MALAYSIA GREEN TECHNOLOGY

ONE OF THE WAYS TO IMPROVE THE OUTFLOW OF CURRENCY IS THE UTILIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SYSTEM (IBS)

IBS Superstructure In Malaysia 3 in 1

Load Bearing Wall + Modular Shear Keys Wet Joint + Box System - Speed, Quality & Environment

HC PRECAST SYSTEM

PATENTED UNITED STATE: US 6.819.870B2

PATENTED MALAYSIA : MY - 124213-A IN 2006

PATENTED MALAYSIA : MY - 139712-A IN 2009

INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING SYSTEM (IBS)

It is a system which suits all architectural demands & not a machine or component

" significantly difference from traditional cast in-situ construction which relies heavily on customized site work "

- The wall is designed to provide adequate fire resistance according to demand (with minimum 2hours as per BS8110)
- The system is designed and approved by PE and endorsed by independent checker
- Thickness of the wall can be customized according to requirement
- Our design and casting are following strictly to British Standard

TRAINING UNIT



8 years exposed to weather, precast wall, staircase, half slab & beam with in-situ column.

- No touch-up
- No leaking
- No water proofing
- No crack

FACTORY CAPACITY: 21 ACRES



Future development 13 acres: 2,500 to 3,500 units of single storey (1000 ft2) per year

Existing production 8 acres: 1,800 to 2,500 units of single storey (1000 ft2) per year

CONTENTS

- 1. BENEFITS INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING SYSTEM (GREEN TECHNOLOGY)
- 2. PROPOSE FOR THE GOVERNMENT & PRIVATE
- 3. RM 90.00 (m2) / RM 900 (m3) : SUPERSTRUCTURE (FRAME & WALL)
- 4. INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING SYSTEM CONCEPT
- 5. CONSTRUCTION METHOD SEQUENCE
- 6. PRODUCTION & DELIVERY SEQUENCE
- 7. QUALITY CONTROL & ASSURANCE
- 8. COST COMPARISON/FAST & EASY (CONVENTIONAL vs HC PRECAST SYSTEM)
- 9. DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM
- 10. SYSTEMATIC PRODUCTION, DELIVERY & WORK PROGRAM
- 11. PERCENTAGE ON SITE & OFF SITE WORK
- 12. FLEXIBILITY SUIT ARCHITECTURAL DEMANDS
- 13. PRECAST ELEMENT
- 14. FACTORY CAPACITY
- 15. COMPLETED PROJECTS
- 16. PATENTED
- 17. INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
- 18. COLLABORATION WITH AGENCY
- 19. INDEPENDENT CHECKER

1. BENEFITS INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SYSTEM: GREEN TECHNOLOGY

i) COUNTRY:

- 40% Labour Reduce
- Currency
- Social

ii) GOVERNMENT:

- Quality
- Speed
- Environment
- Green Technology

iii) PRIVATE DEVELOPER:

- Quality
- Speed
- Environment
- Green Technology

iv) END-USER:

- Quality

v) CONSULTANT:

- ARCHITECT

(Flexibility & Customized)

- C&S

(Construction Method Sequence)

- M&E

(Schematic Diagram of Shop Drawing)

- QS

(No Variation Order)

vi) SYSTEM PROVIDER:

- IBS/MANUFACTURE
- Payment Secure

vii) CONTRACTOR:

- Payment Secure

2. PROPOSE TO GOVERNMENT & PRIVATE DEVELOPER

Invite industrialized building system provider with manufacturing facility (flexibility to suit all architectural demands) to participate to built the show unit with work below and superstructure without finishing for the Government & Private Developer to identify the system in terms of quality, speed and environment for supply in its development.

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1. Architect

- Appointed by the Government & Private Developer.
- Design of single storey bungalow of 1,000 ft2 (affordable home), up to superstructure without finishing.
- With M&E requirement.
- Wall finishing with plaster or skim coat only.
- Door and window frame included except door leaf.
- Ground floor without tiling.
- 2. Industrialized building system manufacturer have formed their BQ for superstructure (in terms of wall area) and to submit work program with sequence of work for record purposes.
- 3. Proper record by the Government & Private representative during construction, in terms of labour and machinery involved per day up to completion (superstructure only).
- 4. Conquas or QLassic consultant (2) engaged by the Government & Private Developer.
- 5. Cost Comparison for each Industrialized Building System Manufacturer by the Government & Private Developer (for superstructure only). Cost will be fixed for the selected manufacturer and supply to its development.

3. RM 90.00 (m2) / RM 900.00 (m3)

SUPERSTRUCTURE (FRAME & WALLS):

- 1. ISO: 9001: 2008
- 2. Design Calculation
- 3. PE Endorsement
- 4. M&E Shop Drawing
- 5. Supply & Lay
- 6. Flexibility Suit Architectural Demands
- 7. Customized
- 8. Quality Control & Assurance
- 9. Speed as Required
- 10. No Leaking

3.1 RM 90.00 (m2) / RM 900.00 (m3)

Scope of Work for Superstructure:

Included:-

- Superstructure design calculation.
- Supply & Install.
- Setting out (panel)
- TBM for each block & 4 + 2 Boundary point per unit (must)be provided.
- Mobile crane.
- Shop drawing for M&E location layout related to panel wall casting. (Subject to client / consultant confirmation)

Excluded:

- Substructure design by others.
- Supply & install metal door & window frame.
- Supply & install M&E conduit.
- Skim coat.
- Storage yard at project site: 50mm thick crusher-run base.
- Access road at project site.
- Temporary water & electricity supply.
- Quarters for workers.
- Security at site for our material & system formworks.
- Contractor all Risks Insurance.

