



# TECHNICAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

v2.00

## MP STRUCTURA

### 1. RANGE OF APPLICATION

Lift Models \_\_\_\_\_ MP406H, MP606H, MP806H, MP1006H y MP1306H series "S" and "C"  
 MP410V, MP610V and MP810V series "S"  
 MINIPLANE

Dimensions:

	Recommended Minimum	Maximum
Exterior Width (WHT)	1050 mm	2000 mm
Exterior Depth (DHT)	950 mm	2000 mm
Structure Height	-	26 m (8 landings).

Recommended exterior dimensions MP STRUCTURA for each lift model:

	WHT (mm)	DHT (mm)
MP406H	1450	1300
MP606H	1450	1650
MP806H	1600	1800
MP1006H	1900	1900
MP410V "S"	1500	1650
MP610V "S"	1650	1700
MP810V "S"	1750	1850
MPMINI S (L)	1350	1100
MPMINI S (F)	1250	1250
MPMINI 2XL (L)	1450	1500
MPMINI 2XL (F)	1400	1400
MPMINI 4XL (L)	1550	1700

These are recommended dimensions, for questions regarding shaft minimums consult the technical department for making the corresponding study of reconsideration of the lift shaft.

Location \_\_\_\_\_ Indoor  
 Outdoor

**2. IMPLEMENTATION:**

**Material** \_\_\_\_\_ Steel type FE 430 B, thickness 4 mm thick.

**Finish** \_\_\_\_\_ Painted in epoxy (RAL 7044 y 9005)

**Corrosion protection** \_\_\_\_\_ 500 hours in saline environment test.

**Structure cladding** \_\_\_\_\_ Blind Plate (reinforced folds)  
 Perforated Plate (reinforced folds, only for **Indoor**)  
 Panels of melamine (only for **Indoor**)  
 Glass (not supplied)

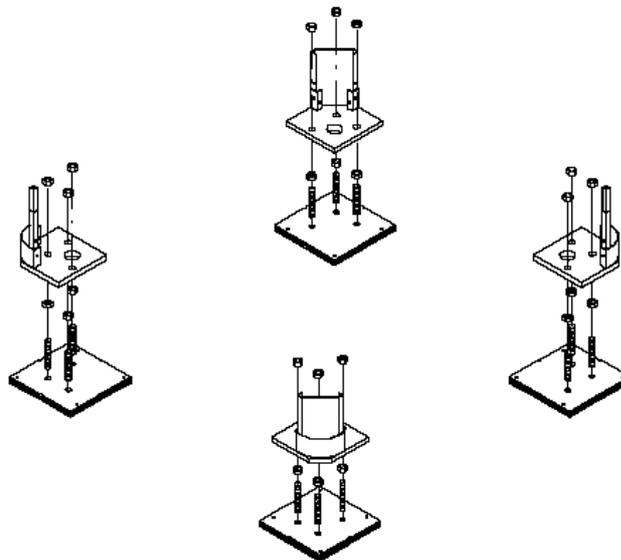
**Indoor Roof (optional, it is possible close with the own building's roof)** \_\_\_\_\_ Melamine  
 Blind Plate (sandwich type)

**Outdoor Roof** \_\_\_\_\_ Roof in 3 levels (thickness 4mm).

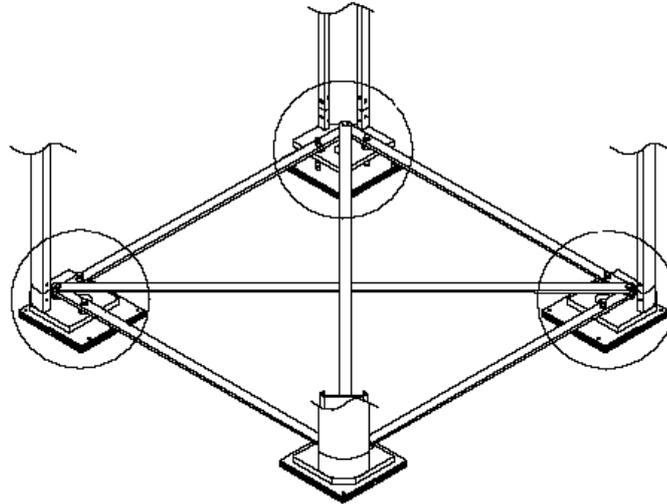
**Internal Plates** \_\_\_\_\_ Only for MINIPLANE.

