

CUSTOMER SERVICE PROCEDURES

In order to give you prompt services and keep problems to a minimum, please handle any shortages or back charges in the following manner:

Carefully check your packing list while unloading. Mark any items, which appear to be missing and notify the Customer Service Department at 1-800-777-9378 as soon as possible. Calling someone else could delay the proper response.

I. SHORT MATERIALS - Immediately upon delivery of material, quantities are to be verified by the Customer against quantities that are listed on the shipping document. Neither the Manufacturer nor the carrier is responsible for the material shortages against the quantities listed on shipping document if such shortages are not noted on shipping documents when the material is delivered, and then acknowledged by the carrier's agent. If the carrier is the Manufacturer, claims for shortages are to be made by the customer to the common carrier. If the material quantities received are correct according to the quantities that are listed on the shipping documents, but are less than the quantities ordered or the quantities that are necessary to complete the metal building according to the Order Documents, claim is to be made by the Manufacturer.

II. DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL - Damaged or defective material, regardless of the degree of damage, must be noted on the shipping documents by the Customer and acknowledged in writing by the carrier's agent. The Manufacturer is not responsible for material damaged in unloading of packaged or nested materials, including, but not limited to: fasteners, sheet metal, "C" & "Z" sections & covering panels that become wet and/or damaged by water while in the possession of others. Packaged or nested material that becomes wet in transit must be unpacked, unstacked and dried by the Customer.

If the carrier is the Manufacturer, the Customer must make claim for damage directly to the Manufacturer. If the carrier is a common carrier, the Customer must make the claim for damage to the common carrier. The Manufacturer is not liable for any claim whatsoever including, but not limited to labor charges of consequential damages resulting from the Customer's use of damaged or defective materials that can be detected by visual inspection.

III. EXCESSIVE MATERIAL - The Manufacturer reserves the right to recover any material delivered in excess or those required by the Order Documents.

IV. INITIAL CLAIM - In the event of error, the Customer must promptly make a written or verbal "Initial Claim" to the Manufacturer for the correction of design, drafting, Bill of Materials or fabrication error.

The "Initial Claim" includes:

- Description of the nature and extent of the errors, including quantities.
- Description of the nature and extent of proposed corrective work including estimated man-hours.
- Material to be purchased from other than the Manufacturer, including estimated quantities and cost.
- Maximum total cost of proposed corrective work and material to be purchased from other than the Manufacturer.

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PROCEDIMIENTOS DE SERVICIO AL CLIENTE

En orden de darle un mejor servicio y reducir los problemas al mínimo, por favor dirige cualquier falta o exceso de material de la siguiente manera:

Cheque cuidadosamente sus paquetes mientras son descargados. Marque cualquier objeto que parezca no encañarse, si así es, llame y notifique al Departamento de Servicio al cliente el número es 1-800-777-9378 tan pronto como sea posible. Llamando podría ahorrarle tiempo al encontrar un responsable de la falta de material.

L. FALTA DE MATERIAL - Inmediatamente después de la entrega del material, el cliente debe verificar que sus cantidades sean las mismas que aparecen facturadas en la orden de compra. Ni el fabricante, ni el transportista son responsables del material fallante que aparece facturado en el recibo, si la falta es notificada en el documento cuando el material es entregado y es admitido por el transportista. Si el transportista es el fabricante, las quejas por falta de material serán hechas por el cliente a el transportista. Si las cantidades de materiales recibidos son correctos de acuerdo a las cantidades facturadas en la orden de compra, las quejas serán hechas al fabricante.

II. MATERIAL DANADO O DEFECTUOSO - Material danado o defectuoso, de acuerdo al grado defectuosidad en que se encuentre, debe ser notificado en el recibo por el cliente y admitido por escrito por el transportista. El fabricante no se hace responsable por el material danado en la descarga de los paquetes o mientras estos son empacados, incluyendo, pero no limitado solo a eso, fasteners, laminas, secciones de "C" y "Z" y cubiertas que se mojan o danan por el agua mientras se encuentran en posesión de otros. Material empacado que se moje mientras se traslada, deberá ser desempacado, separado y secado por el cliente.

Si el fabricante es el transportista, el cliente deberá hacer la queja por defectuosidad directamente al fabricante. Si el transportista es el agente transportista o el encargado del transporte del material, el cliente deberá hacer la queja al antes mencionado. El fabricante no es responsable de ningún tipo de queja, no se limita a los daños consecuentes resultado del uso de material danado o defectuoso por el cliente, si estos daños son detectados por inspección visual.

III. MATERIAL EN EXCESO - El fabricante se reserva el derecho de recoger o recobrar cualquier material que fue entregado en exceso o acuerdo al requerido en la orden de compra.