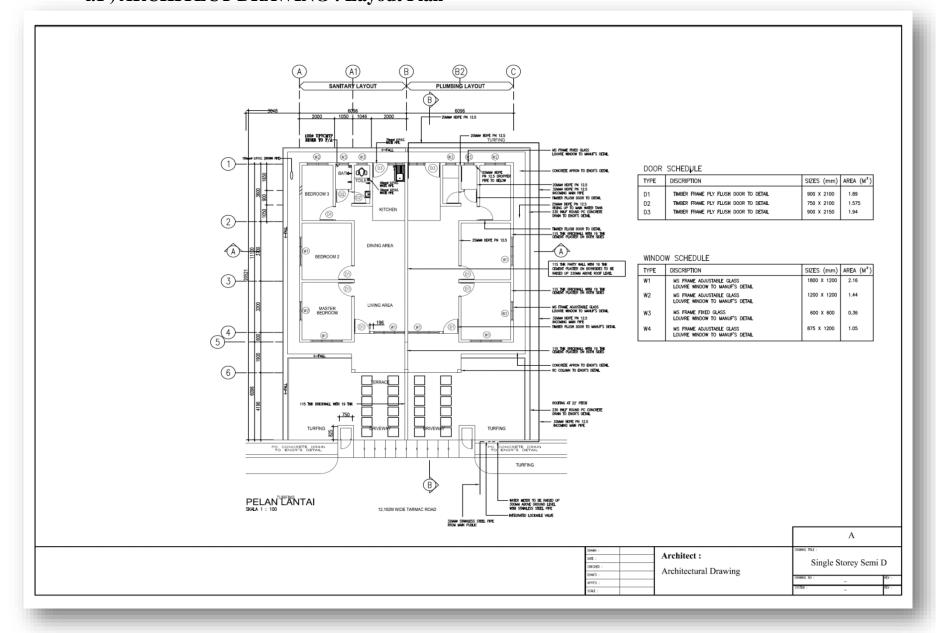
4. INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING SYSTEM CONCEPT

a) CONVENTIONAL METHOD:

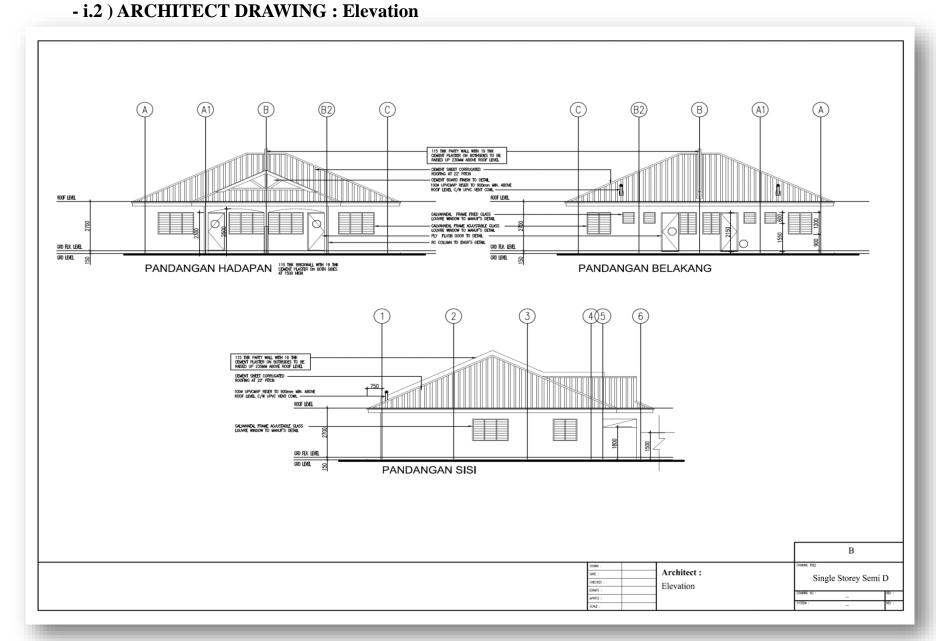
- i) ARCHITECT (2D layout plan & Elevation)
- ii) C&S (2D layout plan & Structural detail)
- iii) M&E (2D Superstructure drawing & schematic diagram)
- iv) QS (Bill Of Quantity)
- b) GREEN TECHNOLOGY: 40% LABOUR REDUCE:
 - Approval By Client, Confirmation & Endorsement By Consultant
- c) SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS/MANUFACTURE:
 - Flexibility to suit Architectural, C&S demands
 - While taking care of water leakage
 - Comply building by law
 - In proper connections
 - Less joint improve aesthetic appearance
 - i) ARCHITECT:
 - 2D layout
 - 3D drawing
 - ii) C&S: Superstructure:-
 - Frame & Wall (2D & 3D layout detail of precast element & off/on site work)

- iii) M&E: Schematic diagram:
 - Shop drawing
- iv) QS:
 - No variation order (vo)
 - 3D Superstructure drawing

4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Single Storey - i.1) ARCHITECT DRAWING: Layout Plan

