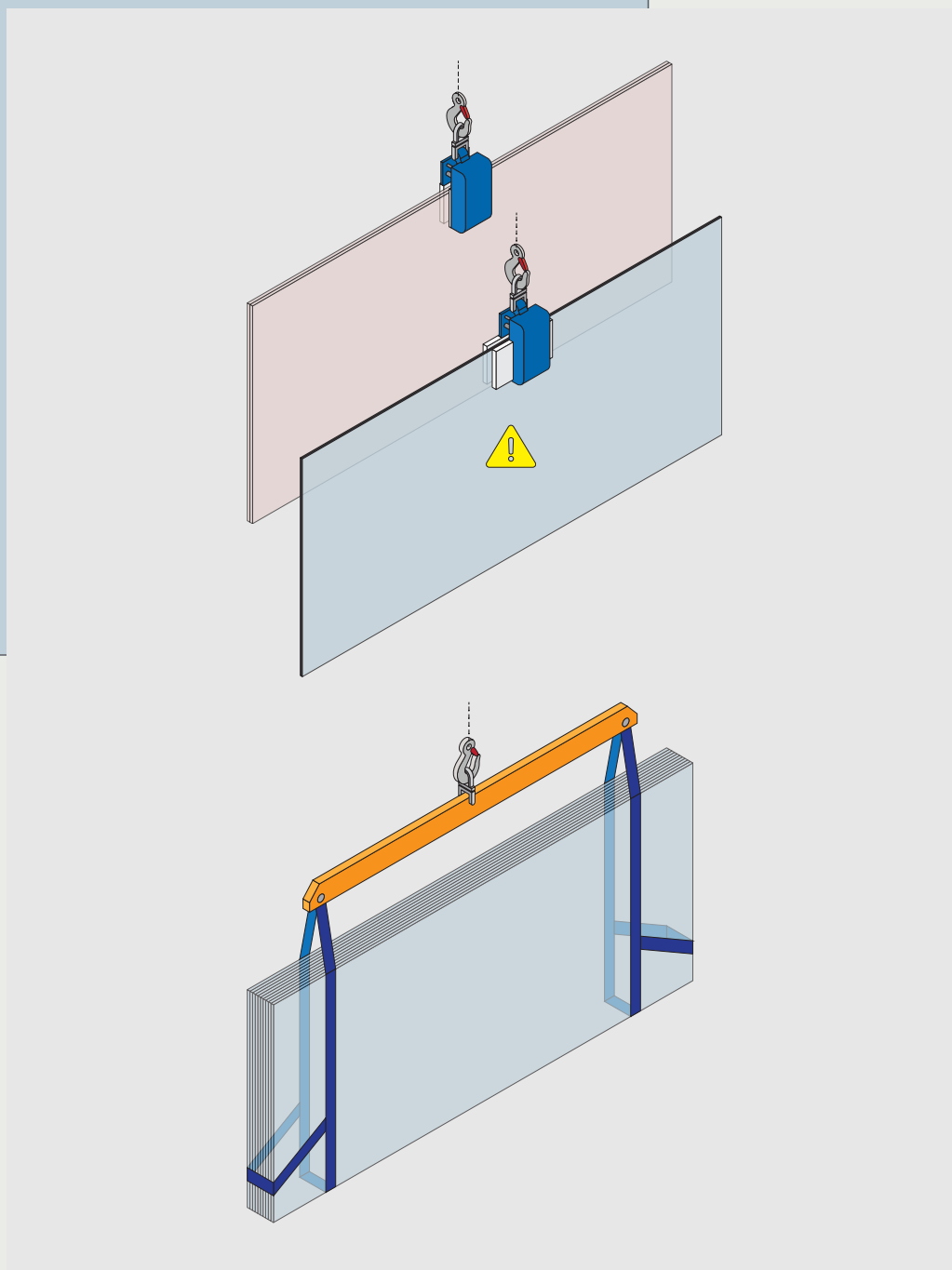


# Material handling procedure

LOGÍSTICA COSENTINO®  
COSENTINO® MATERIAL HANDLING PROCEDURE





# Índex

Health & safety	1
Slabs	2
Handling with overhead crane/ lorry-mounted crane	2
Handling with a fork-lift	3
Handling with suction cups	3
Envasos no estándar: palets, cajas, cajones, ...	4
Handling with overhead crane/ lorry-mounted crane	4
Handling with pallet jack	4
Handling with a fork-lift	5
Furniture A-Frame	5
Handling with a fork-lift	5
‘Cut only’ A-Frame	6
Handling with a fork-lift	6
Façades A-Frame (wooden/metallic)	6
Handling with overhead crane/ lorry-mounted crane	6
Handling with a fork-lift	7
Logistic A-Frame (2A & 3A)	8
Handling with fork-lift “goliath”	8

