MEZZANINE
GUIDE

UTILIZE THE VERTICAL CUBE

cisco-eagle.com/mezzanines
VERTICAL SPACE EFFICIENCY
Expand Up, Not Out for Maximum Storage Capacity

You’re paying rent, taxes and for utilities for your existing space. Even if nearby space is available and suitable, mezzanines make sense because all these costs are wired in and don’t typically increase with a mezzanine installation.

The space you already have is more valuable than space you could acquire

Use platforms and mezzanines to leverage your existing space for offices, production equipment, storage areas, manufacturing process, product/conveyor sorting and much more. It’s a fraction of the cost of new construction and delivers long term value. Mezzanines also offer significant tax depreciation advantages.

Quick links to mezzanine resources

- Cisco-Eagle Blog: Mezzanines
- Mezzanine Articles & Tips
- Mezzanine Home Page
- Article: When is a Mezzanine not a Mezzanine?

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**STRUCTURAL MEZZANINES**

Pre-Engineered Platforms for Storage, Machinery Processing Areas

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**Added space—reduced costs**

Mezzanines are a cost-effective way to add storage and work space to an industrial facility. Warehouses, distribution centers, aerospace facilities and manufacturing operations typically have space in the “air” that a structural mezzanine can take advantage of.

**Structural mezzanines are pre-engineered**

These work platforms are ideal because they shorten lead times and reduce costs when space is needed. Compared to the costs of traditional construction or new facilities, a mezzanine is the clear winner.

High strength, zinc plated steel bolts combine with heavy duty steel angles to align the framing for uniform installation. These integrated components lock the connection into a solid unit for maximum strength. They provide tremendous strength and load bearing capacity, with low composite heights available.

Structural systems meet the specifications for structural steel construction set by the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC). In addition, all materials conform to the standards set by the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM). All systems meet specified national, state and local codes.

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**Structural vs. rack/shelf supported**

Structural mezzanines are more versatile because they can be custom configured more easily. Depending on the storage media involved, they may also have higher capacities. Shelving or rack supported systems are ideal for concentrated storage where you have many inventory positions.

Structural systems shine where you need to support production equipment, integrate a conveyor system, or for general storage or manufacturing operations on the mezzanine. They can be built to virtually any shape or size (the listings on the next page are just a few standard sizes, and not indicative of the full range of sizes).
<table>
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<th>Width (Feet)</th>
<th>Length (Feet)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
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<th>Wt. (Lbs.)</th>
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Many other sizes and configurations available

- You can specify shape, decking, colors, and many other factors.
- Listed modular platform mezzanines include decking, handrail, stairway and landing with beam & beam style construction.
- Standard mezzanines are not designed for point-loading. Contact us for assistance with heavy, point-load applications.
- Steps: 36" wide, 11" deep with 7" rise. Stairway landing is 42” x 42” and features a diamond-plate deck. Other sizes are available.
- Guardrail is 2.5” x 2.5” square tubing uprights with 1.5” diameter horizontal tubing. Depending on building code regulations, mezzanines can have two or three rails.
- Height dimensions refer to clearance below the structure. Heights at the top of platform are typically 1’2” taller.
- Mezzanine platform, stairs and landing are finished in gray. Railing is finished in safety yellow. Other colors are available—contact us for assistance.
- All structural mezzanines require approval drawings.

**Code Compliance**

These mezzanines meet specifications for structural steel construction set by the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC), IBC (International Building Code), and OSHA requirements. If your mezzanine requires UBC compliance, contact us. All construction materials conform to American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) standards. Building permits may be required.

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**Most mezzanines are non-seismic outside of California. If you are in an area that requires a seismic-rated mezzanine, we’ll help you specify it to meet standards.**

—James, Employee-Owner  
Since 2013, Vice President
Application: how will you use your mezzanine?

Some mezzanine applications include:

- Storage
- Production
- Equipment positioning and support
- Offices/administrative
- Order picking modules

Will your mezzanine be used for production equipment? Will it integrate with your conveyor system? Maybe you want to remove certain functions from the floor level. It’s critical to have a clear understanding of the mezzanine’s role in your operation.

Location: where in your building will it be?

Mezzanines in corners are common, but sometimes they stand free in the middle of a plant. This helps you understand if the ceiling is high enough in that area, what power runs are needed and how it flows with your facility layout and design.