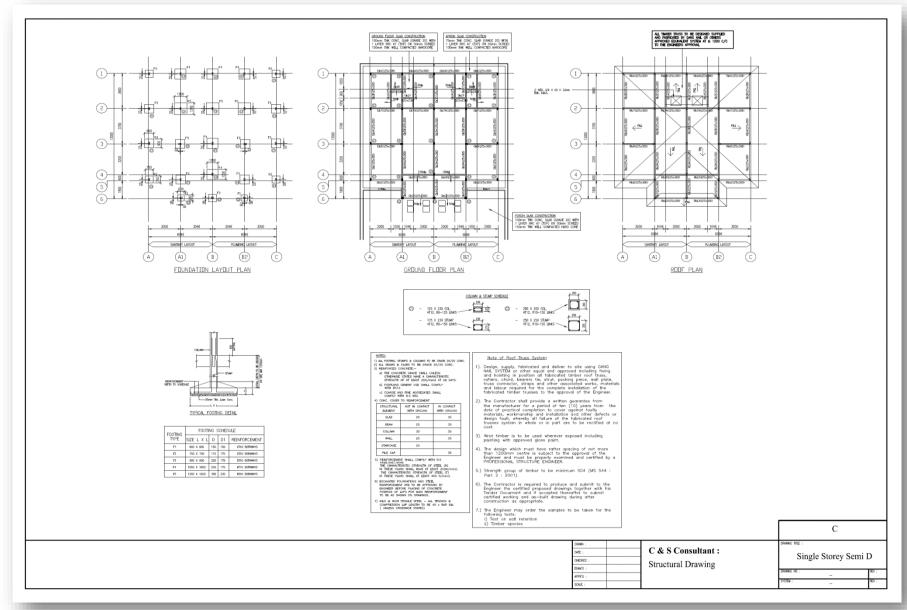


4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD : Single Storey



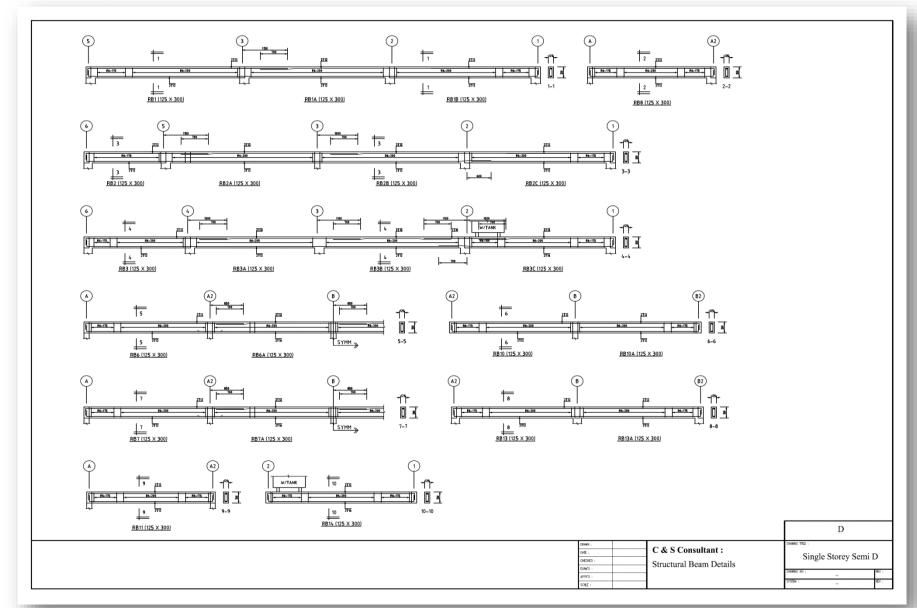
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Single Storey

- ii.1) C&S DRAWING : Footing, Foundation, Gr. Flr & Roof Layout Plan



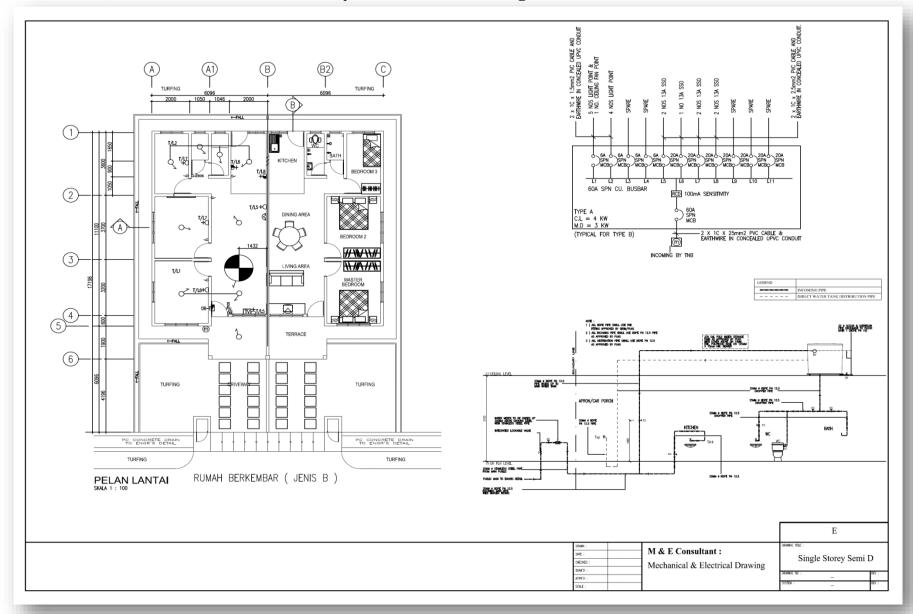
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Single Storey

- ii.2) C&S DRAWING : Gr. Beam Structural detail



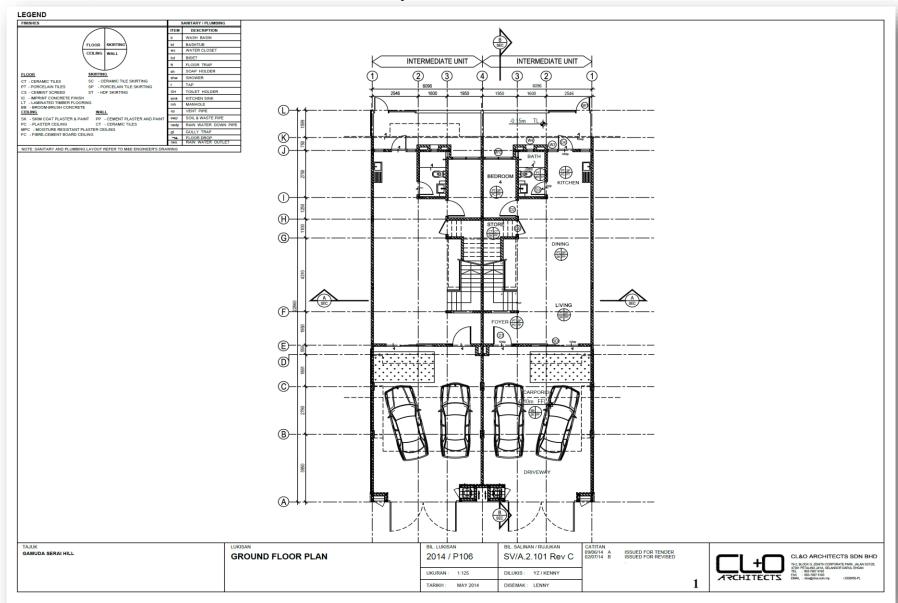
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Single Storey

- iii.1) M&E DRAWING : Layout & Schematic Diagram



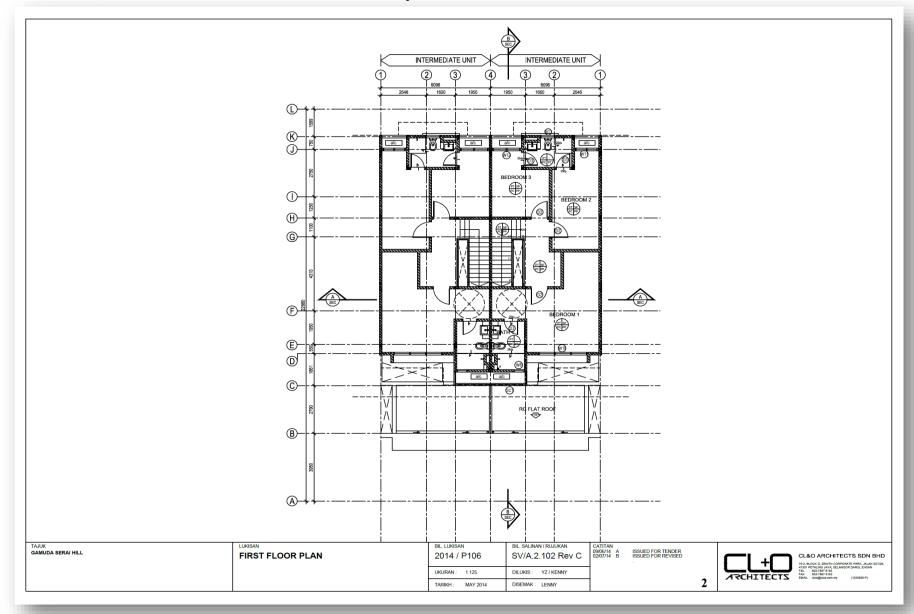
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Double storey

