

COMPANY & SOLUTIONS PORTFOLIO

WAREHOUSE STORAGE SOLUTIONS

From site survey to a storage system that performs under real operating pressure, Warehouse-Solutions.com connects layout planning, technical specification, coordinated supply, installation and long-term support. We shape storage around goods, handling equipment, people and the movement patterns that define your operation.

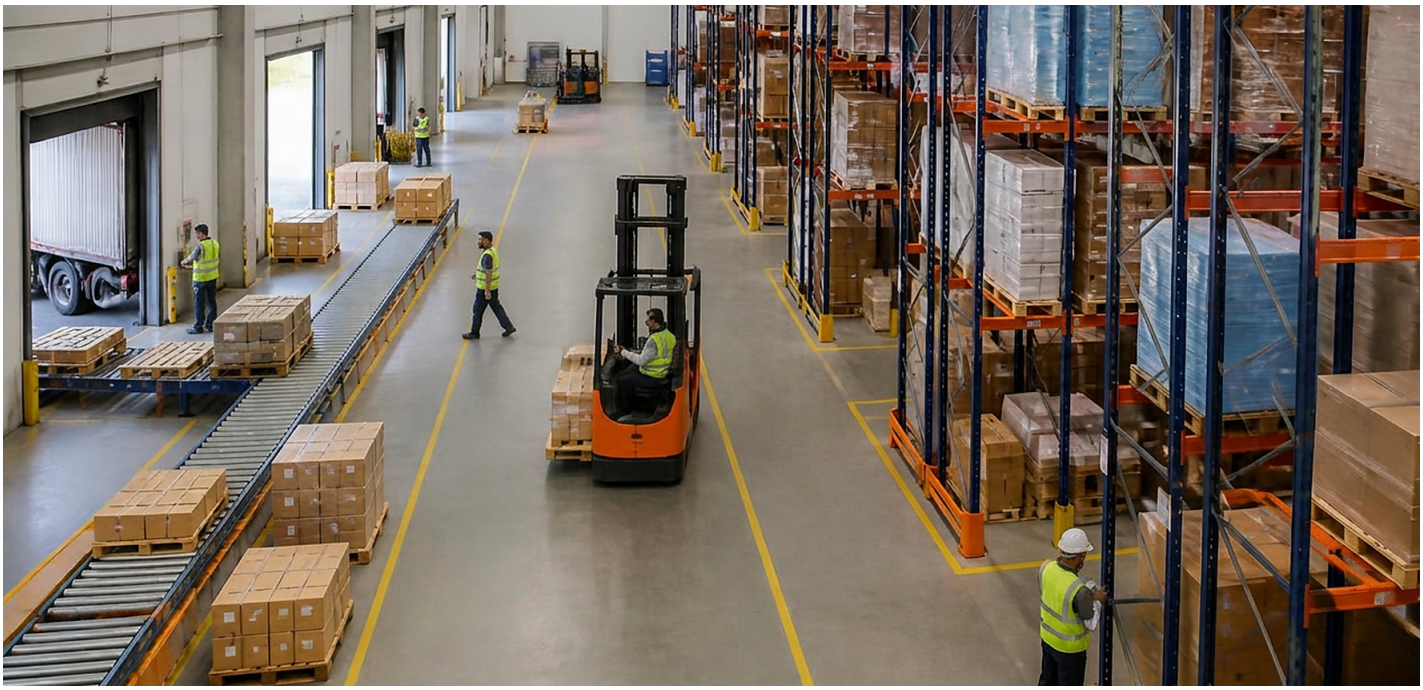
GLOBAL SUPPLY · SURVEY · DESIGN · INSTALLATION

SAUDI ARABIA · +966 583356723 · +966 59 070 8595

SALES@WAREHOUSE-SOLUTIONS.COM · WWW.WAREHOUSE-SOLUTIONS.COM

INTRODUCTION

ORDER CREATES CAPACITY.



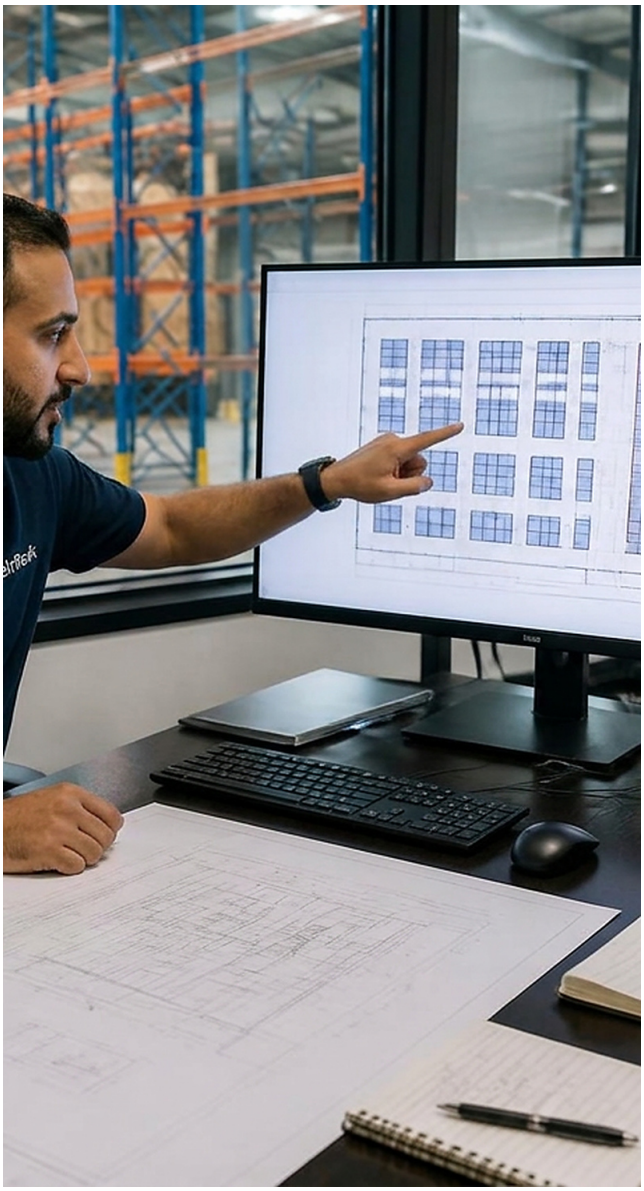
START WITH THE OPERATION

Warehouse-Solutions.com is built on seiri: the discipline of sorting, simplifying and retaining what creates value. In a warehouse, that discipline becomes a practical operating advantage. Every location has a purpose. Every movement follows a defined path. Replenishment supports picking instead of competing with it.

We begin with the flow of goods rather than a catalogue choice. Load profiles, SKU behaviour, order patterns, handling equipment, floor conditions, fire strategy and growth plans are studied together. The result is a system selected for the work it must perform—not simply the greatest number of pallet positions on a drawing.

WHO WE ARE

A PARTNER BUILT AROUND THROUGHPUT.



ONE TECHNICAL THREAD

Warehouse-Solutions.com brings operational planning, technical coordination and accountable project delivery into one clear programme. We translate the way a warehouse receives, stores, replenishes, picks and dispatches goods into a buildable storage solution with visible assumptions and controlled decisions.

Our role extends from measured survey and concept comparison through specification, coordinated supply, installation management, handover and lifecycle care. We align the rack, load, floor, truck, protection, access and building interfaces so that one decision does not create a hidden constraint elsewhere.

The objective is practical: a safe, understandable system that your team can operate, inspect and adapt with confidence.

SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE	SUPPORT

MARKETS & ENVIRONMENTS

ONE DISCIPLINE. MANY OPERATIONS.



PLAN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

No two warehouses carry the same commercial pressure. A 3PL needs adaptable layouts and rapid client change. E-commerce needs dense, ergonomic pick faces and reliable replenishment. Food and beverage operations prioritise rotation, hygiene and high-volume dispatch. Industrial production balances raw material, work-in-progress and finished goods.

Automotive and service-parts stores combine small-item speed with tyres, panels and long components. Pharmaceutical operations need precise location control and secure zones. Steel, marine and construction environments require load restraint, corrosion awareness and handling access. Archive and document stores value controlled retrieval and compact shelving.

Warehouse-Solutions.com converts these operating differences into choices about access, density, structure, finish, protection and handling method.

SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE	SUPPORT

PROJECT DELIVERY

SIX STAGES. ONE CONTROLLED HANDOVER.



CONTROLLED DELIVERY

A successful installation is built through a sequence of verified decisions. Survey establishes the building, floor, loads, routes and constraints. Concept design compares credible layouts rather than presenting a single answer. Engineering confirms load cases, members, anchors, protection and interfaces.

