



Storage and
transportation
of elZinc[®]
products.

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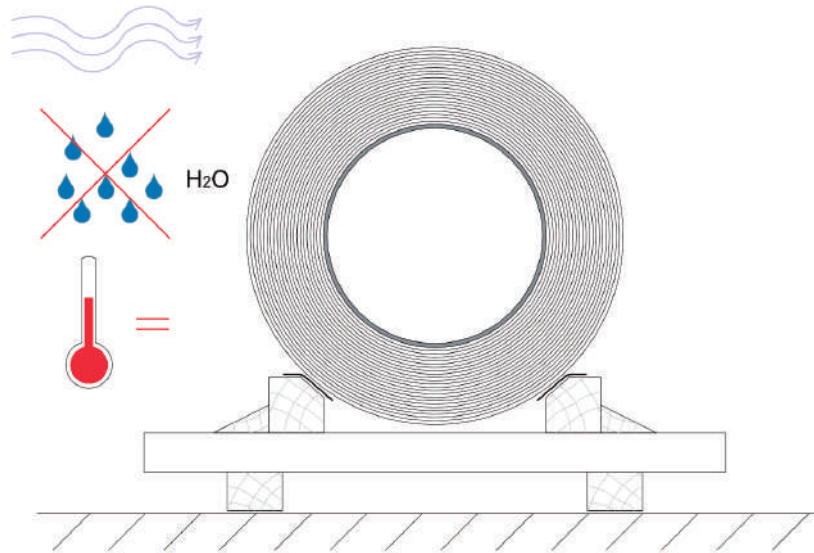
elZinc

Designing with elZinc[®]

Reception in warehouses of materials from elZinc®

Coils should be unpacked and carefully inspected for visible defects. In winter months unpacking should be carried out immediately after unloading and placing within the warehouse, allowing any condensate which may form to evaporate.

Storage in the warehouse



- The storage shelf life of the zinc material is limited by that of the protective film applied to its top surface. At the time of writing this is 12 months after dispatch from elZinc. Beyond this time, plus the maximum time allowed for the film to remain on the zinc after installation, the film can become difficult to remove and may leave behind adhesive residue which is difficult to clean

- The material should be stored in a well ventilated, dry space.

- Any changes in temperature should be gradual, to prevent condensation forming on the surface of the zinc (preferably in a temperature-controlled environment).

Stacking and moving of palletised materials

Sheets – we do not recommend that 1 ton pallets be stacked more than 10 high due to questions of stability (health and safety), and because the flatness of the sheets could be affected. Maximum of two stacked pallets when moving using fork-lift trucks.

Small coil pallets (≈ 100kgs each coil) – we do not recommend that pallets of small coils be stacked more than 2 high due to questions of stability (health and safety). Move individually by fork-lift truck

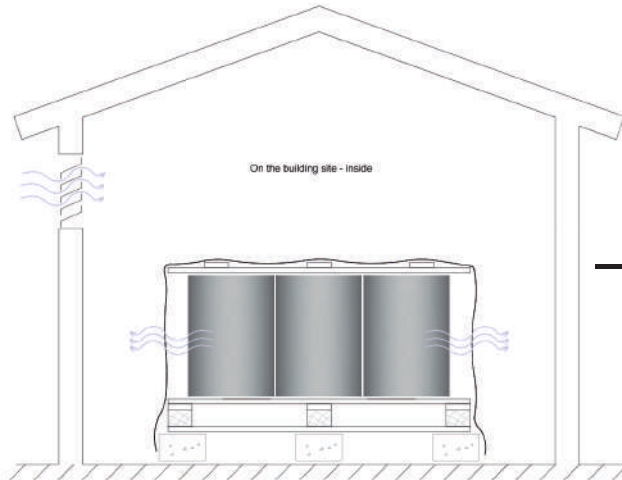
The above guidelines regarding stacking and moving materials are general in nature and must be checked by the responsible party in each case.



Storage on the building site

Inside

Correct storage on the building site is important to keep the material surface in perfect condition before installation - stone, cement and plaster dust can contaminate the surface in a lasting way. We recommend the following practices are adopted.



Breather membrane – protects from dust, lets water vapour pass through. Must be air gap between the zinc and the breather membrane

General notes:

- Store in a well vented space, at least 10cms off the floor, protected from rain, and protected from construction dust by a breather membrane.
- Avoid storing in newly built rooms smelling strongly of fresh concrete that is still drying out, as aerosols + humidity can cause slight discolouration of the surface.
- Avoid storing close to areas used by other trades that create a lot of dust]