- i.1) ARCHITECT DRAWING : Gr.Flr Layout Plan



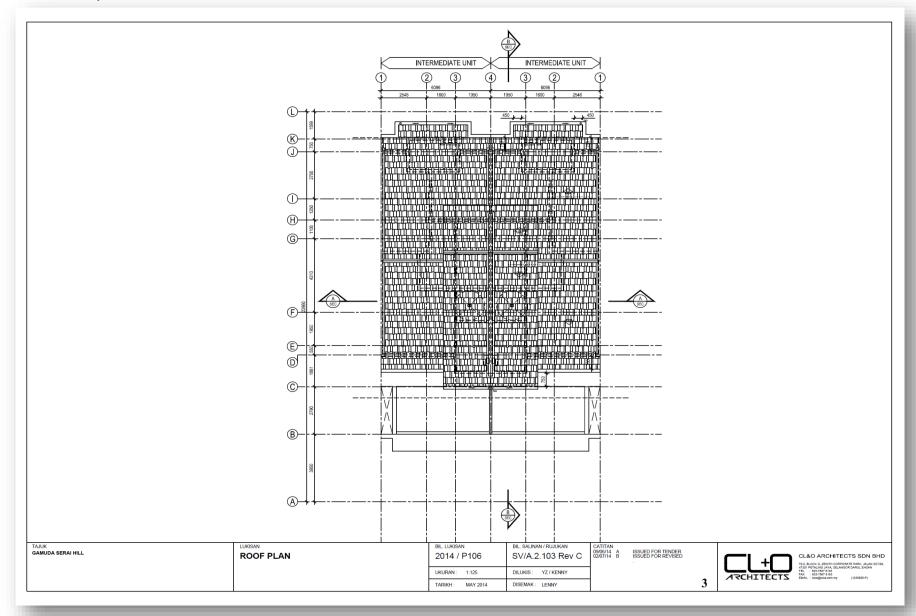
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Double storey

- i.2) ARCHITECT DRAWING : 1st Flr Layout Plan



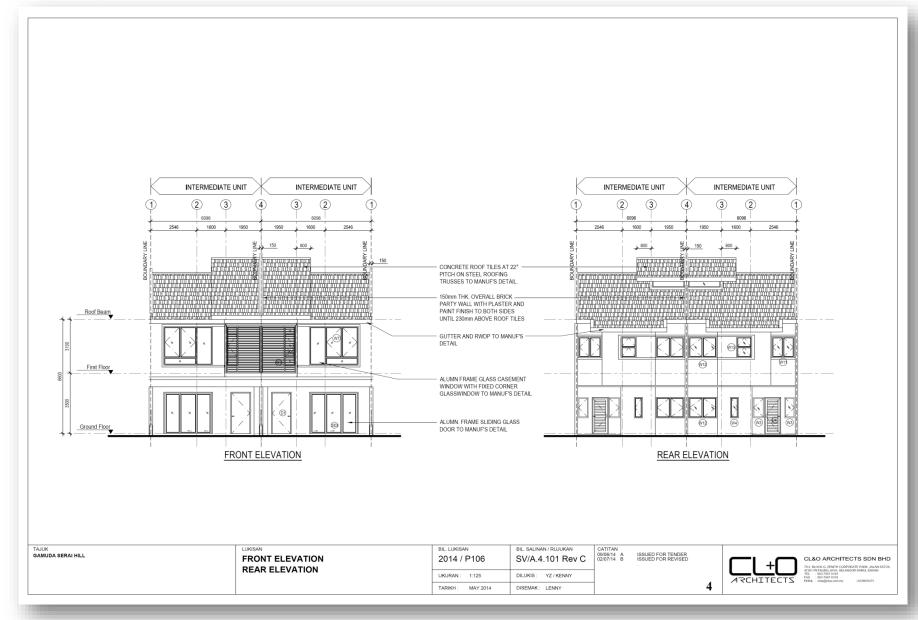
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Double Storey

- i.3) ARCHITECT DRAWING: Roof Plan



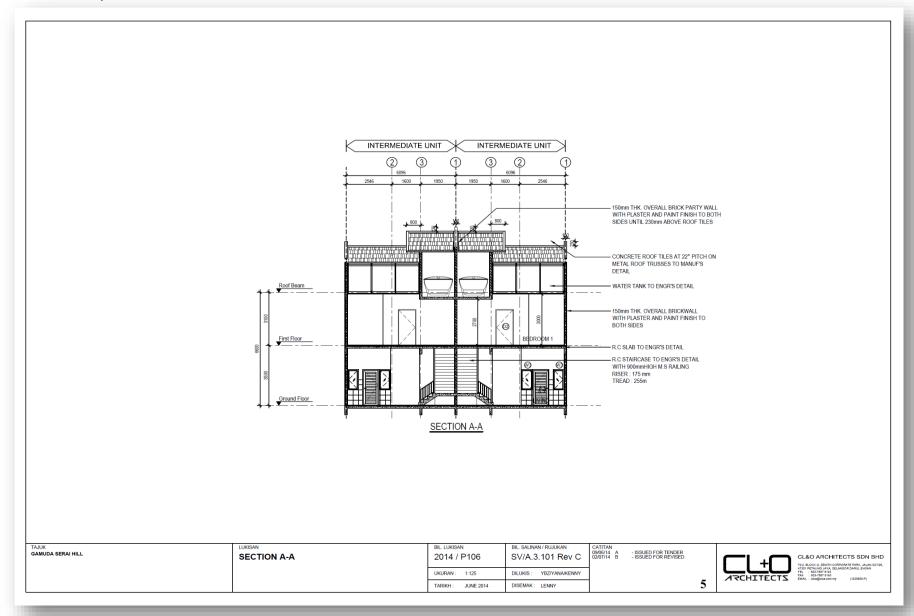
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD: Double Storey

