

▶ User Guide



Avoid exposure to sunlight and away from fire and radiation, otherwise it will lead to aging and shorting service life.



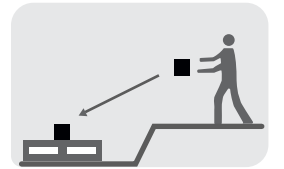
Avoid Rain.



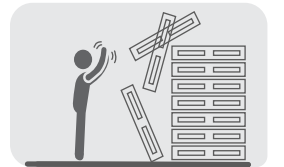
Storage: store in dry indoor area, especially for pallets reinforced by with steel tubes inside.



- Never throw goods on plastic pallets this way, and never throw pallets either.



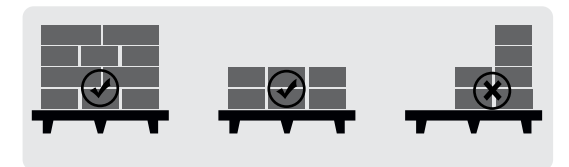
- Any kind of sliding-and-dropping action should be avoided.



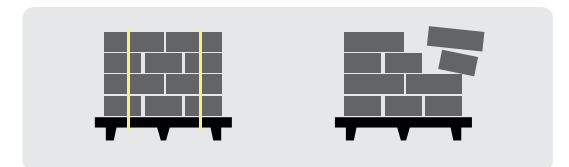
- Avoid applying spot pressure on pallets or they might break.



- Always load goods in a uniformly distributed manner, layer by layer, for maximum stability.



- Secure goods with stretch wrap or strapping tape to prevent dislodging of goods.

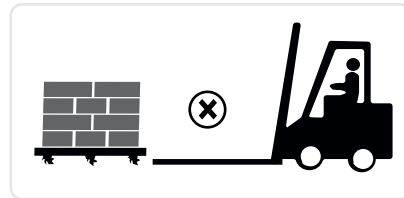




- Always keep constant speed when forward & withdraw or up & down in operation process. No Sudden Brakes, No Flashback, No Clash ! Ensure fork has an appropriate length and angle, over 2/3 in depth at least and the maximum spacing in width.



- Don't use a forklift to push pallets across the floor, as bottom will get damaged.



Pallet Inspection

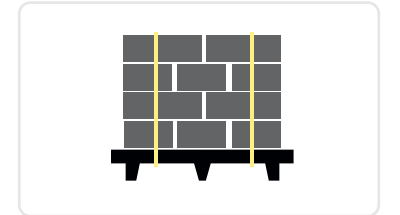
Key factors need to pay attention in using plastic pallets, please stop using immediately in any circumstances as below,

- Checks are required to determine that plastic pallets are free from cracks or other mechanical damage in cold temperature due to susceptible to brittle fracture.
- Is the deck free from damage due to excessive temperature or chemical spillage?
- Is the deck or base worn out?
- Are the deck supports or bearers worn cracked or permanently deformed?
- If the supports are hollow are they free from trapped debris and damage?
- Has the pallet permanently distorted during use?

Pallet Capacities



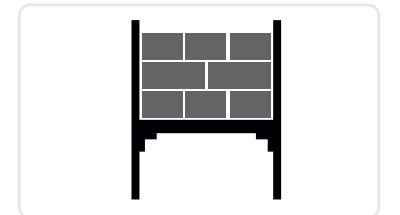
STATIC load is the maximum weight that the pallet can withstand when placed on a level solid surface.



DYNAMIC Load is the maximum weight that the pallet can accommodate when being moved by a forklift.



RACKING load is the maximum weight that the pallet can accept in a racking system.



Recommendations for use

- ✓ Do not stack more than 30 pallets, which is equivalent to a height of 4.65 m when empty.
- ✓ Once stacked in height check that they are properly fitted.

How to choose suitable pallet?

User Application

This is the single most important consideration when selecting a pallet. It's the first question we ask our customers, so it will be the first topic we cover in our tutorial. To make things simple we usually ask our customers a basic question: Will they be shipping their pallets away, never to be seen again, or will they be reusing their pallets over and over? We ask this question immediately to determine if our customers are purchasing an **expense** for their business, or an **asset**.

Plastic Pallets as an Expense

When a customer ships a pallet never to be seen again, the pallet is considered an expense. An operation usually bakes the cost of the pallet into the cost of the goods being sold, and the pallet expense is transferred to their customer. In our competitive global market, transfer costs like this must be as competitive as possible, so the cheaper the pallet the better.