Facility factors: floor, ceiling, layout, columns

- What is your slab floor capacity? The typical floor is 6” thick concrete with 25,000 pounds capacity. When you load a floor with tons of equipment, you must know its capacity. This depends on the thickness of the concrete and how much the soil underneath the slab will compress.
- Ceiling height: Most mezzanines require 14’ clear ceiling height, which means the accessible space beneath HVAC equipment, ducts and ceiling structures.
- Building column layout: how many columns, and their locations.

Will your mezzanine be point loaded?

This is a critical question. Point loading is the application of a very heavy load or application of dynamic force on a small area of the mezzanine and must be accounted for in the design process.

What does each column have to bear?

Make sure mezzanine column base plates are correctly sized. The interior columns of the platform will always bear the most weight due to the fact that they support the most square footage. If your slab can support interior column loads, then the exterior columns should not be a challenge. Larger base plates help, but can’t compensate for extremely heavy loads. You may need concrete footings in some instances.

What code compliance applies?

You may be subject to IBC2006, IBC2003, or something else. These variations frequently rely on seismic zone, but not always. Well-constructed mezzanines should meet IBC, AISC and ATSM standards. IBC is usually the standard for permitted projects.

Be certain your guardrails and stairs meet requirements. If you classify the mezzanine as a work platform (and it’s used as a work area and isn’t publicly accessible) requirements vary.
Can Your Floor Handle The Load?

When implementing a mezzanine, be sure your building floor can handle it. Too much weight will cause the floor to crack—or worse. The typical concrete floor is 6” thick and has 25,000 lbs. capacity. When installing a mezzanine or other heavy equipment, you must know the exact floor and ground specifications.

It isn’t just about concrete thickness

Floor capacity depends on concrete thickness, but that’s not the end of the story. Soil compression beneath the slab compresses also matters. We’ve seen situations where a 6” was rated at just 10,000 pounds due to the underlying water table. The characteristics of both your floor and of the underlying soil are critical.

Key elements about the platform you are considering must include the platform’s load rating and column spacing.

A platform’s interior columns bear the most weight because they support most of of the platform’s square footage. If your slab supports interior column loads, it can support the exterior columns.

Find the uniformed load

Multiply the mezzanine’s square footage by the “uniformed” load. For this example, the uniform load is 125 pounds per square foot.

For building column D in the drawing:

- Horizontal span: 14’-0” + 14’-0” = 28’-0”
- Vertical span: 14’-0” + 14’-0” = 28’-0”
- Square footage: (28’-0”/2) * (28’-0”/2) = 196 square feet
- Column loading: 196 (sq. ft) * 125 (lbs/sq. ft) = 24,500 lbs.

We can help ensure your mezzanine project is correctly specified, but it all starts on the ground floor

If you use this rule of thumb, with a 125 lbs/square foot platform capacity, you will determine that a 14’ x 14’ column grid will be the largest standard column spacing for many situations. It usually hinges on geography, the soil and the floor depth. Those are factors you must know as you proceed.

If your situation makes a mezzanine impossible, there are alternatives. You can consult with a building architect about the possibility of pouring footers for the columns. Footers are reinforced portions of the floor. A contractor would cut a portion of the floor out, dig out the underlying soil and pour new concrete that would be capable of handling heavy loads a mezzanine would hold.

Most mezzanine providers aren’t architects and cannot say what a floor is capable of handling. You must confirm this information with a qualified architect before the mezzanine project proceeds. This issue is one of the primary reasons that the following statement is included in Cisco-Eagle standard proposals:

“It is the Purchaser’s responsibility to verify that his building will support any loads placed on it by equipment furnished by Seller. Seller will provide appropriate point loading diagrams, which will reflect these loads to the Purchaser as soon as approval drawings are signed and returned to Seller. The Seller will not assume any responsibility for the Purchaser’s building integrity. Any building modifications required will be made by Purchaser, or contractors hired by Purchaser.”
It’s important to understand whether a mezzanine is permanent construction or capital equipment

People tend to call any elevated platform a “mezzanine”, but that may be a mistake. When you are installing or otherwise specifying a platform, you need to be aware that the word “mezzanine” can cost you money and headaches when applied incorrectly.

The critical difference: is it part of the facility?

It boils down to whether or not authorities consider the mezzanine to be part of a building or capital equipment. Many new buildings are built with “mezzanine levels” that are part of the building structure. When a platform is considered part of a building rather than capital equipment, it may have code compliance, bathroom requirements, handicap access, and tax rate and depreciation issues. It boils down to intention — if the structure is typically used like most warehouse or industrial operation facilities, you aren’t dodging taxes or accessibility rules, you’re applying them correctly. You need the building permit people and regulators to clearly understand why the structure is being built, and what it’s for.

