



COMPANY BROCHURE

TOTAL SOLUTIONS FOR CUSTOMIZED STEEL BUILDINGS



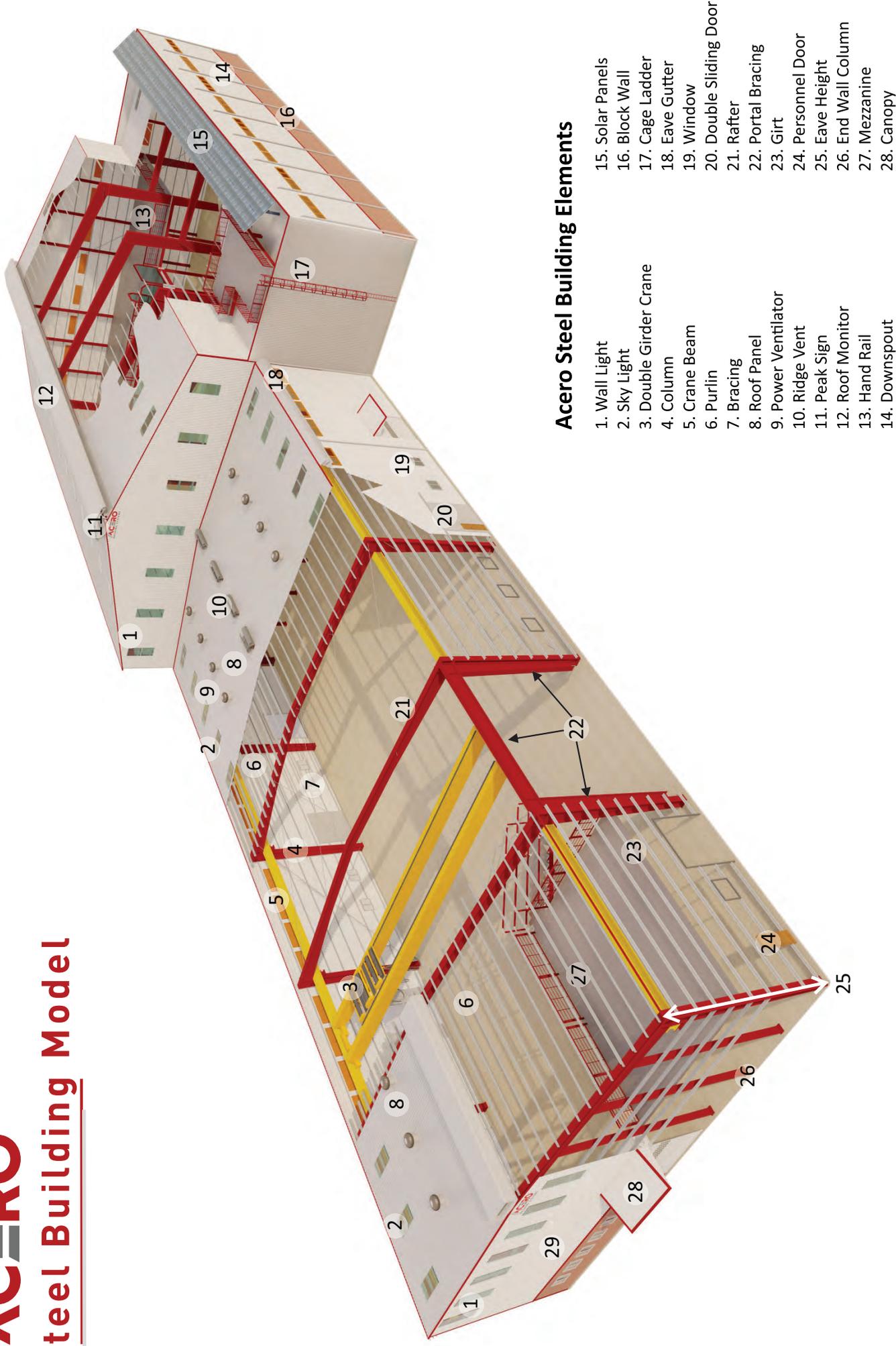
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Steel Building Model



Acero Steel Building Elements

- 1. Wall Light
- 2. Sky Light
- 3. Double Girder Crane
- 4. Column
- 5. Crane Beam
- 6. Purlin
- 7. Bracing
- 8. Roof Panel
- 9. Power Ventilator
- 10. Ridge Vent
- 11. Peak Sign
- 12. Roof Monitor
- 13. Hand Rail
- 14. Downspout
- 15. Solar Panels
- 16. Block Wall
- 17. Cage Ladder
- 18. Eave Gutter
- 19. Window
- 20. Double Sliding Door
- 21. Rafter
- 22. Portal Bracing
- 23. Girt
- 24. Personnel Door
- 25. Eave Height
- 26. End Wall Column
- 27. Mezzanine
- 28. Canopy
- 29. Mezzanine

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INTRODUCTION

Acero Building Systems (Acero) provides total solutions for customized steel buildings, including design, manufacture and supply, using internationally recognized engineering software and advanced production equipment.

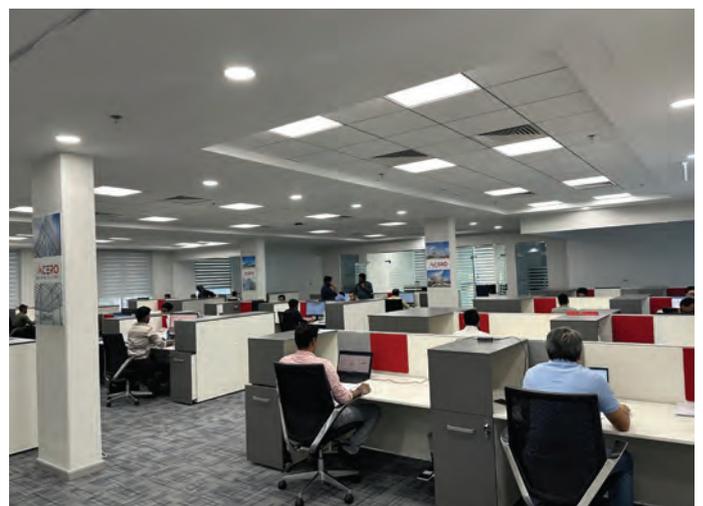
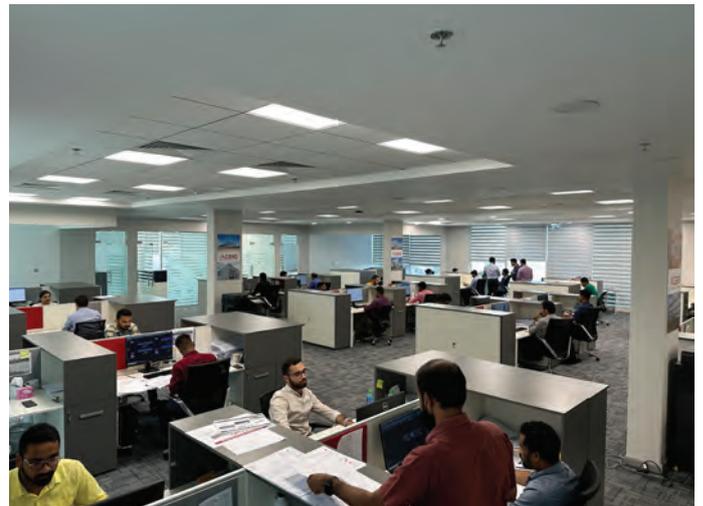
Acero's Headquarters and Manufacturing Facility are in Jebel Ali in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Acero follows an Integrated Management System (IMS) including a Quality Management System, Environment Management System and Occupational Health and Safety Management System which are certified according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 respectively.

