

## TECHNICAL DOCUMENT LOADING TRANSPORT STORAGE

## **NEOPLAST**

## TECHNICAL DOCUMENT

#### **1. GENERAL RULES**

Loading, transporting, unloading and other movements of the pipes should be done carefully to prevent damage to the pipes and other products and to ensure worker safety. Contact that could damage pipes and other products should be avoided. Dragging of pipes, pipe fittings, manholes and other products should be avoided.

Neoplast pipes and fittings become slippery in wet and cold weather. Loading and unloading is not recommended in weather below -20 ° C.

#### 2. LOADING and UNLOADING

Never drop pipes, pipe fittings, manholes and other products.

Suitable lifting slings should be used for lifting. Chain and hook should never be used.

Sling connections should be made in such a way that the weight of the product is shared equally. A suitable distance should be left between the lifting points. The connection should never be made in a way that may damage the product and endanger the lifting safety. Connections must be strong. It should be checked that the sling is strong enough to carry the product.

DN400 and below pipes can be moved manually. Lifting equipment must be used for larger diameter pipes.

### 3. TRANSPORTING

Transport vehicles must have a flat loading area. The loading area must be clean and free from sharp objects.

Pipes, pipe fittings and other products should be connected in a way that prevents slipping and bending. Suitable sling should be used for connection. Chains and steel ropes should never be used.





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The bell parts of bell and spigot pipes should be loaded in opposite directions. Large diameter pipes should be loaded at the bottom and small diameter pipes at the top.

Pipes can be transported telescoping inside the transport vehicle. However, necessary precautions should be taken to prevent any damage to the pipes during this process.

#### 4. STORAGE

All materials must be carefully inspected on delivery. Any defects must be reported.

Pipes, pipe fittings and other products should be stored on solid flat ground in a protected and sheltered area to avoid fire hazards, sunlight and considerable thermal effects.

All material stacking should be done on a solid flat surface. The ground should be free of sharp-pointed rocks and stones that could damage the pipes and other

materials, and the stack height should not exceed 2.5 m. Diameter deformation should not exceed 2% during stacking. Rubber seals and fittings should be stored indoors against sunlight.

Chocks should be placed under the pipes to prevent them from rolling.

The bell parts of bell and spigot pipes should be loaded in opposite directions.

The same rules as specified for loading and unloading should be applied when bringing and lowering pipes to the edge of the ditch for laying. When laying the pipes to the side of the trench, it should be ensured that they are balanced and stable.

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