# Health & safety

## 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.

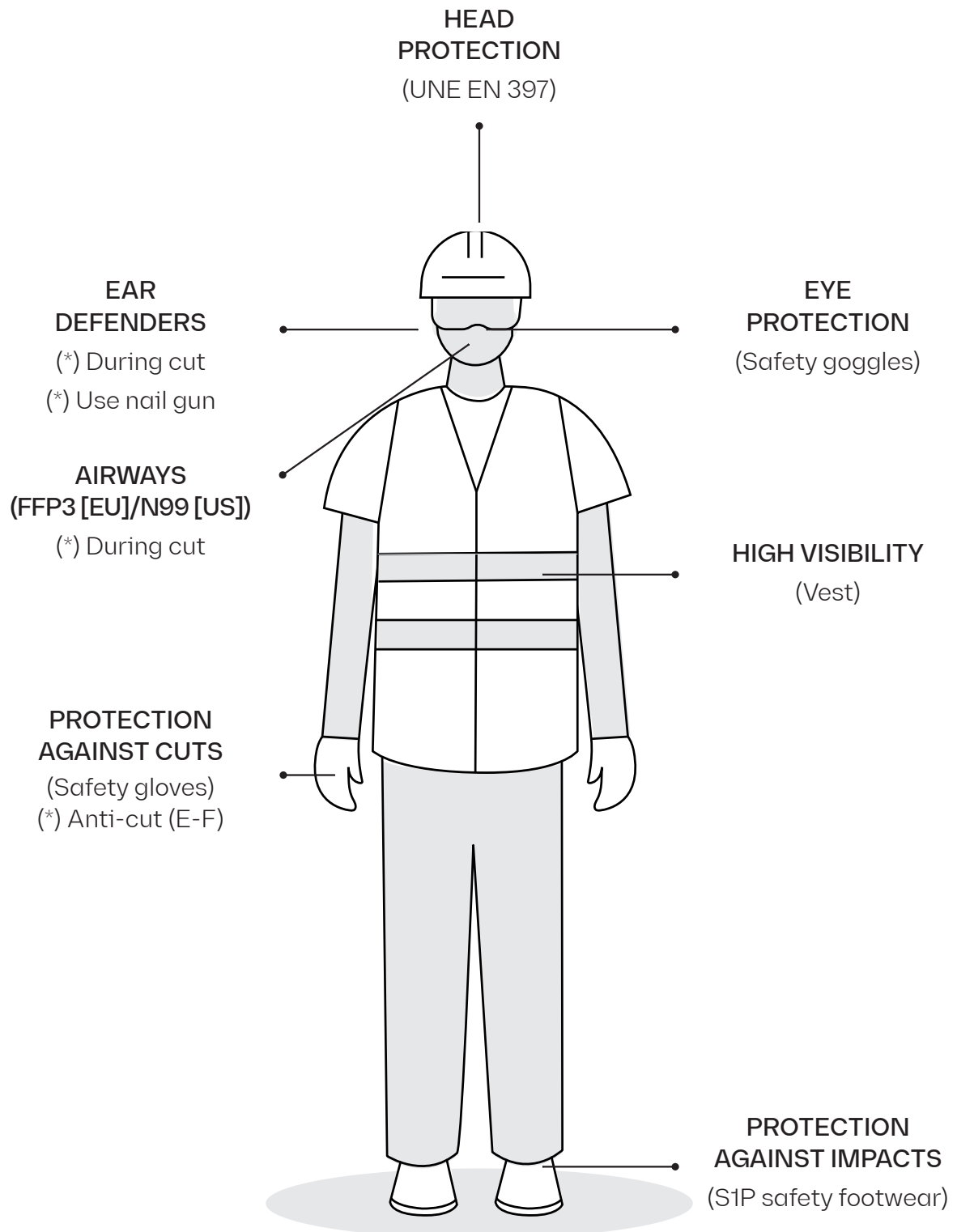
During transport and handling of Dekton®, Silestone®, Sensa and/or Scalea® materials, risks such as bumps, cuts, musculoskeletal disorders, entrapment or blast injuries can occur due to incorrect handling.

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](http://osh.cosentino.com), or request such documents from the distributor or manufacturer.

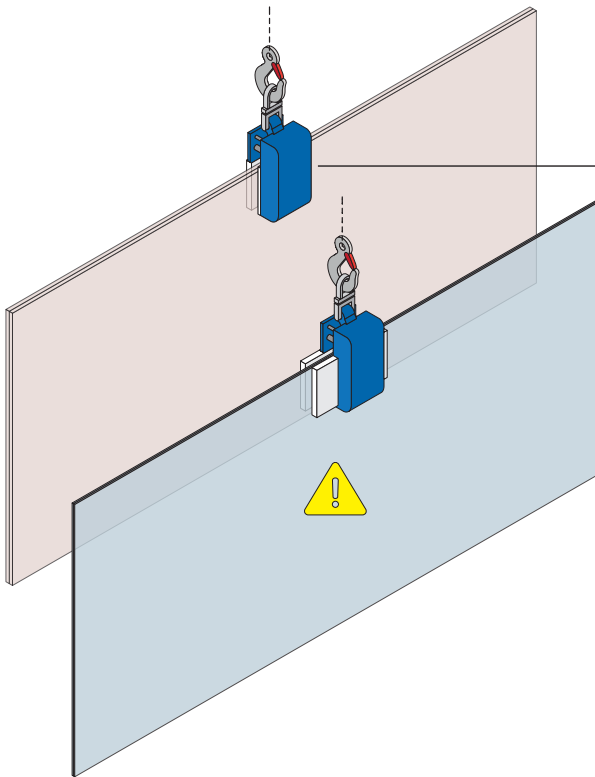
## Main risks and preventive measures in warehouses

- 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.