Acero is certified in accordance with European Standards 1090 (Europe) and the CE mark is affixed to its products (CE Certification).

Acero specializes in fast-track solution, pre-engineered steel buildings, conventional steel buildings, roof and wall systems, racking systems, porta cabins and building accessories.

With experienced personnel in the steel building industry and a large manufacturing facility, Acero serves the global steel building market and is committed to always provide:

- A quick response to a request
- The most competitive prices
- Drawings to help visualize
- Continuous engineering support



CUSTOMER SERVICE

At Acero, sales engineers handle every proposal for a building enquiry with the utmost attention, offering the best and most economical solution. All offers are submitted with a competitive price quotation and proposal drawings, to ensure sufficient information enabling the best possible solution. A dedicated customer service team is in place to ensure seamless and uninterrupted communication with the customer.

ENGINEERING

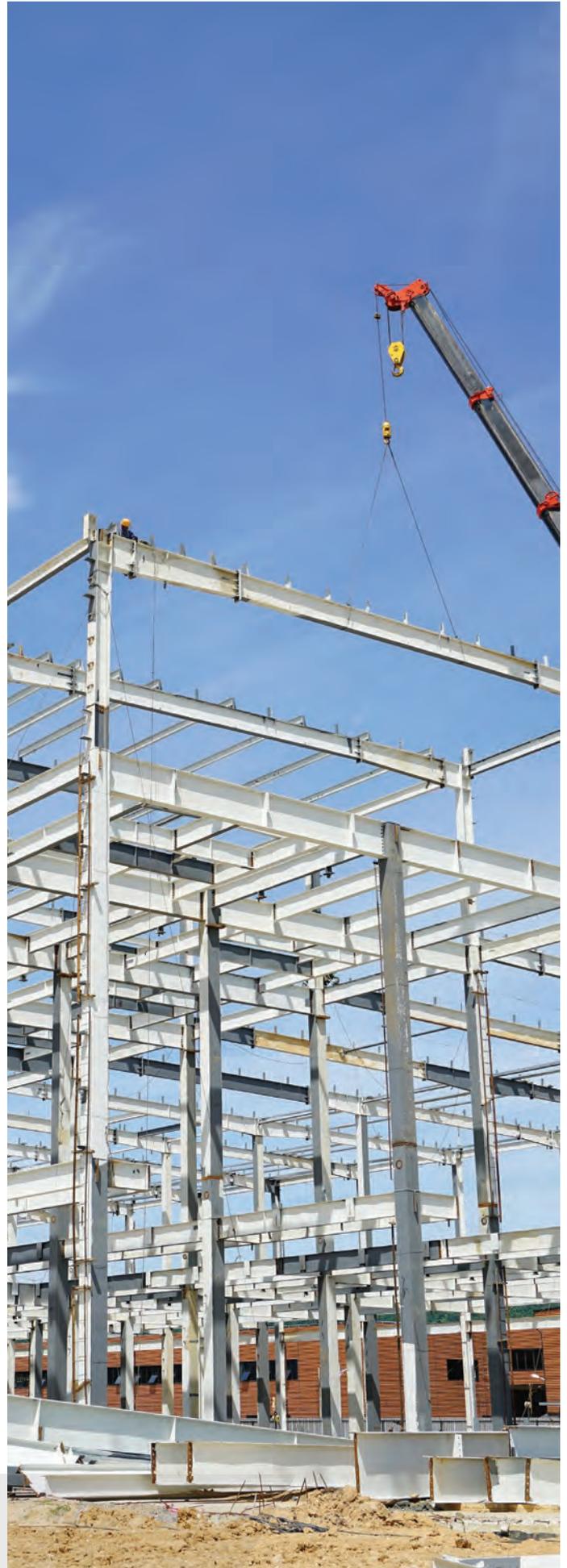
Engineering groups are in 4 locations in 3 different countries. Procedural safeguards are in place to ensure that all engineering inputs and outputs, such as design calculations, shop details and bills of material are generated, checked, released and archived in digital format, ensuring that the customers best interest is at heart.

PRODUCTION

Acero boasts a fully equipped, state of the art production facility, operated by skilled and experienced personnel. The manufacturing process is streamlined to ensure that each building is complete and ready for on-time delivery.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The research and development department is a testament to Acero's true commitment to innovation and continuous engineering and manufacturing advancement.



QUALITY

The Acero Quality Control team is trained and qualified in using the latest equipment and methods to ensure the consistent quality standards enforced by world renowned organizations, such as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), British Standards Institute (BSI) and the European Standards (EN).

Quality control at Acero starts with receiving raw material, where every batch of steel is tested for both physical and chemical properties, to ensure consistent quality. Acero also enforces quality control checks at every workstation in the production cycle, ensuring that only the highest quality products make it to the final stages of the production process.

OPTIMUM DELIVERY

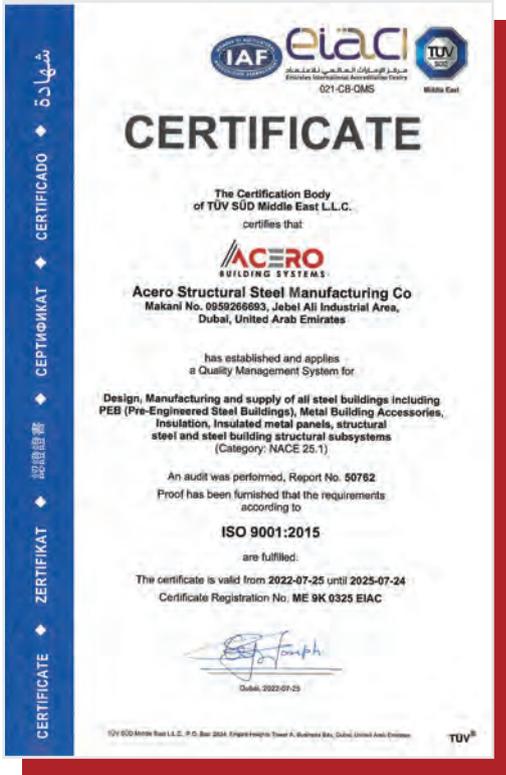
The Acero manufacturing facility is in Dubai, making it ideal for local and global supply, and located near the Jebel Ali Port, which is one of the largest ports in the world and efficient for global delivery.

All materials loaded for delivery are part-marked and cross referenced for easy and accurate identification. Loaded materials are assembled according to the site requirements and defined erection sequence. All materials are delivered on specially designed forklift racks to facilitate the unloading of materials on site and to streamline the erection process.



