

C6b

Transport & Storage

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01

Scheduling Delivery

Transport

Transport is typically ordered by EcoCocon and the cost is either invoiced separately or added to the final invoice.

The lorry is covered, protecting the panels from rain. A standard lorry can usually carry around 140 m² of EcoCocon panels or 130 m² when accompanied by wood fibre boards and clay plaster. There are larger lorries that can take up to 170 m² of panels.

Note

- » Transportation costs might differ over time
- » The lorry driver has usually 3 h to unload the panels. Longer unloading time can lead to extra charges from the transport company.
- » Panels can be prepared for unloading by **forklift or crane**. This information should be provided before beginning of production as it has impact on panel packaging.



Lorry access

It is important that the access to the building site is suitable for an international transport truck 17 m long (standard lorry) - ideally hard surface, road at least 3 m wide, and turning radius of min. 10 m. Bigger lorries are 19 m long and need even more turning space.

Make sure the surface is not muddy or slippery as international transport trucks are not suited to drive outside off road.

If the access is difficult, you need to arrange for a location where the panels can be loaded into a more appropriate vehicle (e.g. 4x4 / 6x6 truck or farmer tractor with a trailer).

In case of doubt, contact us.



Delivery date

The target delivery week of is usually set during the order process. The precise delivery date should be agreed upon approximately 14 days in advance.

While it is possible to postpone the delivery date, after more than 1 month of delay, storage costs apply.

Note

- » The exact hour of delivery can only be communicated the day before



02

Delivery Documents

Delivery documents

The lorry driver should hand the following documents over before unloading:

- » **CMR document:** sign and return to the driver after confirming the receipt of all items (tick off items in the Delivery slip and Acceptance certificate). Any damage that might have occurred during transport needs to be documented in the CRM before the departure of the lorry.
- » **Delivery slip:** verify the delivery of all goods, paying attention to small items like screws and dowels
- » **Acceptance certificate:** follow the Warranty for reporting any product faults.
- » **Declaration of Performance (DoP)**
- » **Packing list:** provides details of panel distribution in packages.
- » **Panel Project:** use it as a laying plan on site.
- » **Assembly guide**



ACCEPTANCE CERTIFICATE

The Seller
Business name: EcoCocon s.r.o.
Address: Záhradnícka 60, 821 08 Bratislava, Slovakia
Corporate number: 52 416 151
VAT code: SK2121027854
E-mail: info@ecococon.eu
Phone: +421 905 313078

The Buyer
Business name: [Ⓢ]
Address: [Ⓢ]
E-mail: [Ⓢ]
Phone: [Ⓢ]
VAT code (if applicable): [Ⓢ]

1. The Seller hereby transfers and the Buyer accepts the Goods, including EcoCocon straw wall panels with the following weight and humidity measurements:

SERIAL NO.	DATE	TYPE	PANEL	HUMIDITY %	WEIGHT
9547	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	130
9548	2020.02.10	NS	P01	16	118
9549	2020.02.10	NS	P01	16	117
9550	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	118
9551	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	114
9552	2020.02.10	NS	P01	18	118
9553	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	117
9554	2020.02.10	NS	P01	16	119
9555	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	122
9556	2020.02.11	NS	P01	15	113
9557	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	116
9558	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	118
9559	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	118
9560	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	118
9561	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	125
9562	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	121
9563	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	128
9564	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	116

Humidity measurements

The humidity of each panel is measured before being shipped. These measurements are then listed in the Acceptance certificate.

The humidity should be again measured immediately after unloading. If the humidity of any panel exceeds 20%, please refer to the Warranty for valid reporting procedure.

