

Rules for steel products storing

1. Products made of galvanized, zinc-titanium, aluminum, copper and coated sheets should be stored in conditions that ensure protection against weather and environmental factors, preferably in closed, roofed, dry and ventilated rooms, away from wet objects, wet or impregnated wood, wet concrete, corrosive substances, chemicals, products containing copper and lead, dust, ashes, sources of high temperature,
2. It is allowed to temporarily store collective packaging of products made of coated metal sheets outside, but they must be covered, ensuring free access of air. It is recommended to use a waterproof tarpaulin. Plastic foil should not be used
3. It is recommended that the minimum distance between the packaging and the ground is 25 cm. It is allowed to store a maximum of 3 packages on top of each other, at an angle to facilitate drainage of water,
4. Products made of galvanized, zinc-titanium, aluminum and copper sheets intended for storage should not be stored outside. In case of dampness, they must be dried and, in the case of galvanized sheets, covered with a layer of oil. Changes in temperature and humidity in unheated rooms may cause condensation of water vapor on the surface of the products. In the case of galvanized products, this results in the appearance of "white rust". In order to prevent the formation of white rust, contact with moisture and covering with plastic foil should be avoided during storage of galvanized sheets. In any case, proper air circulation must be ensured. In the case of zinc-titanium and copper products, moisture may result in the appearance of patina, i.e. atmospheric corrosion, which, depending on air humidity, weather conditions, rain, may appear after a few days. The patination process for these products is a natural process and does not damage the material. The end result of the passivation process is an even patina that evenly covers the product, "fitting" it not as into the object on which it was applied. And although at the initial stage of patinating the product does not look good visually, the final effect is an even color change of the product
5. White rust - a white-gray deposit, consisting mainly of zinc hydroxide, oxide and hydroxycarbonate, formed if the galvanized surface is exposed to moisture, e.g. rain, dew, snow, frost or steam condensate before it forms a protective layer of zinc patina water. Pieces of white rust can be removed with a nylon brush. Do not use wire brushes that may damage the surface of the zinc coating,
6. For hot-dip galvanized products, the occurrence of dark and light gray areas on the surface, slight unevenness of the outer surface, as well as white rust, as long as the zinc coating still has the required minimum thickness, are not grounds for complaint,
7. Some products are protected against mechanical damage with a special protective film. Regardless of the date of assembly, the protective film should be removed from the product within 3 weeks from the date of production. Exposure of products covered with protective foil to weather conditions for a long time causes bonding of the foil with the surface of the metal sheet and, as a consequence, leaving traces of glue, tearing the foil during removal or damage to the coating,
8. If the products protected with a protective film get wet, they should be dried, the protective film removed, put with spacers to allow proper ventilation and their external and internal

surface should be cleaned,

9. Foiled collective packaging of products should be unpacked within 3 weeks from the date of production. Single copies should be separated with spacers to allow free access of air,
10. The maximum storage time should not be longer than 3 months from the date of production under pain of losing the warranty,
11. Sheet metal products are cut using roofing jigsaws, and with a small range of cutting, sheet metal shears. It is not allowed to use tools causing annealing of sheet metal edges, e.g. angle grinders.