SPECIFICATION SHEET

Material handling procedure

COSENTINO®

REV. 00 - 03/2023
PRINT DATE: MAY 2023

1. Health & safety

A. Risks associated with handling and transport

Operators and fitters dealing with Dekton®, Silestone®, Sensa and/or Scalea® materials, must comply with all applicable occupational health and safety laws and regulations.

During transport and handling of Dekton®, Silestone®, Sensa and/or Scalea® materials, risks such as bumps, cuts, musculoskeletal disorders, entrapment or blast injuries can occur due to incorrect handling.

Always take the necessary occupational safety measures to meet the requirements of local regulations. This Sheet is not an exhaustive document or a substitute for the relevant laws and regulations, and is provided for information purposes only. Safety measures will depend on the specific conditions of each job.

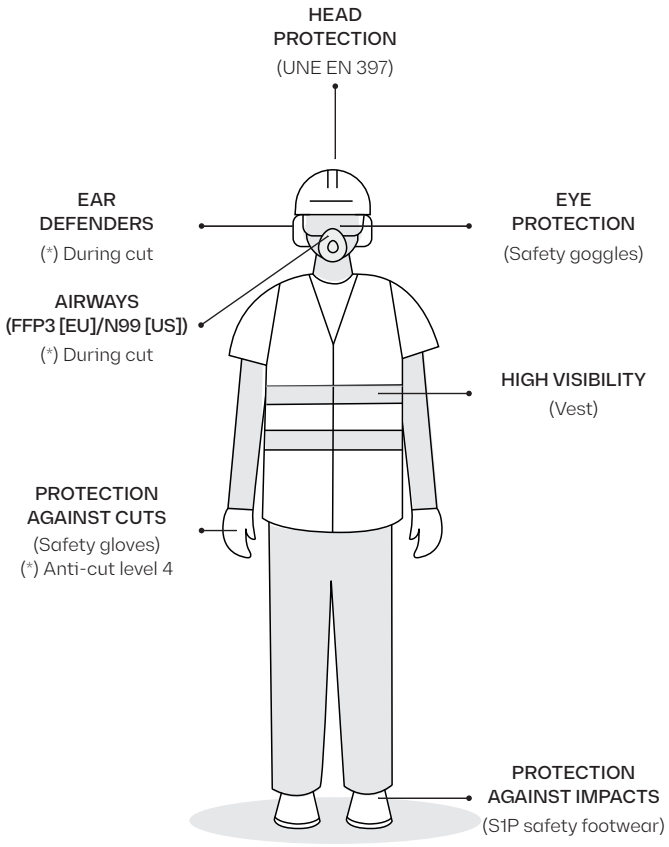
Please also refer to product *Safety Datasheets* and *Good Practice Guidelines* which are available on the website *osh.cosentino.com*, or request such documents from the distributor or manufacturer.

B. Main risks and preventive measures in warehouses

- → Do not throw the slabs.
- → Do not knock the slabs.
- → Remove broken slabs/parts.
- → Wear safety goggles and cut resistant gloves (minimum cut resistance level 4 according to EN 388).
- → WARNING: The material can be very sharp, especially the broken pieces.
- → Waste material should be handled with care.
- → Avoid banging the waste material to reduce its size, as a broken piece could break off.

C. Personal Protective Equipment

When handling the slabs, the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be worn:



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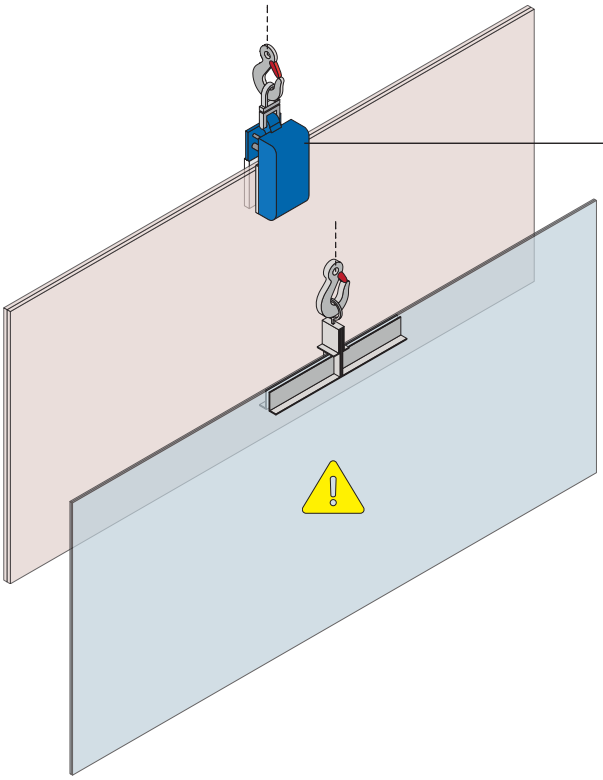
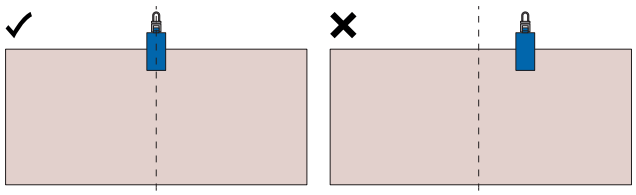
2. Slabs