CERTIFICATIONS

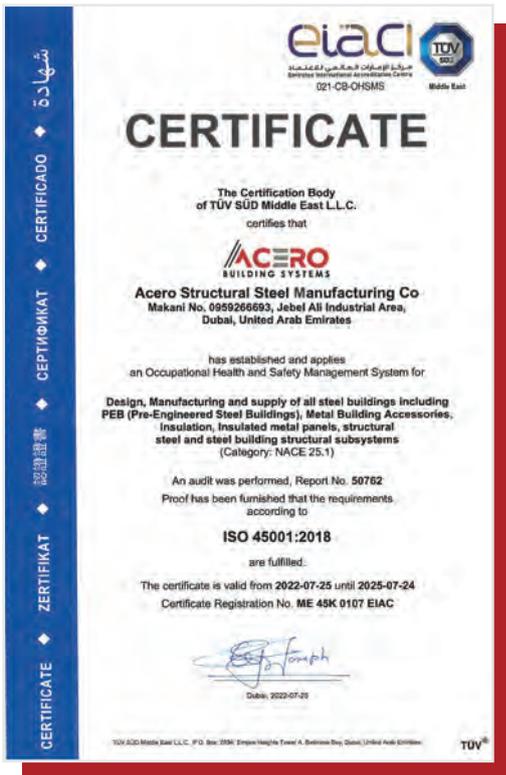
Acero's systems are certified in accordance with the International Standards Organization (ISO), the European Standards (EN) and the British Standards (BS), some of Acero's certifications include:



ISO 9001



ISO 14001



ISO 45001



CE CERTIFICATION

2 ACERO STEEL BUILDINGS

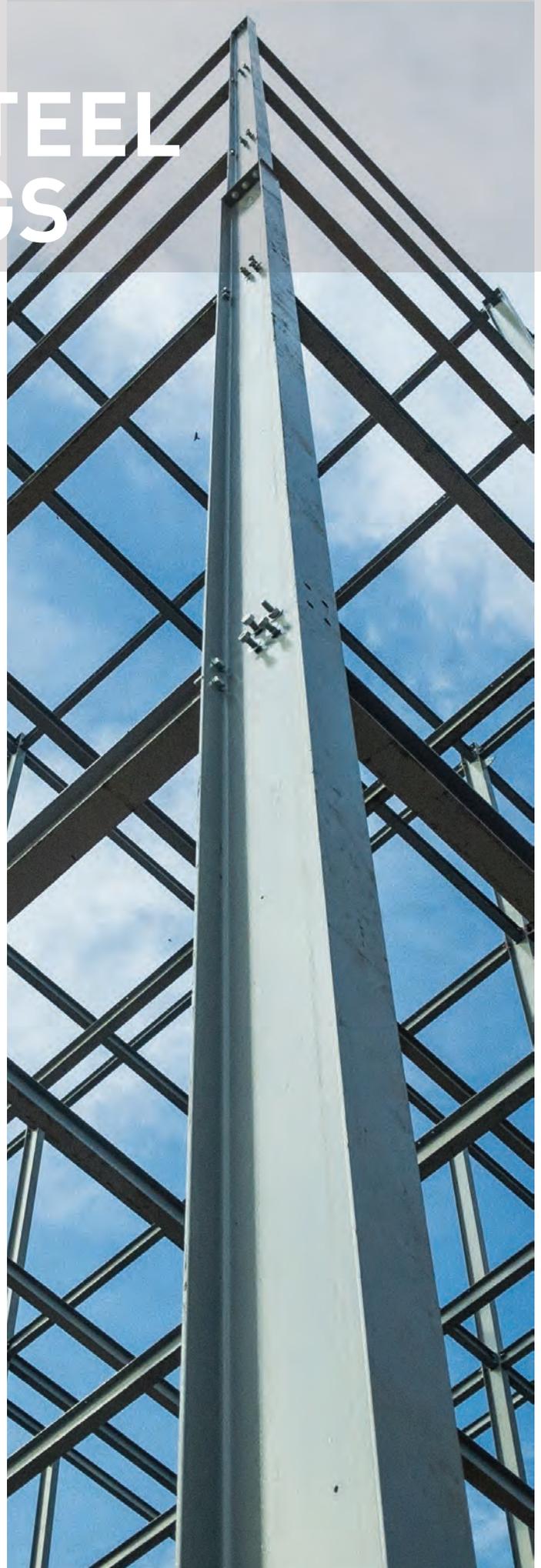
CUSTOMIZED STEEL BUILDINGS

The building system consists of primary framing members, secondary framing members, roof system, wall system and accessories.

1. **Primary framing members**
 - A. Columns: vertical beams
 - B. Rafters: horizontal beams
2. **Secondary framing members:** Purlins and girts to join the cladding to the frame
3. **Roof and wall system:** The outside covering of the building
4. **Accessories:** Includes doors, windows, ventilators, louvres and many more

The advantages of an Acero steel building include:

- Custom design
- Fast and simple construction
- Single source building solution
- Clear span options without interior columns
- Design flexibility
- Energy efficient and recyclable solutions
- Cost efficiency
- Controlled production environment
- Low maintenance requirements
- Minimal construction waste





Acero produces a wide range of steel buildings for all industries and sectors, including agriculture, education, aviation, transportation, logistics, industrial, commercial and residential, such as, but not limited to:



AIRCRAFT HANGAR



DISTRIBUTION CENTER



MULTI-STORY



REFINERY



STEEL PLATFORM



ACCOMMODATION CAMP



EXHIBITION HALL



OFFICE BUILDING



RESIDENTIAL BUILDING



SUGAR MILL



AIRPORT STRUCTURES



FACTORY BUILDING



PIPE RACK



SHOPPING CENTER



SUPERMARKET



BRIDGE STRUCTURE



FIELD HOSPITAL



POWER PLANT



SHOWROOM



WAREHOUSE



COLD STORAGE



FLOUR MILL



PROCESSING MILL



SPORTS CENTER



WATER TOWER



DESALINATION PLANT



MODULAR HOUSE



RACKING SYSTEM



STEEL MILL



WORKSHOP

3

DESIGN CODES AND LOADS

DESIGN CODES

Acero designs and manufactures in accordance with all internationally recognized codes and guidelines.

All welding is done in accordance with the American Welding Society (AWS): Structural Welding (Steel) and the British Standards Institute (BSI). All Acero welders are qualified and certified for the type of welds performed.

DESIGN LOADS

- **DEAD LOAD:** The weight of the metal building system, such as roof, framing and covering members.
- **LIVE LOAD:** Any temporary load imposed on a building that is not wind load, snow load, seismic load or dead load. A few examples of a live load are workers, equipment and materials.
- **WIND LOAD:** The forces imposed by the wind blowing from any direction.
- **SNOW LOAD:** The vertical load induced by the weight of snow, assumed to act on the horizontal projection of the roof of the structure.
- **SEISMIC LOAD:** The load or loads acting in any direction on a structural system due to the action of an earthquake.
- **AUXILIARY LOADS:** All dynamic live loads such as cranes and material handling systems.
- **COLLATERAL LOAD:** The weight of additional permanent materials, other than the weight of the metal building system, such as sprinklers, mechanical and electrical systems and ceilings.



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SUBMITTALS

APPROVAL DRAWINGS

Approval drawings are the final set of drawings to be approved by the customer before proceeding to fabrication. Fabrication will not start until one set of the approval drawings is signed by the customer or their representative with “Approved As Is” or “Approved As Noted” marked and returned to Acero.

Approval drawings are issued as “Not for Construction” drawings. The contractor is specifically instructed not to use dimensions shown on approval drawings for civil work, foundation work etc. Acero is not responsible for any consequences arising from the premature use of information provided in drawings that are not issued for construction.