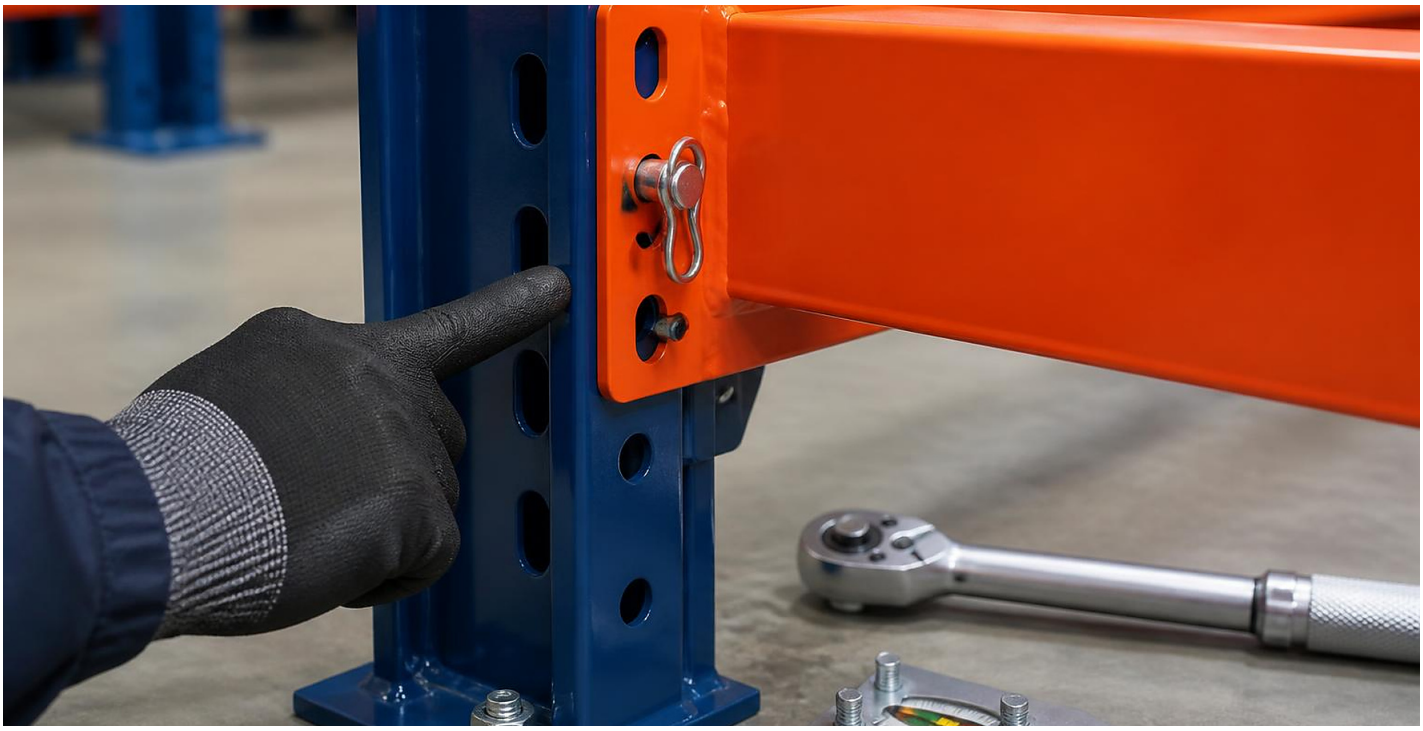
Coordination releases drawings, programmes, logistics and responsibilities in a form every stakeholder can follow. Installation is sequenced around safe zones, access, alignment, anchoring and recorded hold points. Handover closes the loop with load notices, drawings, inspection records, operator guidance and a care plan.

Changes are managed openly. Site discoveries, revised stock profiles and building interfaces are recorded before they become unplanned compromises.

05	SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE

ENGINEERING & QUALITY

DETAILS THAT PROTECT THE SYSTEM.



TRACE THE LOAD PATH

Storage performance depends on a complete load path—from the unit load and beam connection through the frame, base plate, anchor and floor. Warehouse-Solutions.com defines and verifies the information needed to keep that path reliable.

Material certification, section suitability, forming accuracy, connection engagement, weld quality, surface preparation and coating continuity are reviewed against the intended duty and environment. Design assumptions account for load dimensions, centre of gravity, support condition, beam spacing, frame height, accidental actions and relevant site exposure.

At installation, plumb, level, tolerances, anchors and protection interfaces are checked and recorded. The completed system is supported by clear configuration information, load notices and documentation that help operators preserve the approved arrangement.

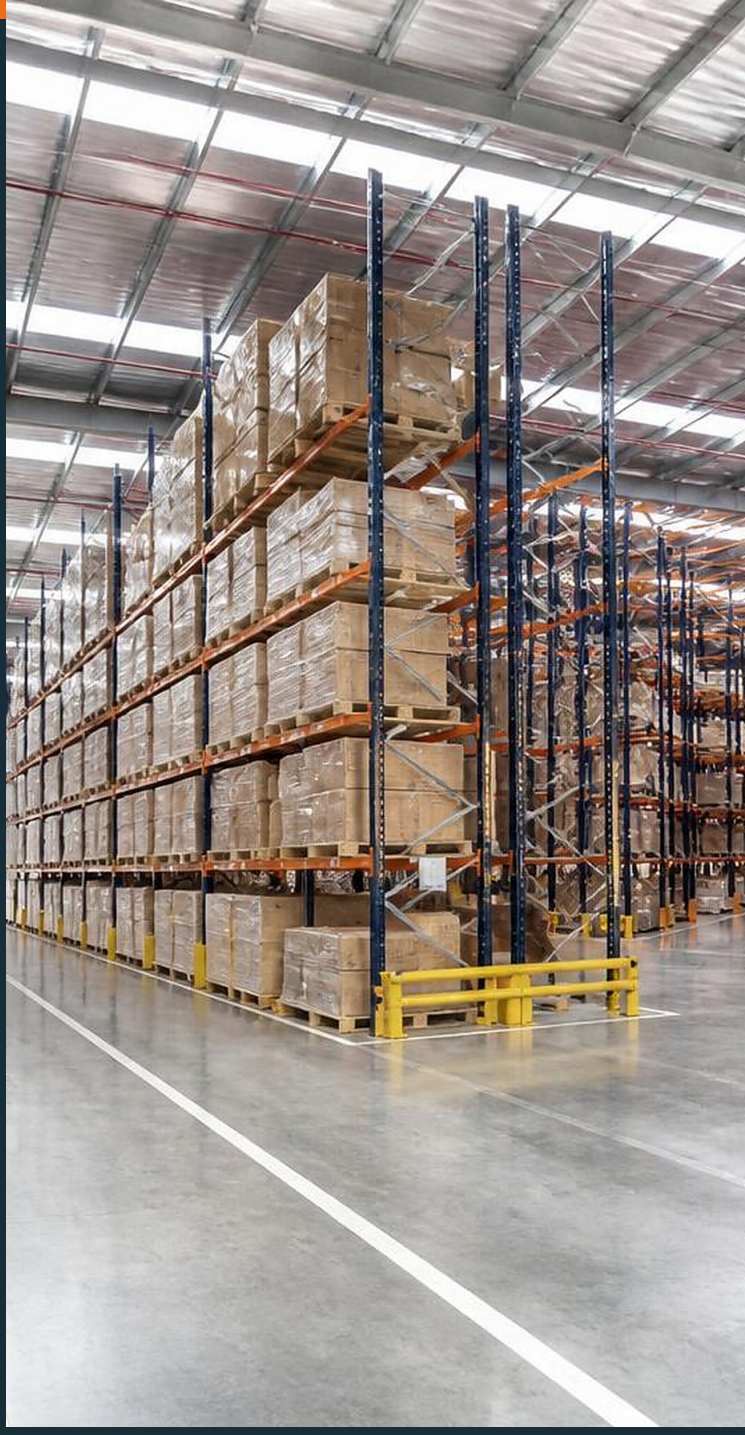
06	SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE

SECTION 01

PALLET STORAGE SYSTEMS

Pallet storage ranges from direct-access selective racking to dense lanes and machine-served systems. The correct choice follows SKU count, pallets per SKU, rotation rule, movements per hour, truck geometry, clear height, floor tolerance, fire strategy and the operation's ability to manage sequence.

Density is valuable only when the required pallet can be reached at the right time. Warehouse-Solutions.com compares capacity, selectivity, travel, replenishment, equipment dependency and future change before a system is specified.