Consider calling your mezzanine project names such as work platforms, elevated platform, storage platform, equipment platform, etc. These are more accurate and descriptive than the overly inclusive, and sometimes inaccurate word “mezzanine”.

When not to use the word “mezzanine”

When you want the function of the new installation made clear. If it is a platform where work is being executed, calling it a “work platform” during the bidding process, on installation drawings, on permit applications, etc, provides regulators an accurate definition of the platform’s function.

When the building approval process is onerous. If the new structure doesn’t fit the technical definition of a mezzanine (as defined by law), don’t complicate the issue by calling it one.

When federal depreciation dollars are important: capital equipment depreciates over seven years rather than 31.

When you don’t want to overpay property taxes: In some areas, mezzanines are considered part of the square footage of the facility, and platforms aren’t. This can have a hefty impact on property taxes every year.

Be sure you adhere to local building codes and tax laws whenever you execute an elevated structure project; just calling these projects something different won’t change the need to adhere to these rules, but being clear as to the type of structure and function can save you headaches as you move forward.
# MEZZANINE SPECIFICATION

## Mezzanine Decking: What Suits Your Application?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Decking</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Deck &amp; Resin Board</strong></td>
<td>20-gauge painted steel roof deck (18-gauge available) with 3/4&quot; resin board. Roof deck top is unfinished gray; underside is painted white to brighten the area under the mezzanine.</td>
<td>Most economical system. Satisfactory for most mezzanine floor applications. Good for foot traffic and lighter (manually handled) storage requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Deck &amp; Resin Board</strong></td>
<td>20-gauge painted steel roof deck (18-gauge available) with specialty wood (straight edge or tongue &amp; groove). Top is unfinished gray; underside is painted white to brighten the area under the mezzanine.</td>
<td>Recommended for heavier traffic usage and in-plant offices. Can be painted or coated with moisture-resistant urethane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bar Grating</strong></td>
<td>1&quot; x 1/8&quot; painted steel bar grating (NAAMM).</td>
<td>Open design for ventilation and fire regulations. Heavier equipment is mounted on bar grating at times. Wheeled carts and pallet jacks cannot be used on grating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Deck &amp; Floor Plate</strong></td>
<td>20-gauge painted steel roof deck (18-gauge available) with 12-gauge unpainted floor plate. Painted or galvanized steel floor plate over roof deck is also available. Roof deck top is unfinished gray while the underside is painted white.</td>
<td>Recommended where local loads could be abusive or where non-combustibility is required. Can work with pallet jacks or carts without floor damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Deck &amp; Specialty Panels</strong></td>
<td>20 gauge painted steel roof deck (18-gauge available) with specialty panels. Roof deck top is unfinished gray; underside painted white to brighten area under the mezzanine.</td>
<td>Use where non-skid or harder surface properties are required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Deck &amp; Concrete</strong></td>
<td>20 gauge painted steel roof deck* with lightweight concrete (not included). The roof deck top is unfinished gray while the underside is painted white to reflect light and brighten the area under the mezzanine.</td>
<td>For fire ratings and/or chemical applications. (Note: Mezzanine is no longer demountable with this option).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialty Grating</strong></td>
<td>Many fiberglass or plastic gratings available.</td>
<td>Use where chemical or non-conductivity properties are required.</td>
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**shop talk**

The most important factors for decking decisions are application and budget. HVAC considerations are important—solid floors don’t allow air flow like bar grating does. When a mezzanine covers a large portion of a room, bar grating is a good option for this reason. You shouldn’t use grating when small parts are stored or picked, as those can fall through the floor. Solid decking lets you roll pallet jacks or carts on the mezzanine. When it comes to steel floors, diamond plate is more durable but more costly than flat steel. We can help you specify the right decking style for your needs.

—Anna, Employee-Owner Since 2019
Systems Integration Group
MEZZANINE SPECIFICATION

Mezzanine Handrails

IBC code covers most of the continental United States. A few select areas require UBC compliance, which requires 3 rails on the deck, landing, and stairway. Check local building codes to be certain your area is IBC. If you are under UBC code, upgrade your mezzanine to a 3-rail configuration. We can assist you if you’re uncertain of your code status.

