INSTRUCTIONS ON STORAGE AND USAGE OF PRODUCTS
(packaging made of polyethylene (PE))

Introductory remarks
Quality is the most important aspect in our company. To ensure it, we have mastered the quality management systems according to the standard DIN EN ISO 9001:2008.

Our packaging products are also made of polyethylene (PE), i.e. a version of high density polyethylene (HDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE) and a mixture of these two types of materials in different proportions (the proportion is determined for every product separately).

In order to avoid any packaging damages caused during transport, storage and usage, it is necessary to take in consideration the following recommendations of the PE packaging:

1. Carrying capacity
Standard carrying capacity relating to packaging stored on a flat pallet, at the temperature of +20 ºC, is guaranteed for the period of 6 months from the delivery date, excluding special cases.

2. PE Temperature stability
The packaging made of PE, stored at the temperature under +5 ºC has a good load-bearing capacity and is tear-resistant (these characteristics remain at very low temperatures – deep freezing). In order to prevent reducing quality of packaging, the following should be observed:

- temperature normalization is necessary to avoid a potential occurrence of condensate on the packaging. For example: if the packaging is stored at the temperature of -10 ºC it should be stored at +5 ºC for about 6 hours before use (temperature rise of 2,5 ºC per hour for temperature normalization should be taken in consideration).
- while unpacking the products, pay attention not to damage the products with a knife (or a blade)
- at lower storage temperature it should be taken in consideration that the material is more sensitive to impacts and falls. Therefore: Handle the packaging with care.

3. Usage and removal of packaging
Our packaging is made for single use, excluding special cases.
4. The effects of the environment

In order to avoid lowering the quality of our products due to the effects of the environment, it is necessary to take in consideration especially the following two facts:

- ANTISTATIC DISCHARGE
- Our products made of HDPE and (or) LDPE do NOT undergo standard antistatic treatment to prevent electrostatic discharges.
- UV-protection of plastic materials

In order to prevent damages arising from UV-radiation, the storage of full as well as empty packaging in the open should be avoided. When this not possible, the packaging should be additionally protected with (for example) an additional covering; a sheet resistant to UV-radiation. According to the costumer’s wish, the UV-stabilizer for increasing UV-stability can be added.

5. The effects of chemicals on plastic material

Some chemicals, as for example diluents, can impair the material characteristics (especially the carrying capacity).

A compatibility test should be carried out since we cannot take responsibility for compatibility of packed substance with packaging material (if compatibility is not especially declared in this document).

6. Load protection

Load should be protected against external influences, as for example: slip and other mechanical damages, moisture, dust, direct sun light and other external influences. Appropriate recommendations are indicated in VDI guidelines for transport.

Note: load should be attached to the floor so that the packaging is NOT additionally overloaded.

7. Storage of empty packaging

Empty packaging should be stored in an adequate environment:

- in order to prevent damages caused by UV-rays, the packaging should not be directly exposed to sun rays.
- empty packaging should be stored in dry spaces to prevent formation of the condensate.
- empty packaging should be stored in clean spaces due to the characteristics of plastic materials attracting dust and dirt despite antistatic treatment.
- if the packaging is stored in cold spaces, the packaging temperature should be stabilized to prevent the temperature shock.
- in removing the packaging from the pallets, attention should be paid to avoid damaging of packaging with knife or blade. It is recommended to use a special blade for foil cutting.
8. Weight and dimensions tolerance

The tolerance values are previously defined in this document according to weight and dimensions. Several molds and machines are used for production. Consequently, the products have a tolerance in dimensions which differ among themselves. However, this does not influence the quality of the product.

9. Exclusion from liability /Warning about general business conditions

We cannot assume any responsibility neither for damaged packaging and packed goods nor for damage arising from damaged packaging, if the buyer did not follow the instructions for storage, handling and transport of packaging.

These technical guidelines are applied to all our products (products made from PP), excluding the cases where this is especially indicated.

10. Counselling

If you have any technical questions regarding packaging and solution, we will be happy to give you some advice.