SYSTEM LANDSCAPE

— SELECTIVE

— DOUBLE-DEEP

— DEEP LANE

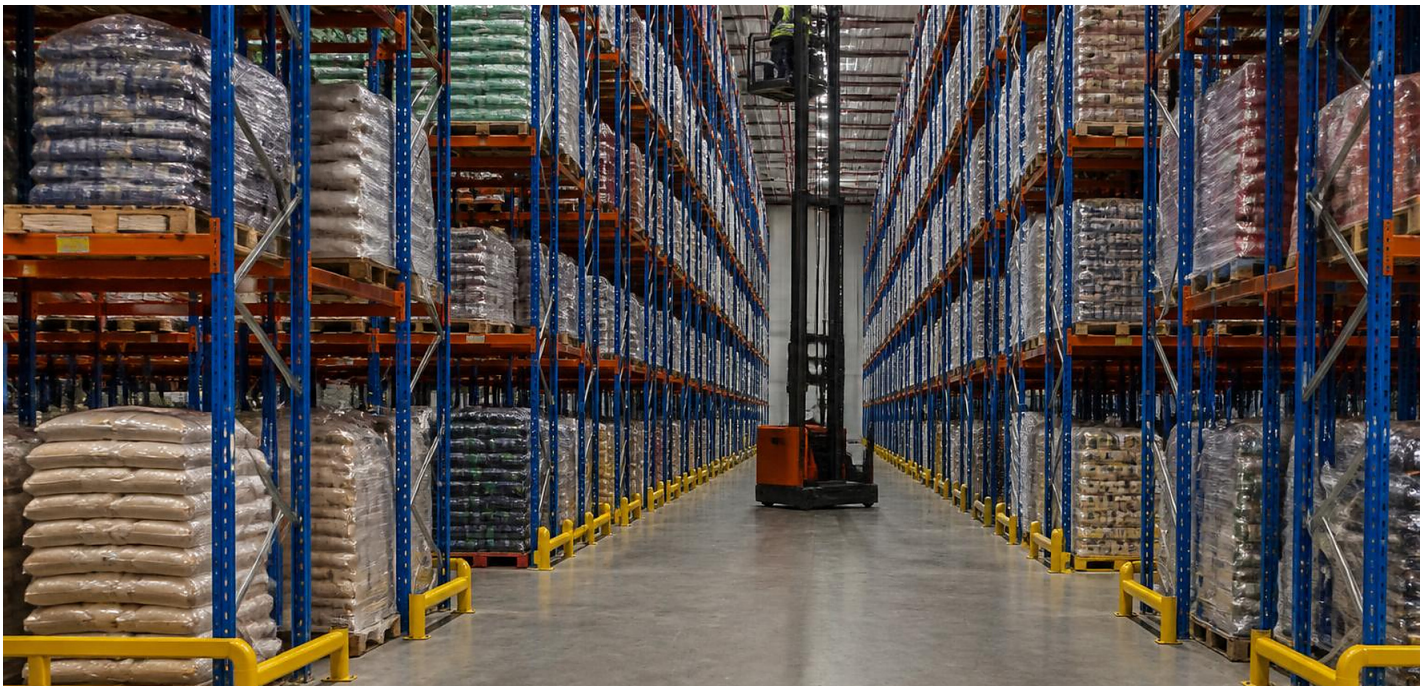
— SHUTTLE

— VNA / MOBILE

Storage engineered around access, flow and the demands of real operations.

PALLET STORAGE · 1.1

SELECTIVE PALLET RACKING



ACCESS BEFORE DENSITY

Selective racking gives direct access to every pallet position, making it the operational reference for mixed inventories and frequent change. Adjustable beam levels respond to pallet height, weight and support condition; decking, pallet supports and pick-level accessories extend the arrangement beyond standard unit loads.

It is particularly effective where SKU variety is high, access speed matters and reserve pallets sit above active picking. The open layout is simple to understand, re-slot and inspect. That flexibility can outweigh a lower storage density when compared with multi-deep systems.

Planning must confirm pallet quality and overhang, truck reach, aisle width, sprinkler flue spaces, top clearance, floor loading and end-of-aisle protection. A common mistake is to optimise bay count before testing the real truck and load envelope.

PALLET STORAGE · 1.2

DOUBLE-DEEP RACKING



PAIR STOCK WITH PURPOSE

Double-deep racking stores two pallets behind one another, reducing the number of working aisles while retaining familiar beam-level storage. The rear pallet is placed first and retrieved after the front position; telescopic forks or pantograph reach equipment provide access to the second depth.

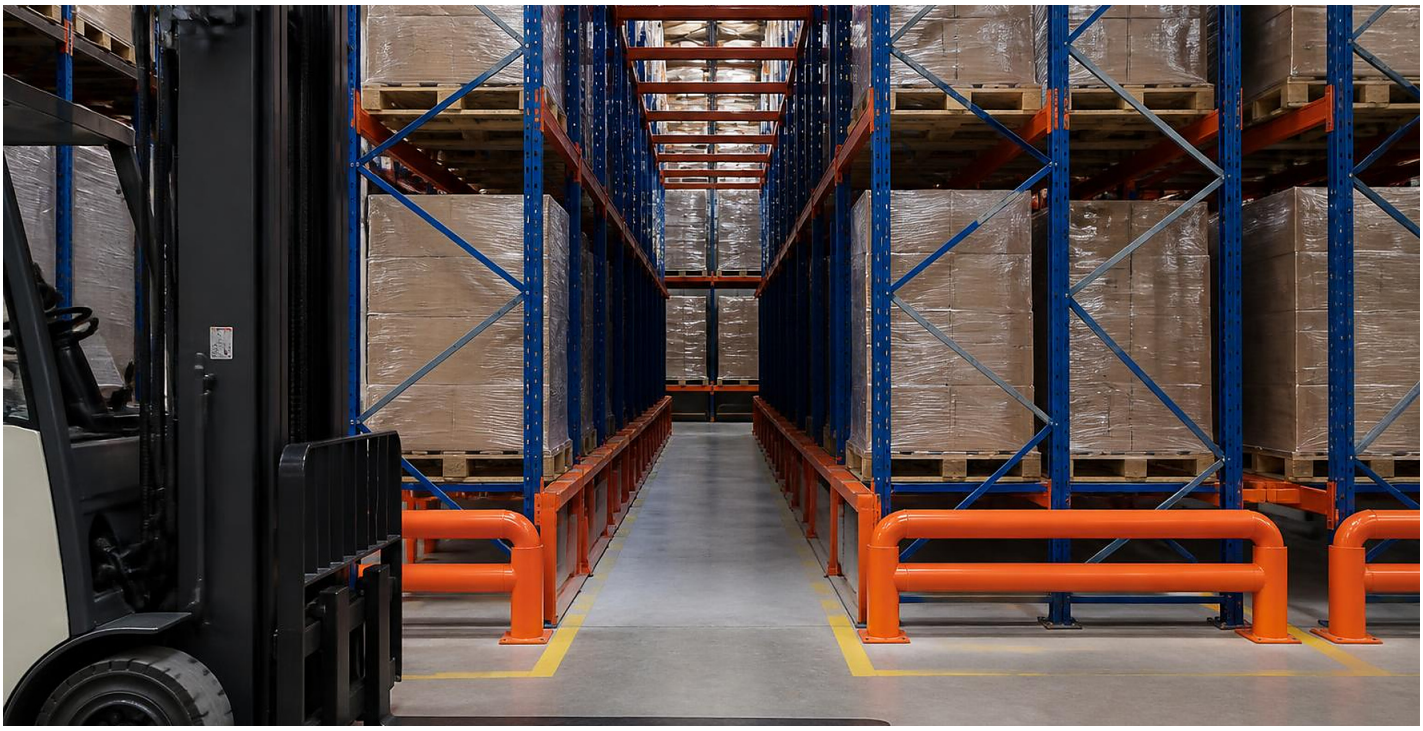
The system suits medium SKU counts, paired reserve stock and stable batches where a modest reduction in direct selectivity is acceptable. It can create a useful density gain without introducing deep channel structures, but performance depends on disciplined slotting and replenishment.

Check residual truck capacity at full reach, visibility to the rear position, pallet condition, stock pairing and retrieval sequence. Model travel and handling time as carefully as net pallet count: a denser layout that creates unnecessary reshuffling does not improve throughput.

PAIRED STOCK	FEWER AISLES	SPECIALIST REACH	CONTROL SEQUENCE

PALLET STORAGE · 1.3

DRIVE-IN / DRIVE-THROUGH



ONE FACE OR TWO

Drive-in and drive-through systems replace multiple working aisles with deep storage channels. The forklift enters the structure and places pallets on continuous support rails, making consistent pallet dimensions and careful driver control essential.

Drive-in uses one working face and normally follows a last-in, first-out sequence. Drive-through adds a second working face, allowing loading from one side and retrieval from the other where a first-in, first-out pattern is required. Both are strongest where many pallets share the same SKU or batch.

Lane depth should reflect real batch size, not the maximum space available. Entry uprights, rails and lower frames need focused protection. Driver training, clear lane identification, floor condition, pallet stability and controlled stock rotation are central to safe performance.

10	DEEP	CHANNELS	LIFO OR

PALLET STORAGE · 1.4

PUSH-BACK RACKING

Push-back racking uses nested carts or inclined roller beds to store several pallets deep while the forklift remains in the aisle. The first load is placed on the leading carrier; each following pallet pushes the stored loads deeper. When the front pallet is removed, gravity presents the next load.

This creates dense, fast-moving lanes for medium-to-high SKU depth without requiring trucks to enter the rack. It is generally managed as a last-in, first-out system and works best when each lane carries compatible pallet footprints and a controlled product family.

Pallet underside, load stability, cart travel, gradient, braking behaviour and front-stop condition must be verified. Clear lane labels prevent incompatible loads being mixed. Operators should never use the incoming pallet to force a stalled or damaged load deeper into the channel.