IV. QUEJA INICIAL - Al percibir el error, el cliente rápidamente deberá hacer, ya sea por escrito o verbal una queja inicial al fabricante para la corrección del diseño, dibujo, facturación del material o error de fabricación. La queja inicial incluye:

- Descripción de la naturaleza y grado de error, incluyendo cantidades.
- Descripción de la naturaleza y grado de error, incluyendo estimación hombre-hora.
- Material que sera comprado a otro que no sea el fabricante, incluyendo cantidades estimadas y costos.
- Costo total maximo propuesto de la corrección del trabajo y material que sera comprado a otro que no sea el fabricante.

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NOTE:

1. These Installation Procedures are intended to depict general installation as described above. Consult your installation manual or additional NS-Sheets for further clarifications.

NOTA:

1. Estos Procedimientos de Instalación describir de manera general la instalación del objeto como se menciona arriba. Consulte su manual de instalación o sus Nuevos Dibujos Standart para una presentación mas clara.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CORRECTIVE WORK - If the error is the fault of the Manufacturer, an "Authorization for Corrective Work" must be issued in writing by the Manufacturer to authorize the corrective work at a cost not to exceed the maximum total cost set forth. Alternative corrective work other than that proposed in the "Initial Claim" may be directed by the Manufacturer in the "Authorization of Corrective Work". Only the Customer Service Department may authorize corrective work.

V. FINAL CLAIM - The "Final Claim" in writing must be forwarded by the Customer to the Manufacturer within ten (10) days of completion of the corrective work authorized by the Manufacturer.

The "Final Claim" must include:

- Actual number of man-hours due to direct labor use on corrective work and actual hourly rates of pay
- Taxes and insurance on total actual direct labor.
- Other direct costs on actual direct labor.
- Cost of material (not minor supplies) authorized by the Manufacturer to be purchased from other than the Manufacturer, including copies of paid invoices.

5. Total actual direct cost of corrective work (sum of 1, 2, 3 & 4). The "Final Claim" must be signed and certified true and correct by the Customer. "Final Claims" are credited to the Customer by the Manufacturer in an amount not to exceed the lesser of the maximum total cost set forth in writing in the "Authorization for Corrective Work" or total actual direct cost of corrective work.

6. Cost of equipment (rental or depreciation), small tools, supervision, overhead and profit are not subjected to claims.

VI. STRUCTURAL FRAMING SHOP PRIMER The Primers supplied by NCI are not intended to provide the uniformity of a finish coat nor to provide extended protection if subjected to prolonged exposure. If immediate erection of steel is not possible, it must be protected from exposure to atmospheric and/or environmental conditions that may be detrimental to paint performance. These conditions would include, but not be limited to, prolonged exposure to ultra-violet light due to possible fading and/or spotting or staining resulting in spotting, peeling or localized surface oxidation.

The NEMA Commentary states that:

"...the manufacturer is not responsible for the deterioration of the shop coat of primer or corrosion that may result from exposure to atmospheric and environmental conditions, nor the compatibility of the primer to any field applied coating..."

The AISC Code of Standard Practice further states that:

"...the shop coat or point is the prime coat of the protective system. It protects the steel for only a short period of exposure..."

Primer touch-up due to transit abrasions and/or scratching during loading and unloading is to be expected. Primer touch-up is not the responsibility of NCI. Additional guidelines for the handling and storage of steel components can be found in both the NEMA Commentary and the AISC Code of Standard Practice.

VII. SHIPMENT ARRIVAL TIME - Every effort will be made to see that the carrier arrives at the jobsite on the requested day and of the requested hour. Manufacturer makes no warranty and accepts no responsibility for costs associated with a shipment not arriving at a requested time unless a separate agreement has been made in writing for a guaranteed arrival time.

ES02

AUTORIZACION PARA CORRECCION DE TRABAJOS

- Si el error es culpa del fabricante, una autorización para corrección de trabajo, deberá ser emitida en escrito por el fabricante , para autorizar la corrección siempre y cuando no excede el costo total máximo establecido.

El fabricante en la autorización de corrección de trabajo, puede corregir el trabajo de acuerdo y solamente en lo establecido en la queja inicial, El Departamento de Servicio al cliente es el único que puede autorizar la corrección de un trabajo.

V. QUEJA FINAL - La queja final escrita debe ser enviada por el cliente al fabricante con 10 días de anticipación antes de completar la corrección del trabajo. La queja final incluye:

1. Numero real de hombre-horas por fecha de trabajo directa usadas en corregir el trabajo y pago real de porcentaje de horas.

2. Impuestos y aseguramiento real y total del trabajo.

3. Otros costos directos, de trabajo real directo

4. Costo del material (no suministros menores) autorización del fabricante para comprar a otro que no sea el mismo. Incluyendo copias de facturas.