Handrail factors for mezzanines

- Handrails must be installed on all sides of a mezzanine open to a floor. Placing the mezzanine in a corner can eliminate part of the required railing because the walls serve as borders. Partitions, vertical lifts, offices, or other structures that guard a ledge may also reduce rail requirements.
- For openings (for forklift access or other reasons), fall protection gates or other safeguards are required.
- OSHA specified 42” handrails with at least two rails. Kickplates are highly recommended.
- Check local code compliance to be sure your handrail design meets requirements. Some local codes, applications or industries may require a third mid-rail or wire mesh panels.

Mezzanine Frame Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>Bolted C-Section</th>
<th>Beam &amp; C-Section</th>
<th>Beam &amp; Beam</th>
<th>Beam &amp; Bar Joist</th>
<th>Truss Girder &amp; Bar Joist</th>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Small - Medium</td>
<td>Small - Medium</td>
<td>Small - Medium</td>
<td>Medium - Large</td>
<td>Large</td>
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<tr>
<td>Load Cap.</td>
<td>Up to 200 PSF</td>
<td>Up to 200 PSF</td>
<td>Not Limited</td>
<td>Up to 300 PSF</td>
<td>Up to 300 PSF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Span Size</td>
<td>20’ (using 12’ C-Section)*</td>
<td>20’ (using 12’ C-Section)</td>
<td>Any size</td>
<td>Any size</td>
<td>Any size</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* If full 20’ span is utilized in one direction, the other is limited to 10 ft. (optimal bay size is 11 ft. x 16 ft.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advantages</td>
<td>Cost for smaller bay sizes are</td>
<td>Relatively cost effective</td>
<td>Low composite height available</td>
<td>Wide Spans</td>
<td>Wide Spans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cosmetically appealing</td>
<td>Features longer spans</td>
<td>Load capacity not limited</td>
<td>Easy to install mechanical, electrical, and sprinkler systems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short lead time</td>
<td>Short lead time</td>
<td>Short lead time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>Spans over 20’</td>
<td>Spans over 20’</td>
<td>Relatively higher costs</td>
<td>Composite Height</td>
<td>Composite Height</td>
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MEZZANINE SAFETY GATES

Mezzanines and Pick Modules Fall Prevention

Specs, prices and video: visit www.cisco-eagle.com/mezzgate

How Rotating Gates Work

Ideal where workers must work near a temporarily open edge, such as a forklift loading or unloading from the ground. Rotating gates allow a pallet to be loaded from the platform while the gate is closed to the ledge. Once it’s opened, the gate closes, helping prevent access to open space.

When edge gate is open, inside floor level gate closes to create a three-sided enclosure around the load zone and prevents workers from approaching the mezzanine edge. As the inside gate opens, the edge gate lowers to close off the open edge.

Swing gates for platforms, catwalks, dock doors, mezzanines and more

www.cisco-eagle.com/swing-gates

Used as safety gates for ladders, catwalks, mezzanines, elevated platforms, and much more. Easily attaches to existing mezzanine ladder or stair handrail for guarding platforms, catwalks, ladder openings, etc.

cisco-eagle.com/pickarms

Arms open when pallets are placed, close as unloaded, to help prevent falls. Won’t push open from inside.
MEZZANINE ACCESS OPTIONS

How will you load and unload your mezzanine? The easiest space to recoup in most operations is overhead space. Utilizing that vertical cube with a mezzanine means that you need to move material between levels without creating bottlenecks. This frequently means conveyors (vertical or incline), vertical lifts, or forklifts. All of these methods have their advantages and limitations.

Spiral conveyors: best throughput

For video and more, visit www.cisco-eagle.com/spirals

- **Space efficiency**: Spiral conveyors are excellent for space efficiency (about the same as a vertical lift, depending on the load) and less than an incline conveyor.
- **Loads**: Utilized primarily for cartons, totes and less than pallet loads. There are pallet sized options, but most applications would not be suitable for unit loads. Can act as a buffer.
- **Throughput**: Spirals are exceptional for tote conveying and high-throughput applications. We have utilized them in snack food applications with tight space and a need for speed. They provide continuous flow. Multiple cartons are always packed into the conveyor, where an incline can only do a few.
- **Cost**: More expensive than incline conveyors, but still economical for the right application.

Incline conveyors: fast and economical

Prices, tools and specs: www.cisco-eagle.com/incline

- **Space efficiency**: Consumes floor space. In the right application, the lost space can be minimized. Most applications have a maximum 30° incline angle.
- **Loads**: Excellent for cartons or cases. Belt styles (flat, cleated, roller bed) are available for various types of loads. Capacities to 225 lbs./foot.
- **Throughput**: Very strong. They do not act as a buffer, like spiral conveyors do.
- **Cost**: The most economical of these options.