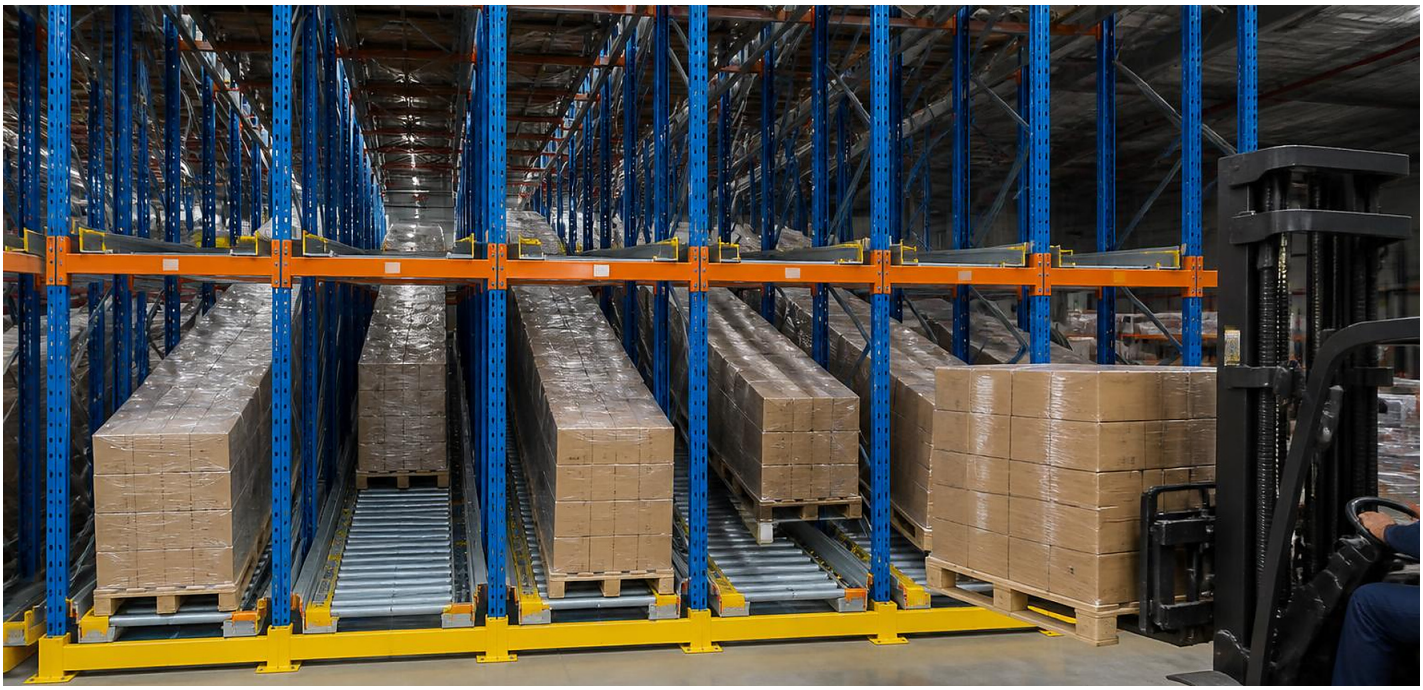


SEQUENCE DEFINES FLOW

11	04	VERIFY	CART

PALLET STORAGE · 1.5

PALLET LIVE STORAGE



ROTATION BY DESIGN

Pallet live storage separates replenishment from retrieval and uses gravity to maintain an automatic first-in, first-out sequence. Pallets enter at the higher loading face and move along roller lanes toward the dispatch face. Speed controllers regulate travel while separators relieve pressure on the front pallet during removal.

The system supports date-sensitive stock, food and beverage, production buffers and high-throughput repeated loads. Two working faces reduce conflict between replenishment and picking, but the benefit relies on predictable pallets and disciplined lane assignment.

Every pallet type should be physically tested on the proposed track. Gradient, speed control, separator action, clearances and maintenance access need coordinated review. Damaged pallets must be rejected before entry; one poor underside can interrupt an entire live lane.

PALLET STORAGE · 1.6

PALLET SHUTTLE SYSTEMS



CONTROL THE DEEP LANE

A pallet shuttle moves loads within a deep channel while the forklift remains at the rack face. The truck places a pallet at the transfer position; the powered carrier travels beneath it, lifts the load and deposits it at the next available address. Operating modes can support compacting, counting and controlled loading or retrieval sequences.

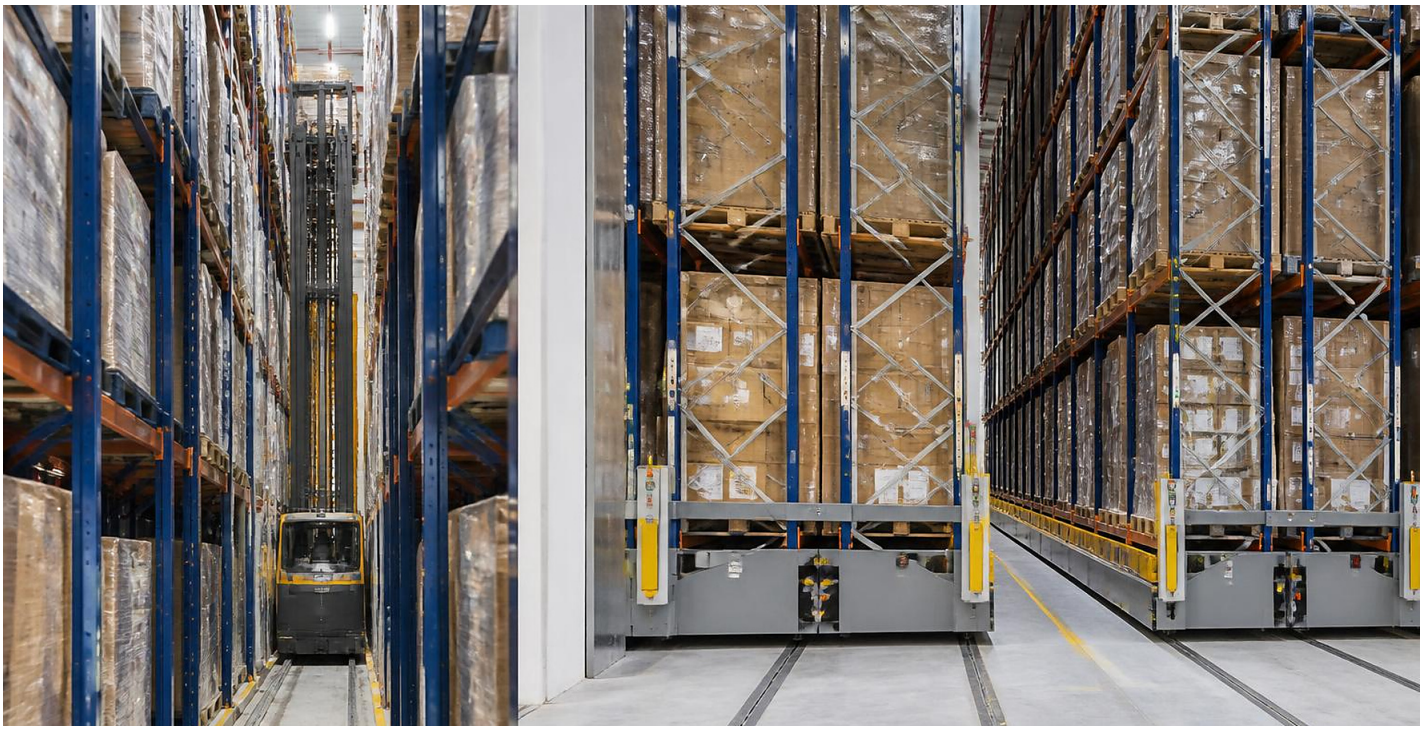
The arrangement is well suited to cold rooms, deep buffers and high pallets per SKU. It reduces forklift travel within dense blocks and can improve lane filling speed, but it introduces batteries, controls, permissions and recovery procedures that must be planned as part of the operation.

Define pallet compatibility, transfer clearances, charging and spare-unit strategy, rescue access and operator authority. Lane status should remain visible to stock control so physical position and inventory records stay aligned.

DEEP DENSITY	POWERED CARRIER	FACE TRANSFER	PLAN RECOVERY

PALLET STORAGE · 1.7

VNA & MOBILE RACKING



CHOSE THE OPERATING MODEL

Very narrow aisle racking and powered mobile racking both reclaim floor area while preserving direct pallet access, but they achieve it differently. VNA reduces each fixed aisle and uses specialist guided trucks, often taking advantage of clear height. Mobile systems place rack rows on powered bases and open only the aisle currently required.

VNA suits high SKU counts and operations able to coordinate transfer aisles, guidance and dedicated equipment. Mobile racking is valuable where floor area or refrigerated volume carries a premium and access can be scheduled through controlled aisle opening.

For VNA, confirm floor flatness, guidance, truck rescue and top clearances. For mobile, coordinate slab reactions, embedded rails, safety sensors, emergency release and fire strategy. Both demand disciplined interfaces rather than a simple reduction in aisle width.

14	DIRECT	ACCESS	HIGH

SECTION 02

LONG, HEAVY & SPECIAL LOADS

Tube, bar, timber, panels, coils, tyres, drums and irregular assemblies do not behave like standard pallet loads. Their storage begins with shape, support points, centre of gravity, deflection sensitivity and the way they are lifted.

Warehouse-Solutions.com defines practical restraint, identification, handling clearances and protection around each load family. The objective is not only capacity: it is controlled access without rolling, tipping, edge damage, puncture or unsafe manual intervention.



Storage engineered around access, flow and the demands of real operations.