ERECTION DRAWINGS

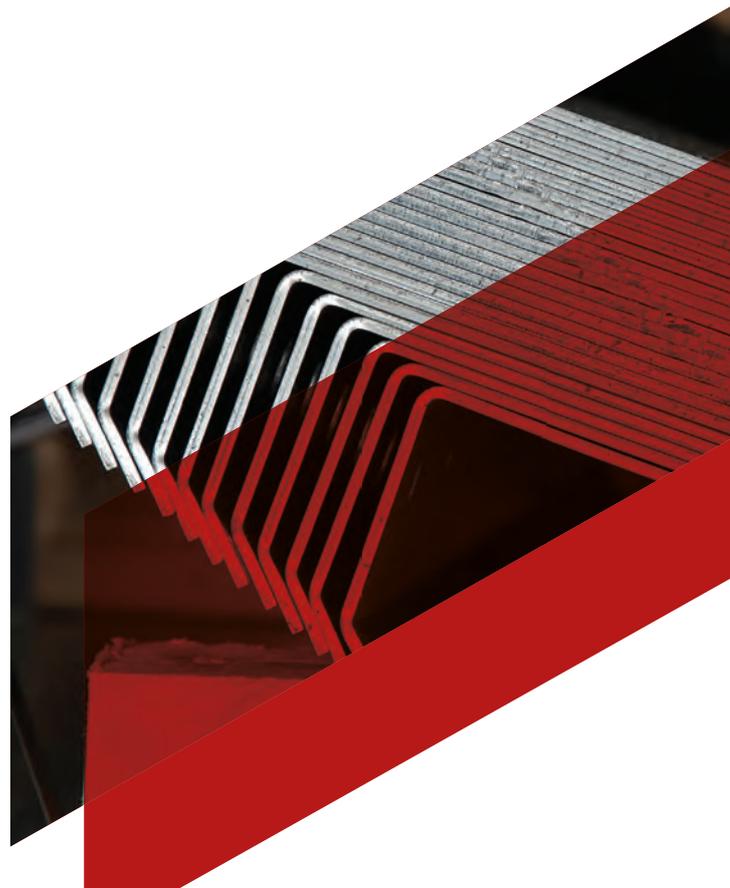
Erection drawings “Issued for Construction” are provided for the assembly of the buildings and consist of an anchor bolt setting plan, a frame cross section, a roof framing plan, wall framing details. Part marks for all bill of material (BOM) components are shown on the erection drawings. The bolts schedule is for identifying the required bolt diameter and length for specific connections and is shown on the erection drawings.

DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Structural design calculation may be provided upon request.

FOUNDATIONS

Foundations, tie beams and concrete floor slabs should be designed by a licensed engineer. Acero does not provide this service. The design of the concrete substructure should be based on the Acero “Issued for Construction” anchor bolt setting plans and column reactions. Anchor bolts must be set in strict accordance with Acero’s anchor bolt setting plan. Acero is not responsible for incorrectly set anchor bolts.



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THE BUILDING SYSTEM

BASIC BUILDING PARAMETERS

Acero's steel buildings are custom designed and manufactured to meet your specific requirements. Some of the basic parameters that define a steel building include:

BUILDING LENGTH: The distance between the outside flanges of the end-wall columns and the facing wall. Building length does not include the width of the end wall, lean-to buildings or roof extensions.

BUILDING WIDTH: The distance from the outside of the eave strut of one sidewall to the outside of the eave strut of the facing wall. Building width does not include the width of lean-to building or roof extensions. The width of a lean-to building is the distance from the steel line of the exterior sidewall of the lean-to building to the sidewall (or end wall) steel line of the main building to which the lean-to is attached.

END BAY LENGTH: Is the distance from the outside of the outer flange of the end wall girts to the center line of the first interior frame.

INTERIOR BAY LENGTH: Measured as the distance between the center lines of two adjacent interior main frame columns.

BUILDING EAVE HEIGHT: Is the distance from the finished floor level (FFL) to the top of the eave strut at the sidewall steel line. In the case of columns that are recessed or elevated from the FFL, the eave height is the distance from the finished floor to the top of the eave strut.

BUILDING CLEAR HEIGHT: Is the distance between the finished floor level (FFL) to the bottom of the end plate of the rafter at the knee.

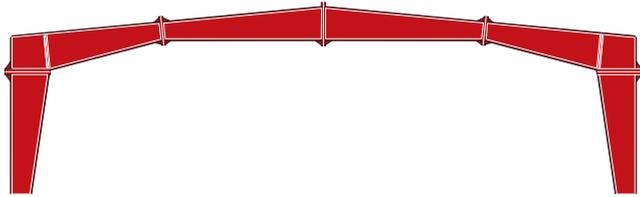
ROOF SLOPE: Is the tangent of the angle that a roof surface makes with the horizontal.

SIDE WALL STEEL LINE: Is the plane of the inside vertical surface of the sidewall sheeting. It is also the plane of the outside vertical surface of the eave strut.

END WALL STEEL LINE: Is the plane of the inside vertical surface of the end wall sheeting. It is also the plane of the outside vertical surface of the outer flange of the end wall girt.

PRIMARY FRAME TYPES

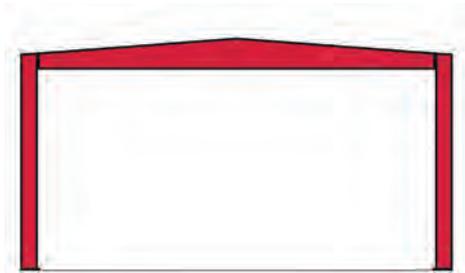
Some common primary framing systems are shown below:



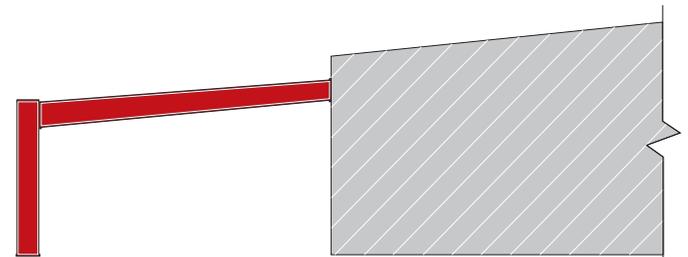
CLEAR SPAN buildings have a gable roof with vertical sidewalls and end walls. Interior bay frames are clear span rigid frames (without interior columns).



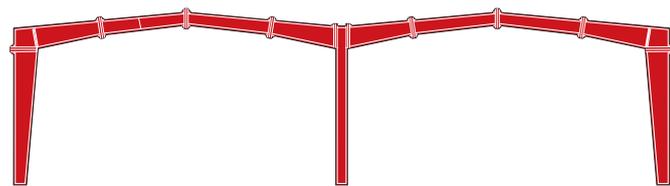
MULTISPAN buildings have a gable roof with vertical sidewalls and end walls. Interior bay frames are rigid frames. The designation MS-1 implies one interior column, MS-2 implies two interior columns, and so on.



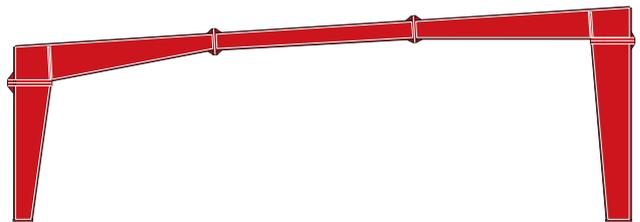
SPACE SAVER buildings have a gable roof with vertical sidewalls and end walls. Interior bay frames are clear span rigid frames and rafters with horizontal bottom flanges.



LEAN-TO buildings consist of outer sidewall columns supporting simple span rafters attached to the sidewall columns or the end wall of the main building.



MULTIGABLE buildings have a roof with 2 or more gables, vertical sidewalls and vertical end walls. Interior bay frames are rigid frames.



MONO SLOPE is a building with the sloping roof in one plane. The slope is from one wall to the opposite wall.

PRIMARY FRAMING MEMBERS

The **RIGID FRAME**, also called the main frame, is the primary structural member of the building system. The main frame consists of columns and rafters. Columns are used in the vertical position to transfer loads from main roof beams, trusses or rafters to the foundations. Rafters are the main beams supporting the roof system.

The **END FRAME** is located at the end of a building and supports loads from a portion of the end bay.

The **END WALL** is an exterior wall that is parallel to the interior main frames of the building.

Rigid frame connections are bolted with columns and rafters with welded endplates for the

anchoring of foundations and for member-to-member attachment.

Bearing end frames may be constructed from cold formed channels, hot rolled sections or built-up welded plate sections depending on the engineering design requirements.