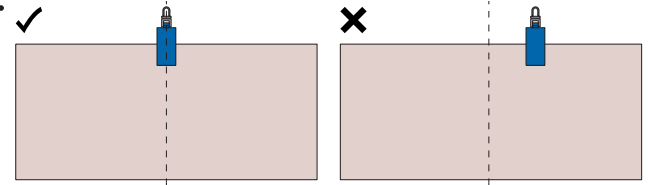
# 1. Slabs

## A. Handling with overhead crane/lorry-mounted crane



### 1. Handling one or two slabs at a time

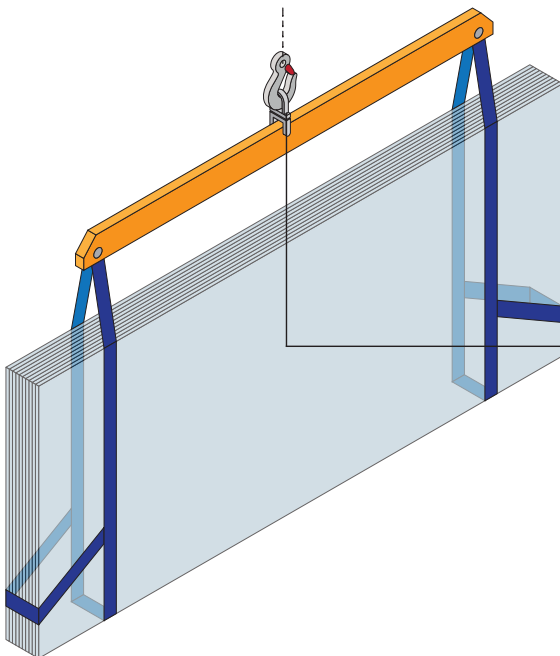
Always keep in an upright position. Alligator clamps should be used and placed in the centre of the load to balance the weight and prevent it from swaying.



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

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Silestone®:     | c. Sensa®, Scaled®: |
| → 12 mm - 2 slabs. | → 20 mm - 2 slabs.  |
| → 20 mm - 2 slabs. | → 30 mm - 1 slab.   |
| → 30 mm - 1 slab.  |                     |
| b. Dekton®:        |                     |
| → 12 mm - 2 slabs. |                     |
| → 20 mm - 2 slabs. |                     |

\*According to the manufacturer's specifications for the clamp



### 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.                             |
| c. Sensa®, Scaled®:                             |
| → 20 mm - 10 slabs.                             |
| → 30 mm - 7 slabs.                              |

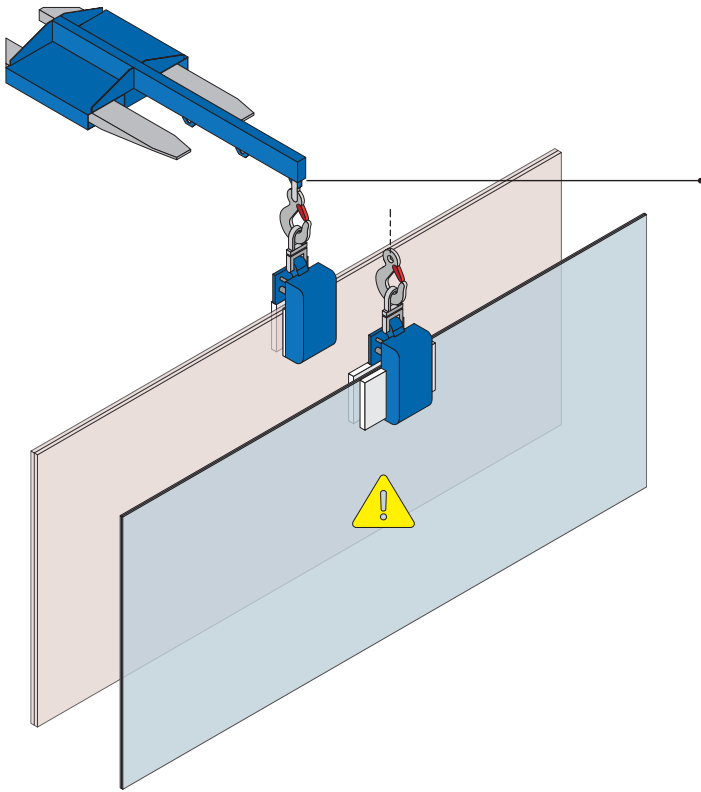


When handling 4 and 8 mm thick Dekton® slabs, only glass lifting clamps should be used.

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



## 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:

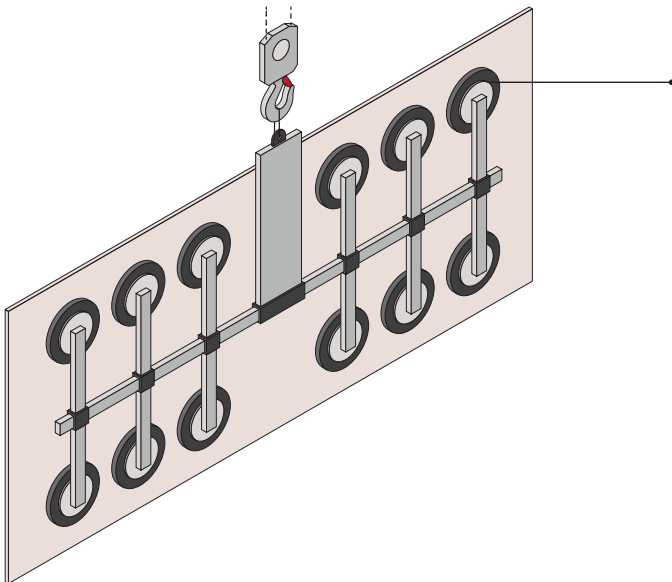
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>a. Silestone®:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 12 mm - 2 slabs.</li> <li>→ 20 mm - 2 slabs.</li> <li>→ 30 mm - 1 slab.</li> </ul> | <p>c. Sensa®, Scaleda®:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 20 mm - 2 slabs.</li> <li>→ 30 mm - 1 slab.</li> </ul> |
| <p>b. Dekton®:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 12 mm - 2 slabs.</li> <li>→ 20 mm - 2 slabs.</li> </ul>                               |   |



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.

