

UNLOADING AND STORING MATERIALS

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURAL

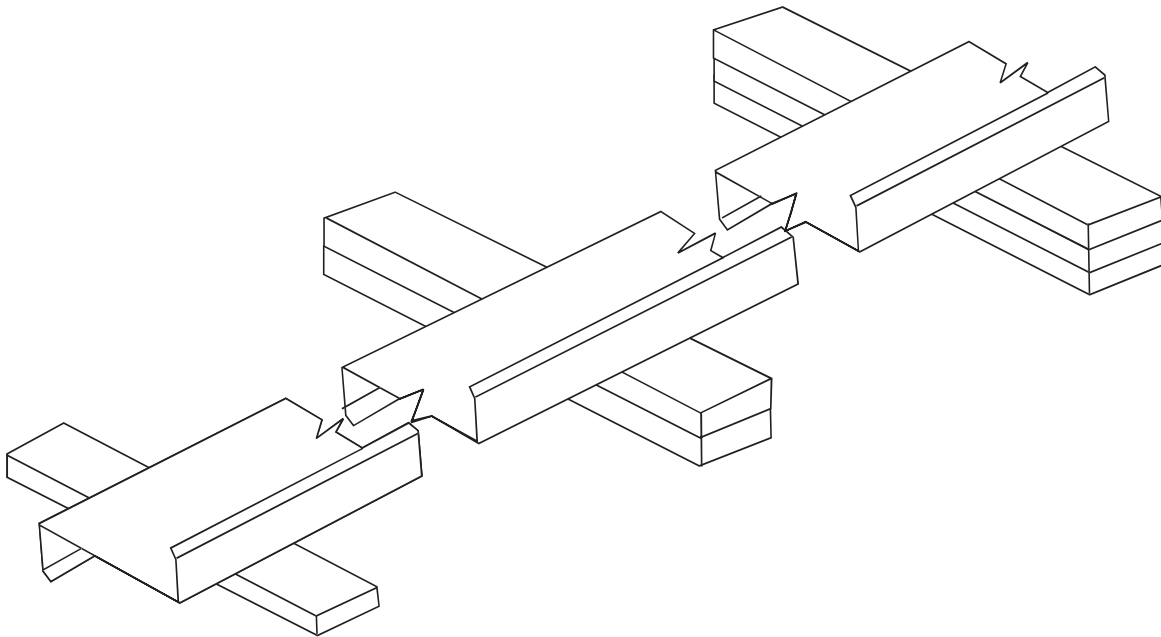
A great amount of time and trouble can be saved if the building parts are unloaded at the building site according to a pre-arranged plan. Proper location and handling of components will eliminate unnecessary handling.

Inspect all shipments prior to releasing the tie-downs as loads may have shifted during transit!

REMEMBER, Safety First!

Blocking under the columns and rafters protects the splice plates and the slab from damage during the unloading process. It also facilitates the placing of slings or cables around the members for later lifting and allows members to be bolted together into sub-assemblies while on the ground. Extra care should always be exercised in the unloading operation to prevent injuries from handling the steel and to prevent damage to materials and the concrete slab.

If water is allowed to remain in bundles of primed parts such as girts, purlins, etc., the pigment will fade and the paint will gradually soften reducing its bond to the steel. Therefore, upon receipt of a job, all bundles of primed parts should be stored at an angle to allow any trapped water to drain away and permit air circulation for drying. Puddles of water should not be allowed to collect and remain on columns or rafters for the same reason.



The coat of shop primer is intended to protect the steel framing for only a short period of exposure to ordinary atmospheric conditions. The coat of shop primer does not provide the uniformity of appearance, or the durability and corrosion resistance of a field applied finish coat of paint over a shop primer. The Manufacturer is not responsible for deterioration of the shop coat of primer or corrosion that may result from exposure to atmospheric and environmental conditions, nor the compatibility of the primer to any field applied coating. Minor abrasions to the shop coat caused by handling, loading, shipping, unloading, and installation after painting are unavoidable. Touch-up of these minor abrasions is the responsibility of the Builder.