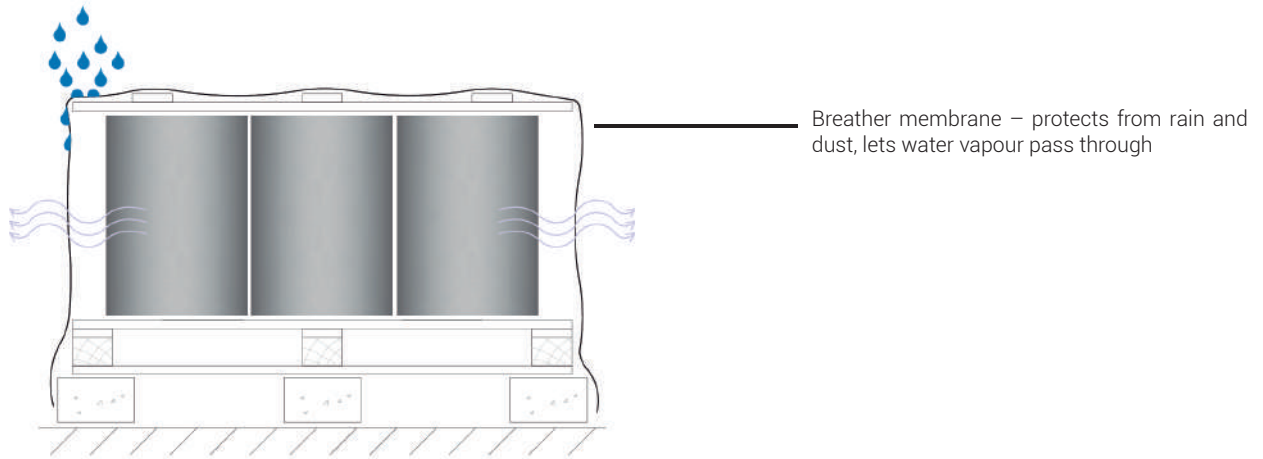
Notes for winter:

- Cold air should not fall directly on the zinc.
- Material cold from transportation should not be placed in warm, humid spaces, as condensation forming on the zinc surfaces is likely. This applies even if the space is not heated. Packing should be unwrapped to let this condensation evaporate quickly, before covering again loosely with a breather membrane.
- Large coils take a long time to warm up, so transporting large coils to site in cold weather and placing them in a warmer humid room should be avoided as a matter of course.



Outside

Before zinc is installed, its surfaces can be vulnerable outside. Take special care to make sure it is properly protected.



Notes:

- The zinc should be protected from rain and dust by a breather membrane, wrapped over the material in such a way as to provide a generous air gap between it and the zinc.
- Wooden pallets should be placed on non-absorbent footings.
- Outside storage should be limited to as short a time period as possible.

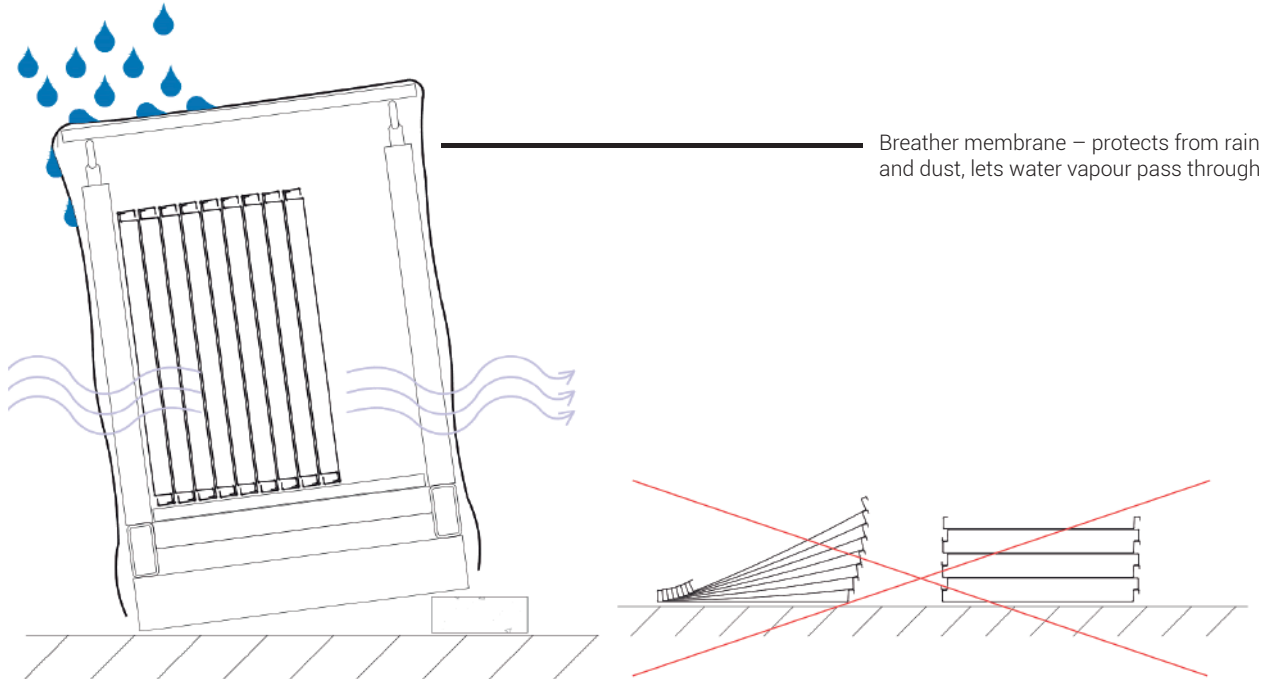


The effect of deficient protection allowing moisture in between windings on a coil prior to installation. The same effect is possible wherever water is trapped for long periods, and even if the stains do not immediately appear after installation, the route cause is clear.