Note

- » The moisture meter needs to be calibrated
- » If the straw is very dry, most moisture meters do not show any result at all

SERIAL NO.	DATE	TYPE	PANEL	HUMIDITY %	WEIGHT
9547	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	130
9548	2020.02.10	NS	P01	16	118
9549	2020.02.10	NS	P01	16	117
9550	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	118
9551	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	114
9552	2020.02.10	NS	P01	18	118
9553	2020.02.10	NS	P01	17	117
9554	2020.02.10	NS	P01	16	119
9555	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	122
9556	2020.02.11	NS	P01	15	113
9557	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	116
9558	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	118
9559	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	118
9560	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	118
9561	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	125
9562	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	121
9563	2020.02.11	NS	P01	17	128
9564	2020.02.11	NS	P01	16	116



Panel project

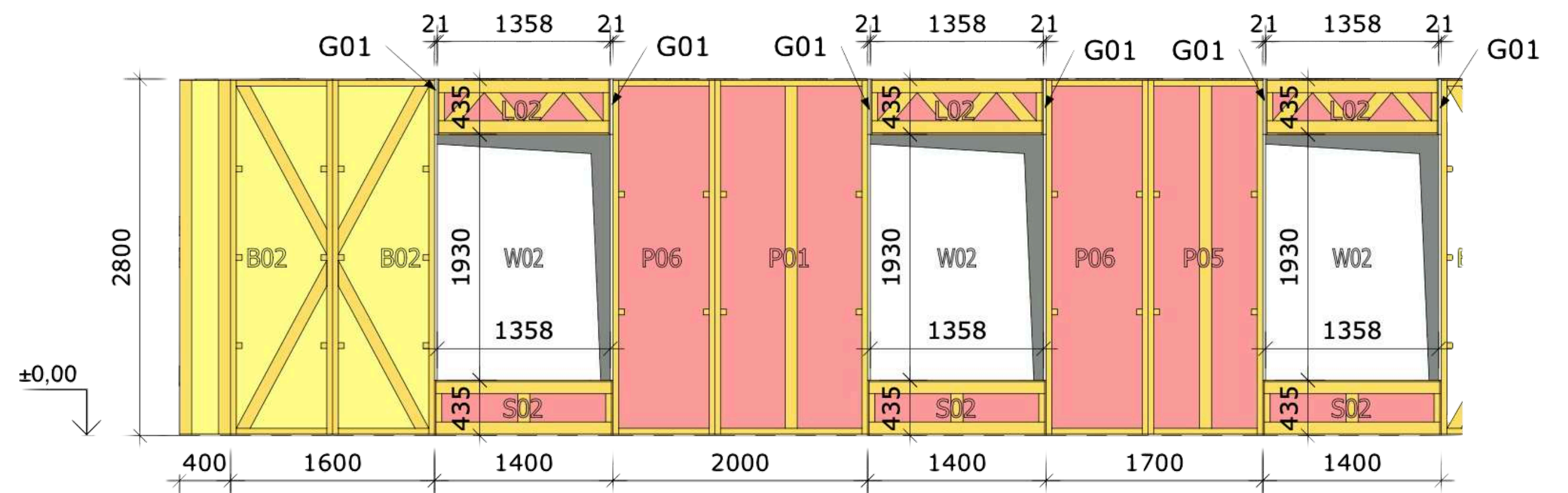
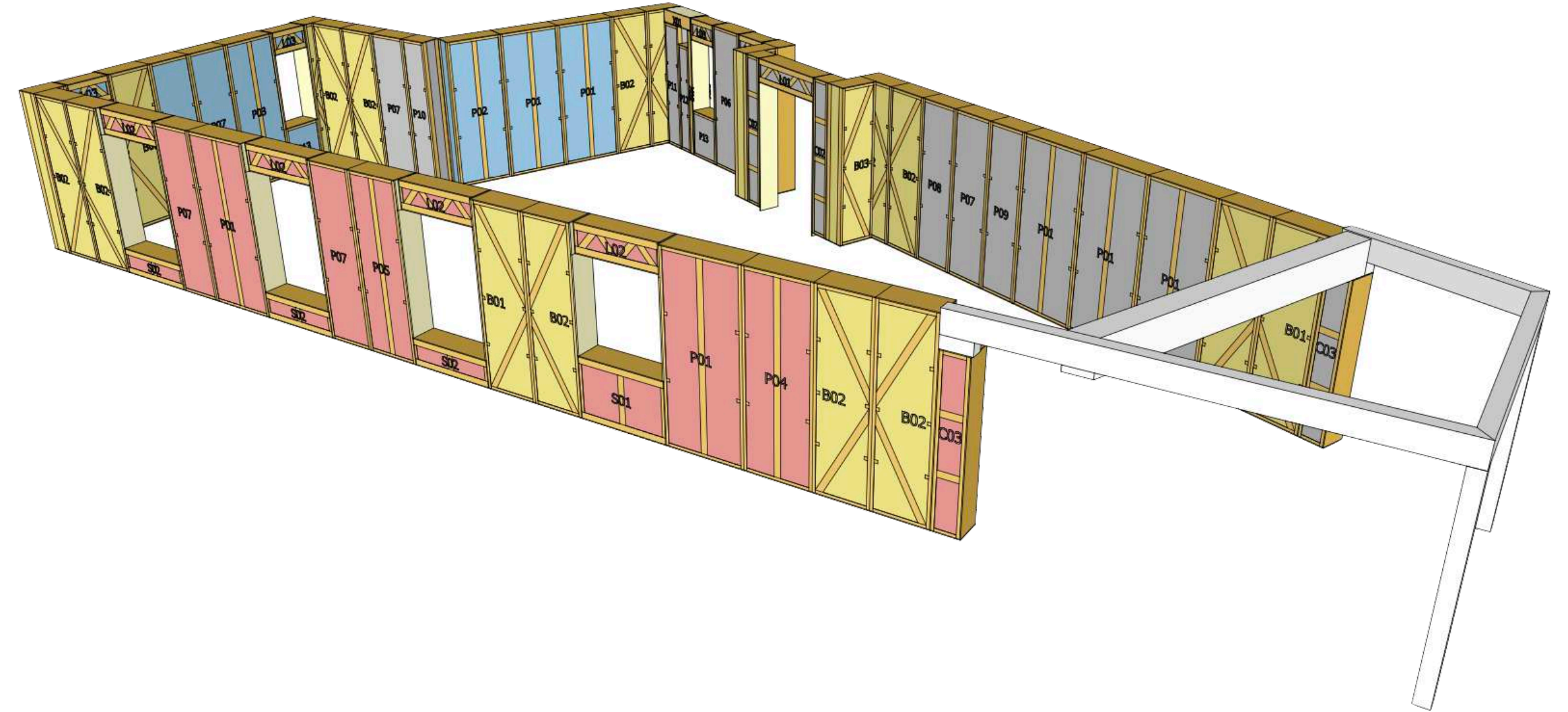
The Panel Project serves as a laying plan with measurements provided in elevations.