No. of suction cups (min): 6



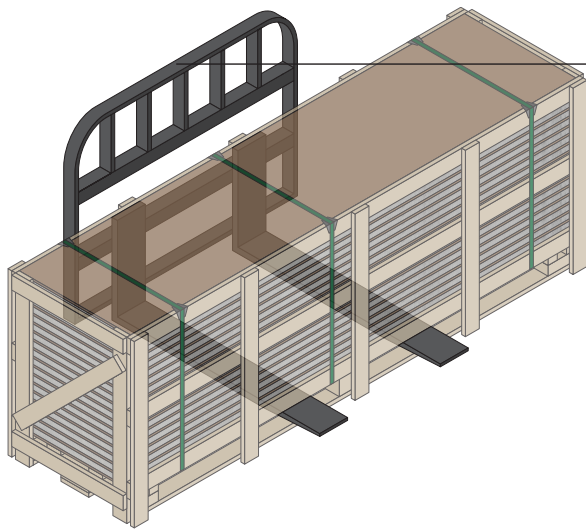
When handling manually with suction cups, conveyors such as 'EasyTrans' should be used.

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



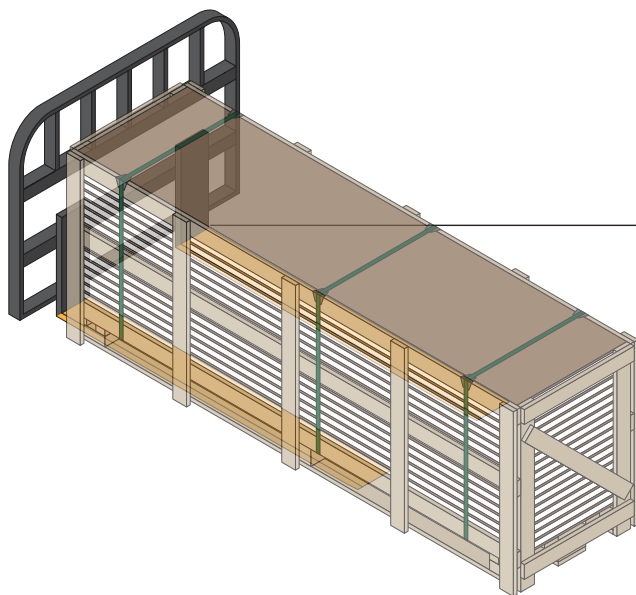
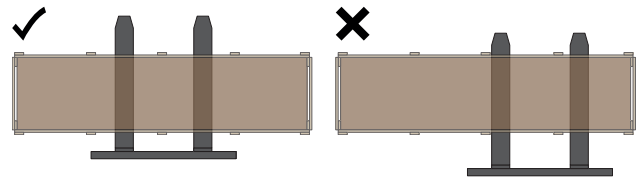
## 2. Non-standard packaging: pallets, crates, etc.

### A. Handling with fork-lift



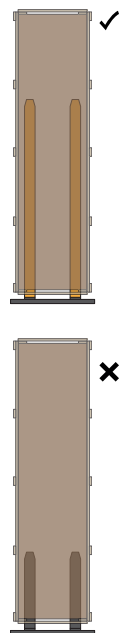
#### 1. Handling with fork-lift (crosswise)

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



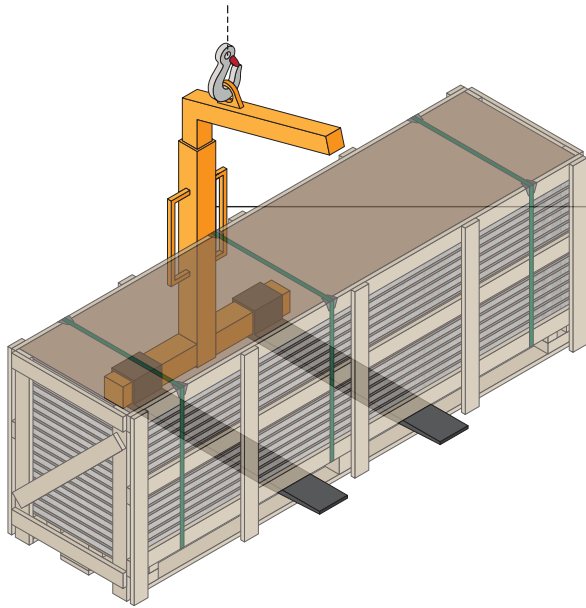
#### 2. Handling with fork-lift (longitudinal)

To handle non-standard containers, we must centre the forks of the forklift truck to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the container, bringing it as close as possible to the forklift truck frame to achieve greater load stability and prevent oscillations that could damage the material.



During movement, maintain a low speed and, when reversing, check for any obstacles that could damage the equipment.