Vertical Lifts (VRCs): space efficiency and high capacities

Detailed information, blogs & video: www.cisco-eagle.com/vrc

- **Space efficiency**: VRCs occupy a relatively small footprint - ranging from 3’ x 3’ to 30’ x 30’ for standard sizes (and the flexibility to configure just about any necessary size).
- **Loads**: VRCs can convey cartons, pallets or even people in limited circumstances. You can specify a VRC that can lift about anything – a car, a fully-loaded pallet, a container – in weight ranges that can exceed ten thousand pounds. Platform sizes are highly configurable, meaning you can convey multiple pallets or stacks of cartons.
- **Throughput**: VRCs lack the product density of a spiral system, but that’s not their role. They’re fast enough given the load profiles they are tasked with.
- **Cost**: VRCs are relatively expensive, but deliver an excellent multi-level experience.
MEZZANINE SPECIFICATION

Please let us help you—skip any questions you can’t answer; we can walk you through the process. If you have CAD drawings or other facility sketches, those will also help. List any special jobsite conditions, including cutouts, obstructions, or specialized loads or situations.

—Missy, Employee-Owner Since 2013
Web Sales & Service

 Fax: 972-406-9577 • Email: 24hours@cisco-eagle.com • Call: 888-877-3861

About you
Name: ___________________________________
Company: ________________________________
Phone: _____________________________
Email: _______________________________________

Mezzanine and facility factors
Length: ________(feet)   Width: _________ (feet)
Column spacing: ____ x ____ (ft.) or ☐ most economical

Application:
☐ Storage ☐ Office ☐ Shelving ☐ Pallet Jack ☐ Racks
☐ Other : __________________________________________

Heights: Deck _______   Clear: _______   Clear Ceiling: _______
Capacity: max. live load : __________________ (lbs./ per square foot)
125 lbs. is typical; contact us for assistance for heavier loads.

Guardrails and Kickplates: ________ (linear feet; excluding landings, stairs and gates; estimated)

Gates (many safety gates are available)
Size: _______ (6’ is standard)
Gate Type: ☐ Overhead (safety) ☐ Double Drop (safety)
☐ Lift-Out ☐ Sliding ☐ Swinging ☐ Tilt

Decking:
☐ None ☐ 1.5” B-Deck ☐ Bar Grating
☐ 1.5” B-Deck & Resin Board ☐ B-Deck & 12-ga.
☐ Galvanized Floor Plate ☐ Unpainted Floor Plate
☐ Other: _______________________________________

Applicable codes or standards
☐ BOCA ☐ SBBCI ☐ UBC ☐ IBC
☐ Other: _______________________________________
☐ OSHA: (Does not imply code compliance)

Stairs (36”W standard)
☐ Straight ☐ L-shape ☐ U-shape
#Internal: _____   #External: _____   Width: _______ (inches)
☐ Closed tread/open riser ☐ Open tread/riser
☐ Closed tread/closed riser
☐ Other: _______________________________________
#Landings: ____________ (3’6”W x 4’L is standard)

Other notes

____ ______________________
STRUCUTRAL MEZZANINE

Sketch Your Mezzanine

Fax: 972-406-9577 • Email: 24hours@cisco-eagle.com • Call: 888-877-3861

Name: ___________________________________ Company: __________________________

Phone: ___________________ Email: ____________________________________________

Comments:

Sketch if needed:
RACK-SUPPORTED MEZZANINES
High-Density Storage Applications

Rack supported mezzanines use pallet rack structure below the mezzanine

Sometimes called “catwalk systems”, these mezzanine configurations are high bay pallet racking with walkways in the aisles between the rack. These racks can be fitted with flow tracks for high-density order picking and mixed storage of pallets along with hand-loaded items in just about any storage scheme you can imagine.

Other configurations include open mezzanines with floor decking that rests on the pallet rack upright columns for support. With pallet rack below the floor, the frequency of support columns is higher, making the mezzanine stable.

The advantage of this type mezzanine is the efficiency of using space above your pallet rack to add square footage to your facility. You now have additional floorspace in which to place more pallet rack, office space, work zones or just about anything you like. You gain formerly unusable space by accessing vertical space in your facility to extend your storage or manufacturing processes.

Components & Design

Rack supported mezzanines provide many options in how to use the space above the pallet rack in your facility. They’re an economical choice compared to structural mezzanines.

