

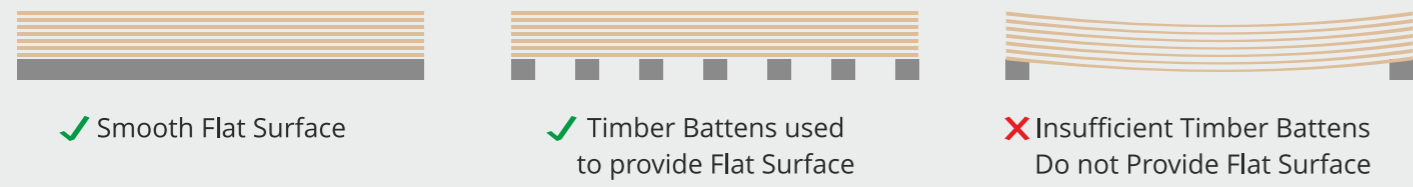
Technical Specifications

Standard Sizes (mm)	2440 x 1220 1830 x 1220 1220 x 1220
Standard Sizes (feet)	(8' x 4') (4' x 4')
Thickness	6,8,10,12,14,16,18 mm
Weight per Sq.metre (4 mm thick)	6.2 kg./ sq m
Free moisture content	10 % (Approx)
Density (min)	1300 kg/ m3
Thermal Conductivity (k value)	0.196 Kcal / MH deg.C.
Bending Strength (min)	
a. Parallel	13 N/mm2 (127.4 kg/cm2)
b. Right angles (across)	16 N/ mm2 (156.8 kg/cm2)
Screw Withdrawal Test	Satisfactory (Upto 160 Kg)

Application Recommended Thickness in mm

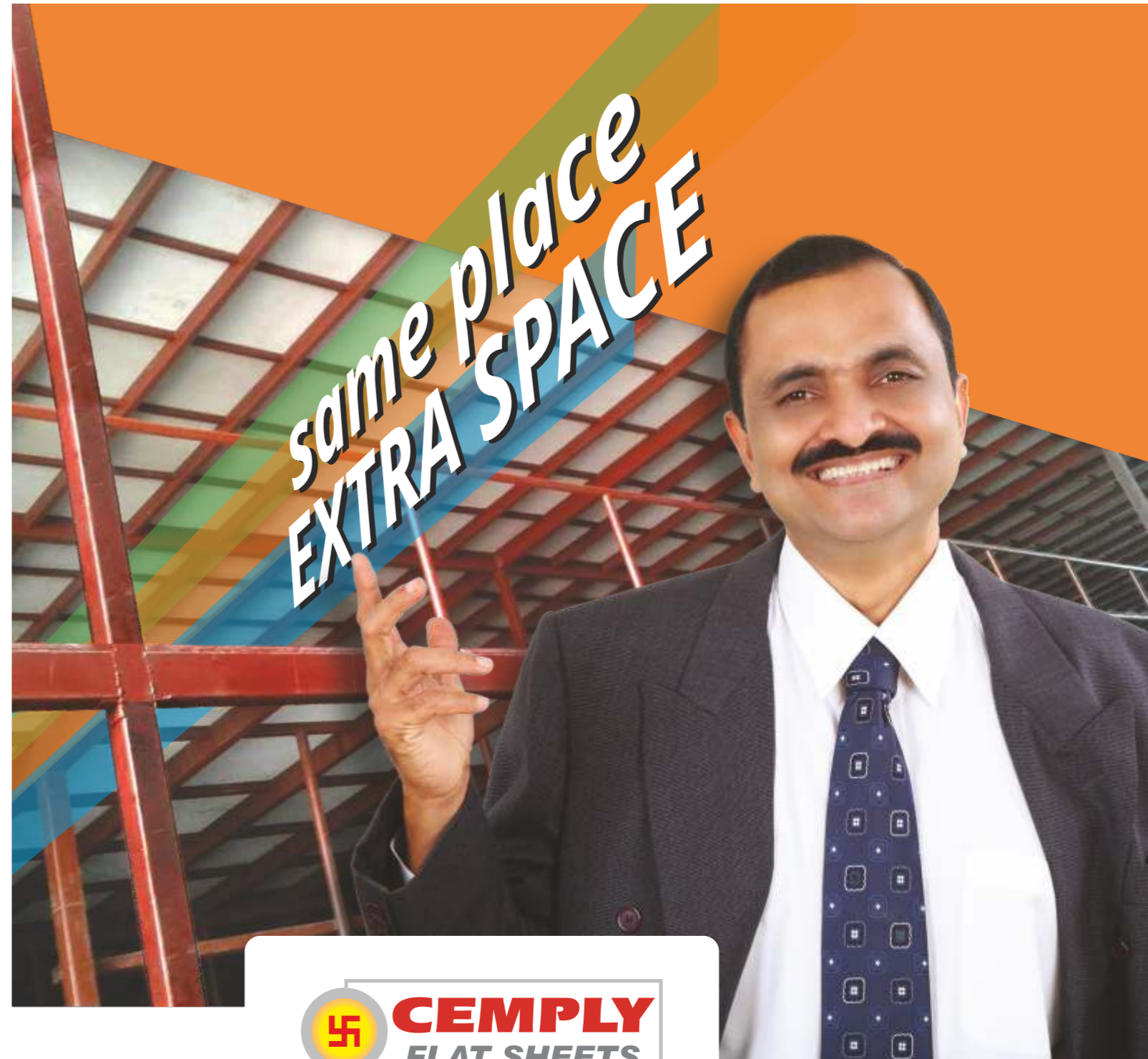
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
False Ceiling	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wall Paneling	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Floors	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Black line of Almirah	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sign Boards	-	Y	Y	y	y	y	y
Elec.Meter Panel Board	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y
A/c Duct Covers -	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Cable Trench Covers	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Furniture	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shelves	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mezzaine	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y