The Panel Project consists of:

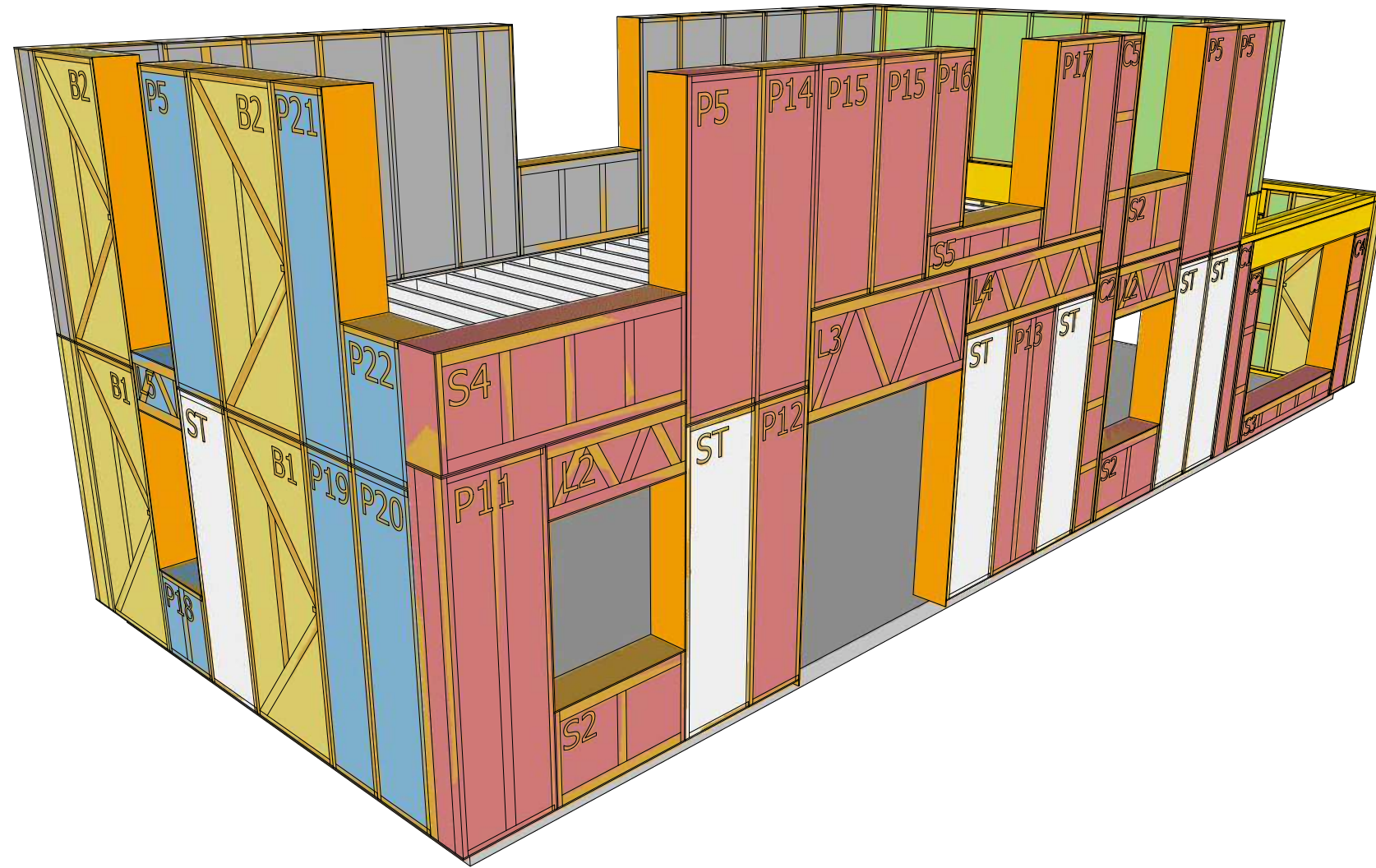
- » table of all panels with dimensions
- » 3D view of assembly
- » elevations with final dimensions

The view is always from the exterior. The drawings of openings include plywood boards to be installed on sides (supplied with panels, see Lintel Assembly). Measurements of openings are always from plywood to plywood.

Important: the exact orientation of lintels and braced panels needs to be respected, as they have asymmetrical properties when loaded.