SURFACE PREPARATION AND PAINT, primary members are blasted, cleaned and painted. Shot blasting to SA 2.5 and special paint systems may be provided upon request.



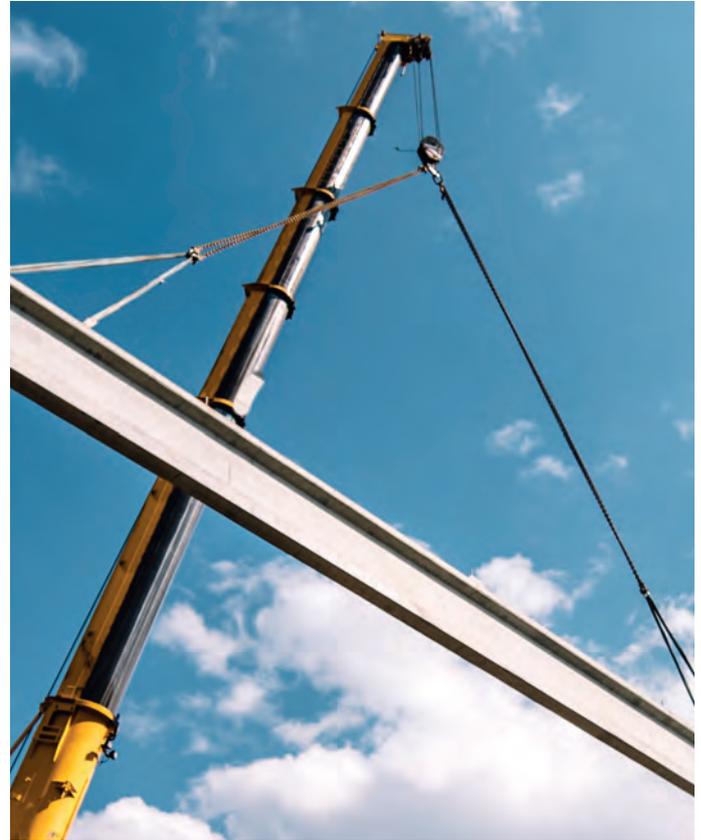
CONVENTIONAL STEEL

Conventional steel buildings are traditional metal structures constructed by hot rolled steel sections which are designed individually and fabricated.

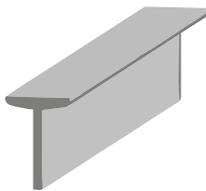
Primary steel members are selected from standard hot rolled "I" sections, which in many cases are heavier than what is required by design.

CONVENTIONAL STEEL MEMBERS

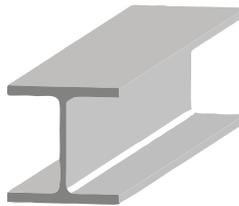
Components of conventional steel buildings come in standard shapes and sizes with limited modifications permitted. These components are ordered from the steel mill (hot rolled sections) according to unique specifications and generally on a per project basis. Some of the common shapes include:



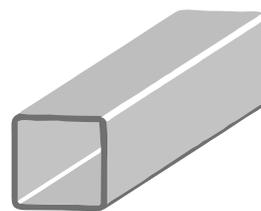
T-Bar



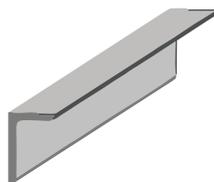
Wide Flange



HSS



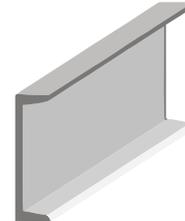
Angle



I-Beam



Channel



SECONDARY FRAMING MEMBERS AND CLADDING

Secondary framing members are those members that join the primary framing members together to form building bays and provide the means of supporting and attaching the walls and roof.

PURLINS and GIRTS are secondary framing members that serve to support roof and wall panels and transfer the loads to the rafters and columns.

Pre-punched holes and angle clips are provided for attachment of purlins, girts, bracing and other components.

EAVE STRUTS serve as longitudinal structural bracing members in addition to acting as attachments and bearing points for wall and roof sheeting.

GUTTERS (eave/valley) are metal members designed to carry water from the roof to the downspouts or drains.

DOWNSPOUTS are conduits used to carry water from the gutter of a building to a drain.

DIAGONAL BRACING provides longitudinal stability against wind, seismic or other forces and is attached to the web of the rigid frame, near the outer flange of columns and rafters. Diagonal bracing can be galvanized cable strand, solid bars or hot rolled angles as required by the design.

FLANGE BRACES are provided to stabilize the interior flange of rigid frame rafters and columns at certain purlin and girt locations.

SAG RODS are solid round steel bars used to brace purlins and girts in bays longer than 8.5 meters or in buildings with slopes larger than 2.5 to 10.

BASE ANGLES are provided in fully sheeted walls to attach the wall panel to the concrete slab.



METAL PANEL (for sheeting) refers to the metal sheets used for roof and wall, interior roof and wall liners, partition panels, fascia panels and soffit panels. The single skin profiled sheet is either steel or aluminum, roll formed to the maximum practical length to minimize end laps in the field. Profiles ridge panels are provided at the ridge of all buildings.

GALVANIZED STEEL PANELS: The protective steel coating is a zinc alloy applied on both sides, may be bare or painted.

ALUZINC STEEL PANELS: The protective steel coating is an aluminum zinc alloy (55% aluminum and 45% zinc), applied on both sides. The aluminum zinc alloy coating offers roughly 4 times more corrosion resistance compared to the galvanized (zinc only) alternative. May be bare or painted.

PAINTED STEEL PANELS: The protective coating consists of a polyester paint system applied on both sides.

ALUMINUM PANELS made from aluminum alloy 3105, temper H46. Either mill finish or painted panels.

Roof and wall panels may be upgraded to a higher thickness and/or a higher quality exterior paint system, such as PVF2, this is subject to an extended delivery period.



ROOF CURBS are used to support power ventilators. They are made from fiberglass reinforced polyester and coated with a weathering surface on the exterior face. The roof curbs base is the same profile as the roof panel for easy and watertight installation. The roof curb package includes the fasteners and sealant required to install the curbs on the roof.

TRIMS AND FLASHING provide a cover for a seam or opening, ex: where the roof panels meet the panels.

WALL FLASHING and trims (gable, corner, frame opening, accessories, etc.) are made from the same material (color and finish) as the wall panels.

ROOF DRAINAGE COMPONENTS including gutters and downspouts.

SUNDRY ITEMS include double-sided tape and patching tape, stapler and staples, hillside washer, fasteners, anchor bolts, bolts with nuts and washers.

OTHER BUILDING ACCESSORIES include fixed louvers, roof curbs, translucent panels, ridge ventilators, power ventilators, insulation, suspended ceilings, roof extension, canopies, fascia, partitions, cranes and roof monitors.



ACCESSORIES AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS are used to connect primary and secondary members.

ANCHOR BOLTS are used to anchor members to a foundation or other support.

ROOF AND WALL FASTENERS are used to attach panels to purlins, girts, etc. and are self-drilling fasteners with a washer that is bonded to an EPDM seal.

STITCH FASTENERS are used at panel laps and to attach flashings to panels and are self-drilling with a washer that is bonded to an EPDM seal.

For steel panels, the fasteners are manufactured from high grade carbon steel with the surface protected by a zinc-bases coating.

For aluminum panels the fasteners head and stud are manufactured from stainless steel, whereas the drill bit is made of hardened carbon steel.

POP RIVETS are used in gutter splicing, fixing trim to trim or trim to panel and fastening accessories to roof and wall panels.