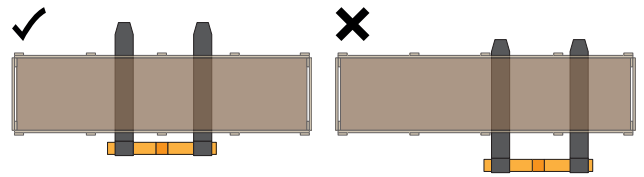
## B. Handling with overhead crane/lorry-mounted crane



### 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.

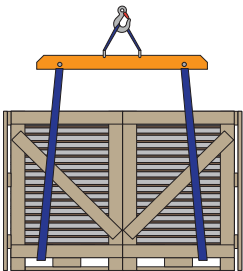
When handling non-standard packaging, the forks of the attachment must be centred to ensure good weight distribution. The forks should be inserted under the packaging, bringing it as close as possible to the attachment carriage to make the load more stable and prevent it from swaying, which could damage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



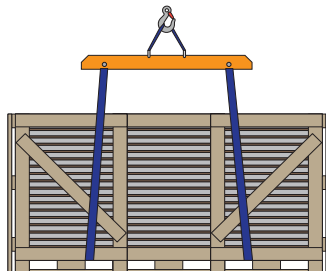
### 2. Handling with lifting spreader

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

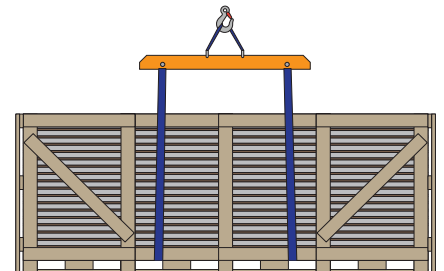
2 Módulos



3 Módulos

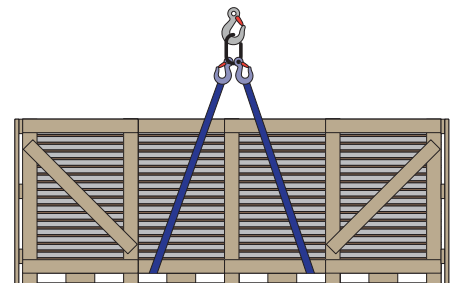
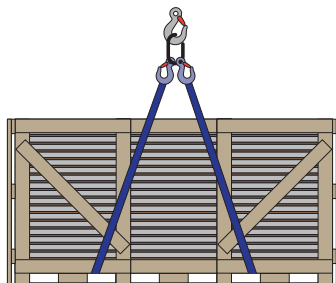
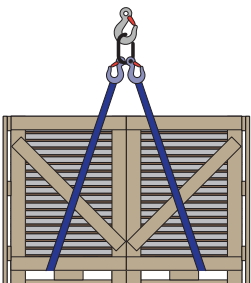


4 Módulos

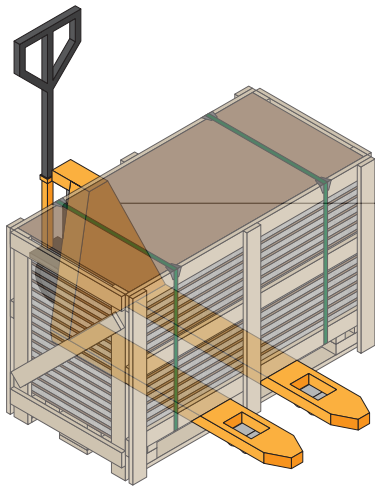


### 3. Handling with load slings + '2-leg spreader'

Packages that can be handled with slings shall bear an informative label indicating the appropriate area for their use.

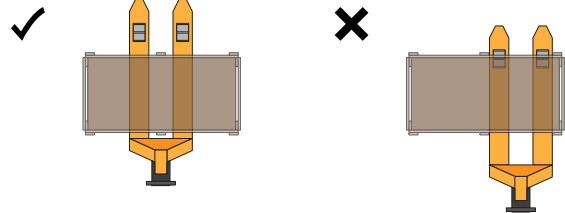


## C. Handling with pallet jack



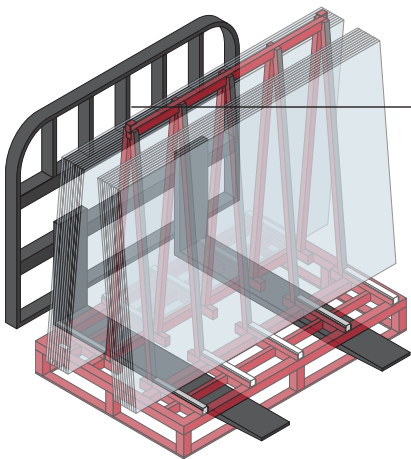
### 1. Handling with pallet jack

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.



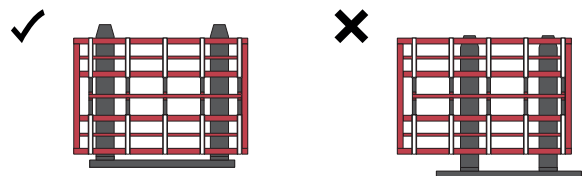
## 3. Furniture A-Frame

### A. Handling with fork-lift



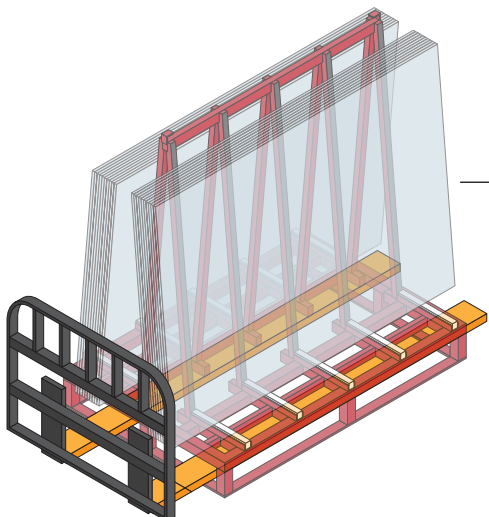
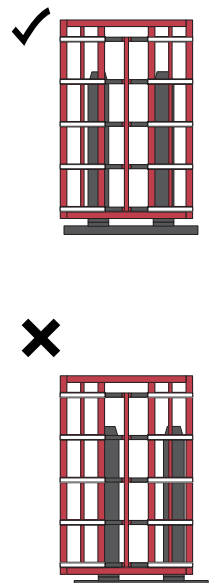
#### 1. Handling with fork-lift (crosswise)

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.