Color & panel codes



Red: South
 Blue: West
 Green: East
 Grey: North

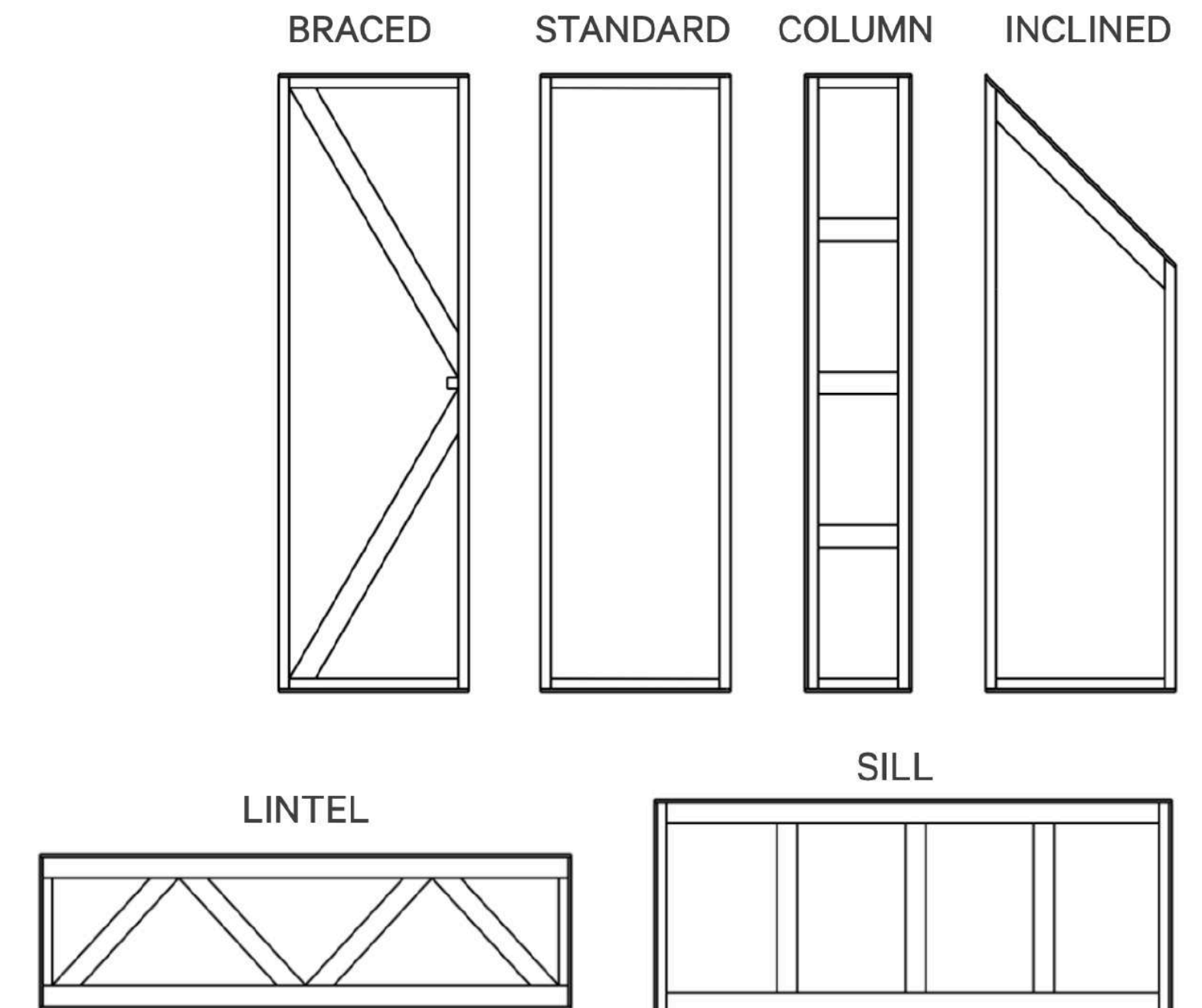
Braced panels (Yellow) are not color-coded. If they have the same dimensions, they can be used interchangeably.

Panel types:

- » P – standard panel
- » B – braced panel
- » I – inclined panel
- » C – column panel
- » L – lintel
- » S – sill