SKYLIGHTS and WALL LIGHTS are made from translucent white, acrylic modified, ultraviolet stabilized fiberglass. The profile of translucent panels matches that of the adjoining roof and wall panels to ensure that weather resistant tightness is achieved through the same lapping technique used for the other panels.

FOAM CLOSURES match the panel profile and are made from expanded polyurethane or similar material.

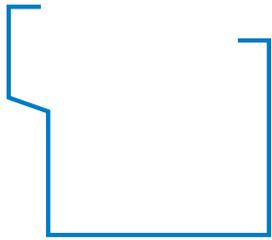
BEAD MASTIC is a butyl rubber-based sealant and supplied in rolls on silicon release paper.

FLOWABLE MASTIC (caulking sealant) is a neutral silicone sealant that is chemically inert and non-corrosive. It is UV resistant and suitable for exterior applications against weathering and rainwater. When cured it is non-toxic and will accommodate high thermal and shrinkage changes in structural movement joints.

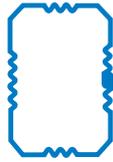


COMPONENTS OF ROOF DRAINAGE AND TRIMS

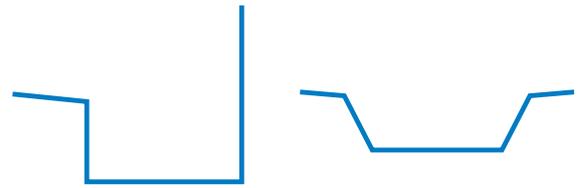
Eave gutters and downspouts are made of the same material as the wall panels.



Eave gutter

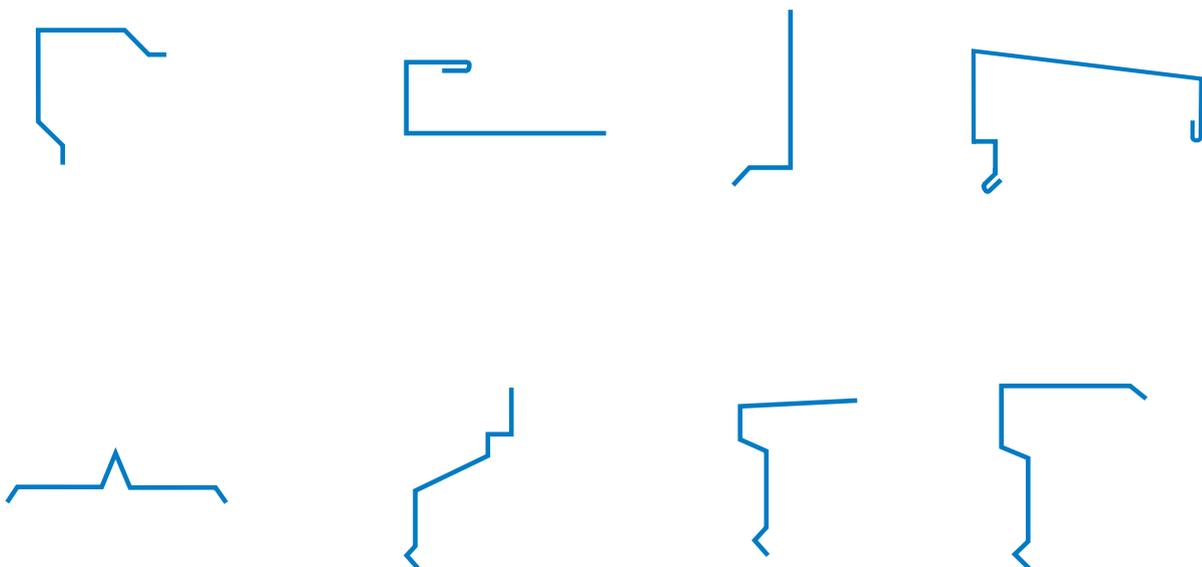


Downspout



Valley gutter

Trims are made of the same material as the panels. Some common trims are shown below:



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STRUCTURAL SUBSYSTEMS

CANOPIES

The function of the canopy is to provide shelter to areas that require open access. For example, loading docks are such open areas where an “overhead roof” is useful. Not only do canopies protect merchandise and supplies as they are loaded and unloaded but shelter and shade the crews.

Sidewall canopies are cantilevered rafters attached to the sidewall columns at any point below the eave. End wall canopies are cantilevered rafters attached to the end wall posts below the roof line.

Canopy soffits can be either designed to only conceal the canopy purlins, leaving the rafters exposed, or conceal both rafters and purlins.

The roof panels of the canopies can be made to match the specifications of the main building roof panels or may be different, depending on the customer's preference.

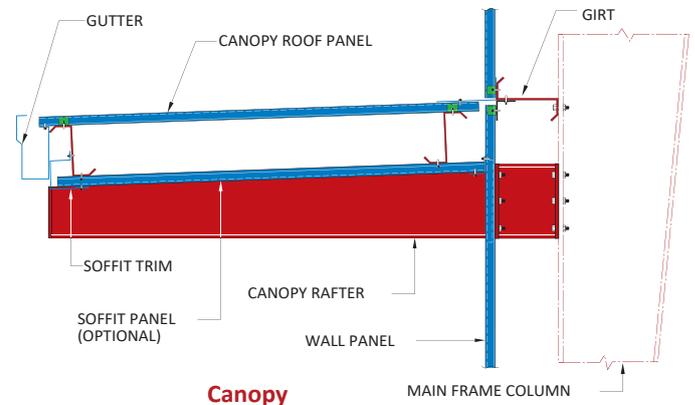
The length of a canopy is ideally a multiple of bay lengths of the sidewall or a multiple of column spacing of the end wall.

ROOF EXTENSIONS

Sidewall roof extensions extend beyond the defined building width and are a continuation of the main building roof slope.

End wall roof extensions extend beyond the defined building length and are constructed by extending the end bay purlins and eave struts of the main building past the end wall rafter.

Soffit panels for roof extensions are used to cover the underside and conceal the structural elements.



FASCIA AND PARAPETS

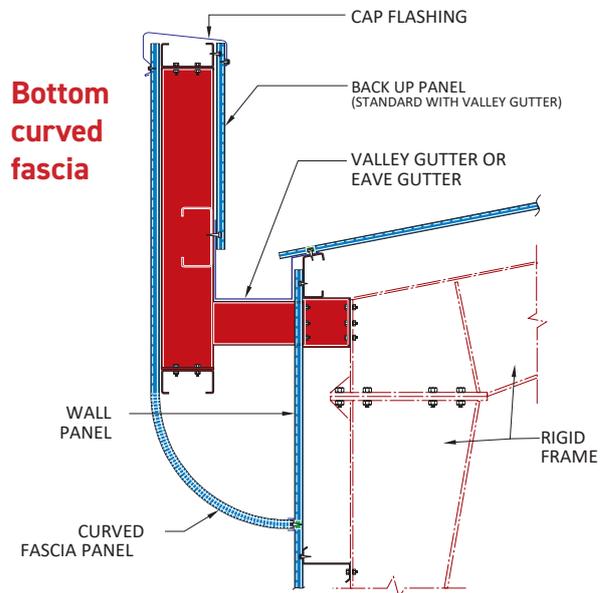
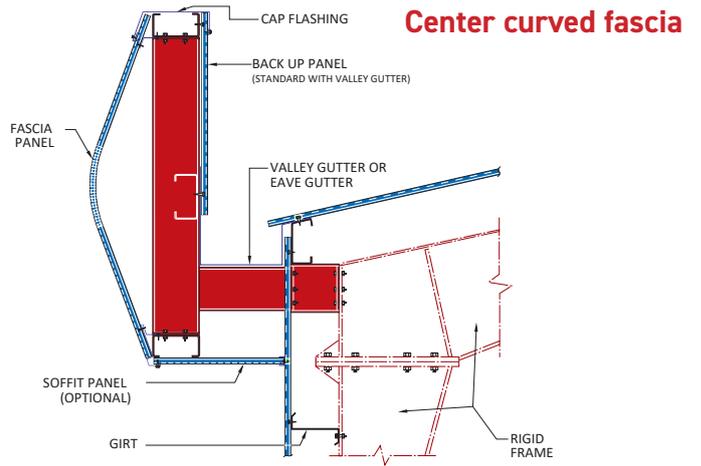
Fascia is a decorative trim or panel projecting from the face of a wall, and a parapet is that portion of the vertical wall of a building that extends above the roofline.