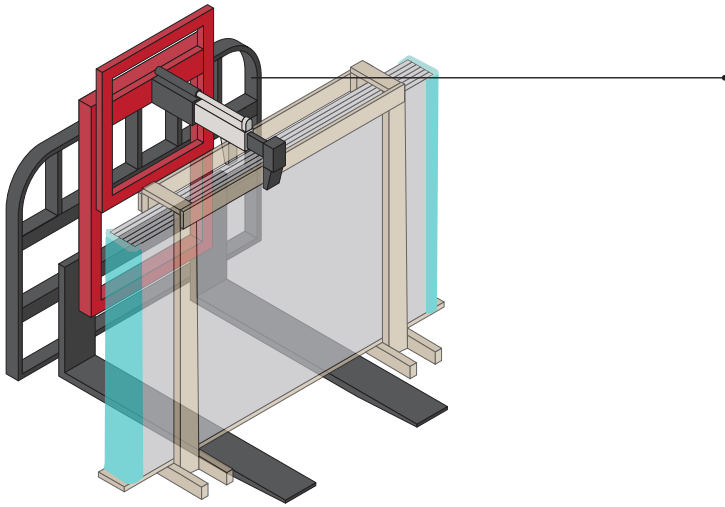
#### 2. Handling with fork-lift (longitudinal)

To handle this type of A-frame, we must centre the forks of the forklift truck to ensure good weight distribution. The forks will be inserted under the trestle, bringing it as close as possible to the forklift truck frame to achieve greater load stability and prevent oscillations that 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. The forks must cover 2/3 of the length of the box. In addition, it must be ensured that the forklift used to handle the package complies with the manufacturer's load diagram.



## 4. 'Cut only' A-Frame

### A. Handling with fork-lift



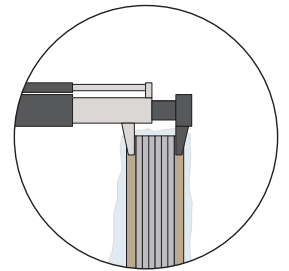
#### 1. Handling with fork-lift

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.

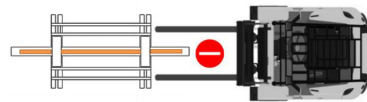
It is recommended that the forks are open at least 50 cm for shorter trestles and 80 cm for longer trestles.

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.

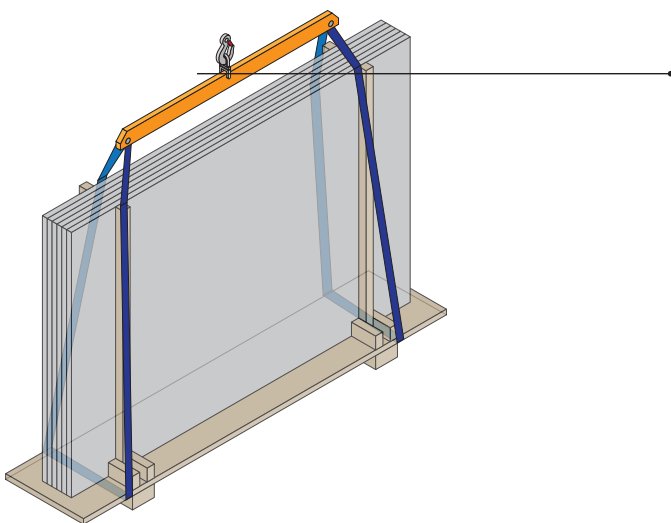
Keep the speed of the fork-lift low while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.



**FORBIDDEN** : Handling the trestle on its short side, 'Longitudinal handling'.

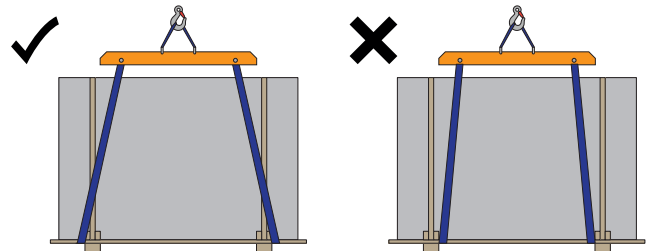


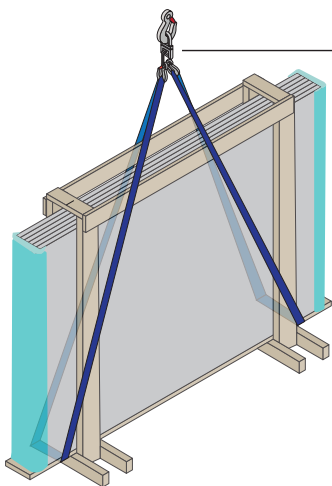
### B. Handling with crane/ truck crane.



#### 1. Handling with lifting spreader

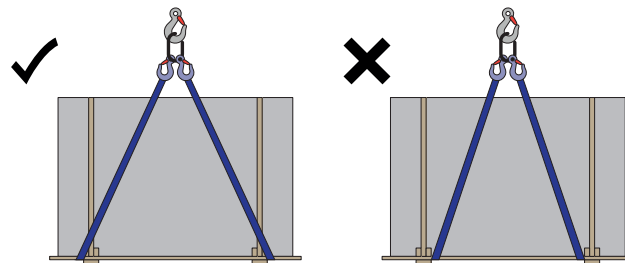
To handle the trestle, it is advisable to use a 'rocker' balancing frame connected to fabric (polyester) straps. The load must be centred and balanced to avoid oscillations. Make sure that the straps are sufficiently open on the outside of the supports.