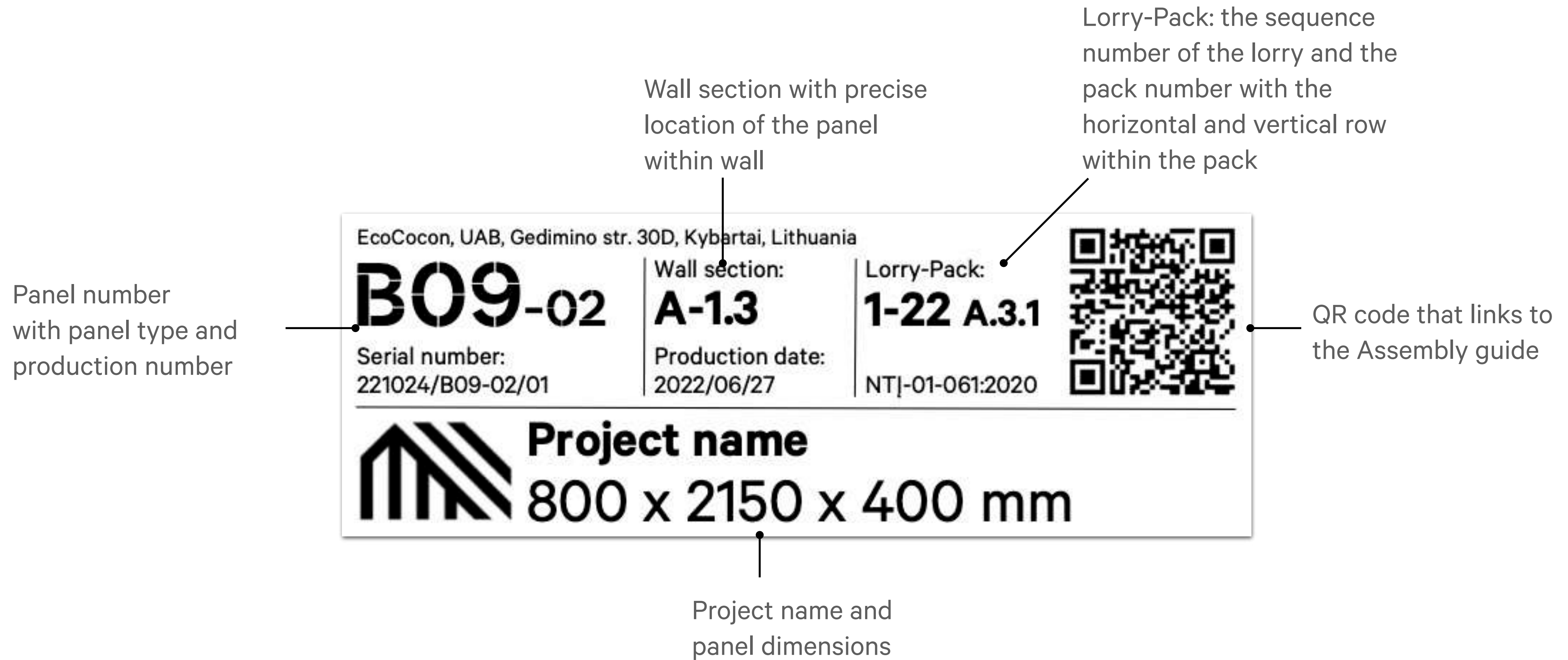
Special elements:

- » X - box element
- » G - additional timber
- » Y - additional plywood



Panel labels

Each panel is labeled with the following information:



03

Unloading

Unloading

Truck with soft shell enables opening of sides and roof. While it is possible to unload panels manually, we strongly recommend using an unloading tool such as a crane, forklift or a truck with a hydraulic arm.

Individual panel can weight up to 150 kg. Panels usually come in packages of 6 to 9 pieces strapped together. One package can weight approx. 750 kg. Make sure your unloading mechanism has enough lifting capacity.

The best unloading method depends on the situation and the specifics of the plot.

Note

- » The unloading method needs to be indicated before starting the panel production.
- » Always place panels standing with plywood on top, never lying down.



Unloading with a forklift

Pros:

- » the most economic choice
- » good efficiency
- » flexible

Cons:

- » you need enough space to turn around the building
- » the plot needs to be fairly even

Note

- » We recommend using an all-terrain forklift



Unloading with a crane or a hydraulic arm

When using a crane, unload packages from top. Start from the back of the lorry to front. Always lift the middle package first, only then the side ones using pre-installed straps. Once you unload the package in the middle, reuse the straps to unload the packages on sides.

Pros:

- » you can use the crane to mount the walls just after unloading, which greatly saves time
- » you can lift panels over obstacles or slopes and cover the whole building area

Cons:

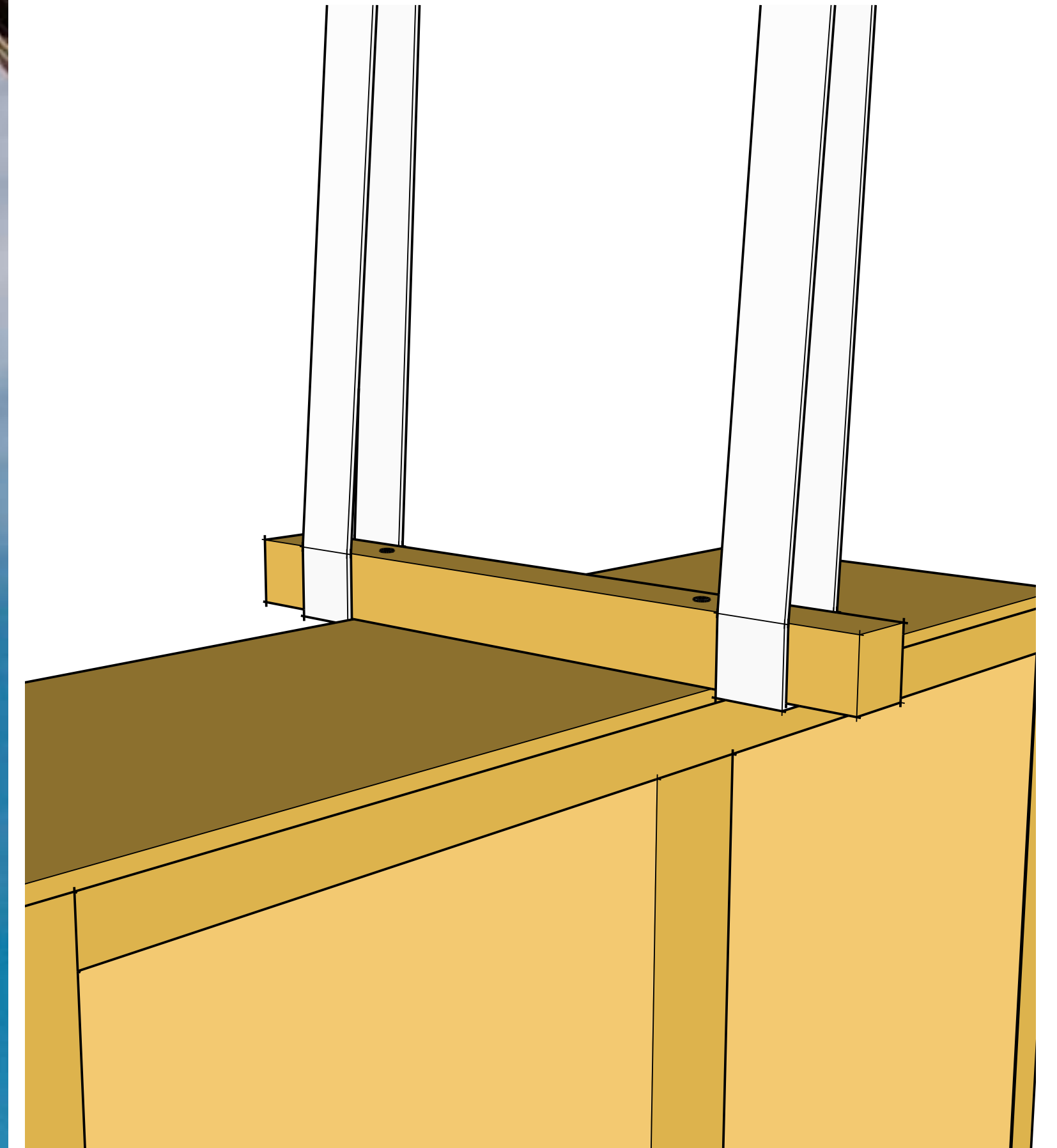
- » usually a bit more expensive than a forklift
- » range limited to the length of the boom
- » limited by trees and electric lines



Manipulating single panels with crane

Screw an approx. 65 cm long wooden piece across the panel and use straps to hook the ends sticking out.

A clamping tool can be also used.



04

Storage

Protect against water

It is critical to keep EcoCocon panels dry during unloading, storage, and the entire construction process.

If you are not mounting the panels as soon as they are delivered, you should either store them in a covered storage or protect them safely from moisture on site, be it rain, snow or other water source. The storage on site should never last longer than a couple of days.



Storage

How to protect the panels from water damage?

- » Unload panels and put them in **vertical position** - always with plywood on top (rainwater might otherwise infiltrate the panels if the cover is leaking)
- » Avoid direct contact with ground, grass or any other type of surface that could damage panels
- » Keep the panels **above ground** to protect them against standing water from rainfall
- » **Connect panels together** to ensure they cannot topple
- » Create a **temporary roof** so that rainwater can flow off
- » Use a **heavy duty tarpaulin** (the standard ones can leak quickly)
- » Fix the tarpaulin with battens or straps to prevent from flapping and tearing (use protective cardboard corners on panels)

Note: The heavy duty PE tarpaulin can be then re-used on other building sites.