Fascia sheeting is designed to match the specifications of the sidewall panel, or any other specifications according to the customers requirement. Soffit panels and backup panels are provided when specified.

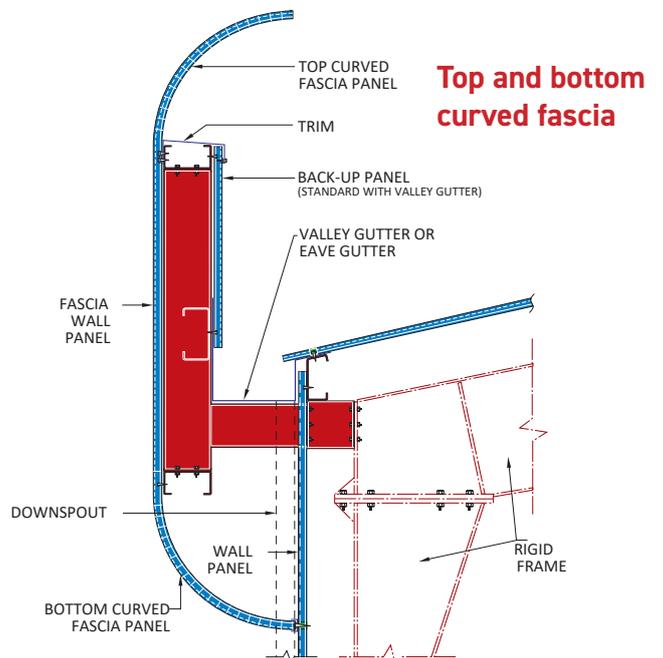
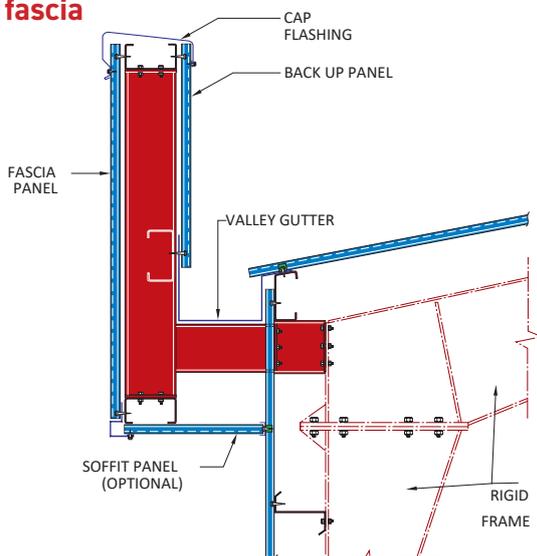
Fascia come in a large variety and may be vertical, sloped or curved (bottom curved fascia, top and bottom curved fascia, center curved fascia).

A parapet fascia is an extension of the sidewall and end wall above the roof line. The wall sheeting of the building will continue to the top of the parapet.

Eave gutters and downspouts are used in buildings with sidewall vertical fascia. Valley gutters are used in buildings with sidewall parapet fascia.



Vertical fascia



MEZZANINE SYSTEMS

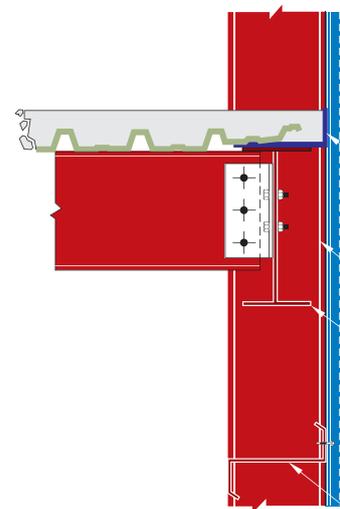
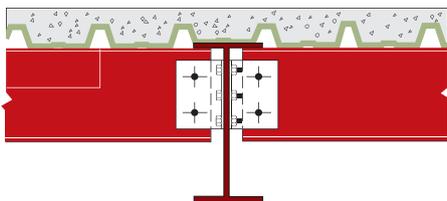
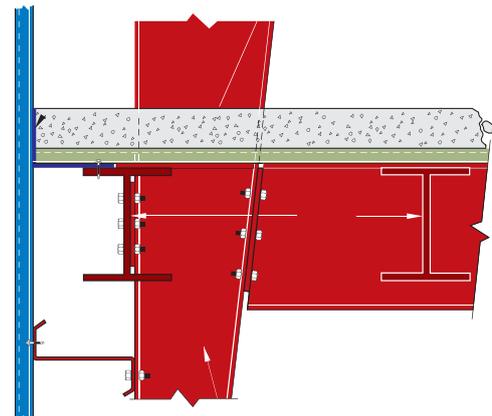
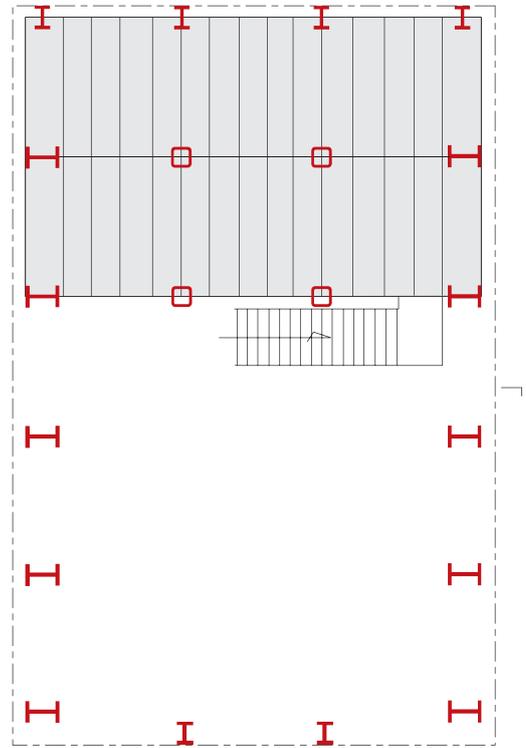
A mezzanine system includes mezzanine columns, beams, joists, and deck and trimmer angles. The mezzanine columns are placed along the frame line, to support the mezzanine beams, which in turn support the mezzanine joists. The mezzanine joists are normally placed parallel to the roof purlins. Joist spacing varies depending on the joist length and applied loads.

The mezzanine columns, beams and joists are designed to withstand the mezzanine live load, the weight of the reinforced concrete slabs and the weight of the deck. Additional dead loads and collateral loads, if present must be communicated to Acero to be considered in the mezzanine design.

The concrete slab requires structural reinforcement to support its own weight, in addition to other dead loads, live loads and collateral loads. Please note that Acero does not provide slab designs.

Staircase with handrails may be single or double flight and with or without an intermediate landing (delivered in a knocked down condition, for field assembly).

The customers requirements with respect to the clear height of the mezzanine and the height above the mezzanine FFL are required to accurately design the mezzanine system.

