

Handling and On-Site Storage

Data Sheet

Sandwich Panels

Unloading of panels

The unloading and handling of Kingspan | Teczone sandwich panels is the customer's responsibility and must be carried out using appropriate means to limit panel deflection.

It is the customer's responsibility to inspect each bundle to verify quantity, dimensions, condition of the panels, condition of the packaging (to ensure safe handling of the bundles), etc. In the event of any anomaly or damage to the material, it must be noted on the delivery confirmation document along with the carrier's signature.

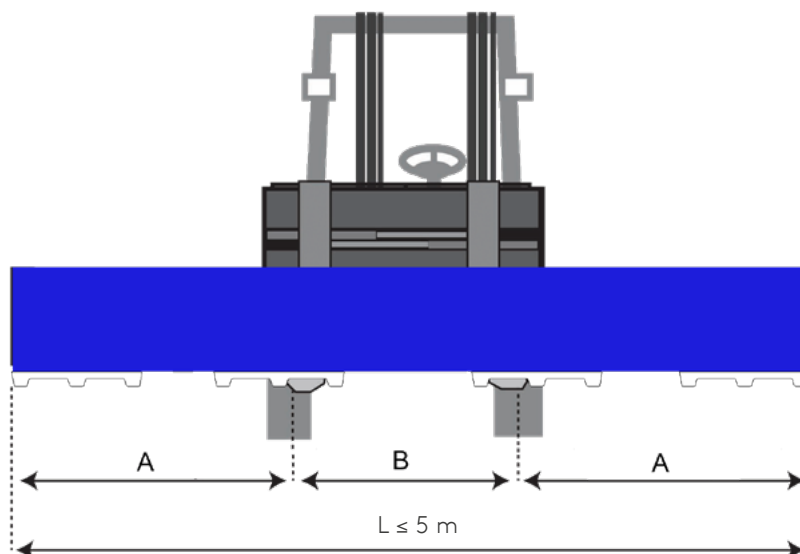
In order to avoid impacts during lifting and unloading operations, bundles must be handled strictly one by one, lying flat and horizontally.

Side handling and unloading using a forklift:

The forklift forks must have a minimum bearing surface of 9 cm in width and 120 cm in length.

The distance between supports must be at least 1.2 m for bundles shorter than 5 m in length. For lengths greater than 5 m, a crane must be used.

The operator must pay special attention not to strike the bundles with the forks.