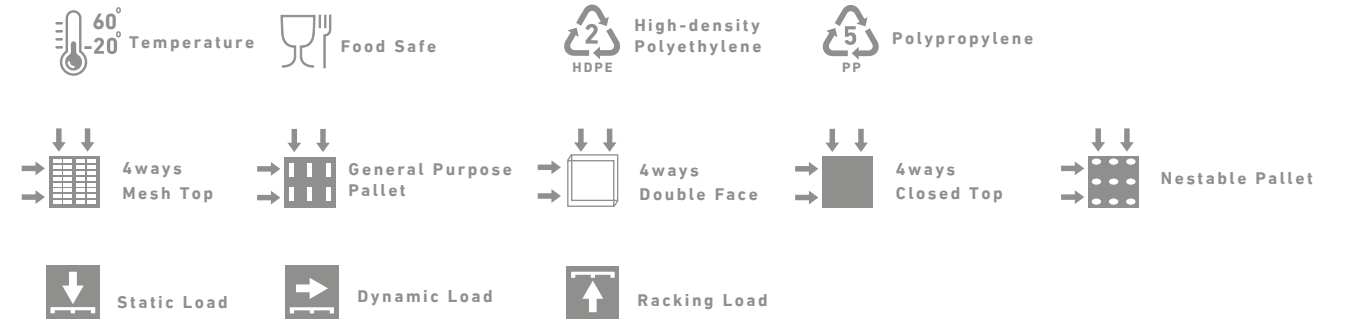
Plastic Pallets as an Asset

When a customer plans to reuse a pallet over and over, the pallet is considered an asset. Plastic pallet were born of the concept of reusability so that customers could buy pallets much less often. In these applications, pallets can be accounted for as depreciable assets, and return on investment (ROI) is the key factor behind a purchasing decision.

Pallet Cost and Return on Investment (ROI)

Sometime customers get sticker shock when they hear of a pallet costing \$60, \$70, or \$125. This initial cost must be ignored. The return on investment must be the priority. For instance, a \$70 plastic pallet that lasts for 3 years in an operation is far cheaper than a \$6 wood pallet that lasts for 3 weeks, and payback is received in approximately 8 months. These type of plastic pallets are purchased because internal operations are looking at cost reduction strategies. We usually call these types of pallets reusable pallets, distribution pallets, racking pallets, warehouse pallets, captive pallets, and so on. The plastic material, design, and processes for these pallets are different than those for single use pallets, because the pallets have to be stronger and more durable to yield an effective ROI.

Iconography legend



- The values indicated are approximate and are based on practical experience and ISO 8611-1, evenly distributed load over pallet surface, at ambient temperature (23 °C) for a specific time. Different load conditions produce different values that have to be checked at the customer's request. Any deterioration or breakage in the pallet may vary these results.
- Due to the characteristics of plastic materials and manufacturing process, the dimensions and the weight of the pallets may present certain tolerances.
- The specification can be affected in case of alteration of the product with parts and / or materials different from those approved by the RePall quality department.
- RePall reserves the right to modify any information herein indicated without prior notice.
- Any warranty, specification or liability on the part of RePall will be terminated in case of modification of the product with spare parts not supplied by RePall.
- In any case, data given in this catalogue does not match the product(s) properties, company will not be responsible; in particular, warranty of merchantability.

Use Plastic Pallets
and save trees,
GO GREEN



Educate, Engage

The future starts with you and us so let's inspire change, together. As a leading plastic manufacturing company, we at REPALL, have implemented sustainable business practices that help minimize harm and maximize benefits to the environment, the economy and our local community. Our goal is to guide our transition to advanced technology development while setting fundamental values and principles to building a solid sustainable future for the community.

To learn more about our efforts and initiatives to save the planet, visit: www.repall.com.sa



Celebrating 15 years of Excellency

*Durability, reliability and trust are still our values that make REPALL successful,
Celebrating a ten years anniversary milestone is a big achievement in itself,
It's a celebration for all who have been a part of the company through all those years.*

Huge Thank You to All Our Clients and our Employees



TESTING

Quality Control (QC) inspection and testing are done from the raw material to the end products which includes the quality control of every stage of production on the regular basis. Every stage of production is kept under control to make quality products. Tests are carried out in accordance with international standards in our QC Laboratory:

- 1. Density:**
Measurements of raw materials are carried out according to ASTM D 792 to check material purity.
- 2. MFI:**
Melt flow index of raw materials is measured in g/10min in accordance with ASTM D 1238.
- 3. Izod Impact Strength:**
This is measured according to ISO 180 to measure the amount of energy absorbed by the material.
- 4. Filler Ratio:**
Filler ratio of raw materials are measured by muffle furnace according to ASTM D 5630.
- 5. Tensile Strength Test:**
This is conducted according to ASTM D 638 for product improvements,
- 6. Resistance Test:**
These tests are carried out according to ISO 8611-1:2004 and also "Repall Plastic Pallets Quality Instructions" like bending, corner drop impact test etc.
- 7. Flexural Test:**
These are conducted according to ASTM D 790 with the aim to check the flexural properties of raw materials to improve the product quality.

CERTIFICATES



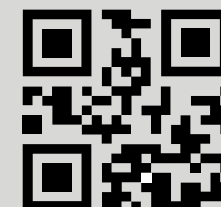
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Over 15 Years of success
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