- i.4) ARCHITECT DRAWING : Elevation



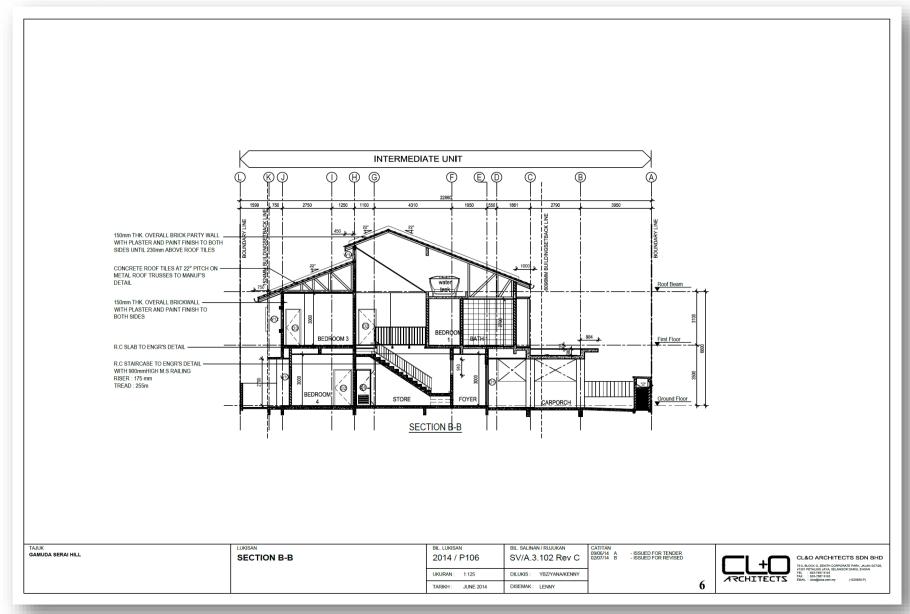
4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD : Double Storey

- i.5) ARCHITECT DRAWING: Section Plan

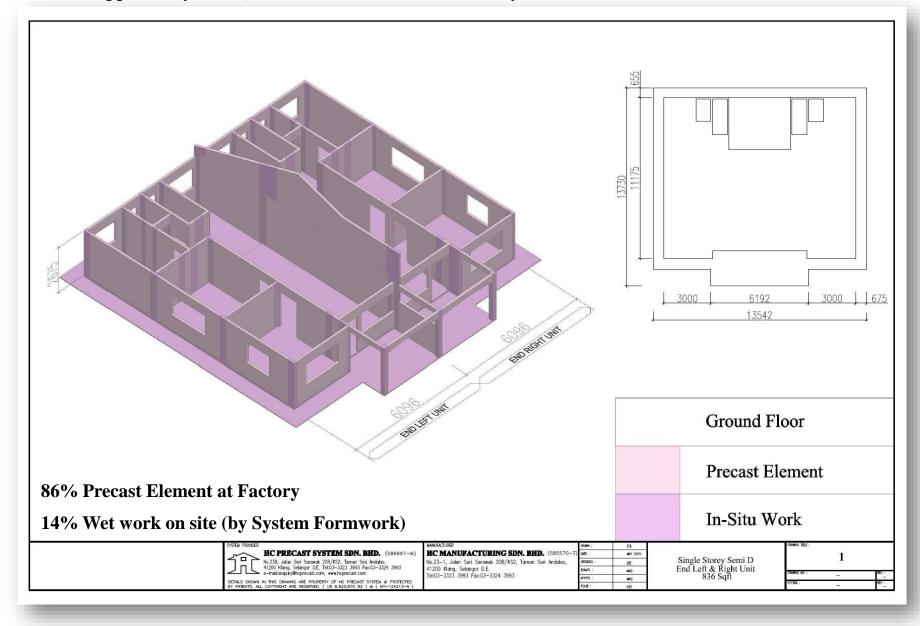


4.a CONVENTIONAL METHOD : Double Storey

- i.6) ARCHITECT DRAWING: Section Plan



- 1. Approval by Client, Confirmation & Endorsement by Consultant



- 2. Approval by Client, Confirmation & Endorsement by Consultant

Summary

_	Description	Unit	End Left Unit		End Right Unit	
Item			Precast	In-situ	Precast	In-situ
1)	Ground Floor					
a.	Panel	m³	22.219	-	22.219	-
b.	Wet Joint	m³	-	3.802	-	3.802
c.	Precast Beam	m³	0.384	-	0.384	-
	Sub Total	m³	22.603	3.802	22.603	3.802
	Total	m³	26	.405	26.	405
	Percentage	%	85.60	14.40	85.60	14.40
	GFA	m²	77.	.63	77.	63

- 1	STATEM PROVIDEN
	HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD. (586697-M
	No.23B, Jalan Seri Sarawak 20B/KS2, Taman Seri Andalas,
	41200 Klang, Selangor D.E. Tet:03-3323 3993 Fax:03-3324 3993 e-maikenquiry@hcprecast.com, www.hcprecast.com
	DETAILS SHOWN IN THIS DRAWING ARE PROPERTY OF HC PRECAST SYSTEM & PROTECTED
	BY PATENTS. ALL COPYRIGHT ARE RESERVED. (US 6,829,870 B2) & (MY-124213-A)