Edge Clearance for Hole : 20 mm



Handling & Storage

Flat Sheets should always be stacked flat on a smooth level surface. Edges and corners should be protected from chipping. Timber blocks may be used as supporting surface provided a smooth flat surface is ensured as shown in diagram. To ensure optimum performance store sheets undercover and keep dry prior to fixing. If the sheets should become wet, allow to dry thoroughly before fixing is commenced. Handling – Flat sheets should be carried one by one in vertical position. They should be laid flat, not on their edges.



hai to sab possible hai!



Fixing : False Ceiling

Features

- Versatile
- Fire retardant
- Weather resistant
- Termite Proof
- Easy with Carpenter tools
- Dimensionally stable
- Economical
- Smooth surface

It is also used for

- Tabletops, False ceiling,
- Back lining of cupboards
- Shelves and ironing boards
- Air duct cover in multi-storey buildings
- Cable trench covers, Mezzanine floor
- Sign boards, Partitions
- Black boards, Cold storage
- Kitchen cabinets & furniture,

Dimensions

They are available in sizes of 8' x 4' and 4' x 4' and in thicknesses of 8mm, 10 mm, 12 mm, 14 mm, 16mm & 18 mm.



Fire proof



Moisture proof



Termite proof

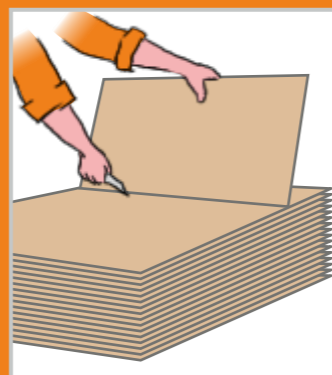
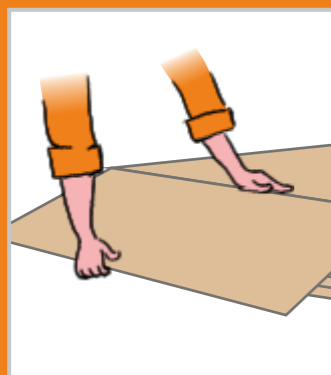
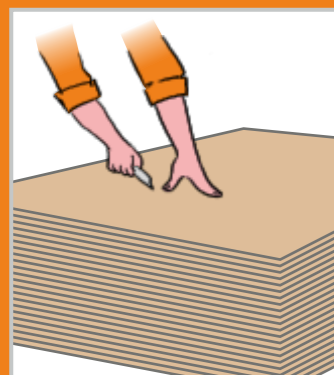


Eco-friendly



Ready to paint

Cutting



- Cutting can be easily done with carpenter's saw. The cut edges are smoothed with emery paper.
- Cutting can also be done by scour- and snap method. Ref fig. 1 (6 mm thick sheet only)
- A deep groove is scoured with a pointed instrument where sheet is to be parted.