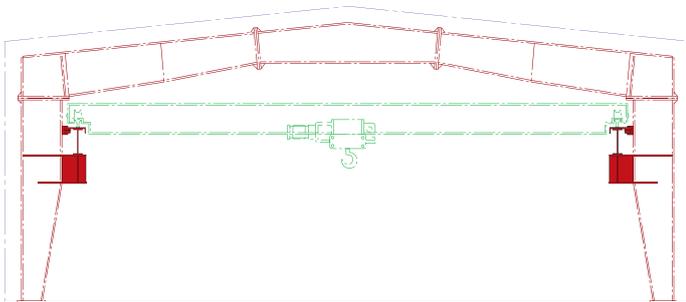


CRANE SYSTEM

Acero buildings can incorporate any required crane system in the building design. A building with a crane is a complex structural system which consists of the crane with the trolley and hoist, crane rails with their fastenings, crane runway beams, structural supports, stops and bumpers.

The customers complete crane system information (ex: capacity and hook height, etc.) is required to design and estimate buildings with cranes as this requires strengthening the buildings main frames to support the crane load and supplying the crane brackets and crane runway beams that support the crane system.

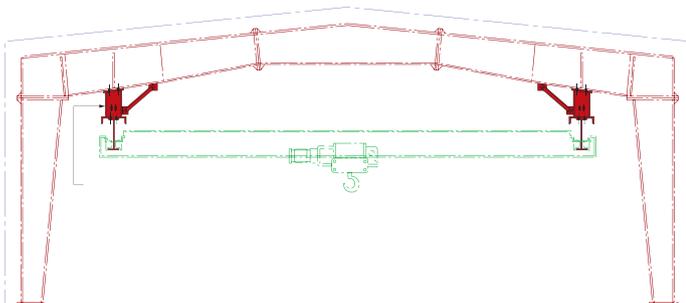
Some of the most common types of crane systems for steel buildings are top running cranes, under hung cranes, monorail cranes, jib cranes and gantry cranes.



Top Running Crane



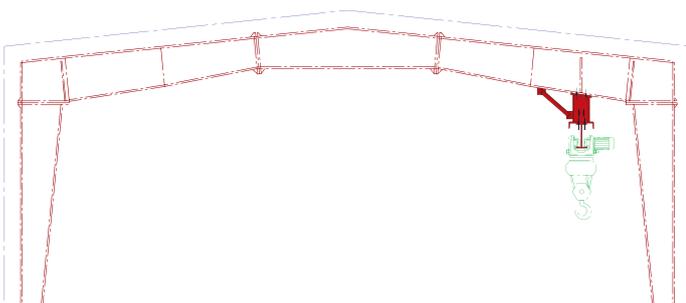
Double girder crane



Under hung crane



Double girder crane



Monorail crane



Single girder crane

7

SANDWICH PANELS

Acero offers insulated sandwich panels. Sandwich panels are increasingly successful in meeting the requirements of the construction industry, with an emphasis on cost effective building systems and conservation. Some popular applications include industrial and commercial buildings, as well as the food supply sector (ex: cold storage).

Sandwich panels offer a wide range of desirable properties, some of these properties include:

- Thermal insulation
- Impact resistance and stability
- Light weight and space saving
- Low maintenance and long life
- Fast delivery
- Long length and wide spans
- Environmentally friendly

TESTING QUALITY AND CONTROL

To maintain adherence to the relevant standards for sandwich panels and to ensure continuous improvement, Acero maintains a quality control and process inspection plan. Key factors in the production process are monitored and controlled against internationally recognized tolerances and counter measures and any non-conformance is swiftly identified, rectified and standardized.



8

BUILDING ACCESSORIES

INSULATION may be fiberglass or rockwool (blanket or roll).

HEAVY DUTY PERSONNEL DOORS are flush finished and can be single leaf doors or double leaf doors. Doors are reinforced, stiffened and sound deadened with an expanded polystyrene core, laminated to the inside faces of door panels, completely filling the inside cavity of the door leaf, they are factory prepared for a cylindrical lockset and door frames are delivered knocked down.

STEEL SLIDING DOORS are delivered with the frames knocked down for field assembly. All clips, fasteners and other items necessary for assembly are provided. The exterior face of the door leaf is sheeted with profiled panels that match the profile and material of the wall panel. Door leaves are suspended from an exterior mounted trolley rail, attached to a structural header beam. The door hood trim to conceal and protect the header and rail, is supplied in the same material as the wall panel. Doors are bottom guided by a specially designed steel rail track. Sliding doors may also be provided with flush hinged pilot doors.

A pilot door is a personnel door located within a leaf or the sliding door.

STEEL ROLLUP DOOR is a roll up door curtain made from steel and painted with a polyester paint. The bottom rail of the door curtain is an

aluminum angle guide. The door drum, supporting the door curtain, houses safety springs, end shafts, collars and bearings. Doors are supplied either manual or electrically operated, and are complete with guides, axle, curtain, manual chain and a reduction gear operating system.

WINDOWS with the frame made of anodized or powder coated aluminum extrusions and are the horizontal half slide type, specifically designed for installation in profiled exterior wall panels. Windows are factory glazed with clear glass and are equipped with latches and removable insect screen.

ADJUSTABLE STEEL LOUVERS are openings provided with adjustable slanted fins to allow for the flow of air.

GRAVITY RIDGE VENTILATORS are used on the roof and allow the air to pass through. Installed as either individual units or as continuous (ex: joined) units. The outer skin of the ventilator is made from the same material as the profiled roof panels. The ventilators are supplied complete with bird screens and knocked down, to be assembled on site before installation.



9

RACKING SYSTEMS

A warehouse racking system is a storage solution designed to stack materials in horizontal rows with multiple levels.

These systems can help you manage and better utilize your warehouse space while organizing materials to streamline operations.

A racking system enables the manufacturer to store palletized products up to five to seven stacks high, depending on the available height. Aside from the goods handling, racking systems are also used for raw material and parts storage.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHILE SELECTING THE RIGHT RACKING SYSTEM



BUDGET



**STORAGE
UTILIZATION**



VERSATILITY



**FLOOR
UTILIZATION**



**FORKLIFT
ACCESSIBILITY**



**INVENTORY
MANAGEMENT**

TYPES OF RACKING SYSTEMS



Live Racking System

Budget: High
Floor utilization: 70-75%
Versatility: High volume/same SKU
Forklift Accessibility: Yes
Inventory Management: FIFO



Push Back Racking System

Budget: Very High
Floor utilization: 70-75%
Versatility: Same SKU Items
Forklift Accessibility: Yes
Inventory Management: LIFO



Selective Racking System

Budget: Very Low
Floor utilization: 40-45%
Versatility: Various Goods
Forklift Accessibility: Yes
Inventory Management: FIFO



Double-Deep Racking System

Budget: Low
Floor utilization: 60-65%
Versatility: Same SKU
Forklift Accessibility: Extendable Forks
Inventory Management: LIFO



Drive-In System

Budget: Medium
Floor utilization: 60-70%
Versatility: Multiple products/single row
Forklift Accessibility: Yes
Inventory Management: LIFO



10 PORTA CABINS

Custom built prefabricated structures manufactured for a variety of applications such as site offices, security cabins, accommodation, storage, toilets, etc.

Portable Cabins are an affordable alternative to traditional buildings and offer a flexible solution where accommodation is required for an uncertain period.

Individual and specially adapted office spaces are provided within a very short time frame.

Extensions to conventional buildings are also easily achievable due to the flexible panel system.



ADVANTAGES OF PORTA CABINS



APPLICATIONS OF PORTA CABINS



Accommodation Camps



Modular Buildings



Offices



Commercial



Cabins



Temporary Facilities





Head Office and Manufacturing Facility
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