- Distance between forks: $B \geq 1.2 \text{ m}$

- $A \leq 2 \text{ m}$

Handling and On-Site Storage Data Sheet

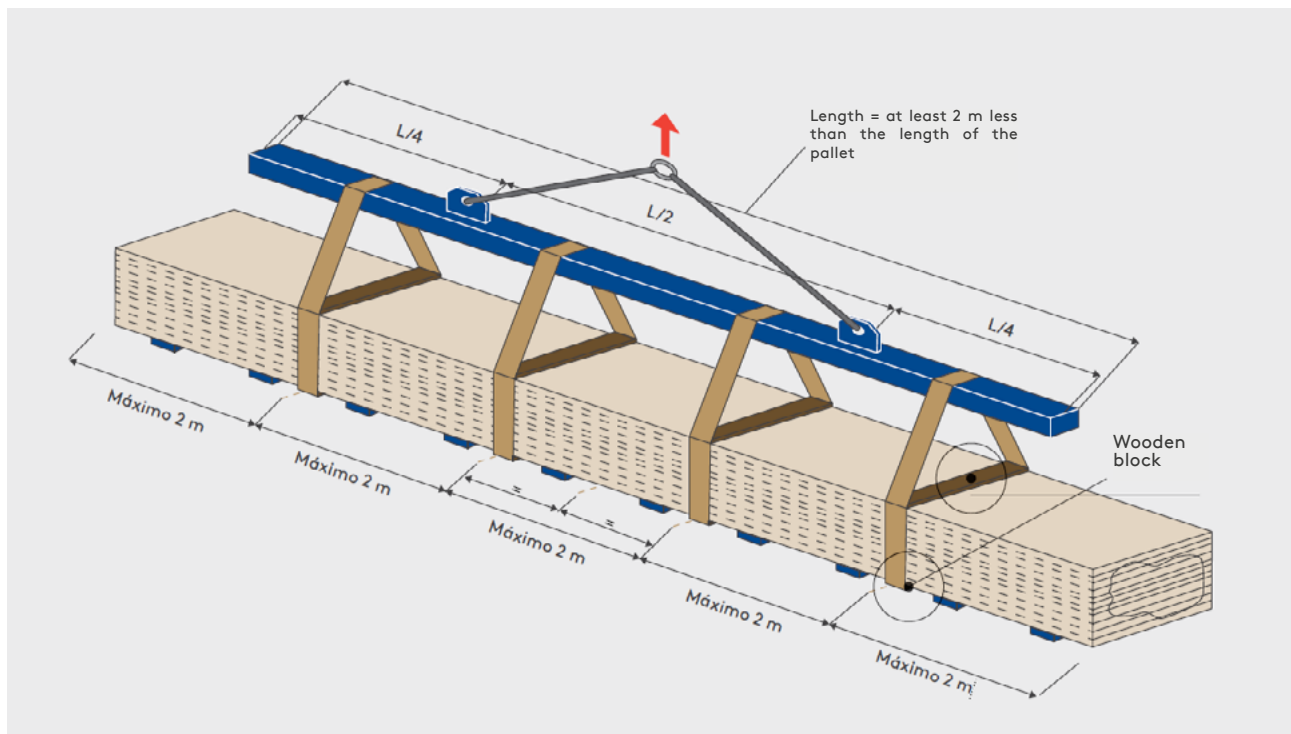
Sandwich Panels

Unloading and handling using a crane:

For lifting by crane, the use of a spreader beam and slings is required. The pallet must be protected by placing a wooden block at the bottom, at least 50 mm thick, as wide as the sling width (200 mm), and 50 mm longer than the pallet width to prevent side damage to the panels. It is also recommended to use protective corner guards at other contact points.

For panels over 5 meters in length, a spreader beam must be used to avoid damaging the panel. The recommended slings or support points based on panel length are:

- Up to 6 meters: 2 slings.
- From 6 to 8 meters: 3 slings.
- From 8 to 10 meters: 4 slings.
- From 10 to 12 meters: 5 slings.



During crane unloading, the work area must be clearly signposted, and Occupational Health and Safety standards must be respected, strictly avoiding the presence of personnel under suspended loads.

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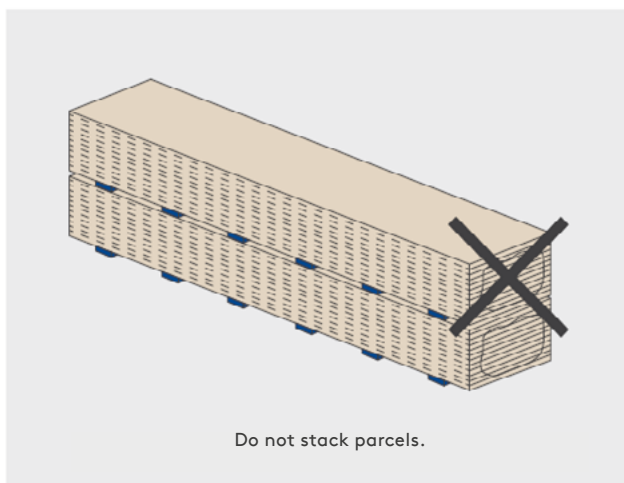
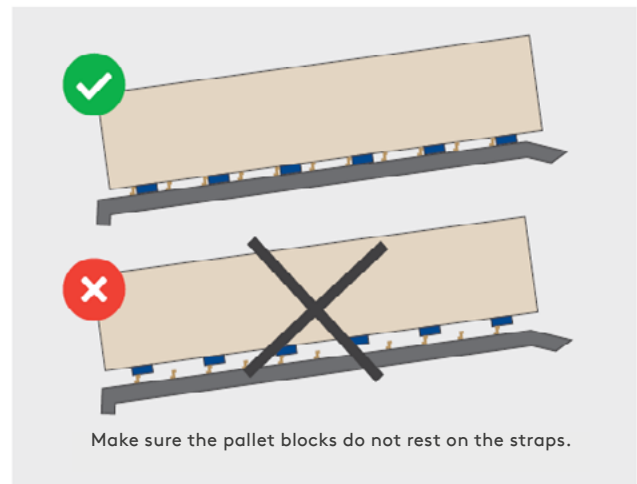
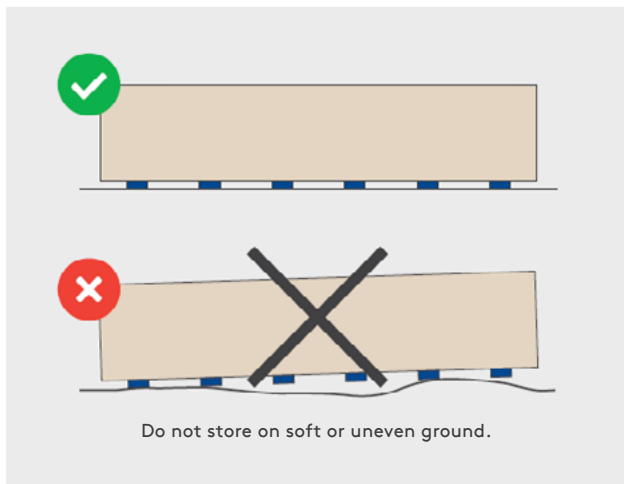
Storage

Limit the on-site storage time to 3 months. Panels must be stored in a covered, dry place. If this is not possible, they must be covered with a waterproof tarp or cover; during sunny hours, allow ventilation to prevent condensation inside the bundle.