SYSTEM LANDSCAPE

— CANTILEVER

— COIL / DRUM

— TYRE / PANEL

— COLD STORE

— LOAD · FLOW · ACCESS · BUILDING · EQUIPMENT · PEOPLE · PROTECTION · CHANGE

SPECIAL LOADS · 2.1

CANTILEVER RACKING



SUPPORT THE LOAD SHAPE

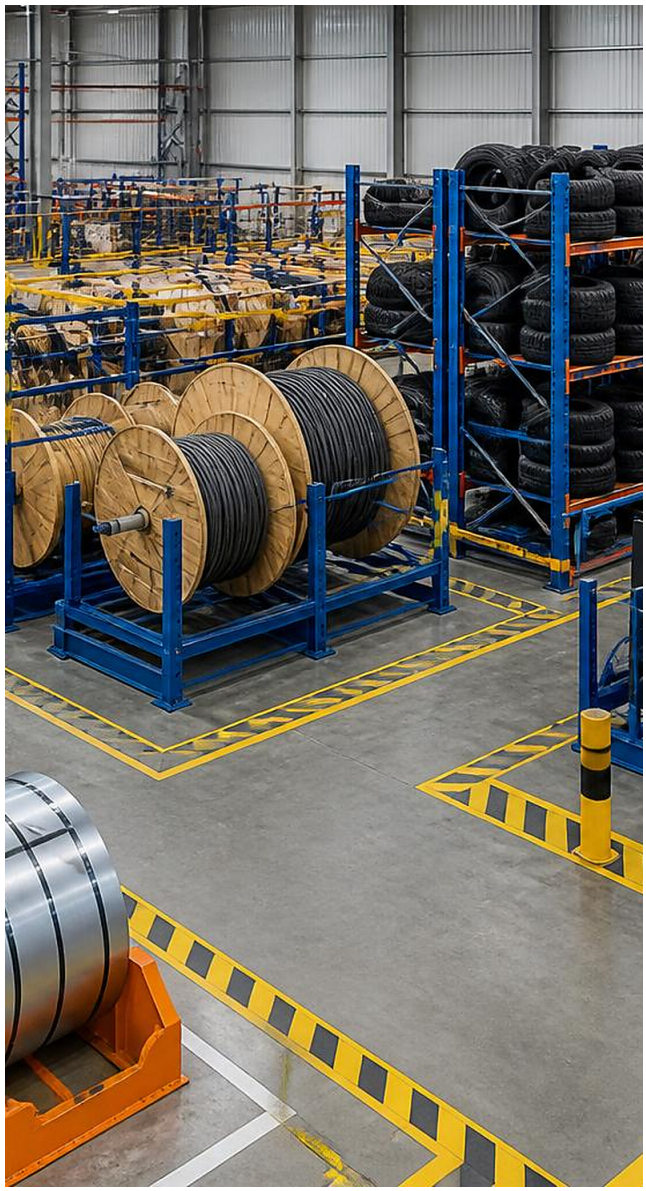
Cantilever racking removes front uprights so long loads can be placed directly onto projecting arms. Single-sided rows work against walls or boundaries; double-sided rows create central storage banks. Adjustable arms, end stops, continuous decks and dividers can be selected around the product and handling method.

It is a strong match for steel tube, bar, timber, extrusions, cable trays, furniture and long crates handled by side-loader, reach truck or crane. Support spacing must control product deflection without creating awkward lift points.

The review includes arm capacity, column stability, base projection, load restraint, handling clearance and impact exposure. External installations add wind, drainage and corrosion considerations. Uneven bundles and unbalanced placement are common failure modes, so every load family needs a defined support and retrieval method.

SPECIAL LOADS · 2.2

COIL, TYRE, DRUM & PANEL STORAGE



RESTRAINT BEFORE STORAGE

Special products need storage interfaces shaped around their hazards. Coils require engineered cradles or chocks that prevent rolling and protect edges. Cable drums need controlled spindle or cradle support with a safe loading direction. Tyres benefit from compartment sizes that prevent distortion and make sizes visible. Panels and sheet packs need dividers, inclined support or protected A-frames that limit tipping and surface damage.

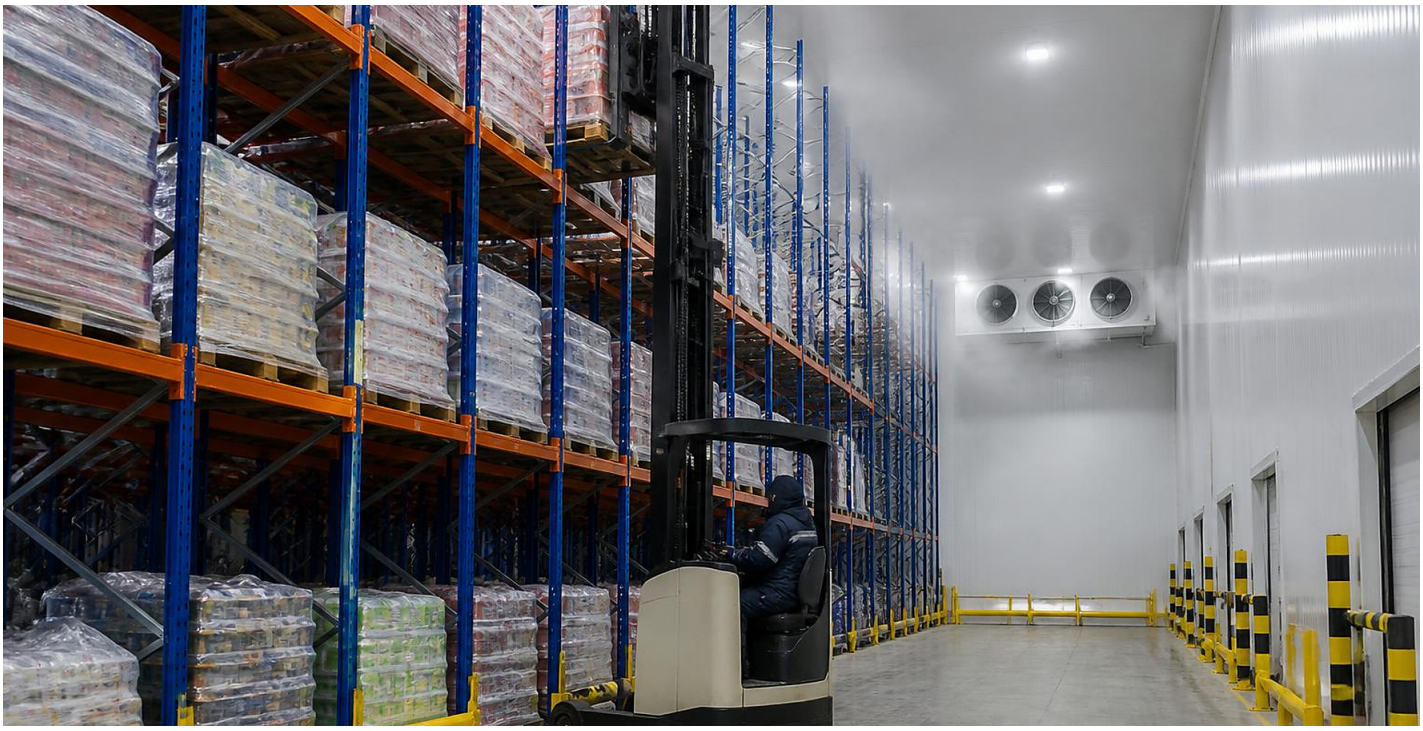
The handling attachment is part of the design input. Forks, hooks, clamps, cranes and manual access each create different clearances and exclusion zones. Labels and visual separation help operators distinguish similar-looking but incompatible products.

Warehouse-Solutions.com evaluates restraint, support points, centre of gravity, point loads, access for inspection and the consequence of one item moving unexpectedly. Storage density is considered only after the load shape is controlled.

RESTRAIN	SEPARATE	IDENTIFY	PROTECT EDGES

SPECIAL LOADS · 2.3

COLD STORE & FREEZER SYSTEMS



DESIGN FOR THE TEMPERATURE

Cold-store storage must balance pallet capacity with rotation, energy, hygiene and service access. Selective, drive-in, shuttle, pallet-live and mobile systems can all be adapted to low-temperature duty; the right choice depends on SKU depth, throughput, temperature zones and the cost of refrigerated volume.

Materials, finishes, controls and equipment should remain dependable at the operating temperature. Layouts must allow evaporator discharge, defrost drainage, protected doors and practical ice-management routines. Dense blocks can reduce refrigerated volume per pallet, but they must not compromise emergency access or maintenance.

Pallet condition and rotation discipline become more important in cold environments, where intervention is slower and labour exposure matters. Warehouse-Solutions.com coordinates storage, truck operation, hygiene, airflow and service routes as one cold-chain system.

18	DENSITY	ROTATION	ENERGY

SECTION 03

HAND-LOAD & SMALL PARTS

Piece-picking performance is shaped by the relationship between reserve stock, active pick faces, replenishment and human reach. Shelving is not simply rows of steel; it is the physical sequence through which an order is assembled.

Item dimensions, order-line frequency, carton and tote behaviour, ergonomic zones, vertical transfer, fire strategy and escape routes determine whether longspan shelving, carton flow, multi-tier structures or mezzanines provide the right answer.



Storage engineered around access, flow and the demands of real operations.

SYSTEM LANDSCAPE

— LONGSPAN

— CARTON LIVE

— MULTI-TIER

— MEZZANINE

— LOAD · FLOW · ACCESS · BUILDING · EQUIPMENT · PEOPLE · PROTECTION · CHANGE

HAND-LOAD · 3.1

LONGSPAN & BOLTLESS SHELVING



MAKE THE PICK FACE WORK

Longspan and boltless shelving create adaptable hand-loaded locations for cartons, totes, tools and bulky items. Frames and beams support steel, mesh or board decks; adjustable levels allow the arrangement to follow changing product profiles rather than fixed shelf spacing. Dividers, bins and labels turn each bay into a controlled picking map.

The system suits maintenance stores, automotive parts, retail reserve stock, e-commerce cartons, archives and bulky products below pallet-handling scale. Reserve stock can sit above or behind active pick faces when safe replenishment routes are provided.

Shelf depth should follow the item, not simply the room. Fast movers belong in comfortable reach zones, heavy items stay low and visual identification remains clear. Capacities, replenishment rules and damaged-component reporting should be visible to every operator.

HAND-LOAD · 3.2

CARTON LIVE & MULTI-TIER PICKING



TWO SYSTEMS · TWO FUNCTIONS

Carton live and multi-tier picking solve different constraints and can be combined when the operation needs both flow and vertical capacity. Carton or tote live lanes use inclined roller tracks to move stock from a rear replenishment face to a front picking face. This supports first-in, first-out rotation, dense item presentation and shorter reach at the workstation.

