



Cast Stone Handling Instructions

Procter Cast Stone has an advantage over quarried natural stone in that units can contain cast-in lifting attachments. These come as delicate M12 cast-in threaded sockets or as proprietary lifting clutch systems and assist the Specifier in meeting their CDM regulation responsibilities.

For delicate placement of large stones, a rope block-and-tackle system suspended from a runway beam attached to the top of the scaffold or even suspended from a crane hook gives controllable, gentle adjustment. Chain blocks should not be used as they may mark the stone. Materials used for lifting inserts depend upon the eventual position in the building but in the great majority of applications where they are covered by subsequent construction and encased in an alkaline environment (i.e. mortar bed), BZP units are perfectly suitable and more cost-effective than stainless steel.

Safety of lifting operations has to be of paramount concern and relevant sections of HASAWA and Manual Handling Regulations should be observed and risk assessments conducted before work commences. The following points should be considered:

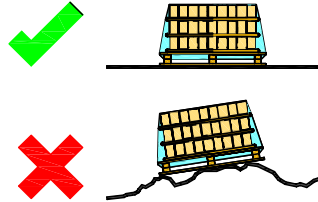
- Where screw-in wire bond lifting loops are used, it is essential to ensure the threads are screwed fully in and that a vertical lift is used. Lifting capacity reduces very rapidly with angled lifts.
- When a threaded lifting eye has to be used at a right angle (e.g. a socket insert in the back of a panel), then articulated loops are available.
- With two-point lifts, use a spreader beam to avoid angled slings.
- Snatch loading by cranes cannot be calculated for and must be avoided as it will damage both stones and lifters.
- Lifting stones directly with slings is unstable and can be unsafe.
- Webbing slings can damage unprotected points.
- Wire ropes or chain slings are completely unacceptable.



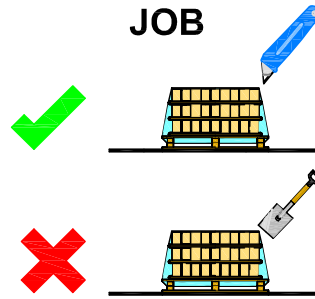
The safe handling of Procter Cast Stone components is essential in order to ensure that they remain undamaged. Where handling information is not clear, please do not hesitate to contact us for more information and further recommendations.

- A manual handling assessment should be carried out before the units or pallets are moved.
- Where units are supplied with lifting sockets or eyes these must be used. Avoid side loading to sockets by using lifting beams where necessary.
- Always use suitable plant for moving the product around site and ensure whenever possible that units are delivered to the work area before any obstructions are put in the way.
- Units should be adequately supported to ensure ease of handling. Care must be exercised not to drop the product.
- Re-use interior packing to protect faces, corners etc. during site handling.
- Care should be taken as to not slide the units across each other.
- Do not store pallets on sloping or uneven ground. Make sure storage area is flat, level and dry.
- Never stack pallets and large units on top of each other.
- When unpacking products, do not burst open the wrapping by hand or with site tools. It should be cut open with a knife, taking care not to damage the faces.
- When moving pallets of cast stone units, always re-use interior packing to prevent damage to faces, corners and profiles.

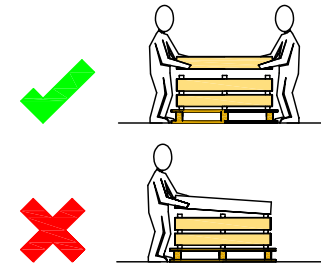
**PALLETS MUST
BE STORED
ON FIRM, EVEN
GROUND**



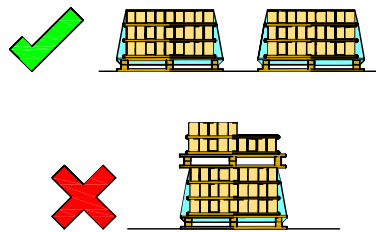
**USE THE RIGHT
TOOLS FOR THE
JOB**



**ALWAYS
FOLLOW THE
CORRECT
HANDLING
PROCEDURES**



**DO NOT STACK
ANYTHING ON
TOP OF PALLETS
OF CASTSTONE**



**DO NOT USE
THE PALLETS
AS A WORK
BENCH**



**A MAJOR CAUSE OF
DAMAGE TO CAST STONE**