A. Handling with overhead crane/lorry-mounted crane



1. Handling one or two slabs at a time
Always keep in an upright position. Alligator clamps should be used and placed in the centre of the load to balance the weight and prevent it from swaying.



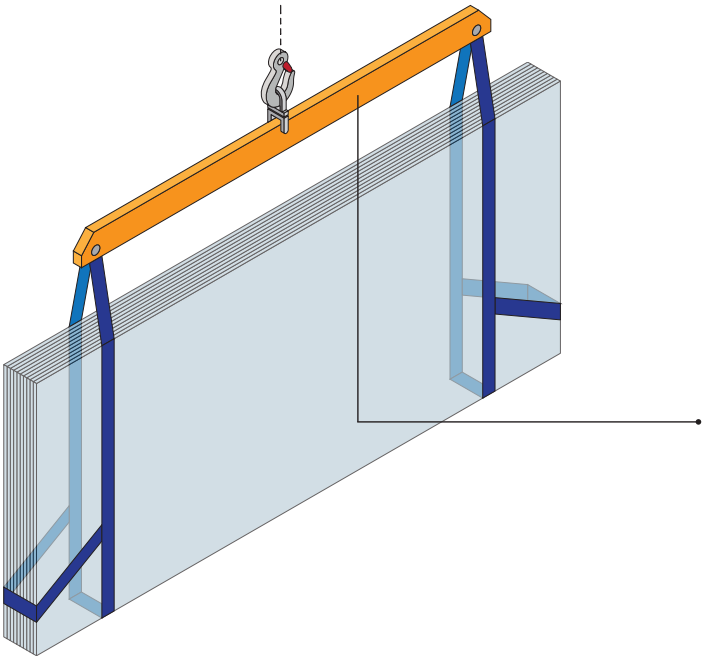
The maximum recommended number of slabs per material and thickness is:

a. Silestone®:
   - → 12 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 20 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 30 mm - 1 slab.

b. Dekton®:
   - → 12 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 20 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 30 mm - 1 slab.

When handling 4 and 8 mm thick Dekton® slabs, only glass lifting clamps should be used.

A maximum of 2 slabs can be handled at a time.



2. Handling several slabs at once
Always keep in an upright position. We recommend using a lifting beam connected to straps (polyester or similar). The recommended maximum number of slabs that can be moved in bundles at one time is as follows:

a. Silestone®:
   - → 12 mm - 14 slabs.
   - → 20 mm - 14 slabs.
   - → 30 mm - 10 slabs.

b. Dekton®:
   - → 4 mm - PROHIBITED to handle with this system.
   - → 8 mm - 14 slabs.
   - → 12 mm - 14 slabs.
   - → 20 mm - 10 slabs.
   - → 30 mm - 8 slabs.

