

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

# REGUPOL ANTI-SLIP MATS

## General information

The correct technical term for anti-slip mats is Friction Enhancing Material. The term means that the material cannot completely prevent the slipping movements of a load but can inhibit them. Friction enhancing material belongs to the standard range of load securing tools.

The basic prerequisite for laying **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** is a cleanly swept and dry loading bed. The **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** consist to a certain percentage of hollow space. This gives them a significant advantage over anti-slip mats with a sealed, foil-like surface, because they can absorb small amounts of dirt. However, a loading bed that is excessively dirty can certainly have a negative effect on the effectiveness of **REGUPOL anti-slip mats**.

Load securing measures should only be planned and carried out by people specially qualified to do so. The basis should first of all be a load distribution plan, taking in to account the weight and the centre of gravity of the load, the contact area and surface pressure, as well as the size of the anti-slip mats being used, etc.

Furthermore, the most suitable load securing methods must be determined at the planning stage. Our software, available at [www.regupol-easylasi.de](http://www.regupol-easylasi.de), can provide you with decisive help in calculating the necessary load securing measures. It can also be used for drawing up a load securing protocol for each transport to document the fact that all load securing measures have been carried out correctly. This can be given to the driver and presented during road side inspections.

## Correct use of REGUPOL anti-slip mats

Select the size of the **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** so that they will still be clearly visible beneath the load. We recommend a minimum of 10 mm on each side, as this makes it much easier for the responsible authorities to check the load securing measures.

**Important:** When using anti-slip mats, always make sure that the load does not come into direct contact

with the loading bed beneath the mat (to avoid mixed friction). Refer to the information on maximum loads for **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** (page 2).

Loads must never be secured using anti-slip mats alone. Additional measures, usually lashing, must ensure that in all driving situations, i.e. braking, evasive action, or vertical movement of the load, there is always contact between loading bed, anti-slip mat and the load itself.

Check used anti-slip mats before laying them again to ensure they show no defects. In particular look for :

- cracks or splits
- permanent deformations or pressure marks
- areas of broken material
- swelling
- damage caused by contact with aggressive substances
- brittleness
- contamination that may adversely affect their function

## Which REGUPOL anti-slip mat is right for which kind of transport?

**REGUPOL cargo mat 7210**<sup>®</sup> for all usual cargos and loads

**REGUPOL cargo mat 9510**<sup>®</sup> for all transported goods which are sensitive to discolouring

**REGUPOL cargo mat 1000**<sup>®</sup> heavy loads, open loads and heavy loads in frosty weather conditions

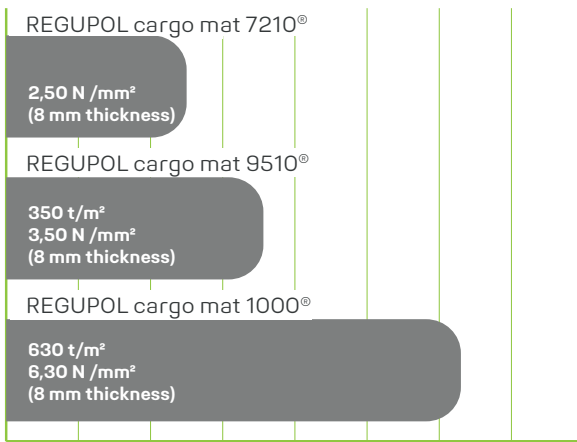
## Cleaning and disposal

For cleaning, **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** can be shaken, vacuumed or washed, if necessary with a jet washer.

**REGUPOL anti-slip mats** can be disposed of easily, in accordance with EWC waste code 070299 and in compliance with the local regulations on domestic waste disposal.

#### Important technical data

The maximum load bearing capacity for **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** is defined by the requirement that the load upon them must not result in any more than a 30% compression.



The most important technical properties of **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** far exceed the minimum requirements specified in VDI 2700, part 15.

These requirements are:

- Elongation at break of 60% minimum
- Tensile strength of at least 0.6 N / mm<sup>2</sup>
- Kinetic friction coefficient of at least  $\mu D = 0.4$

Further properties of **REGUPOL anti-slip mats** are:

- Resistant to temperatures of between - 40° C and +120° C
- Resistant to UV light
- Resistant to sodium chloride
- Resistant to weak acidic and alkaline solutions

#### Disclaimer

These instructions for use contain general information and should definitely be checked to ensure they apply to specific uses or applications and adapted if necessary. Despite our best efforts in compiling these instructions, we can accept no liability for this information being applicable to your specific case. In this respect, these instructions for use provide a general overview only. Should you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact us.