Storage on the building site - prefabricated products

Outside

Generally these elements should be stored vertically, or individually in the horizontal just before fixing (not stacked on top of one another) making sure that rainwater can drain off their surface.



Notes:

- Store trays and panels vertically, preferably on a fully supporting base to avoid deforming them.
- Protect with a breather membrane, making sure rainwater drains off the crate.
- Take out of internal storage only the material planned to be installed that day.
- If trays, panels etc. must be left outside overnight, make sure they are securely covered.
- If trays, panels etc. must be left on the roof overnight, make sure they are securely held down, and properly covered.

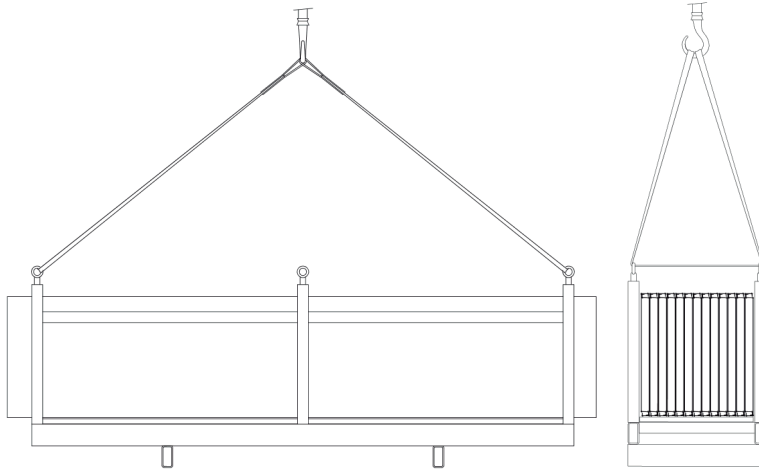
Inside

- Follow the same guidelines applicable to coil.
- Store trays and panels vertically, preferably on a fully supporting base to avoid deforming them.

Transportation to the building site

The material should be properly protected from the weather, and securely packed to avoid damage during transport, even on short journeys. Protection during longer journeys should allow any condensation that forms during transportation to evaporate.

Unloading on the building site

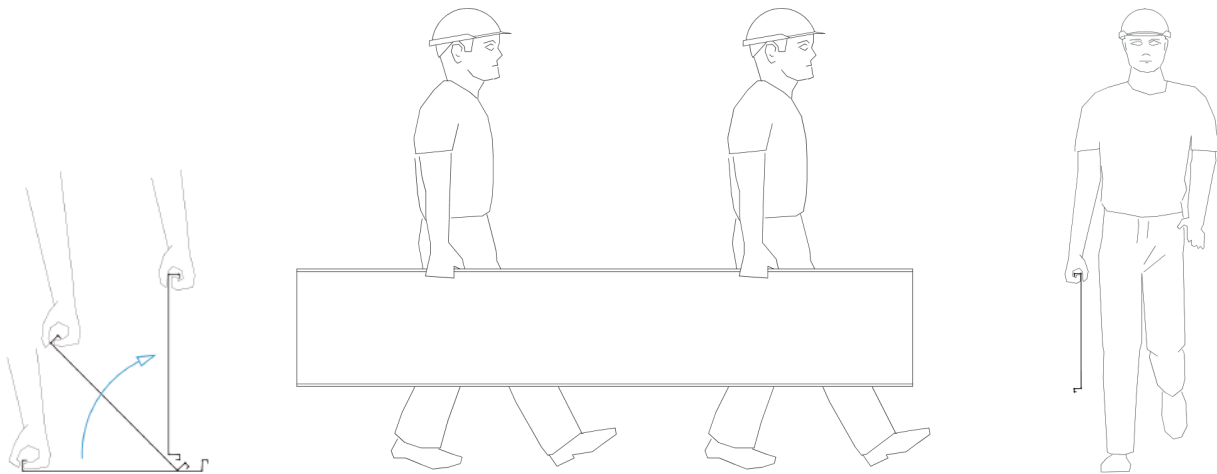


Notes:

- Long trays and panels are best offloaded using crates. These can be used for site storage, and collected later for re-use.

Handling and carrying trays and panels

Careless handling can introduce kinks, buckling and general unevenness in the trays. Follow the instructions below to minimise this.



Notes:

- Pick up trays and shingles lifting from the centre of one side first, to the vertical.
- Carry trays, shingles and panels in the vertical to avoid buckling of the seams or hems. Shingles are especially easy to buckle. Avoid moving long pieces in windy weather.
- Long trays, panels etc. are to be held every 3m maximum. Shingles every 2m.

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