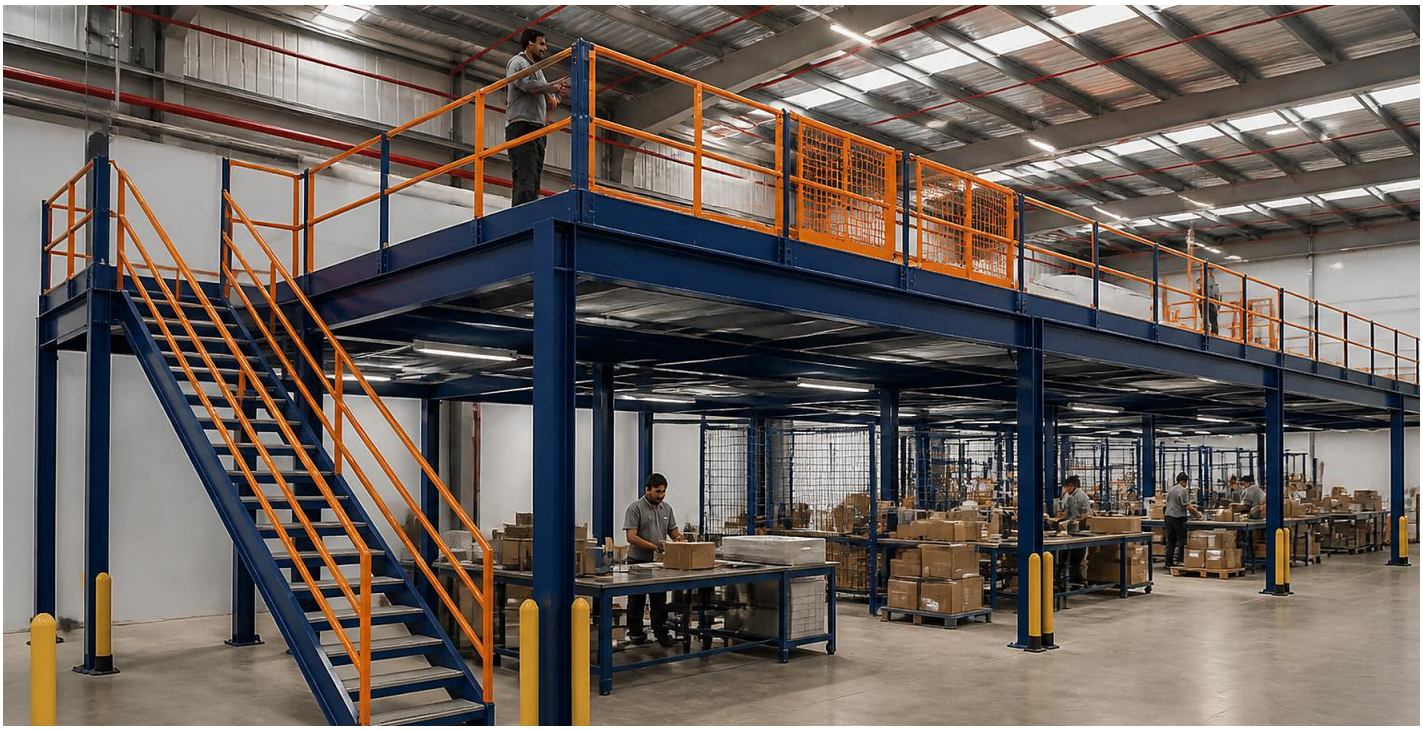
Multi-tier structures add guarded walkways and additional pick levels where clear height is the constrained resource. Stairs, lifts or conveyors transfer people and goods between levels; the real benefit is more active order lines within a compact travel zone—not floor area alone.

Choose carton live where repeated replenishment and FIFO presentation drive productivity. Choose multi-tier where the SKU population requires more pick faces than one level can provide. When combined, coordinate live loads, deflection, escape distance, guarding, lighting, sprinklers, vertical transfer and strict separation between replenishment and picking.

FIFO PRESENTATION	VERTICAL CAPACITY	SAFE TRANSFER	SEPARATE FLOWS

HAND-LOAD · 3.3

MEZZANINE FLOORS & PLATFORMS



SPACE ABOVE THE FLOOR

A mezzanine uses clear height to create working space above storage, packing or production. The structural platform can support offices, maintenance rooms, shelving, process equipment or multi-level picking while preserving useful activity below. Column grids are coordinated around routes and workstations rather than imposed after the fact.

Deck type, vibration, imposed load, headroom and concentrated equipment reactions form the structural brief. Stairs, handrails, toe plates, protected openings and rated pallet gates complete the usable working level. Fire compartmentation, sprinklers, smoke movement, lighting and escape routes require early coordination with the building strategy.

Vertical transfer must be controlled: conveyors, lifts and pallet gates each need safe interfaces and clear operating responsibility. A platform should improve flow on both levels, not create congestion at the staircase or transfer point.

22	USE	HEIGHT	COORDINATE

SECTION 04

AUTOMATION & INTELLIGENT STORAGE

Automation should remove repeatable travel, protect sequence and make inventory visible. It succeeds when storage structure, machines, controls, people and recovery procedures are treated as one operating system.

The business case begins with average and peak throughput, load quality, SKU behaviour, labour deployment and service requirements. Redundancy, exception handling, maintenance access and phased growth are designed before equipment is selected.



SYSTEM LANDSCAPE

— AS/RS

— MINI-LOAD

— CONVEYORS

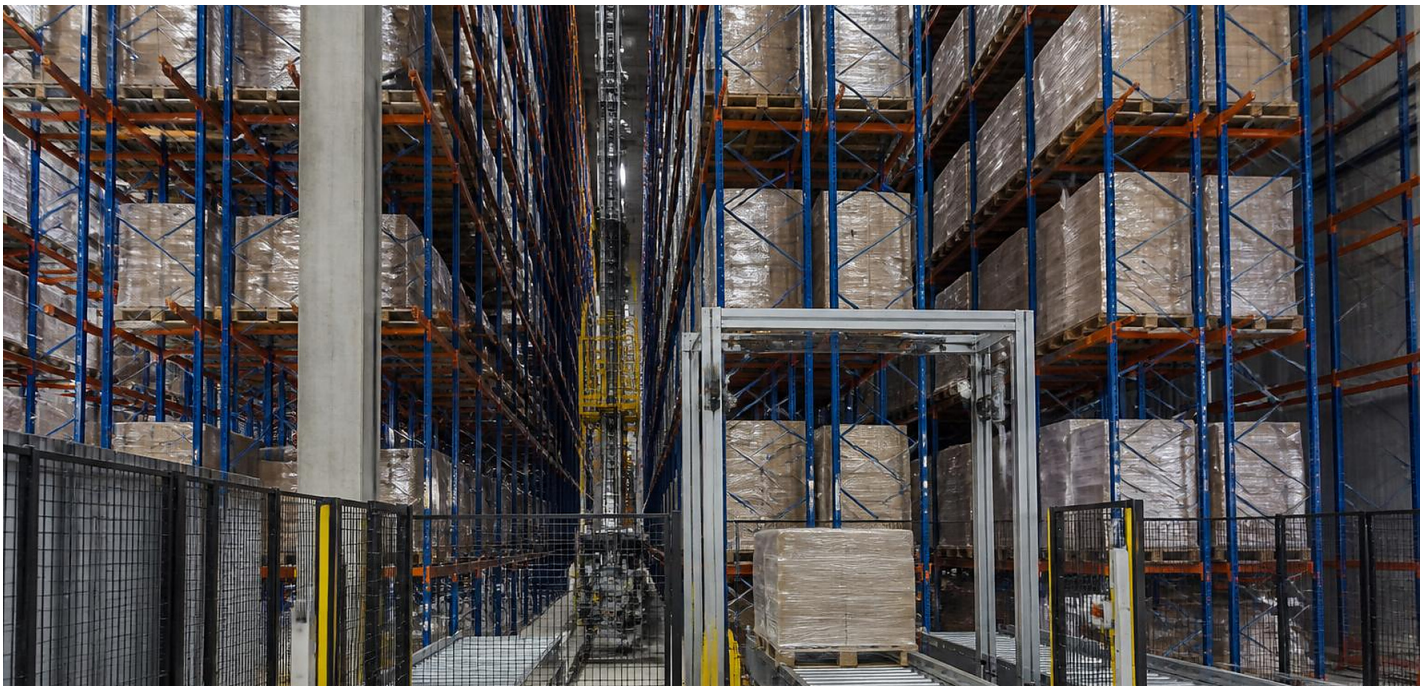
— AMR / AGV

— CONTROL LAYER

Storage engineered around access, flow and the demands of real operations.

