MEPNN Supplier Scouting Opportunity Synopsis

Section 1: General Information

Scouting Number	2026-181
Item to be Scouted	BABA: Pull, Push Bar, Push/Pull Plates
Days to be scouted	14
Response Due By	05/13/2026
Description	Door push/pull bars are surface-mounted handles installed on doors to allow users to push or pull the door open without touching the door face. They provide a large, durable gripping or pushing surface, making them ideal for

Section 2: Technical Information

Type of supplier being sought	Manufacturer
Reason	BABA
Describe the manufacturing processes (elaborate to provide as much detail as possible)	1-Select Raw Material Choose the metal stock that will form the bar and standoffs. -Common materials: 304/316 stainless steel, aluminum 6061, brass, or bronze. -Tubing options: round, square, or rectangular profiles. -Verify material meets required corrosion resistance and finish specifications. 2-Cut Tubing or Bar Stock Cut the push/pull bar to its specified length. -Use CNC saw, cold saw, or laser cutting for precision. -Typical lengths: 10–48 inches depending on application. -Deburr cut edges to remove sharp metal. 3-Form or Bend the Bar (If Required) Shape the bar into straight, offset, or ladder-style geometry. -Use mandrel tube benders for round bars. -Use press brakes for flat or rectangular bars. -Check bend radius to avoid metal thinning or cracking. 4-Machine Mounting Points Prepare the bar for mounting hardware. -Drill or tap holes for thru-bolts, back-to-back mounts, or concealed fasteners. -Machine standoff posts or weld mounting brackets. -Maintain tight tolerances for alignment on glass or metal doors. 5-Weld or Assemble Components Join standoffs, brackets, or decorative elements. -Use TIG welding for stainless and aluminum. -Use brazing or silver soldering for brass/bronze. -Grind and blend welds for seamless architectural appearance. 6-Surface Finishing Apply the required architectural finish. -Options: brushed stainless (US32D), polished stainless (US32), chrome plating, powder coat, oil-rubbed bronze (US10B). -Perform mechanical polishing before plating or coating. -Apply protective film after finishing.
Provide dimensions / size / tolerances / performance specifications for the item	This is for a 48-unit Multifamily Apartment. We are looking for typical equipment for this type of application. Project will be a MHFA project. Please refer to section 2.7 Pulls, Push Bars, Push/Pull Plates and 2.21 Finishes and Base Materials on the attached document for additional information.

List required materials needed to make the product, including materials of product components	1. Structural Metals (Core Bar Material) These form the main body of the pull bar or push plate. -Stainless steel (304 or 316) — most common; corrosion-resistant; ideal for commercial and healthcare -Aluminum (6061 or 5052) — lightweight; used for modern or glass storefront pulls -Brass or bronze — premium architectural hardware; used in high-end interiors -Cold-rolled steel (CRS) — economical; typically powder-coated -Tubular steel or stainless tubing — for round pull bars (¾", 1", 1¼", 1½" diameters) Why these materials matter: They provide strength, rigidity, and compatibility with architectural finishes. 2. Mounting & Support Components These connect the bar to the door and provide structural stability. -Mounting posts / standoffs (steel, stainless, aluminum, or brass) -Thru-bolts (steel or stainless) -Concealed fastener assemblies -Back-to-back mounting kits -Set screws -Threaded rods (for glass door pulls) -Rubber or nylon spacers (for vibration isolation) 3. Push Plate Materials Used when the push side requires a protective plate. -Stainless steel sheet (18–20 gauge) -Aluminum sheet -Brass/bronze sheet -Plastic laminate (for economy models) Push plates often match the pull bar finish. 4. Grip Enhancements (Optional) Used for specialty or decorative pull bars. -Wood grips (oak, maple, walnut, teak) -Leather wraps -Rubber or neoprene sleeves -Textured or knurled metal grips These improve ergonomics or aesthetics. 5. Surface Finishes & Treatments Architectural hardware must match building design standards. -Brushed stainless (US32D) -Polished stainless (US32) -Satin chrome (US26D) -Polished chrome (US26) -Oil-rubbed bronze (US10B) -Black powder coat -Custom powder-coat colors -PVD coatings (for high-durability decorative finishes) -Clear anodizing (for aluminum) -Passivation (for stainless steel) 6. Protective & Functional Materials Used to reduce wear, noise, and corrosion. -Nylon or UHMW washers (for smooth movement and isolation) -PTFE washers (low friction) -Anti-corrosion coating -Silicone or lithium grease (for concealed mounts)
Are there applicable certification requirements?	No
Are there applicable regulations?	No
Are there any other stndards, requirements, etc.?	No

Additional Technical Comments	This is for a three-story 48 Unit Multifamily Apartment over a one-story parking garage. MHFA Project.

Section 4: Business Information

Estimated potential business volume	20
Estimated target price / unit cost information (if unavailable explain)	$26 to $238 per unit
When is it needed by?	July 2027
Describe packaging requirements	Foam sleeve or bubble wrap around the entire bar Scratch-protection film on stainless, brass, bronze, or powder-coated finishes End-cap protectors for tubular bars Separate wrap for standoffs, posts, or decorative components Purpose: Prevent metal-to-metal abrasion and protect architectural finishes.
Where will this item be shipped?	Blaine Minnesota

Additional Comments

Is there other information you would like to include?	