WALL AND ROOF SHEETING

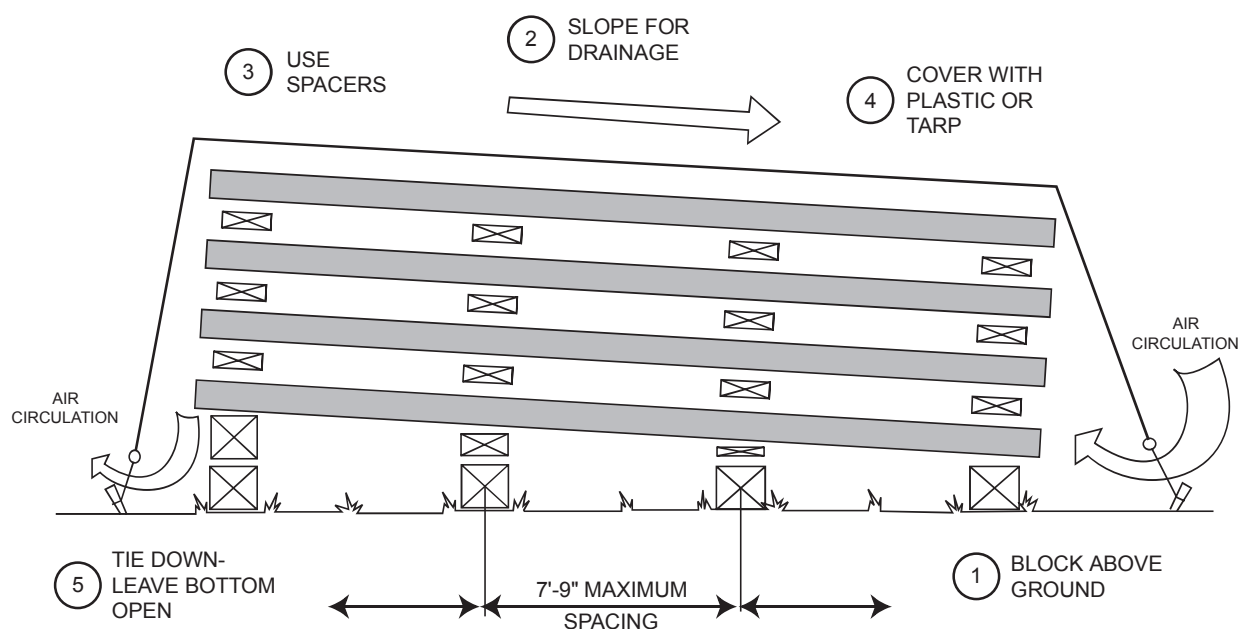
The Manufacturer's wall and roof panels including color coated, Galvalume Plus®, and galvanized panels, provide excellent service under widely varied conditions. All unloading and installation personnel should fully understand that **these panels are quality merchandise, which merits cautious care in handling.**

Under no circumstances should panels be handled roughly. Packages of sheets should be lifted off the truck with extreme care to insure that no damage occurs to ends of the sheets or to side ribs. The packages should be stored off the ground sufficiently high to allow air circulation underneath the packages. This avoids ground moisture and deters people from walking on the packages. One end of the package should always be elevated to encourage drainage in case of rain.

Moisture in contact with the surface of the panels can severely damage the finish and reduce the effective service life. Therefore, it is imperative that **all panels are inspected for moisture upon receipt of the order.** If moisture is present, dry the panels at once and store in a dry, warm place.

CAUTION: Care should always be taken when walking on panels. Always walk in the flat of the panel. Panels are slippery. Oil or wax that may have been applied to the roof and wall panels will make them a very slippery surface. Wipe dry any oil that has puddled from bundles stored on a slope. Dew, frost, or other forms of moisture greatly increase the slipperiness of the panels. Always assume panel surface is slippery and act accordingly. Never walk or step on light transmitting panels or translucent panels! **Safety First!**

Use wood blocking to elevate and slope the panels in a manner that will allow moisture to drain. Wood blocking placed between bundles will provide additional air circulation. Cover the stacked bundles with a tarp or plastic cover leaving enough opening at the bottom for air to circulate.



Burred edges may scratch the coated surfaces when sheets are slid over one another. Never allow panels to be walked on while on the ground.