AUTOMATION · 4.1

AS/RS & AUTOMATED SMALL PARTS



DEFINE THE MACHINE INTERFACE

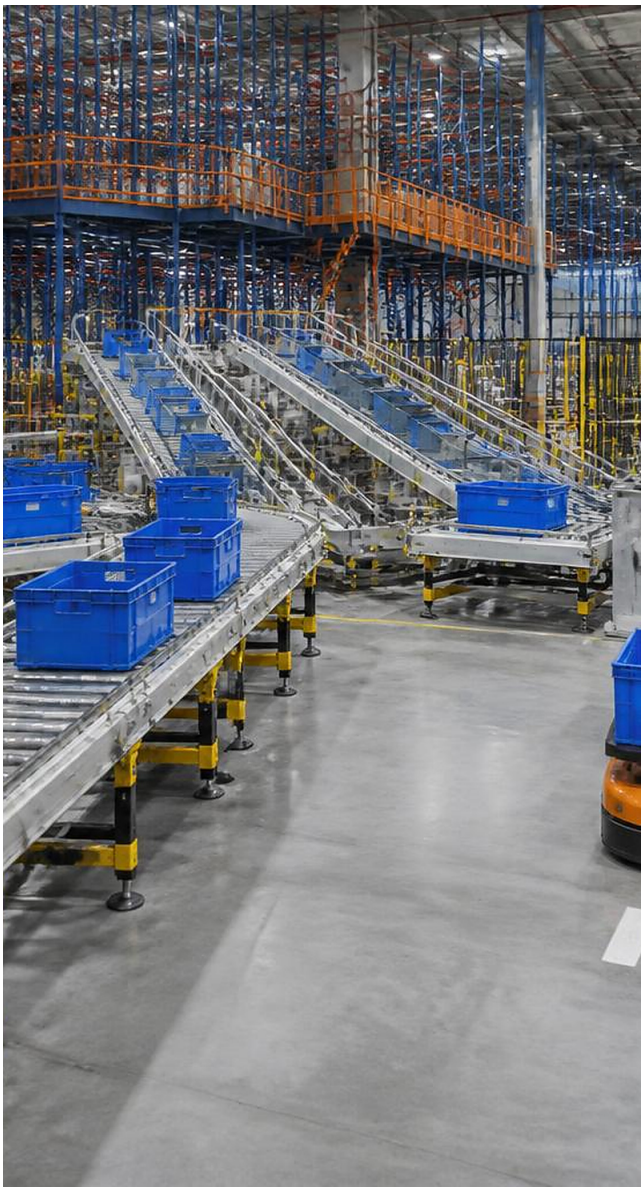
Automated storage and retrieval systems use stacker cranes, shuttles or mini-load devices to place and retrieve pallets, totes or cartons from fixed addresses. Pallet AS/RS exploits building height and repeatable unit loads; mini-load systems bring smaller containers to controlled workstations; tote shuttles support fast buffering and sequencing.

Every load crosses a system boundary. Identification, dimensions, weight, pallet condition and orientation should be checked before entry so an out-of-gauge item cannot disrupt the automated aisle. Structure and machine tolerances are coordinated as one precision envelope.

Availability targets, redundancy, fire strategy, service access and recovery procedures need explicit definition. Automation is most resilient when common faults can be isolated, manual fallback is understood and operators are trained to recover exceptions without bypassing safeguards.

AUTOMATION · 4.2

CONVEYORS, SORTERS & AMR/AGV



FIXED OR FLEXIBLE FLOW

Connected transport moves goods between receiving, storage, picking, production and dispatch. Powered conveyors create fixed, high-volume routes and accumulation buffers. Sorters direct cartons or totes by destination. AMRs and AGVs provide flexible movement between defined transfer points where routes or demand may change.

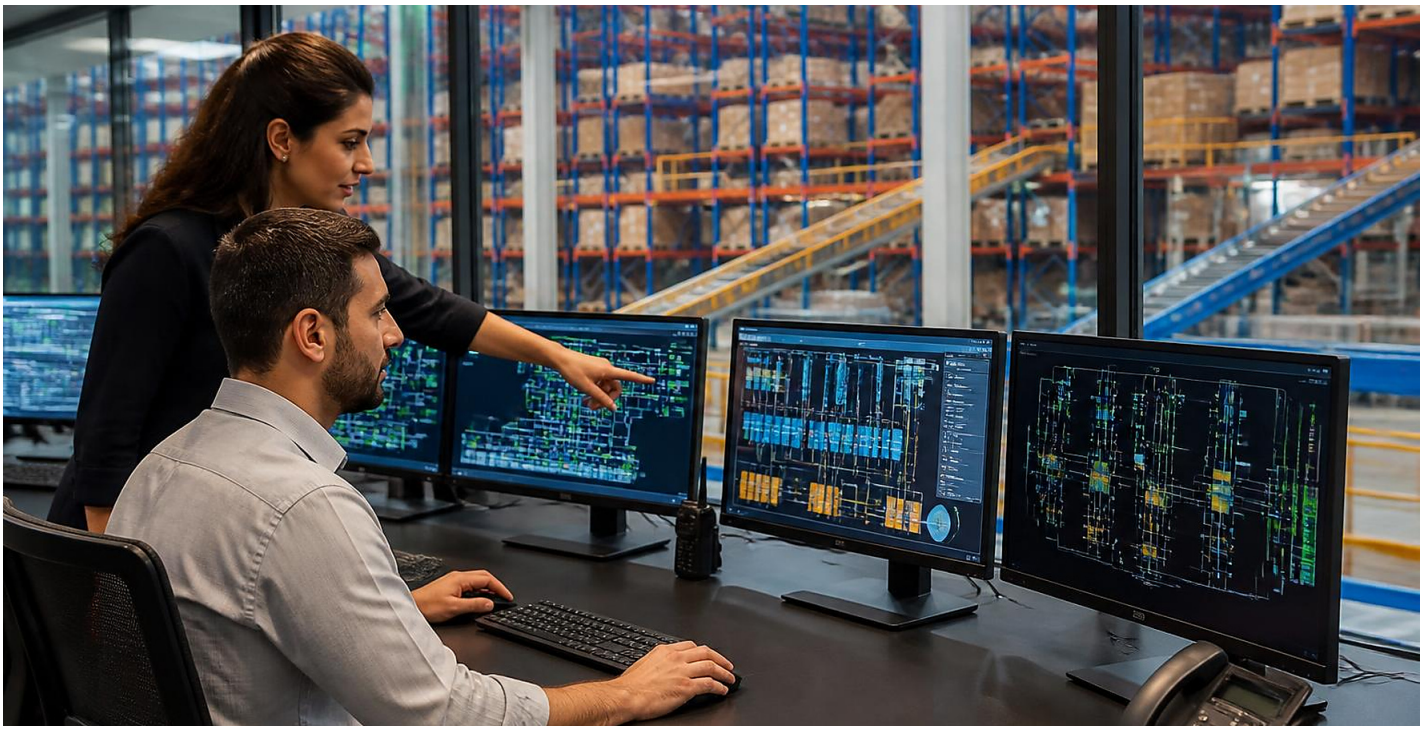
The technologies can work together, but every handover must be balanced. Rate, queue depth, load orientation, scanner position, guarding and exception access determine whether one interface supports or constrains the next. Flexible vehicles still need traffic rules, charging strategy, protected crossings and predictable docking points.

Warehouse-Solutions.com maps the complete material flow, including rejects, recirculation and manual recovery—not only the happy path. The result is a transport layer sized for peaks without allowing downstream congestion to propagate through the building.

ROUTE	ACCUMULATE	SORT	RECOVER

AUTOMATION · 4.3

WAREHOUSE CONTROL LAYER



KEEP INVENTORY AND MOVEMENT ALIGNED

The control layer connects business priorities with physical movement. A warehouse management system holds inventory and order intent. Warehouse control or orchestration software converts that intent into sequenced equipment tasks. Local machine controls execute safe movements and return status.

Clear ownership of inventory truth prevents conflicting instructions. Interfaces define locations, task messages, confirmations, alarms and recovery states. Permissions and audit records establish who can release, pause or override work. Dashboards should make exceptions visible without overwhelming operators with machine detail.

Testing covers peak volumes, communication loss, blocked routes, unavailable equipment and manual fallback. A successful control layer does more than move loads: it keeps physical stock, digital status and operator understanding aligned throughout normal and disrupted operation.

26	INVENTORY	TRUTH	TASK

SAFETY & PROTECTION

PROTECT PEOPLE, STRUCTURE AND STOCK.



PREVENT · COMMUNICATE · DETECT · CORRECT

Warehouse safety begins by preventing predictable contact. Upright guards, end barriers and pedestrian segregation are positioned around real truck paths, not simply added to a drawing. Mesh decking, pallet supports, back mesh, netting and stops are selected around load shape, fire strategy and the consequence of falling material.

Communication is equally important. Load notices state approved capacities and configuration limits. Signs, crossings and operating rules make interfaces visible. Daily observations give operators a route to report damage; periodic competent inspection looks for deformation, missing components, anchor issues and unauthorised changes.

When damage is found, the response must be clear: unload, isolate, assess, repair and verify before return to service. Protection, instruction and inspection work together as one control system.

SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE	SUPPORT

LAYOUT OPTIMISATION

DENSITY IS ONLY ONE AXIS.