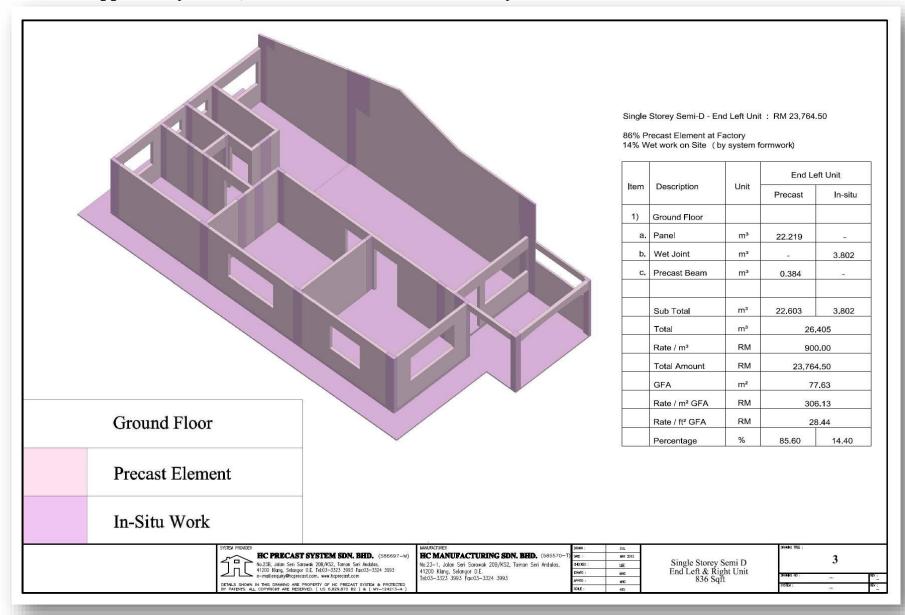
MANUFACTURER			
HC MANUFACTURING SDN. BHD. (585570-T)	0		
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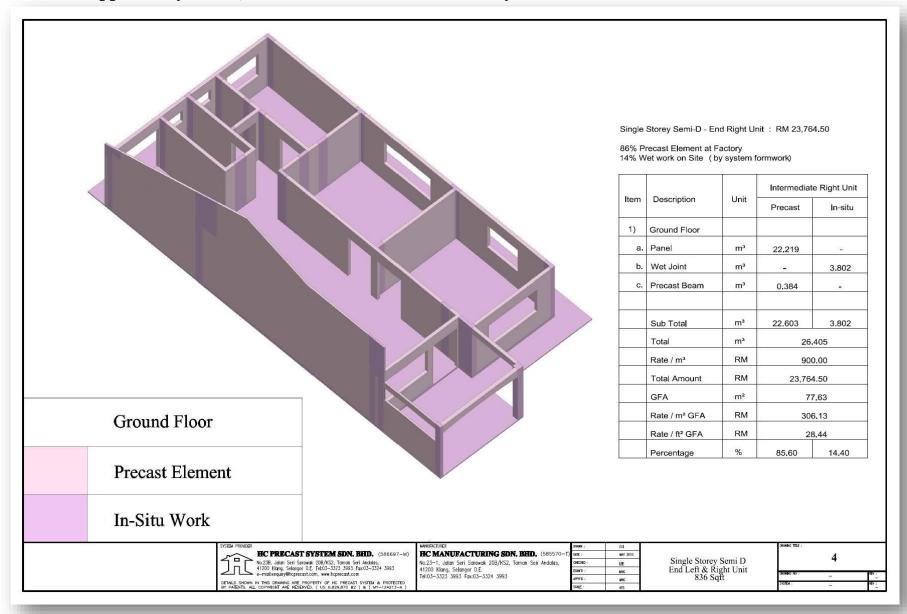
Single Storey Semi D
End Left & Right Unit
836 Saft

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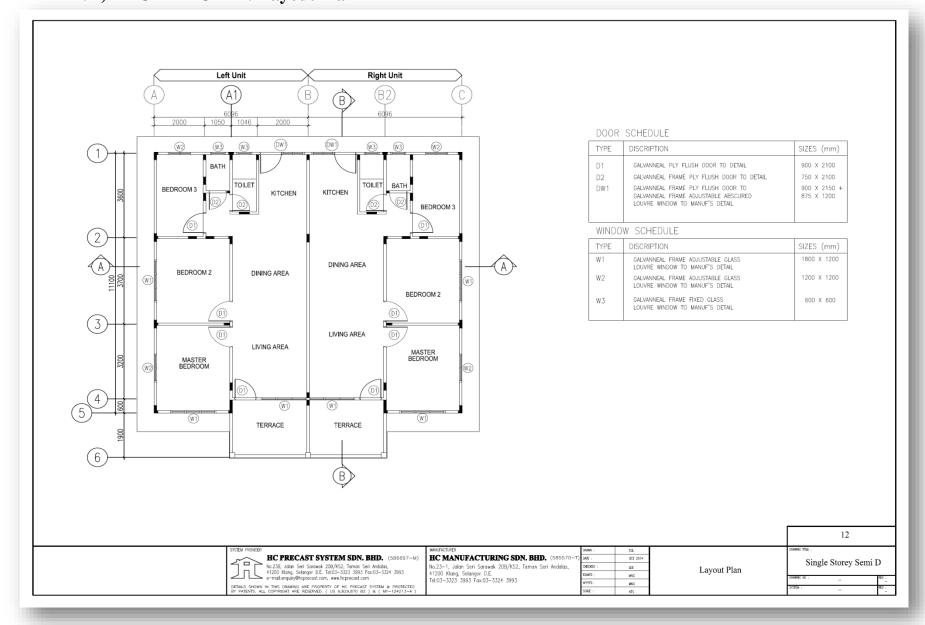
- 3. Approval by Client, Confirmation & Endorsement by Consultant



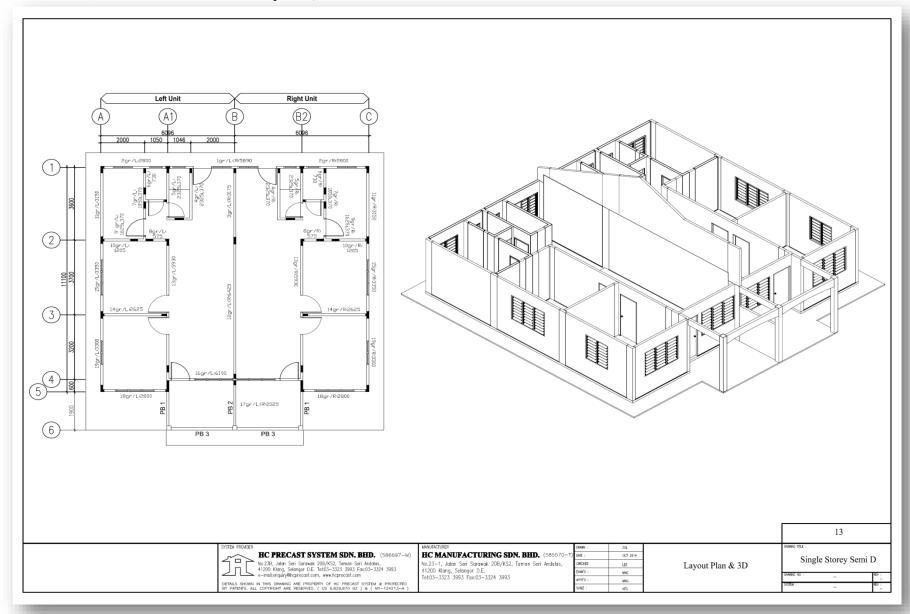
- 4. Approval by Client, Confirmation & Endorsement by Consultant



