

DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

A special care while storing and handling glass products should be taken. Irreparable glass damage can occur from improper storage and handling, exposure to chemicals and leaching agents, prolonged exposure to moisture, mechanical attack and breakage, damage related to adjacent construction activities and improper cleaning methods.

DELIVERY

Upon delivery of the glass check marks and labels on the packing or glass to ensure compliance with the delivery notes and specification.

It is important to check the delivered production for any kind of damage. Edges and corners of glass are particularly vulnerable to damage so these should be checked with special attention. If it was noticed that materials were delivered in damaged condition, then these steps have to be done immediately:

- Inform the driver of the carrier vehicle;
- Make photographs of found damage;
- Make notes about found damage on „CMR declaration” (declaration has to be signed by representatives of all three parties – seller, carrier and buyer).

STORAGE

Temporary or permanent storage may only be in a vertical position in wooden crates, on suitable racks or other appropriate fixtures. If the glass is being stored on static racks, it is recommended that the angle/lean from the vertical would be 3-6°. All metal or similar hard parts that will be in direct contact with the glass units have to be lined with rubber or other cushioning material. If several panes are stored together intermediate layers (e.g. intermediate cork or paper pads, stacking layers and similar) are required.

We recommend to store production inside, in a dry and well-ventilated place. If production will be stored outside, it must be protected from prolonged exposure to moisture and direct sunlight by means of a suitable full-size cover otherwise production can be permanently damaged. Proper ventilation of goods, even packed, has to be assured at all times in order to avoid possible glass staining. Temperature for storage of insulated glass units must be lower than 40°C and higher than 5°C, relative humidity – always below 70%. Crates and racks with production can be stored only on flat solid ground.



Special attention should be taken when storing insulated glass units with not UV-resistant polysulfide seals and laminated glass products made using PVB based interlayers - such products must be always protected from prolonged exposure to sun and any kind of humidity.

Glass production must be generally protected against alkaline substances such as cement and lime, as well as against strong alkalis used for paint stripping, staining and similar works. Glass surfaces must be protected from accidental damage or site contamination caused by other materials and building practices which may induce breakage or damage to the glass.

All glass surfaces must be specially protected against any possible damage especially when working with angle grinders, sand blasters, welding torches and etc.

HANDLING

Glass is a potentially dangerous material, particularly if handled incorrectly. It is imperative that suitable training must be given to all employees who handle glass either in the warehouse or on site to ensure that they can best protect themselves and those around them. This applies to all types of glass, of any size.

Crates and racks with production can be stored only on flat solid ground to avoid toppling over or other accidents. This is especially important when unloading production from supports during installation works.

Glass surface can be scratched if it comes to contact with harder materials, so care must be taken to avoid such instances. Glass is also susceptible to scratching from contact with other pieces of glass – when moving glass products, don't slide one pane over another otherwise scratches or abrasions can appear.

Glass units may never be placed directly on their corners and must never be stored on hard ground such as concrete or stone as it can result in edge damage or even glass breakage. When lifting the glass, ensure that it is kept as upright as possible without any flexing of the glass taking place as too large flexing can result in its breakage. Proper lifting equipment must be used at all times. Suction cups must be clean and dry proper amount of cups is necessary not only for loading capacity, but for preventing glasses from excessive bending.

When installing the glass, the glass edges of the insulating glass unit and the rebate must be dry.

Once the glass is installed, the architect, general contractor or building owner should provide for glass protection and cleaning. Weathering metals, alkaline materials or abrasive cleaners may cause surface damage. Windblown objects, welding sparks or other material that contacts the glass surface during construction may cause irreversible damage.