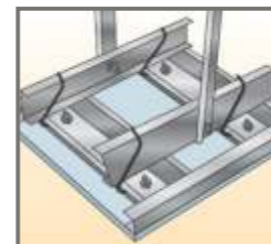
The sheet is kept overhanging on a straight edge so that the groove is right above the edge. Pressure is applied on the overhanging part of the sheet until it snaps. The snapped edge is smoothed with emery paper.

Circular / rectangular cuts : mark the circumference / rectangle on the sheet. Drill a series of small holes inside the circle/ rectangle touching the marking with hole cutter, tap away the middle and clear up the edges with a file.

Painting

They can take painting well. Cement based, water based acrylic paint or any other water based paint can be used. In case of impervious paint (oil paint etc), back painting is essential. It is also advisable to

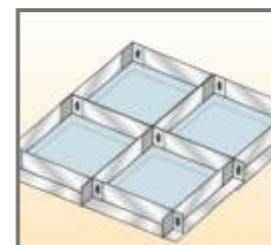
apply an alkali resistant primer. They can also take up lamination, wall paper and sand textures on them.



A. Concealed GI frame work: In this system GI components are used to form suspended frame work of size 610 mm x 1220 mm & flat sheet of 4 mm thick is screwed on the under side of frame work with self tapping screws.



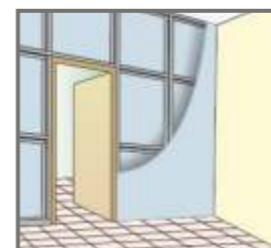
B. Concealed timber frame work: A suspended frame work of 610 mm x 1220 mm is made using timber section of 50-75 mm thick and 50-75 mm wide. Flat sheets of 4 mm or 6 mm are screwed on from underside with self tapping screws.



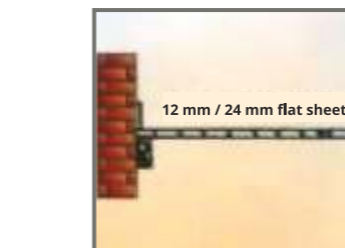
C. Exposed aluminium frame work: Aluminium frids are formed using 'T' section of size 610 x 610 mm or 610 x 1220 mm, which will be suspended from ceiling. Flat sheets of 4 mm & 6 mm cut to size are placed in the grids and secured with clips from inside.



D. Wall linings: When used for lining brick walls, these sheets can be directly fixed by fixing wooden plugs at recommended centres leveled and then 6 mm sheets fixed with screws. GI channel or timber framework grids of 610 mm x 1220 mm can be formed by fixing these to wall by screws and 6mm flat sheet can be fixed on to them by self tapping screws.



E. Partitions: Double skin: A wooden frame work is formed using timber battens of 60 mm x 90 mm sections. They are secured firmly to floor and roof slab by screws and flat sheet of 6mm thickness & is screwed on to this frame from both the sides.



F. Single skin: In this case, the timber frames are fixed to floor and roof. Then flat sheets of 8 mm or 10 mm thick are screwed on to the frame.

G. Back lining of cupboard: After the frame work of cupboard is made 6mm or 8 mm flat sheet can be nailed or screwd on the rear side of the cabinet / cupboard.

H. Mezzanine floors: The flat sheet used will be min 12 mm thick . supporting rafters are fixed spacing them at 600 mm centre to centre of the edges both ways sheets fixed to rafters by screws at 400 mm distance can take load upto 125 kg / sq ft. A small gap has to be left at the periphery of the flooring next ot walls to allow for expansion. This can be concealed by a skirting board. The sheet joints have to be staggered length wise from row to row. The joints can be bonded with alkali resistant adhesive as this will hold the panels more firmly and increase rigidly. Coir or synthetic carpet can be used on flat sheets flooring.