**3. COMPONENTS:**

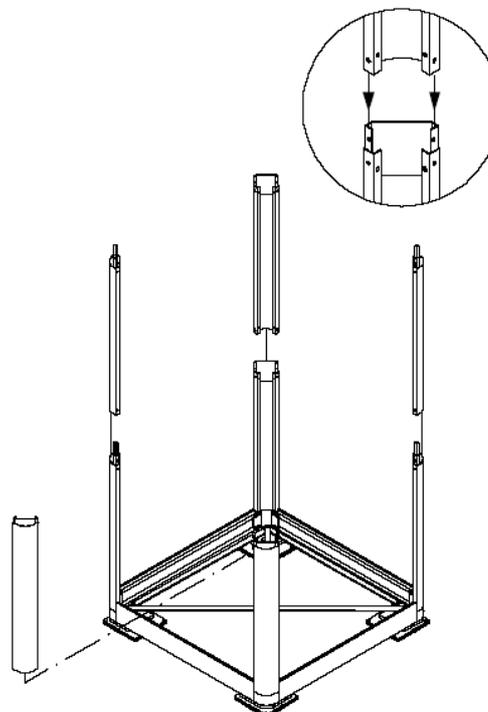
- I. **Adjustable base:** Consists of four equal pieces, each of which is named pillar of starting and whose total height is 200mm. Said pillar is one piece composed of two parts united by threaded rods. The first piece consists of one plate with a pillar ending male over which would begin to assemble the structure. The second piece is a plate, of greater size, placed to fasten the structure to the base of the ditch. Said base of starting permits the constant levelling of the structure through a set of nuts and threaded rods.



- II. **Layout Kit:** Is treated as a coordinate of six strips whose objective is to form the diagonals and the square of the shaft of the installation.

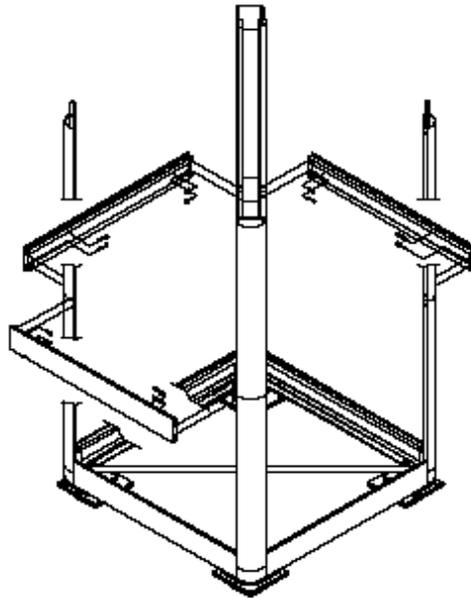


- III. **Foundation Kit:** It is advised that, at the end of the installation, the base of starting is founded. Later, metal plates are offered to plant and cement to compliment the foundation.
- IV. **Pillars:** Each pillar is prepared for rapid assembly. The union between pillars is “tongue and groove joint” and reinforced through the crossbeam by means of screws. The pillars, in many cases, already include a ring that saves us the use of rings and washers, and facilitates the assembly. The standard pillar has a height of 1500 mm (which is also the maximum), while the initial pillars and the final may be of smaller size. The width of each pillar is 150 mm.



- V. **Final pillars:** Height 200 mm. Prepared to fasten to the roof by means of screws in its upper part.
- VI. **Crossbeams:** are a profile with an opening inside whose finality is that to lodge the “tiraboinas” or special screws for the fastening of the guide supporters and doors. Their size is not standardized, but

varies with each installation. The exterior width of the crossbeam is 200 mm.