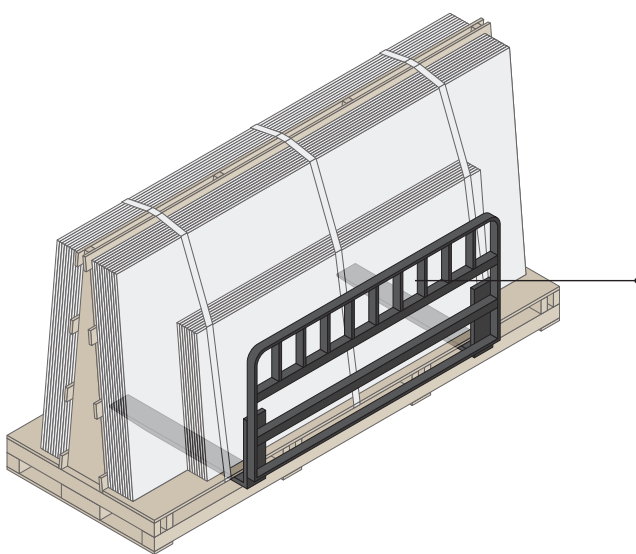
## 2. Handling with load slings + '2-leg spreader'

If you do not have a balancing frame, you must use a chain sling with two legs. Similarly, the load must be centred and balanced to prevent swaying. Make sure you open the straps sufficiently on the outside of the supports.



## 5. Facade A-Frame (wood/metal)

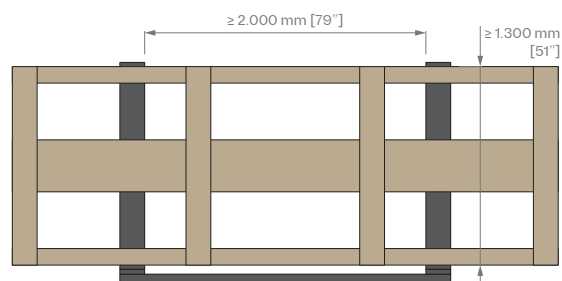
### A. Handling with fork-lift



#### 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.



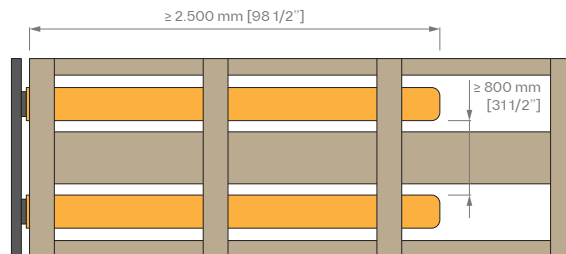
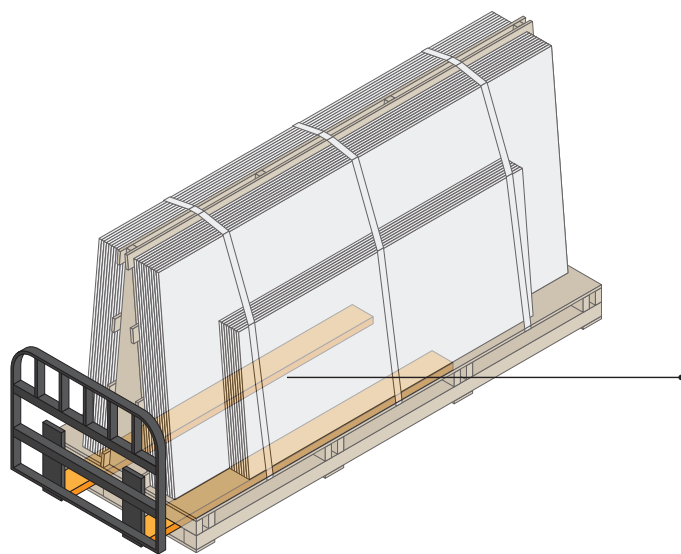
Keep a low speed while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.

**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.

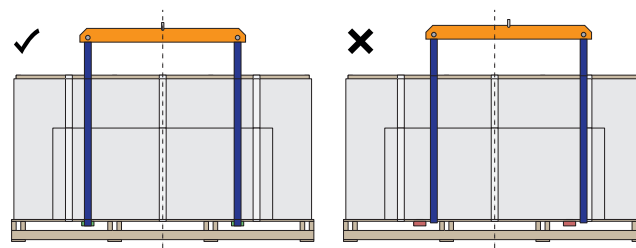
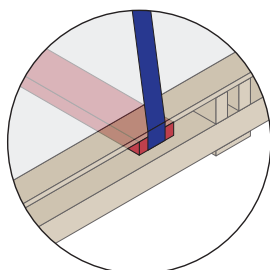
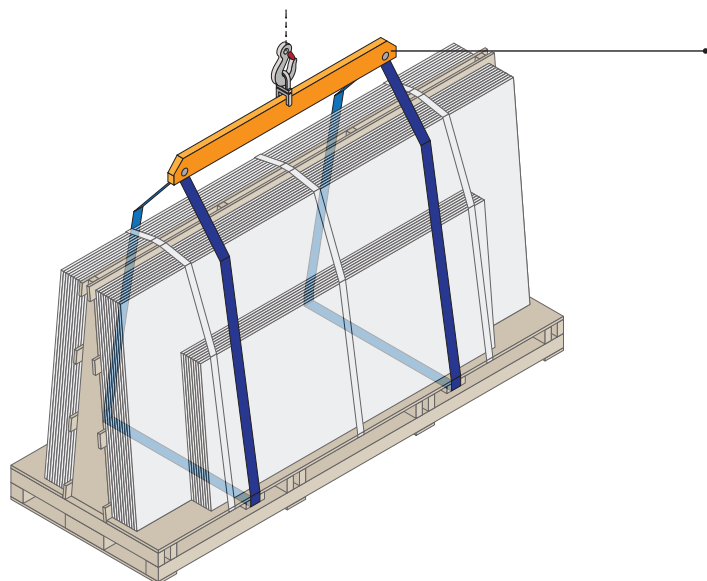