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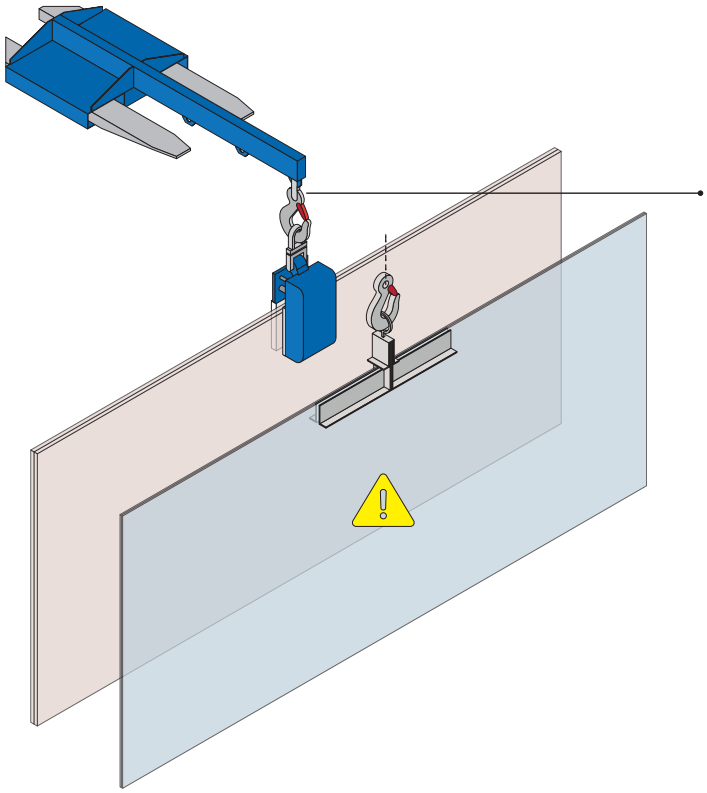
B. Handling with a fork-lift



Handling with a fork-lift
A fork-lift boom is required to connect it to the clamp.

It can be used to handle slabs up to the following maximum quantities:

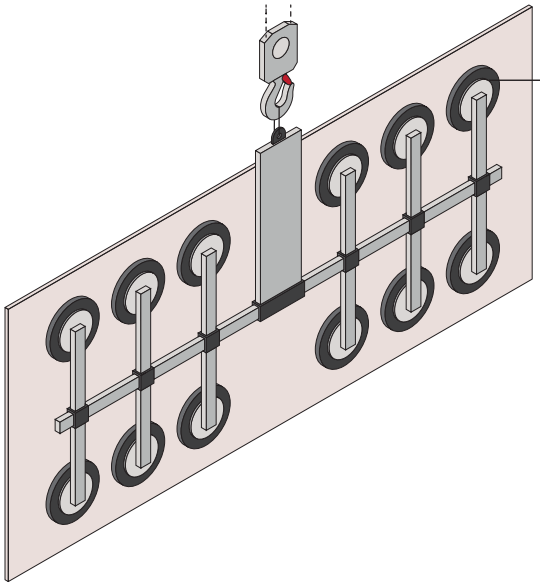
a. Silestone®:
   - → 12 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 20 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 30 mm - 1 slab.

b. Dekton®:
   - → 12 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 20 mm - 2 slabs.
   - → 30 mm - 1 slab.

When handling 4 and 8 mm thick Dekton® slabs, only glass lifting clamps should be used.

A maximum of 2 slabs can be handled at a time.

C. Handling with suction cups



Handling with suction cups
A frame should be used to distribute the pressure and support points as evenly as possible.

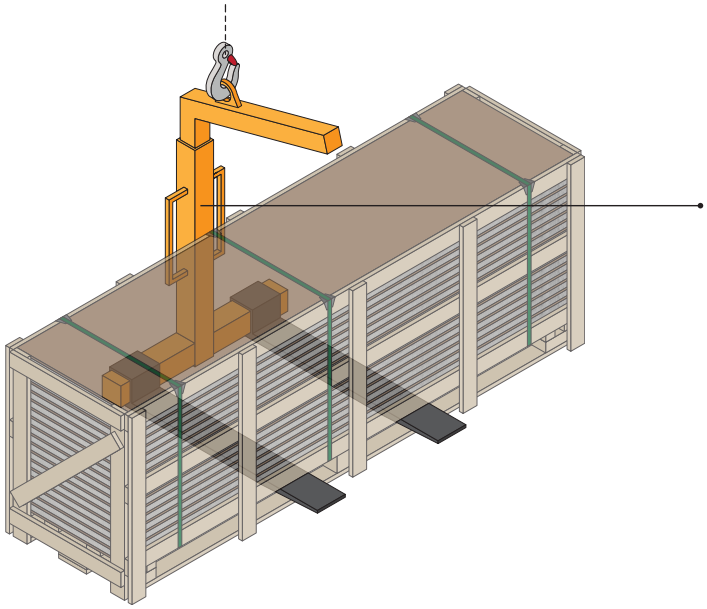
The recommended pressure, per suction cup, is 0.6 to 0.7 bar.

When handling manually with suction cups, conveyors such as 'EasyTrans' should be used.

Any slab + handling system exceeding 25 Kg [55 lb] and, in general, any large format slab should be carried by two operators.

