plate junction <br> Stainless Steel angle type L40×40×15 mm thickness 1.2 mm | - |
| [ $\dagger$ | 53Q50505I | Linear junction for ergonomic handrail 100 mm long square Q50×50x5mm | Yellow/Grey |

## 4. TYPES

MM's standard parapets have been studied and built according to the UNI EN ISO 14122-3 norm.


PVERG01 Handrail system with lateral fixing ERGONOMIC type


## 5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR DESIGN ENGINEER

1. When the height of the possible fall exceeds 500 mm , a handrail system shall be installed (ref. UNI EN ISO 14122-3 norm)
2. Minimum height of the handrail system shall be 1100 mm (ref. UNI EN ISO 14122-3 norm).
3. The handrail system shall include at least one intermediate kneerail. The clear space between the handrail and the kneerail, as well as between the kneerail and the toe-plate, shall not exceed 500 mm .
4. A toe-plate with a minimum upstand of 100 mm shall be placed at 10 mm maximum from the walking level and the edge of the platform.
5. The distance between the axes of the stanchions shall be:

- limited to 1300 mm for handrail system type POST01 (horizontally fixed)
- limited to $\mathbf{1 3 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ for handrail system type POERG01 (horizontally fixed)
- limited to $\mathbf{1 3 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ for handrail system type PVST01 (vertically fixed)
- limited to $\mathbf{1 3 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ for handrail system type PVERG01 (vertically fixed)

All handrail systems have been tested according to UNI EN ISO 14122-3 norm.
Ask for Bureau Veritas tests made on MM handrail systems at info@mmgrigliati.it .

## 6. ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS

### 6.1 VERTICAL FIXING

The stanchions could be fixed to the load bearing structure in two ways.

## i. Completely adherent stanchion fixing

When the support beam of the structure is a C or tubular profile or a concrete beam the fixing is very simple. On the bottom part of the stanchion, a plastic reinforcement is inserted in order to ease screws or anchor bolts fixing (Figg. 1-2).


Fig. 1: fixing on profile


Fig. 2: fixing on concrete structure

## ii. Incompletely adherent stanchion fixing

This is the case when fixing has to be made on an I or H type beam or whichever beam with wings. A steel plate has to be welded (if the beam is made of steel) or a spacer shall be fit into the recess (for FRP beams) in order to produce a flat surface (Figg. 3 e 4); then fixing has to follow as the above point i.


Fig. 3: fixing on an FRP beam


Fig. 4: fixing on a steel beam

### 6.2 HORIZONTAL FIXING

## i. Base-plate permanent fixing

Stainless steel base-plate has to be fixed on a flat surface by using four M8/75-165 expansion anchor bolts. Then the stanchion is fit into the slot and fixed to the base-plate (Fig. 5) by an M6x70mm screw.


Fig. 5: Assembling illustration


Fig. 6: 5 mm spacer stanchion/toe-plate fixing for handrail system removal

## ii. Base-plate removable fixing

It may be possible that the handrail system must be partially or totally removed: in this case the toe-plate, stanchion and a 5 mm spacer, placed in a ... of the base-plate, shall have to be fixed by rivets. The gap created by the spacer between the outer face of the base plate and the toe-plate eases the removal of the handrail system (Fig. 6).

### 6.3 HADRAIL APPLICATION

After the fixing of the stanchions, the installation of the handrail can follow-up. The C profile $60 \times 50 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ or the Ergonomic C60x60x5 mm are placed on the top of the stanchion and pressed at level and until leaning on it. All stanchions must be perfectly straight before fixing the handrails. Fixing is made with alloy rivets suitable for the specific environment but generally are in cupronickel. Two rivets are fit diagonally in the inside part of the handrail system and one on the outside part (Fig. 7).

### 6.4 KNEERAIL APPLICATION

The handrail system shall have at least one kneerail. The shaped kneerail profile of $55 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ or the tubular kneerail, supplied in 6 m long bars, shall be placed in the middle of the clear span. The shaped profile must touch the inside surface of the handrail system and be blocked by clamps. When they are perfectly horizontal, they could be definitively fixed with two rivets on each stanchion. The tubular profile will pass through a 26 mm drilled hole in the middle of the stanchion and needs no fixing (Fig. 7).

### 6.5 TOE-PLATE APPLICATION

The shaped toe-plate profile $150 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ is placed on the bottom part of the structure at 1 cm from the walking level. When it is in the required position it is fixed to the stanchion with clamp blocking systems and when it is perfectly horizontal it could be definitively fixed with three rivets for each stanchion (Fig. 7).


Fig. 7: fixing of handrail system components

### 6.6 JUNCTIONS

Shall the handrail system be over 6 m long it will be necessary to connect all the profiles in order to have a continuous structure.

## i. Linear junctions distant from stanchions

If the junction is not on the stanchion, profiles are connected as follows:

- N. 1 square profile of $50 \times 50 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ piece (approx. 10 cm long) shall be used for handrail (Fig. 8)
- N. 1 Stainless Steel plate $40 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$, thickness 1.2 mm shall be used for shaped kneerail type G55x5 (Fig. 9)
- N. 2 Stainless Steel plates 40x15mm, thickness 1.2 mm shall be used for shaped toe-plate type G150x5 (Fig. 10)

Fig. 8


Fig. 9


Fig. 10

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## ii. $90^{\circ}$ junctions

For $90^{\circ}$ angle connections, it is necessary to use:

- n. 2 stainless steel angles $40 \times 40 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ thickness 1.2 mm to fit in the handrail and fixed with M6 flathead screws (Fig. 16)
- n . 1 stainless steel angle $40 \times 40 \times 15$ thickness 1.2 mm and two M 4 rivets for the connection of the kneerail type G55x5 (Fig. 17)
- n. 2 stainless steel angles $40 \times 40 \times 15$ thickness 1.2 mm and four M4 rivets for the connection of the toe-plate type G150x5 (Fig. 18)
It is suggested to use two stanchions in a $90^{\circ}$ corner at a distance of approximately 100 mm (Figg. 19-20).

Fig. 16


Fig. 17


Fig. 18



Fig. 19: Top view: stanchion's position for lateral fixing


Fig. 20: Top view: stanchion's position for horizontal fixing