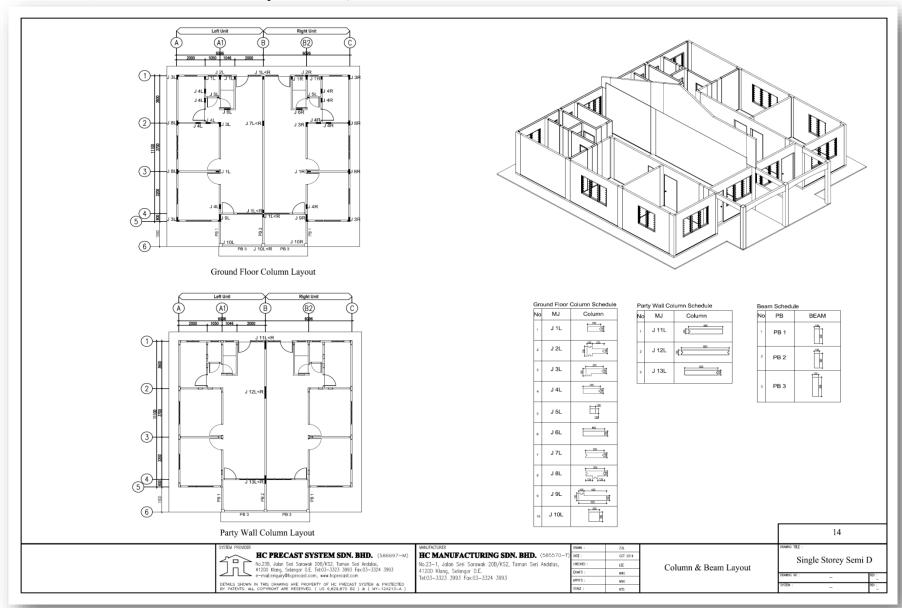
4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER : Single Storey - i.1) ARCHITECT : Layout Plan



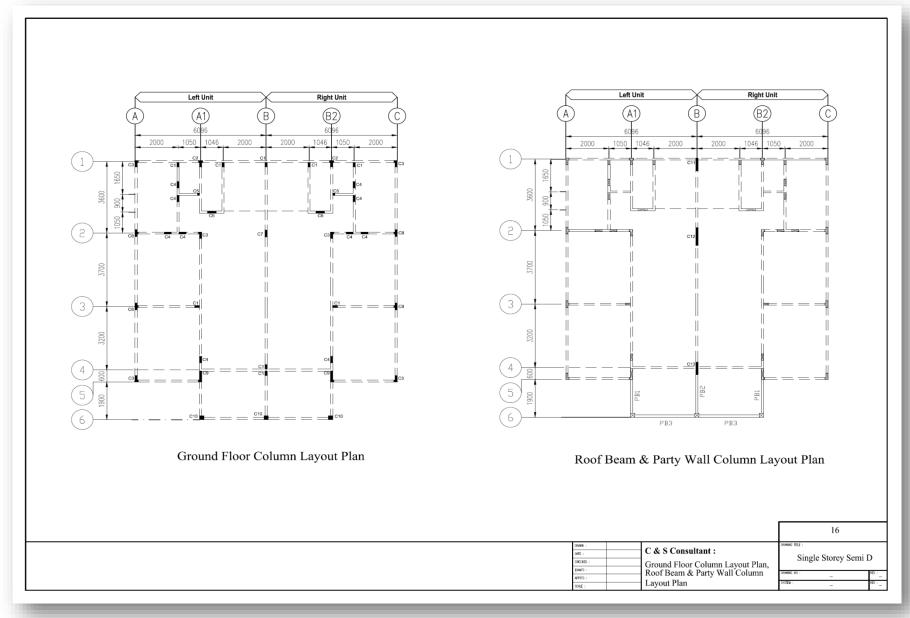
- i.2) ARCHITECT : Layout , 3D Wall & Column



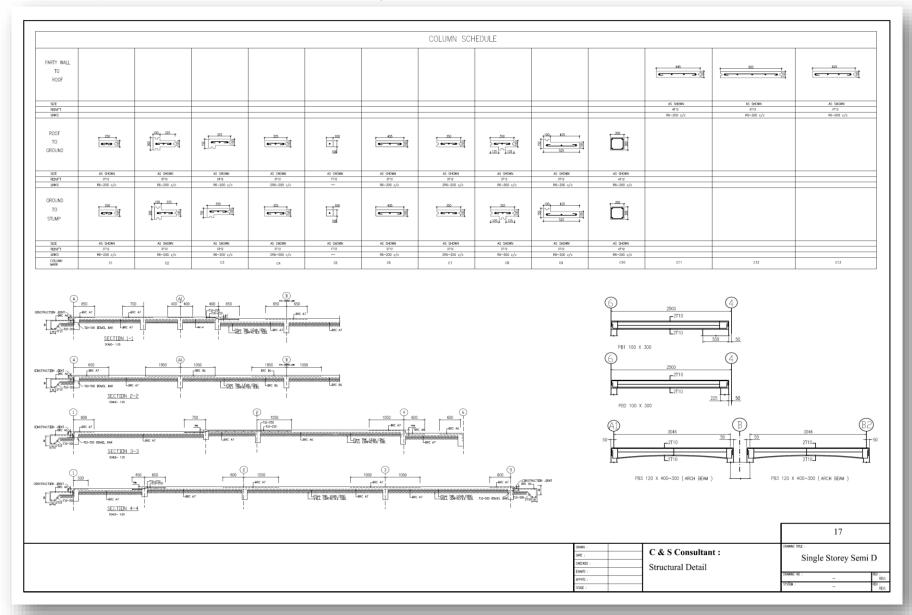
- ii.1) C&S : Layout Plan , 3D Wall & Column Schedule



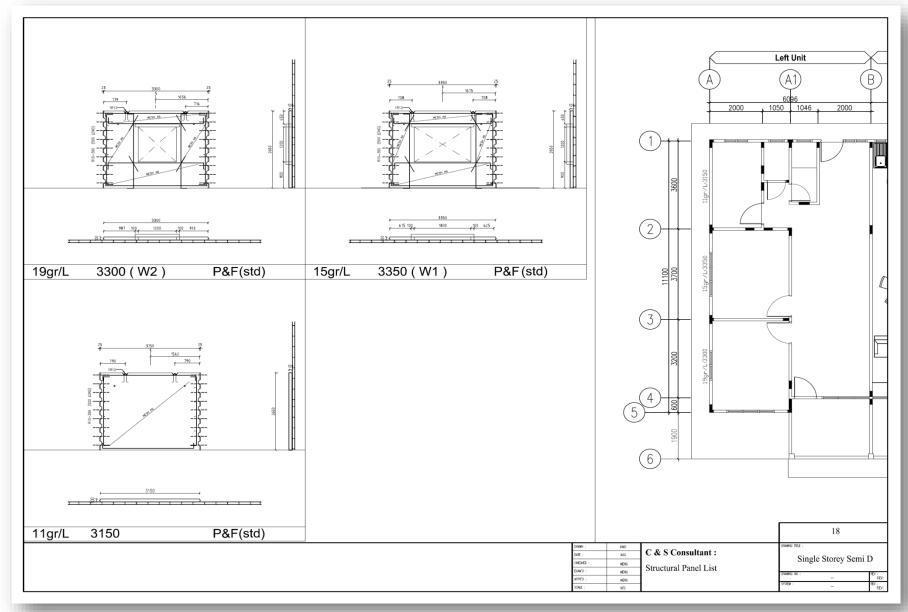
- ii.2) C&S : Gr Flr Column, Roof Beam & Patty Wall Layout Plan



