

Remolding Case Study:

- Most residential remolding worksites will be contained to one floor.
- The primary problem for the installation crew is getting large stone pieces into the home without injury to the installers or damage to the customer's property.
- The installation crew should determine how many people will be needed to move stone without risking strains or sprains among the crew.
- The goal is to get the stone as close as possible to the cabinets for mounting.
- Tools and equipment that help residential installers include clamps, and lightweight buggies with balloon tires.
- Residential installers should account for:
 - Existing furniture in the home
 - Obstructions for the path of the stone
 - Correct number of people needed
 - Other trades that are involved prior to or after the stone installation
 - Equipment that could make the jobsite safer.

New Residential Case Study:

- Many new residential home construction sites have no paving and include muddy terrain or gravel driveways leading up to the house.
- General contractors often spread plywood panels around the entranceway so proper material handling tools can be used to move the stone pieces into the house.
- In some cases, you may need to account for a lift crane to hoist materials to the floor where the material will be installed.
- Installation crews should be aware of the presence of other work crews and electrical wires that have been placed to connect power tools and other hazards.
- New single-family home kitchens are usually templated.

Multi-Family Apartments or Condominiums Case Study:

- Two main problems associated with residential and multi-family locations are installer strains and bruises from handling the stone pieces or dropping a finished stone while removing it from the crate or A-frame.
- Installers at multi-family apartments or condominiums should account for:
 - General contractors safety guidelines
 - Scale of the project
 - Larger quantity of stone which may impact onsite material storage needs
 - More onsite grinding and adjustments

Commercial Case Study:

- In low rise buildings without elevators, stone may have to be moved entirely from a staging area by hand up to three stories.
- Interior passenger or exterior construction elevators can be used to move the stone to the proper floor.
- Stone and tile work will usually be one of the last functions to be completed in the finishing process.
- Stone and tile installers may find themselves working alone in the suites as most other trades will have completed their work.
- It is important for the installation crew to have insight into staging areas and to be prepared prior to beginning work with hazard, material and equipment checklists.
- Light commercial projects must also carefully address potential hazards, potential cause of injuries and how to avoid them through a preliminary inspection.
- Depending on the height of the working area, portable platforms or scaffolds may be used for the install.
- Scaffolds above 20 feet must be tied to the structure of the building to eliminate a potential collapse.
- Installers working above 6 feet on scaffolds must wear a safety harness to protect against a fall.