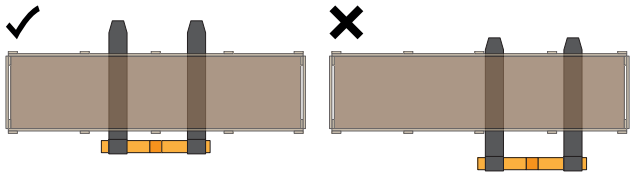
3. Non-standard packaging: pallets, crates, etc.

A. Handling with overhead crane/lorry-mounted crane



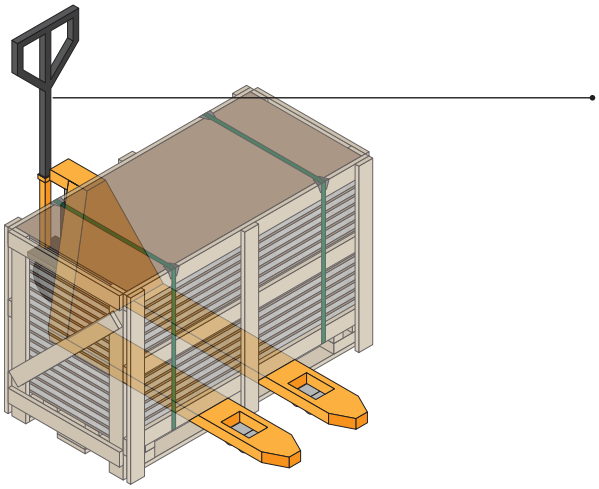
1. Handling with a fork attachment
When handling this type of packaging, the use of a fork attachment for overhead crane/lorry-mounted crane is mandatory.

When handling non-standard packaging, the forks of the attachment must be centred to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the packaging, bringing it as close as possible to the attachment carriage to make the load more stable and prevent it from swaying, which could damage the material.

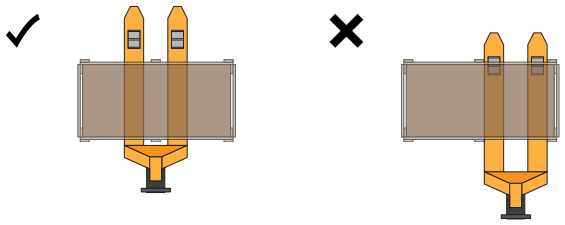


2. Handling with slings
Packages to be handled with slings must be labelled with information indicating the appropriate area for use.

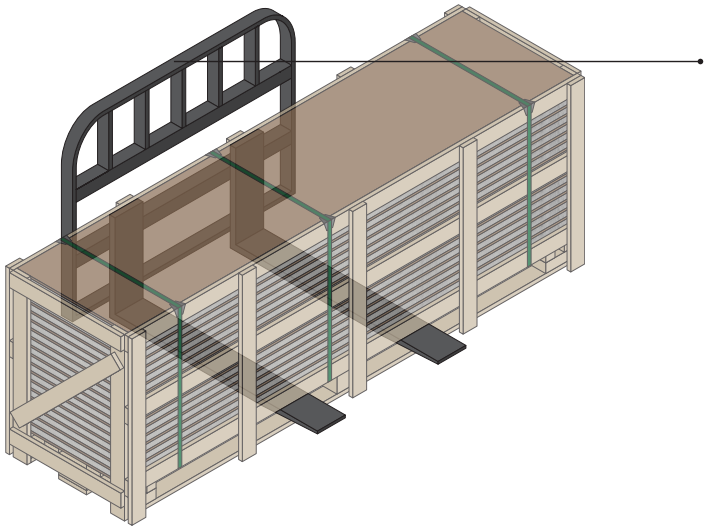
B. Handling with pallet jack



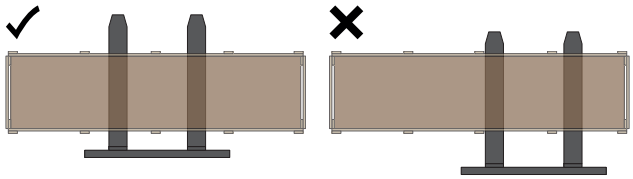
Handling with pallet jack
When handling non-standard packaging, the forks of the pallet jack must be centred to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the packaging, bringing it as close as possible to the carriage of the pallet jack to make the load more stable and prevent it from swaying, which could damage the material.