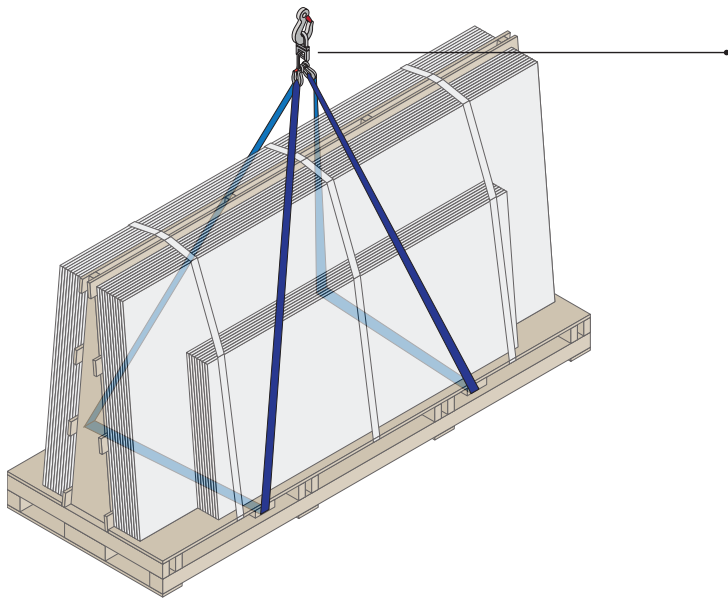
Keep a low speed while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.

**B. Handling with crane/ truck crane**

**1. Handling with lifting spreader**

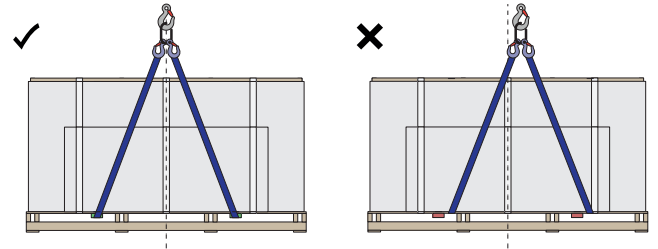
To handle the A-frame, we recommend using a balancing frame connected to fabric straps (polyester). The load must be centred and balanced to prevent swaying.





**2. Handling with load slings + '2-leg spreader'**

To handle the A-frame, we recommend using a balancing frame connected to fabric straps (polyester). The load must be centred and balanced to prevent swaying.

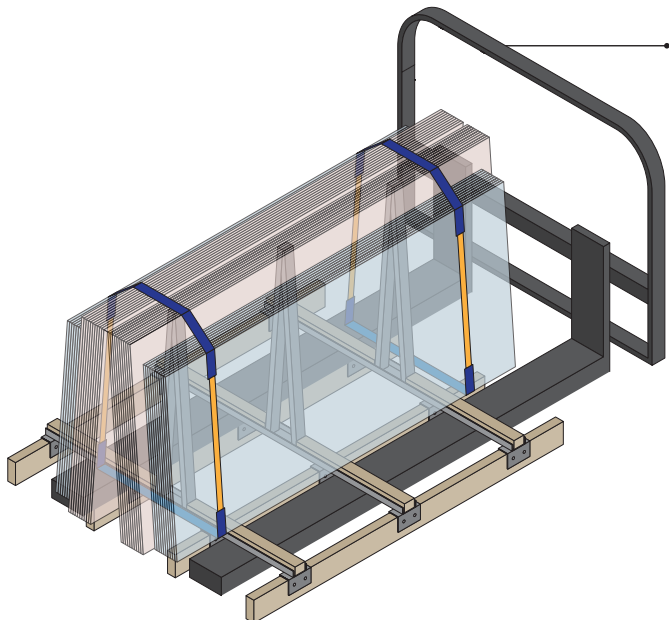


\*The reinforcement area for handling with slings must be indicated on the A-frame.



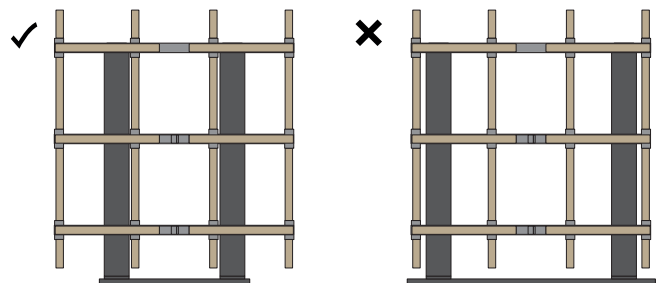
**6. Logistic A-Frame (2A & 3A)**

**A. Handling with fork-lift "goliath"**



**Handling with fork-lift "goliath"**

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 "goliath" low while driving and, when reversing, always check for any obstacles that could damage the material.

## **COSENTINO**

Ctra. Baza a Huércal-Overa, km 59 /  
04850  
Cantoria - Almería (España) /  
Tel.: +34 950 444 175  
info@cosentino.com / www.  
cosentino.com



REV. 02 - 02/2025  
PRINT DATE: FEBRUARY 2025