For panels with a protective film, it must be removed promptly, as exposure to sunlight makes it difficult to remove in a very short period of time and may leave adhesive stains and damage the paint coating.

Store the bundles on the ground or directly on the roof (for roof panels) on a ventilated and slightly sloped surface (not less than 5°) that promotes the runoff of any potential condensation and avoids water pooling. Do not stack bundles.

These instructions also apply to profile sheets and flashings.



WARNING!

Strictly follow the instruction process for handling and storing the pallets; however, liability regarding the material and/or personnel rests exclusively with the person performing the operation. No claims arising from failure to observe the stated instructions will be accepted.

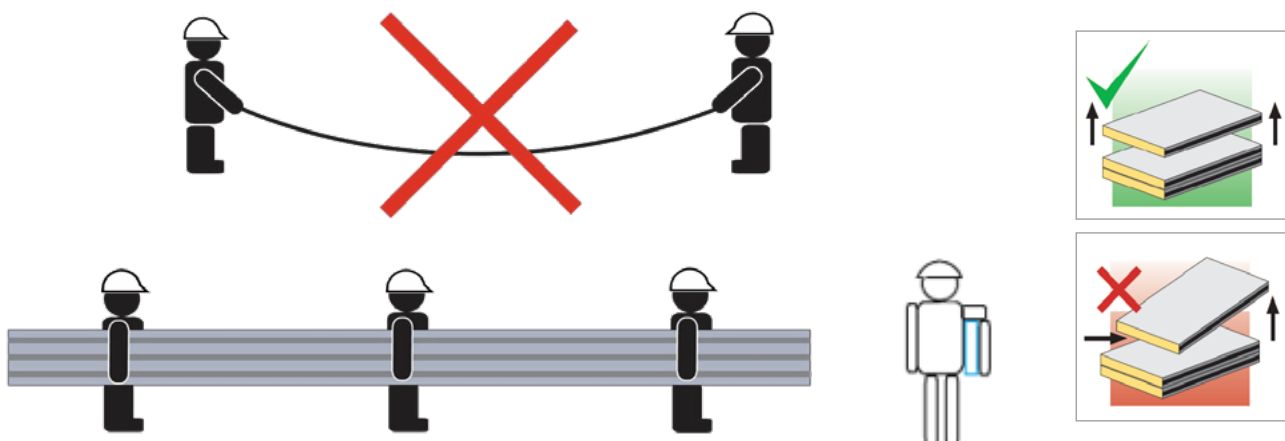
Handling and On-Site Storage Data Sheet

Sandwich Panels

Manual handling

To manually handle the panels on site, the following must be taken into account:

- Do not slide panels against each other.
- In the case of manual transport, support the panel at least every 2 meters, carrying it in a position perpendicular to the ground.



Maximum recommended lengths for handling rock wool panels:

Thickness (mm)	Integral Roc Modulpan Roc Panel Roc				Cubigrec Roc	
	LR LD	LL LD	LR HD	LL HD	LL LD	LL HD
50	5,00	5,00	6,00	6,00	-	8,00
60	6,00	6,00	7,00	7,00	9,00	9,00
80	7,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	9,00	9,00
100	8,00	8,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00
120	9,00	9,00	10,00	10,00	-	-
150	9,00	9,00	10,00	10,00	-	-

Work tools and cutting procedure

Kingspan | Teczone does not install the panels; installation is entrusted to experienced companies. Before starting the panel installation work, it is advisable to verify the overall dimensions of the structure, as well as its plumbness and proper leveling. The placement of the first panel is essential for the correct assembly of the whole system.

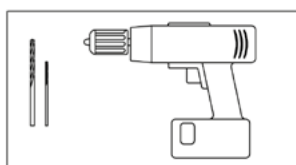
The use of panels for structural purposes or to support building elements is strictly discouraged. For this reason, in the case of heavy accessories requiring structural support, it is essential that this support is linked to the building's structure and not to the panels.

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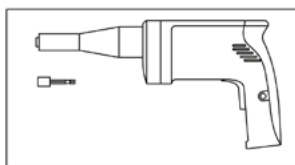
Sandwich Panels

Work tools

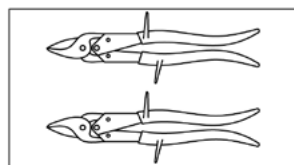
The instructions in the user manuals for the various tools used during the roof installation must be observed. Additionally, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for the tools and adequate collective protection for the type of site must be provided.



