

INSTRUCTIONS

- GALVANIZED PROFILES -

In contact with non-polluted atmosphere at a relative humidity of 70%, zinc corrodes at a reduced speed compared to steel, this ratio also being maintained in the case of unventilated, aggressive atmospheres with excessive humidity and gas or steam release, according to the table from standard DIN EN ISO 12944-2.

Corrosion category	Loss of thickness (µm/year)		Examples of typical environment	
	Steel	Zinc	Outdoors	Indoors
C1 Very easy	≤ 1.3	< 0.1		≤ 60% relative humidity of air
C2 Easy	1.3 - 25	0.1 - 0.7	Slightly harmful atmosphere, dry climate	Open building with temporary condense
C3 Average	25 - 50	0.7 - 2.1	Urban atmosphere, industrial atmosphere with an average SO2 load or tempered Mediterranean climate	Rooms with relatively high humidity of air and slightly harmful atmosphere.
C4 Hard	50 - 80	2.1 - 4.2	Industrial atmosphere and costal atmosphere with high content of salt	Production halls (chemical industry) swimming pools
C5-1 Very hard - Industry grade	80 - 200	4.2 - 8.4	Industrial atmosphere with relatively high air humidity	Buildings with (almost) permanent condense and very harmful atmosphere
C5-M Very hard - Sea			Coast, sea platforms	

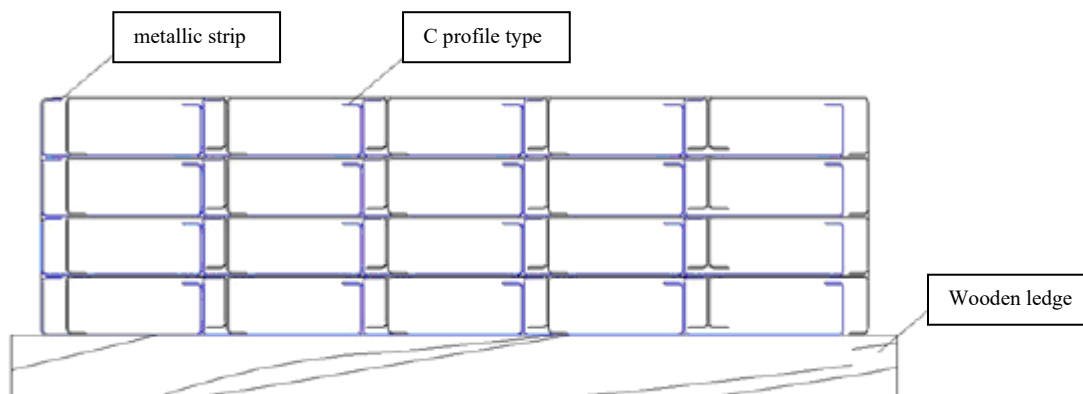
Also, in a wet or gas atmosphere, the galvanized surfaces are covered with stains that give the product an unsightly aspect. The zinc elasticity coefficient is much lower than that of steel, and the intermetallic Zn-Fe layers are more breakable during heat-galvanizing. Considering the above-mentioned aspects, there are imposed restrictive conditions for the transport and storage handling of galvanized profiles.

Consequently:

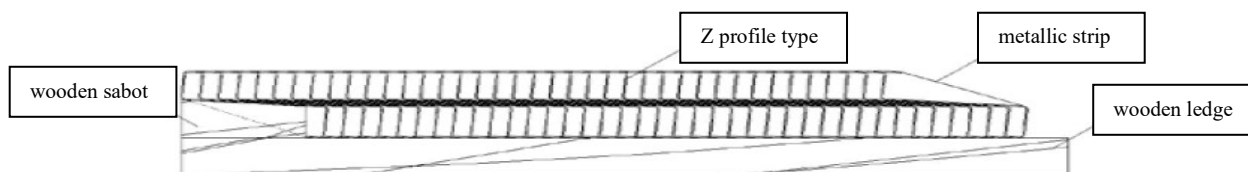
- The profiles are unloaded by mechanical devices: a textile bridge, a fork-lift truck with protected forks (rubber).
- It is forbidden to manipulate the profiles, to tilt, throw, drag, etc. or other manoeuvres which may cause degradation of the profiles and / or the zinc layer.
- It is forbidden to unload the profiles in the rain. If, however, they are unloaded under humidity conditions, the profiles must be stored loosened from the binding straps and with an individual distance between them, placed on the supports lifted from the ground, on a slightly inclined surface to allow water / moisture to drain and to prevent white or black rust.

Storage:

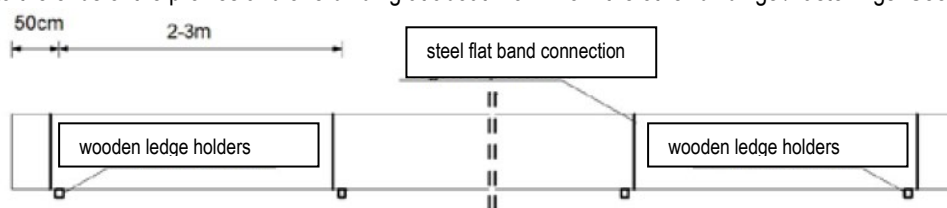
- Long-term storage is done in covered, moisture-free, well-ventilated areas, with a flat surface and slightly inclined in the longitudinal direction of the profiles.
- It is forbidden to store elements in areas with high humidity or harmful or corrosive environments
- For C, U and Σ profiles, they are placed one at a time with the core downwards, and in the next row the profiles are placed interleaved with the core upwards. See the image below



- Z profiles are positioned next to each other on a single row. For easier support and positioning of the first profiles on the holders, wooden blocks are attached to the support rails. See the image below



- After laying the profiles, they are bound / fastened with metal bands using specialized manual or pneumatic tools. The number of bands / fastenings with metal strips depends on the length of the bonding profiles and their arrangement will be made by binding/ fastening to the ends of the profiles and one binding at about 2-3 m from the other bindings / fastenings. See the image below



- The short-term storage of the profiles will be lifted from the ground, on the support rails arranged as in the image above, on flat surfaces, slightly inclined in the longitudinal direction of the profiles to allow the drainage of possible rainwater.

The transport of the profiles is done by means of preferably closed or covered vehicles, in overlapping packages, fastened with straps.

Panels will be mounted within a maximum of 60 days of delivery (and total maximum of 180 days from the manufacturing date).