Other elements include handrails, catwalks, pallet gates and decking materials. Pallet gates and catwalks make loading, unloading and accessing more convenient and efficient.

Consider materials movement methods like chutes or conveyors while planning your mezzanine. Traditional forklift placement may not be feasible depending on whether you move loads by pallet loads or less-than-pallet loads.
SHELVING MEZZANINES

When you need to organize parts, tools or inventory in concentrated space, shelf-supported mezzanines are an ideal solution. Shelf-supported mezzanines pack more parts, bins and other stored items into a small area by using the vertical cube—and they make accessing those parts easier and more organized.

Deck-over shelf-supported mezzanine

Catwalk high-density storage system

These mezzanines support platforms with shelving and pack in storage positions for parts, inventory and more. **Deck-overs** top shelving with platforms that host offices, work cells or whatever else you need. **Catwalk systems** extend the shelves above the platform for more storage packed over walkways. Pickers work on the floor or on top of the mezzanine for access and organization.

—McKinnon, Employee Owner Since 2020
Account Executive
MULTILEVEL PICK MODULES
High-Density, Accurate, High-Throughput Systems

Pick modules give you first-in, first-out rotation and increase picking productivity. Plug bay of carton flow into a series along a conveyor line on multiple levels, and you have high-density storage that drives fast, accurate order picking in a compact vertical footprint.

—Bryan, Employee-Owner Since 1996
Manager of Systems Integration

Scaled to your needs

While there is no such thing as a standard pick module, they share common traits. Pick modules integrate various storage solutions inside multi-level work platforms that move product efficiently through a distribution facility. These levels can include static storage, flow storage and conveyors.

The anatomy of a pick module

These order picking systems are multi-level, and combine elements of mezzanines and work platforms with conveyors, spirals, carton flow racks, pallet flow, static racks, and sometimes carousels, or other equipment that delivers loads for pickers on each level.

They produce faster picking in less space than floor level storage. This results in significant cost savings for broken pallet, full-case or open-carton picking functions. This reduces wasted “walk time” for pickers, who are situated in areas where they spend more time picking orders and less time finding SKU’s. Orders are typically conveyed away from the pickers to packing and shipping. This reduces picking times and increases accuracy. You can integrate pick-to-light or voice directed picking into your system to provide fast, accurate order fulfillment.

How can a pick module enhance your business?

• You can enforce inventory rotation through first-in, first-out picking. Replenish inventory from the load side and your pickers are always presented product in order.

• You can reduce labor expenses. It’s easy to see that when you concentrate storage and picking operations, you eliminate nonproductive “walk” time. Order pickers are picking - not walking - for more hours every day. This allows you to greatly reduce the amount of time pickers spend searching and walking.

• You can replenish your inventory easier than ever. Because you’re concentrating picking operations, you can focus inventor into the system the way you want it.

Lots more information: visit www.cisco-eagle.com/pickmodules
CROSSOVERS & CATWALKS

What type of crossover? You can choose welded, bolted or modular. Welded crossovers are durable and bear heavyweight capacities, but are hard to move once installed. They’re typically less expensive and can be fabricated to most any shape or size. Modular crossovers are lighter and easy to move and reassemble. Modules can be taken apart and reconfigured as needed. We’ll help you figure it out.

—Amanda, Employee-Owner Since 2013
Systems Integration Engineer

Prices, Specs and Downloads: visit www.cisco-eagle.com/crossovers

Welded and bolted crossovers
When conveyor, pipe, channels, conduit, machinery, and other obstacles make getting from one place to another difficult, consider a crossover. We can help you design and implement structures to help make any part of your operation accessible.

ErectAStep lets you assemble modular platforms, crossovers, catwalks that fit your exact need
Create maintenance platforms, elevated work areas, ladders, catwalks, crossovers, and other structures.
- Easy to assemble, reconfigure, move, and install
- Can ship in days—unlike fabricated solutions that take weeks
- Add components easily and quickly
- Ideal for areas that would be difficult to install welded systems (rooftops, pits, difficult to reach places)

- Welded platforms are less costly than modular solutions, but may take longer to ship or specify
- Welded platforms can be built to nearly any specification or design standard
- Be sure your system is OSHA compliant (the same rules for mezzanine handrails applies to crossovers/platforms
- Ladder style crossovers are ideal for conveyor applications, where space is tight in a production or picking line
- Look at 45° crossovers for “u-shapes”