C. Handling with fork-lift



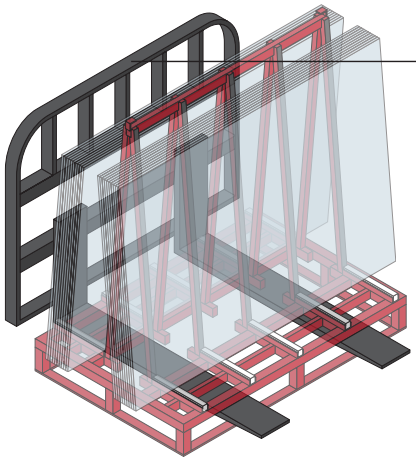
Handling with fork-lift
When handling non-standard packaging, the forks of the fork-lift must be centred to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the packaging, bringing it as close as possible to the carriage of the fork-lift to make the load more stable and prevent it from swaying, which could damage the material.



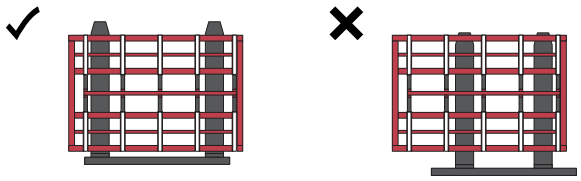
Keep the speed of the fork-lift low while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.

4. Furniture A-Frame

A. Handling with fork-lift



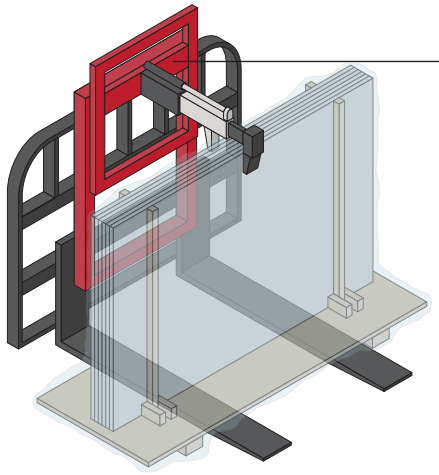
Handling with fork-lift
When handling this type of A-Frame, the forks of the fork-lift must be centred to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the A-Frame, bringing it as close as possible to the carriage of the fork-lift to make the load more stable and prevent it from swaying, which could damage the material.



Keep the speed of the fork-lift low while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.

5. ‘Cut only’ A-Frame

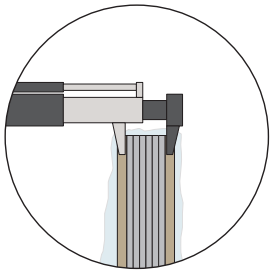
A. Handling with fork-lift



Handling with fork-lift
When handling this type of A-Frame, the forks of the fork-lift must be centred to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the A-Frame, bringing it as close as possible to the carriage of the fork-lift to make the load more stable and prevent it from swaying, which could damage the material.

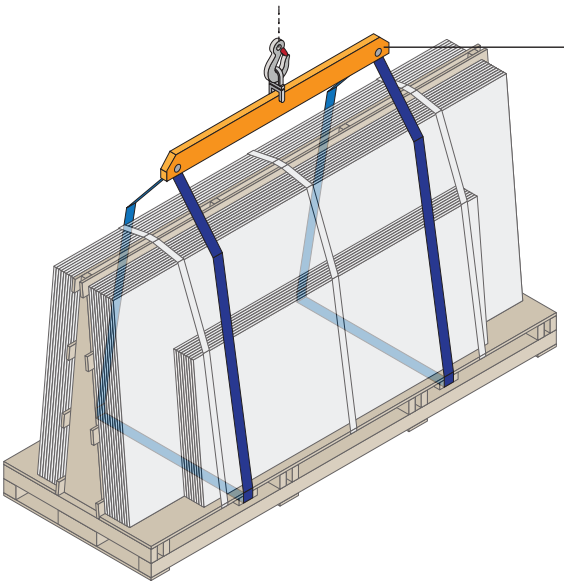
In any case, use the top clamp accessory to hold the A-Frame in place and prevent it from tipping with the movement of the fork-lift.

Keep the speed of the fork-lift low while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.



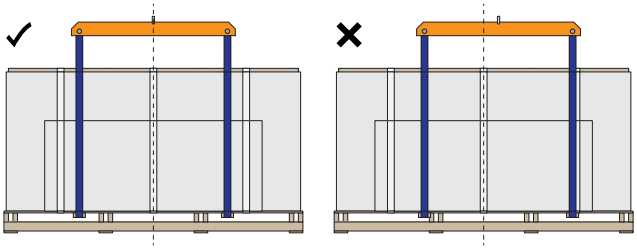
6. Façades A-Frame (wooden/metallic)

A. Handling with overhead crane/lorry-mounted crane

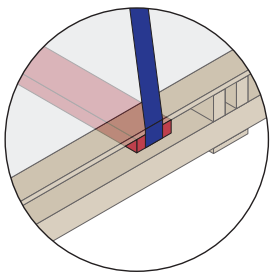


Handling with a lifting beam
When handling the A-Frame, we recommend using a lifting beam connected to straps (polyester or similar).