5. Costo real directo total de trabajo corregido (incisos 1,2,3,4,5). La queja final deberá ser firmada y certificada verdadera y correctamente por el cliente. Quejas finales son acreditadas al cliente por el fabricante en una cantidad que no excede el mínimo de costo total máximo establecido e inscrito en la autorización de corrección de trabajo o costo total real directo de trabajo corregido.

6. Costo del equipo (alquiler o depreciación) herramientas pequeñas, supervisión, pequeños sobreregiros y beneficios no sujetos a quejas.

VI. MARCO ESTRUCTURAL (SHOP PRIMER) - Los primers que NCI provee no intentan proporcionar una apariencia uniforme como la horia una capa final de pintura ni tampoco pretende una protección excesiva especialmente si el material se expone prolongadamente al medio ambiente. Si la erección del acero no es posible inmediatamente, debe protegerse a la exposición de las condiciones atmosféricas y/o ambientales que podrían perjudicar el funcionamiento de la pintura. Estas condiciones incluyen, pero no se limitan solo a los cambios antes mencionados la exposición prolongada a la luz ultravioleta puede producir destenimiento o manchas y la acumulación de agua, manchas, caída de la pintura y oxidación en ciertas superficies.

La NEMA declara:

"...el fabricante no es responsable del deterioro de la capa de primer o la corrosión que resulte de la exposición a la atmósfera y a las condiciones ambientales, ni tampoco a la falta de compatibilidad del primer con cualquier otra capa de pintura aplicada en obra..."

La capa de pintura primer es la primera capa del sistema de protección. Esta protege el acero por un corto periodo a la exposición..."

Debe esperarse que rebotes de pintura sean necesarios debido a la abrasión y/o ralladura que se produzcan durante el proceso de carga y descarga. Estos rebotes no son responsabilidad de NCI. Guías adicionales del manejo y almacenamiento de los componentes de acero pueden ser encontradas en Comentarios del MIMA así como en el AISC Código de prácticas standar.

VII. HORA DE LLEGADA DEL EMBAKRE - Se hará un esfuerzo por lograr que el transportista lleve al lugar de trabajo el dia y a la hora solicitada. El fabricante no garantiza y no acepta ninguna responsabilidad por el costo asociado con el embalaje que no llegue a la hora solicitada excepto, que un arreglo se halle hecho por separado, garantizando la hora de llegada.

ES02

MIDENGI, GRÍMSNESI

Teikning yfirfarin og samþykkt, sbr. aðalteikn. verk nr. 20-46 nr. B-01.01 og B-01.02

Verkfraðistofa Njarðvirkur ehf, 17. jan 2005
Magnús R. Guðmannsson MVF
kt. 160443-2869

Flagur

UNLOADING, HANDLING, AND STORING MATERIALS

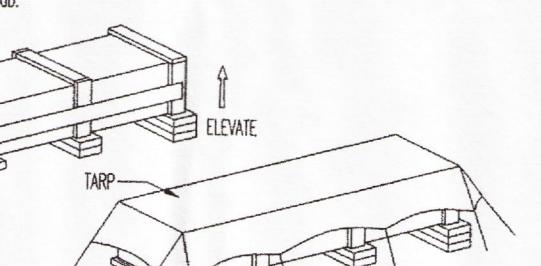
STRUCTURAL

- A great amount of time and trouble can be saved if the building parts are unloaded at the building site according to a pre-arranged plan. Proper location and handling of components will eliminate unnecessary handling.

NOTE: Piece marks are stenciled on primary structural members of lower end, 1'-0" from end. Inspect all shipments prior to releasing the tie-downs for loads that may have shifted during transit!

REMEMBER, SAFETY FIRST!

Blocking under the columns and rafters protects the splice plates and the slab from damage during the unloading process. It also facilitates the placing of slings or cables around the members for later lifting and allows members to be bolted together into sub-assemblies while on the ground. Extra care should always be exercised in the unloading operation to prevent injuries from handling the steel and to prevent damage to materials and the concrete slab.



If water is allowed to remain for extended periods in bundles of primed parts such as girts, purlins, etc., the pigment will fade and the point will gradually soften reducing its bond to the steel. Therefore, upon receipt of a job, all bundles of primed parts should be stored at an angle to allow any trapped water to drain away and permit air circulation for drying. Puddles of water should not be allowed to collect and remain on columns or rafters for the same reason.

The coat of shop primer is intended to protect the steel framing for only a short period of exposure to ordinary atmospheric conditions. The coat of shop primer does not provide the uniformity of appearance, or the durability and corrosion resistance of a field applied finish coat of paint over a shop primer.

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