COMPARE THE WHOLE OPERATION

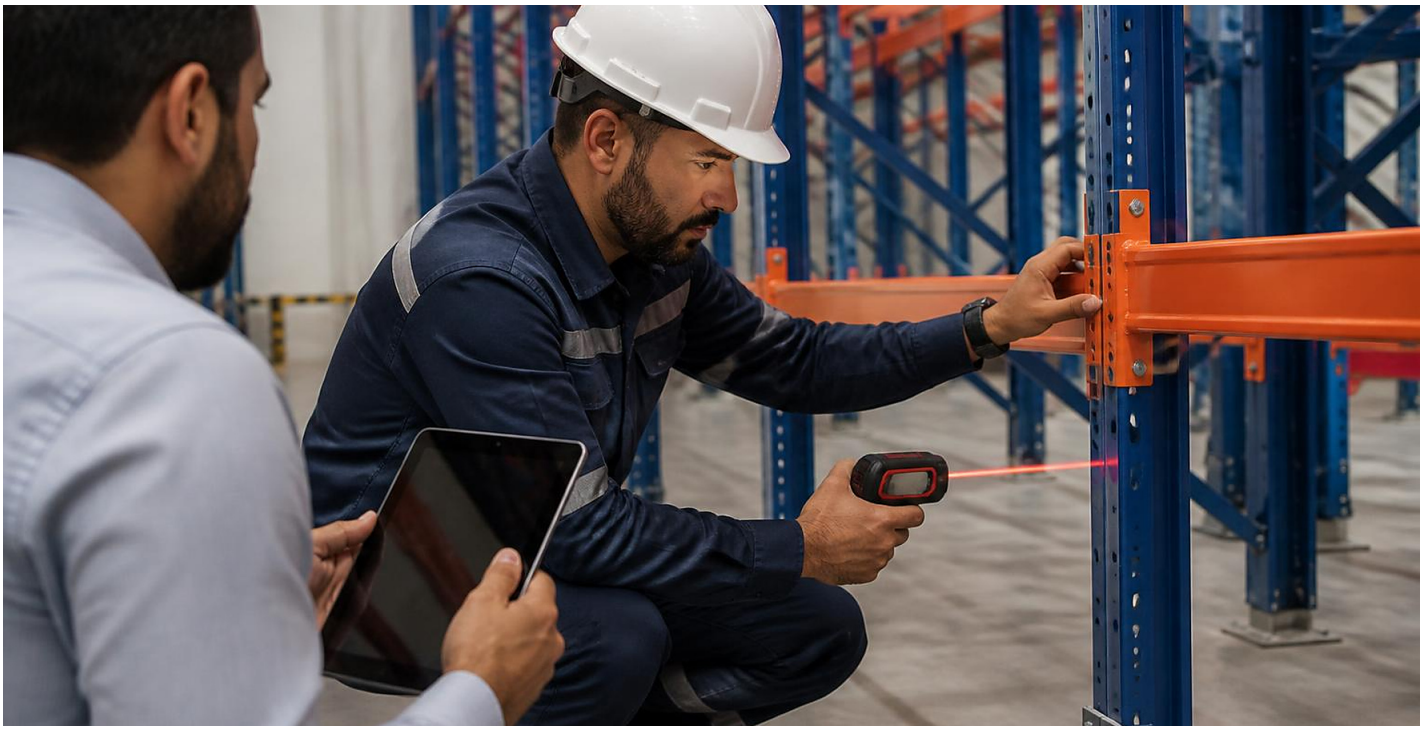
The best storage solution balances capacity with access, rotation, movement rate, handling equipment and the operation's ability to manage sequence. Selective racking maximises direct access. Double-deep trades some selectivity for aisle reduction. Drive-in and shuttle systems create deep density for repeated SKUs. Pallet live supports FIFO throughput. VNA preserves access while reducing aisle width, and mobile racking opens capacity by eliminating inactive aisles.

Comparison begins with the load: dimensions, weight, support and condition. Next comes flow: SKU count, pallets per SKU, rotation and peaks. Access defines the retrieval sequence and tolerance for reshuffling. The building adds floor, height, columns, doors, sprinklers and escape constraints.

Warehouse-Solutions.com tests credible alternatives against the complete operating picture. The chosen layout should remain understandable on a busy shift, not only efficient in a static capacity calculation.

LIFECYCLE SERVICES

KEEP THE SYSTEM FIT FOR PURPOSE.



INSPECT · RECORD · RESPOND

Warehouses evolve. SKU profiles change, new equipment arrives, pick faces move and damage accumulates. A storage system remains dependable only when inspection, repair and controlled reconfiguration keep the physical arrangement aligned with the approved use.

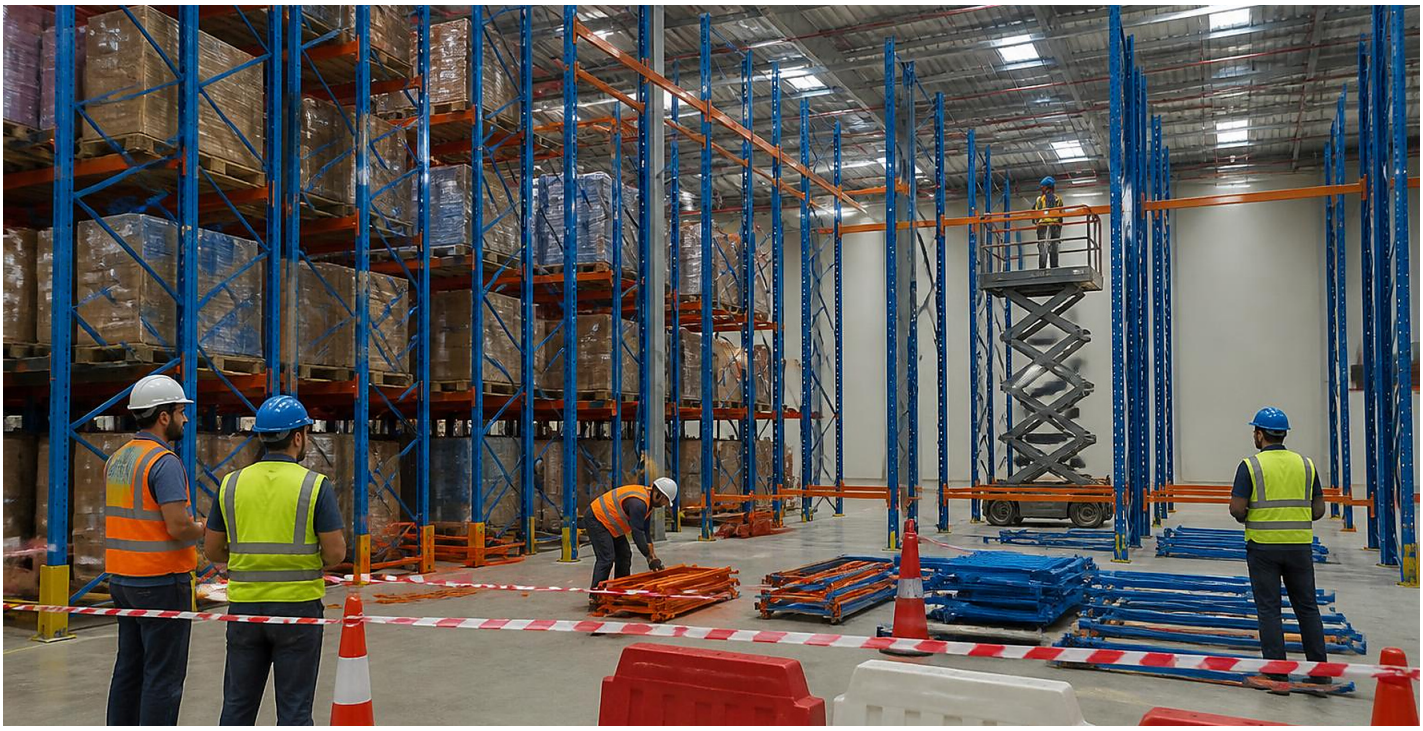
Operator observations should capture impacts, displaced components and unstable loads early. Periodic competent inspections review frames, beams, bracing, anchors, protection, decking and configuration. Findings require defined action: isolate urgent conditions, plan engineered repair and record completion.

Reconfiguration is treated as a technical change, not a simple relocation of beams. Revised levels, bay extensions, changed loads and new truck interfaces are checked before use. Drawings, load notices and asset records are updated so the system’s current condition remains visible to those who operate and maintain it.

29	SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE

LIFECYCLE VALUE

USE THE BUILDING BETTER. KEEP STEEL WORKING LONGER.



PLAN FOR RECONFIGURATION

A durable storage strategy begins by using the existing building cube intelligently. Appropriate density can reduce unnecessary floor area or refrigerated volume. Adaptable beam levels, modular bays and documented configurations allow a system to respond as stock profiles change.

Inspection and prompt repair protect service life by preventing local damage from becoming wider structural risk. Where components are proposed for reuse, identity, condition, compatibility and approved duty must be verified rather than assumed. Reconfiguration records preserve traceability and help future teams understand what changed.

At end of service, steel components can enter established material recovery routes. The largest lifecycle gains, however, come earlier: selecting the right system, protecting it from impact, maintaining it consistently and changing it through controlled engineering rather than premature replacement.

30	SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE

WHY WAREHOUSE-SOLUTIONS.COM

CLARITY FROM FIRST MEASURE TO FINAL LABEL.



FROM FIRST MEASURE TO HANDOVER

Warehouse-Solutions.com connects operational thinking with system knowledge and coordinated delivery. We begin with measured information, compare credible storage methods and state the assumptions behind every recommendation. That gives clients a practical basis for choosing between access, density, throughput and investment.

Our project view includes the load, rack, floor, equipment, protection, fire interfaces, installation programme and handover records. Decisions stay visible as the project moves from concept to site. After handover, inspection, repair and reconfiguration support keep the arrangement aligned with the operation.

Clients should ask: Does the layout reflect real SKU depth? Can the truck work safely? Is replenishment separated from picking? Are exceptions recoverable? Can the system adapt? Warehouse-Solutions.com turns those questions into a coordinated storage plan.

31	SURVEY	COMPARE	COORDINATE



MAKE EVERY CUBIC METRE WORK HARDER.

Survey-led storage planning, technically coordinated systems, controlled installation and lifecycle support for warehouses worldwide.

GLOBAL SUPPLY · SURVEY · DESIGN · INSTALLATION

SAUDI ARABIA · +966 583356723 · +966 59 070 8595

sales@warehouse-solutions.com · www.warehouse-solutions.com