Place the load in the centre to balance the weight and prevent it from swaying.



The reinforcement area for handling with slings must be marked on the A-Frame.



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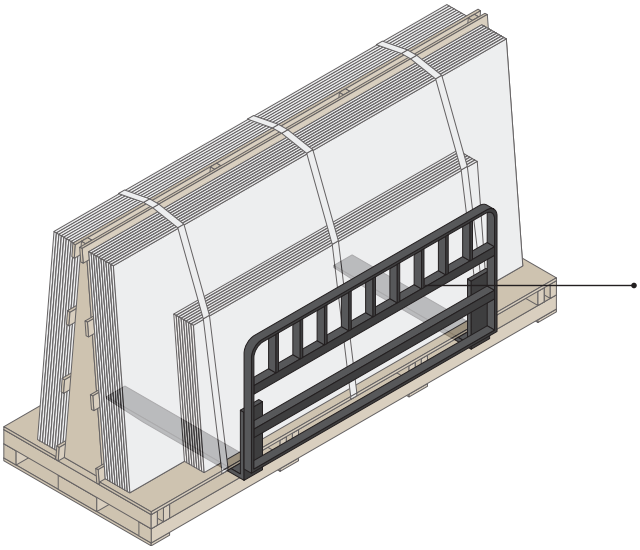
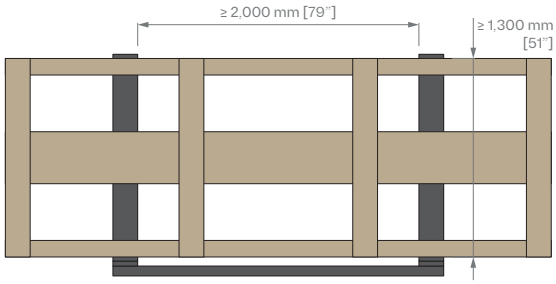
B. Handling with fork-lift

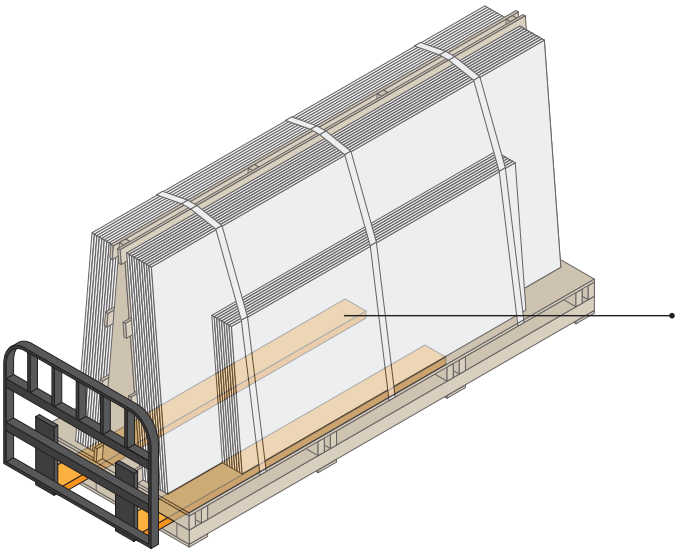


1. Front handling
Place the load in the centre on the forks by inserting them into the pockets of the structure intended for fork-lift use.

The forks should be adjusted according to the dimensions of the pockets to avoid swaying during transport.



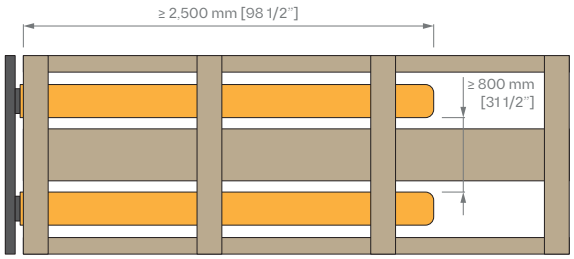
Keep a low speed while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.



2. Side handling
This method of handling is for the exclusive use of loading at berth level 0.

The forks should be adjusted according to the dimensions of the pockets of the structure intended for fork-lift use.

Only approved fork extensions may be used.



Keep a low speed while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.