

## GENERAL FEATURES

### Product safety:

It is necessary to consider the information that appears in the Product Safety Data Sheet, available by contacting technical service.

### Conditioning:

The packaging of the panel packs consists of:

- High density polystyrene pallet base
- Upper protection, lateral and separators according to the type of transport
- Packed with stretch film



## DOWNLOAD PANELS

Unloading and handling of panels is the responsibility of the customer and will be done with the appropriate means to limit the arrow of the panels.

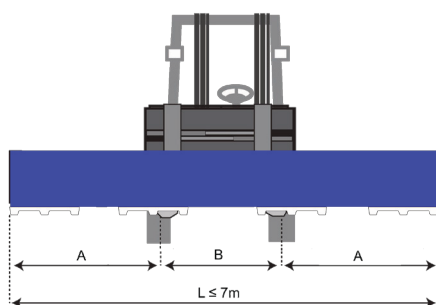
Before handling packages, you must check that the stretchable plastic that holds the panels is in good condition and maintains its consistency. protections polystyrene bottoms allow to avoid the damage to panels during discharge.

It is the customer's responsibility to review each package with the referral of the same for verify quantity, dimensions, condition of panels, state of packaging (to proceed safe handling of packages), etc. In the event of any anomaly or damage to the material, it is necessary to notify it in the delivery agreement document together with the carrier's signature.

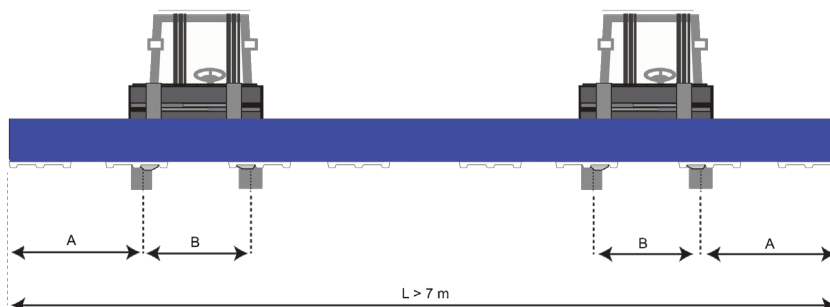
### Side handling and unloading by forklift:

The package must be lifted and/or transported using polystyrene pallets as a base by means of the wheelbarrow blades. These must have a minimum support surface of 9 cm wide and 120 cm length.

The separation between supports must be at least 1.5m for packages less than 7m long. For lengths greater than 7m, extendable shovels or two forklifts must be used, leaving an overhang maximum of 2.5 m between the last blade and the end of the panel.



- Distance between forks:  $B \geq 1,5\text{m}$
- $A \leq 2,5\text{m}$

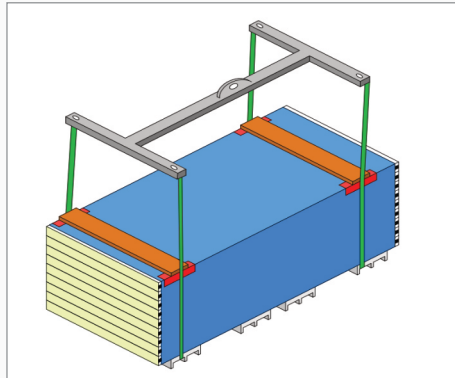


## Unloading and handling by crane:

For lifting by bridge crane and slings, the bundles using spacers to prevent crushing forces of the slings when lifting the package from damaging the panel. These spacers must be placed at the base and top of the panel, recommending the use of corners to prevent scratches on the panel.

For panels of more than 6 meters, a rocker must be used so as not to damage the panel. The bands or support points recommended according to the length of the panel are:

- Up to 6 meters: 2 bands
- From 6 to 9 meters: 3 bands
- From 9 to 12 meters: 4 bands
- From 12 to 15 meters: 5 bands

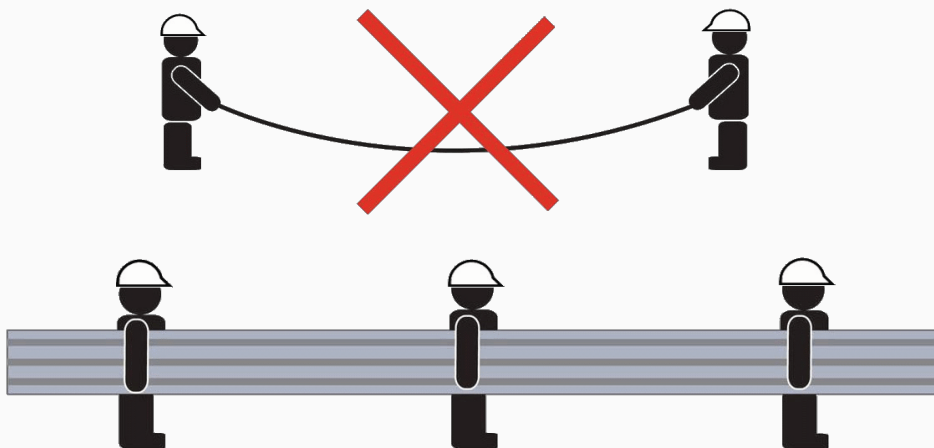
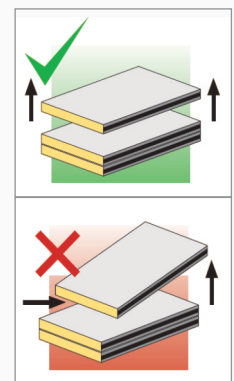


During the unloading with a crane, the work will be signaled, and the rules of Safety and Health at work, avoiding the presence of personnel under suspended loads.