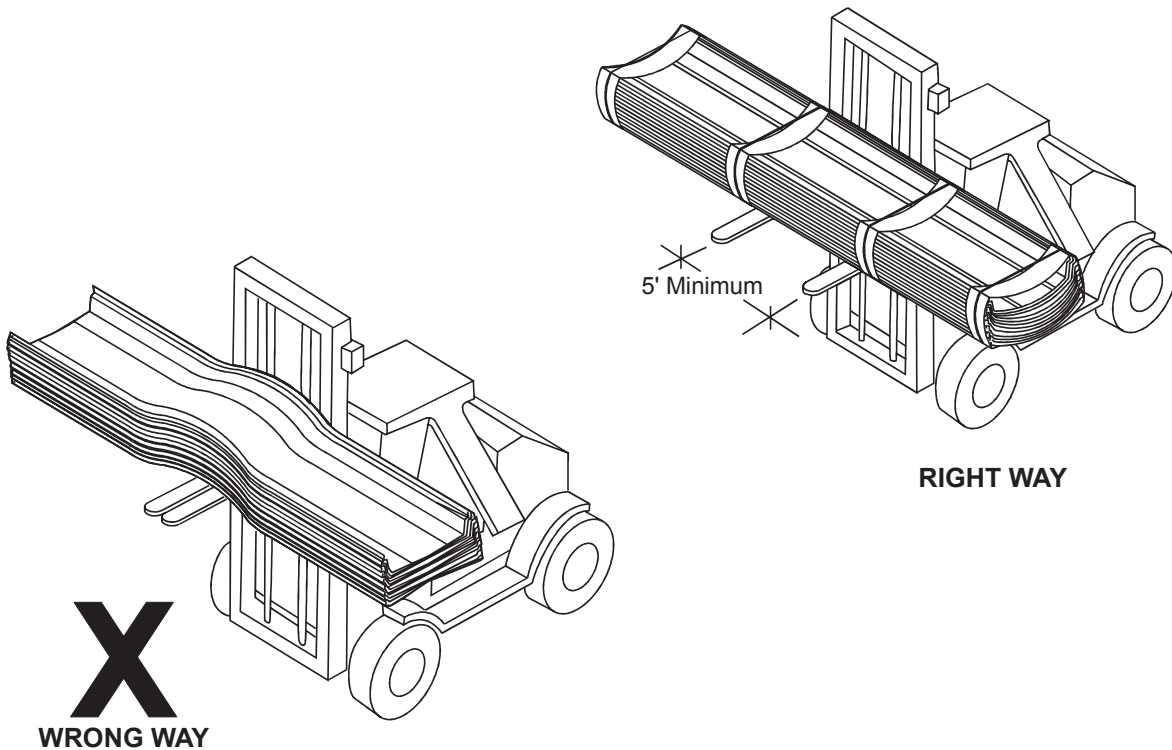
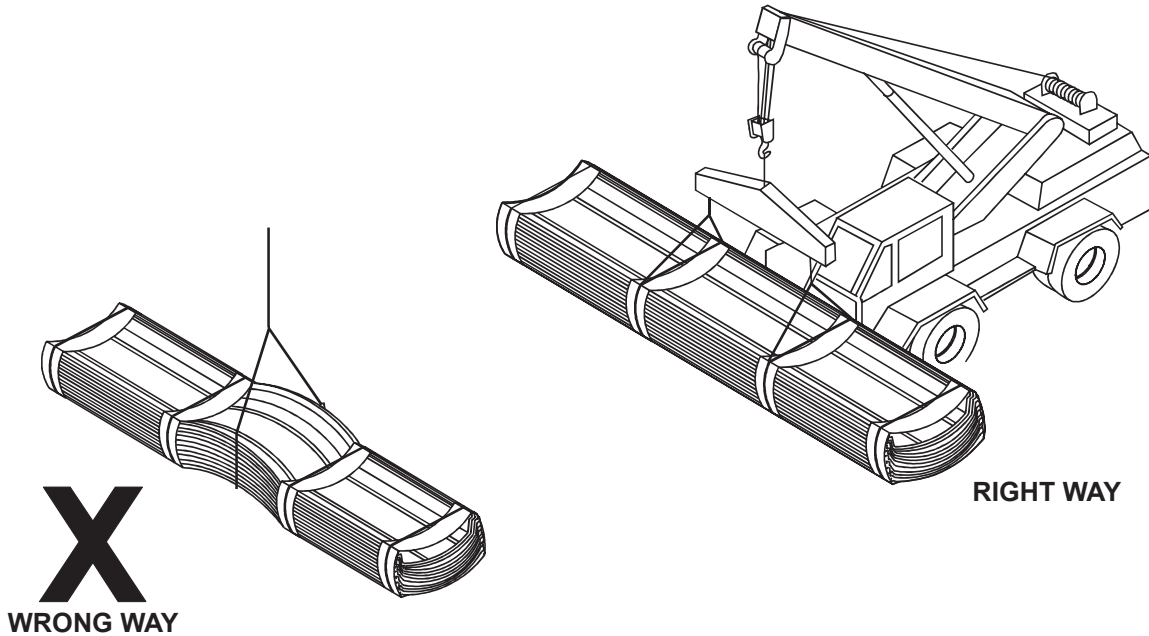
The bottom sheet on each bundle is part of the total count and is not an "extra". Use caution when unloading and moving to prevent damage.

NOTE: Use gloves when handling metal panels to prevent hand injuries. Be aware of the dangers of handling panels on a windy day. A large panel can catch enough wind to knock a worker off his feet, even at ground level. **Safety First!**

UNLOADING

A crane and/or forklift are normally used for unloading the components of a metal building. Care should always be taken to avoid damaging material.

NOTE: Use caution when driving forklift over rough terrain to prevent panels from buckling.



Always spread the forks as wide as possible to prevent the panels from bending. Even with the forks as wide as possible, it still may be necessary to lift certain loads with a crane or other auxiliary devices to avoid damaging material. When lifting bundles of sheeting or trim, the use of nylon belts is recommended to minimize damage to the materials. **Always make sure bundles are adequately supported.**