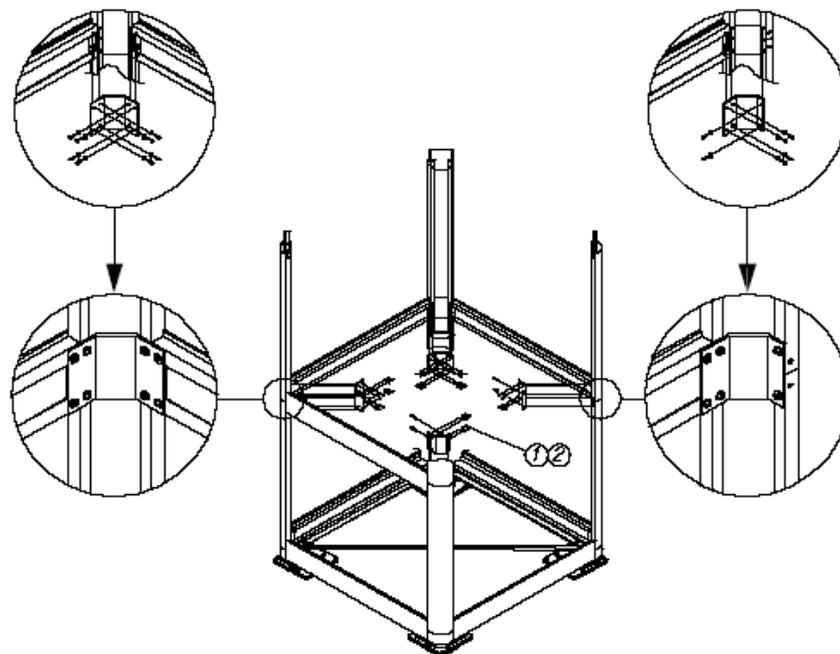


**VII. Union Braces:** We distinguish between three types:

- a. **Symmetrical Brace (N1515):** Union crossbeam-pillar-crossbeam. Is used in the rear part opposite the doors and in the crossbeams that do not form part of the door structure.
- b. **Asymmetrical Brace (N1115):** Union crossbeam-pillar. Is used in the access side when the crossbeam door support does not coincide with those of closing, or when they coincide with the access.

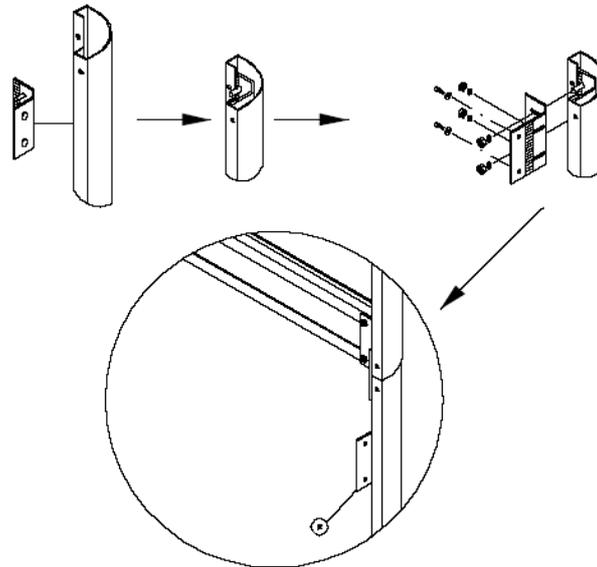
REFUERZO SIMÉTRICO

REFUERZO ASIMÉTRICO



- c. **Sandwich Type Brace (N1010 y N1116):** One piece composed of two braces, one which goes in the interior of the pillar (N1010) and another in the exterior (N1116). They only unite with screws at

the crossbeam and the pillar through pressure. The surface of both braces, which coincide with that of the pillar, is rough to avoid the slipping when both are adjusted in position defined by the crossbeam. This type of union **permits the continuous height regulation of the support crossbeam of doors.**



Explanatory scheme of the positioning of the different types of braces in the structure.