## Hand handling:

For the manual handling of the panels on site, the following must be taken into account:

- Do not slide some panels over others.
- In case of manual transport, hold the panel every 3m maximum transporting it perpendicular to the ground.



## STORAGE



Limit to 3 months the time of on-site storage.  
Deposit the packages in a covered place.  
Yes it is not possible, protect them with fabrics non-transparent raincoats. In case the panels have film of protection, it should not be exposed to the sun's rays.

Store packages on the ground or directly on deck (deck panels) on a ventilated and slightly inclined surface (between 1° and 5°) where the flow of an eventual condensation and thus avoid the stagnation of water. Do not exceed the number of packages stored superimposed to avoid deformations in the panels.

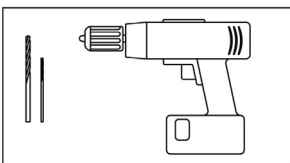
## WORK TOOLS AND CUTTING PROCEDURE

HUURRE PANAMÁ does not assemble the panels, which is entrusted to experienced companies. Before starting the assembly work on the panels, it is advisable to check the general dimensions of the structure, as well as its plumb and correct leveling. The placement of the first panel is essential for the correct assembly of the assembly.

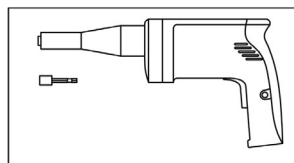
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### Work tools:

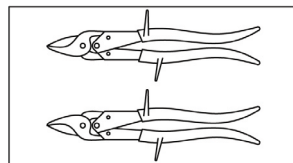
The instructions in the user manuals of the different tools must be observed. to use during roof installation. In addition, protections must be sought individual appropriate to the tools, and collective appropriate to the type of work.



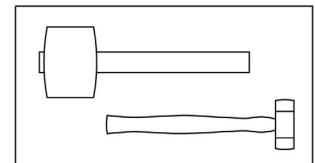
PORTABLE DRILL AND BITS



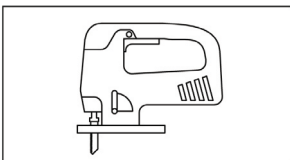
SCREWDRIVER WITH CLUTCH  
With reverse gear and depth stop  
With their corresponding hexagonal vessels



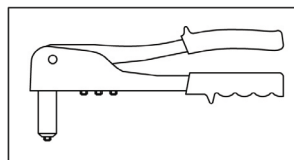
SCISSORS FOR IRON  
Specific model for right-hand cutting  
Specific model for left-hand cutting



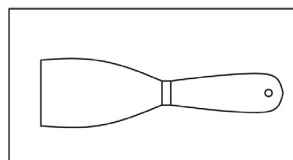
MACE  
Rubber or with plastic heads



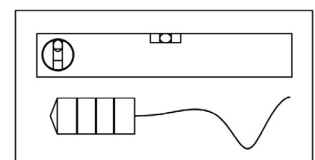
JIG SAW OR SABER SAW



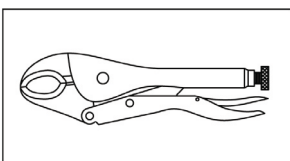
RIVETER  
For rivets  $\phi$  2 - 6 mm  
With their corresponding rivets



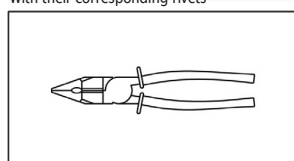
SPATULA



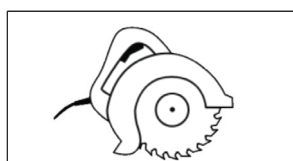
PLUMB AND LEVEL



PRESSURE PLIERS



UNIVERSAL PLIERS

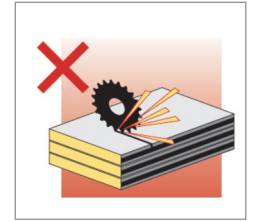
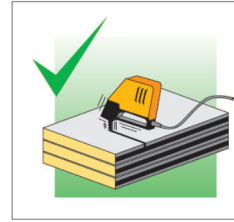


CIRCULAR SAW

## Panel cutting:

As far as possible, avoid cutting the panels on site. A fine-toothed jigsaw or grinding disc will be used. cold cutting, ensuring that the cutting plane of it is perpendicular to the panel sheets.

Protect the area adjacent to the cut section to do not damage the coating of the plates. do not use cutting tools that produce hot sparks.



## Cutting methodology:

### Cutting path:

- Determine and protect the surface where the work is going to be carried out.
- cut and place an adhesive or masking tape to best protect the finished surface of the panel.
- Trace on the tape with a marker the guide line where the cut.

### Making the cut:

- Verify that the trace is correct and proceed to cut the panel with a upright saw. If a full thickness cut is to be made, ensure that the length of the cut of the saw blade is greater than the thickness of the panel. When cutting on one side only (required at laps or at special installations) verify that the saw blade penetrates the insulating core to the desired depth.
- Immediately after cutting, carefully clean the particles and metallic residues that may remain on the edge and/or the surface of the panel, because over time they can generate oxidation points, damaging the painting. Use the vacuum cleaner, both in the workshop and in the assembly areas, ensuring at all times that the panel surfaces are clean and Free of cutting residues and metallic particles.

### Cut finish:

If necessary, file the edges of the panel until a perfect finish is obtained. Remove surface tapes and clean panel until ready for use. facility.

## Cut with straight saw or jigsaw:

The cutting teeth of the saw should cut in an upward direction and the panel should be placed with the outer face on the opposite side to the cutting surface, to prevent the force tooth cutting tool peel off the veneer from the foam.

## Cut with a circular saw:

The teeth of the disc must be short and prepared for cutting sheet metal (disc or diamond or carbon). The cut will be made by supporting the machine on the outer face of the panel.