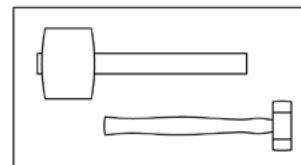
PORTABLE DRILL AND DRILL BITS



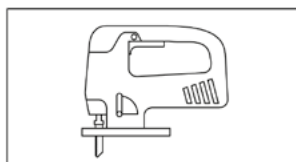
SCREWDRIVER WITH CLUTCH
With reverse action and depth stop
With its corresponding hex socket bits



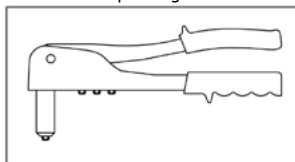
SHEET METAL SHEARS
Specific model for right hand cutting
Specific model for left hand cutting



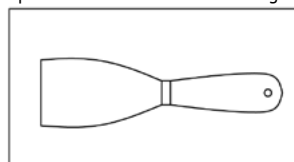
MALLET
Rubber or with plastic heads



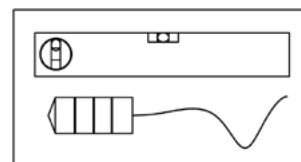
JIGSAW OR RECIPROCATING SAW



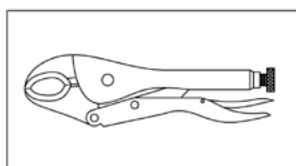
RIVETER
For rivets Φ 2 - 6 mm
With its corresponding rivets



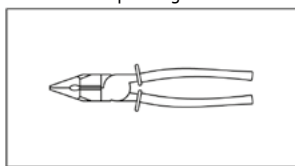
SPATULA



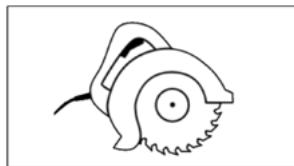
PLUMB LINE AND LEVEL



LOCKING PLIERS / VISE-GRIPS



COMBINATION PLIERS

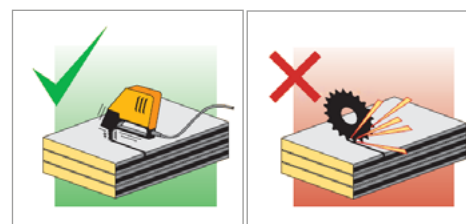


CIRCULAR SAW

Cutting the panels

Whenever possible, avoid cutting panels on site.

Use a fine-toothed jigsaw or a cold-cutting blade, ensuring that the cutting plane remains perpendicular to the panel's metal sheets. Protect the area adjacent to the cut section to prevent damage to the sheet coating. Do not use cutting tools that generate hot sparks.



Cutting methodology:

Marking the cut:

- Determine and protect the surface where the cut will be made, applying masking or adhesive tape to best protect the panel's finished surface.
- Trace the guide line for the cut onto the tape using a marker.

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Sandwich Panels

Making the cut:

- Check that the marking is correct and proceed to cut the panel using a vertical saw. If you are making a full-thickness cut, ensure that the length of the cut made by the saw blade is greater than the thickness of the panel. When cutting on one side only (required for overlaps or in special installations), check that the saw blade penetrates the insulating core to the desired depth.

Finishing the cut:

- Immediately after cutting, carefully remove any metal particles and debris that may remain on the edge and/or surface of the panel, as these can cause rust spots over time, damaging the paintwork. Use a vacuum cleaner, both in the workshop and in the assembly areas, ensuring at all times that the panel surfaces are clean and free from cutting residues and metal particles.
- If necessary, file the panel edges until a perfect finish is achieved. Remove the tape from the surface and clean the panel until it is ready for installation.

Cut using a straight saw or jigsaw:

The saw's cutting teeth must cut in an upward direction, and the panel must be positioned with its outer face on the side opposite the cutting surface, to prevent the cutting force of the tooth from peeling the veneer away from the core.

Cutting with a circular saw:

The disc's teeth must be short and suitable for cutting sheet metal (diamond disc or similar). The cut should be made with the machine resting against the outer face of the panel. Walking on rock wool panels without a protective surface may cause the fibres to delaminate.

Considerations regarding panel waste management

At Kingspan | Teczone, we can offer general recommendations on the management of off-cuts generated during the handling and installation of sandwich panels. However, it is essential that each company assesses its own waste management process in consultation with the relevant local authorities and the appropriate waste collection service.

It is recommended that the materials making up the panel be properly separated to facilitate their processing. In particular:

- Steel: this must be separated and managed as metallic waste, in accordance with local regulations on metal recycling.
- Insulation cores (whether foam or rock wool): it is advisable to consult with local waste management authorities to determine the most appropriate treatment and disposal procedure.

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