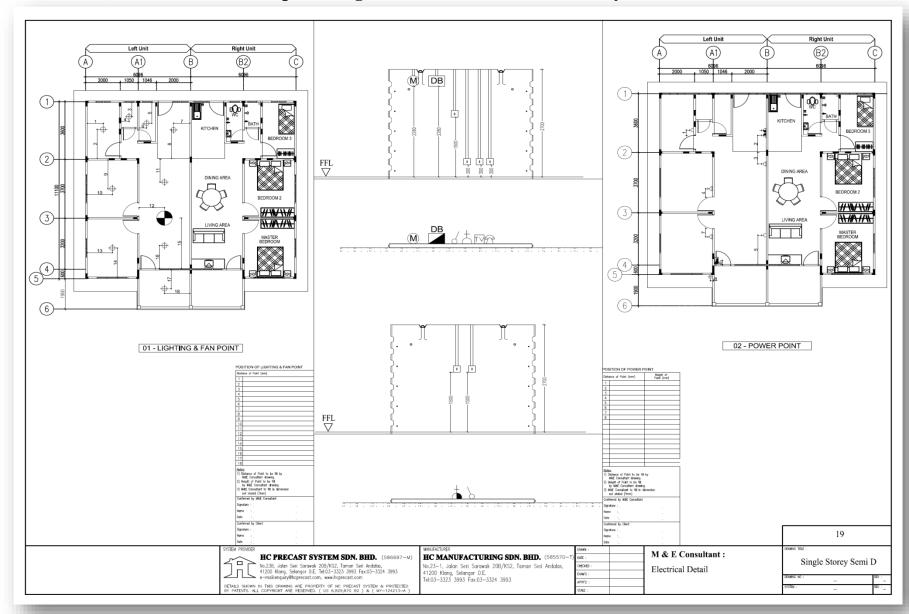
- ii.3) C&S : Raft Foundation, Column & Beam details



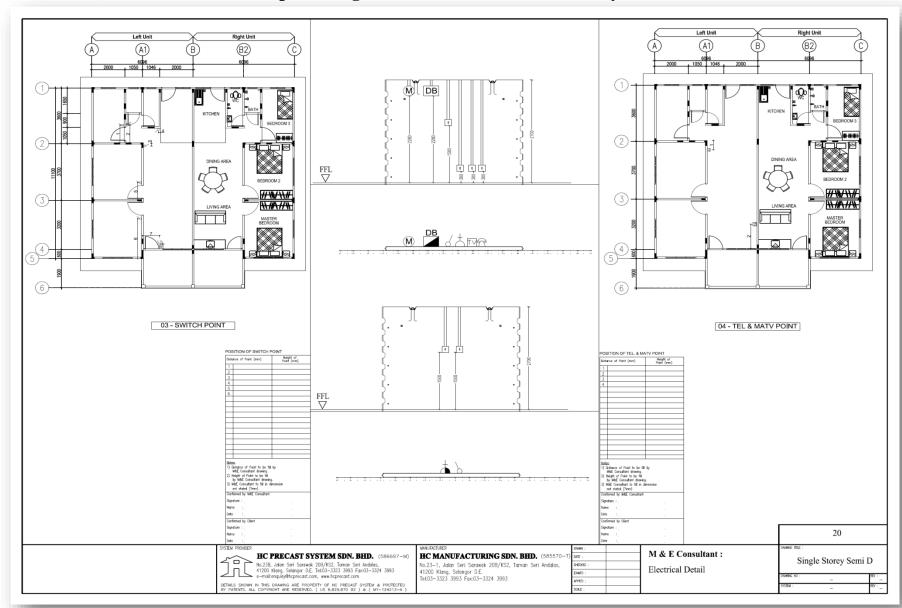
- ii.4) C&S : Panel List, Structural detail & Layout with numbering



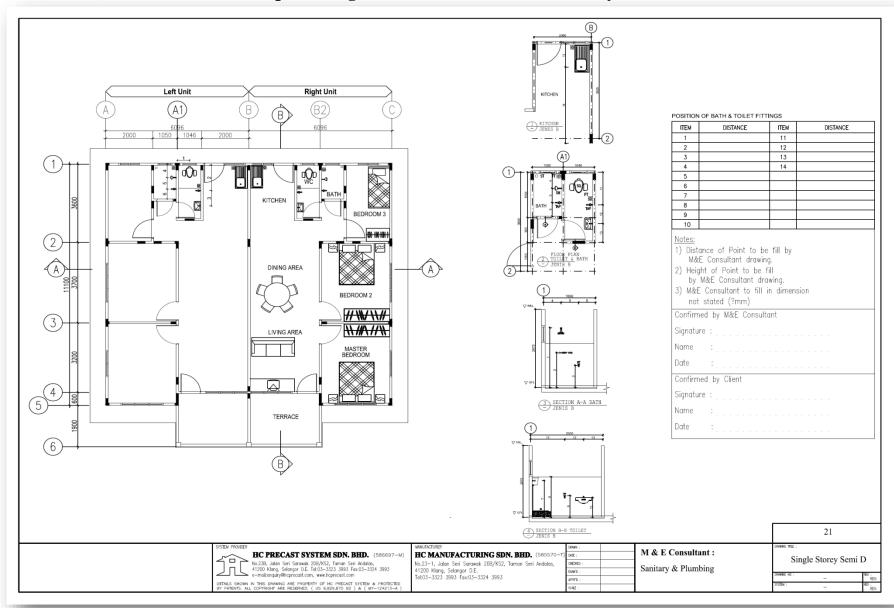
- iii.1) M&E : Shop drawing confirmation & endorsement by Consultant



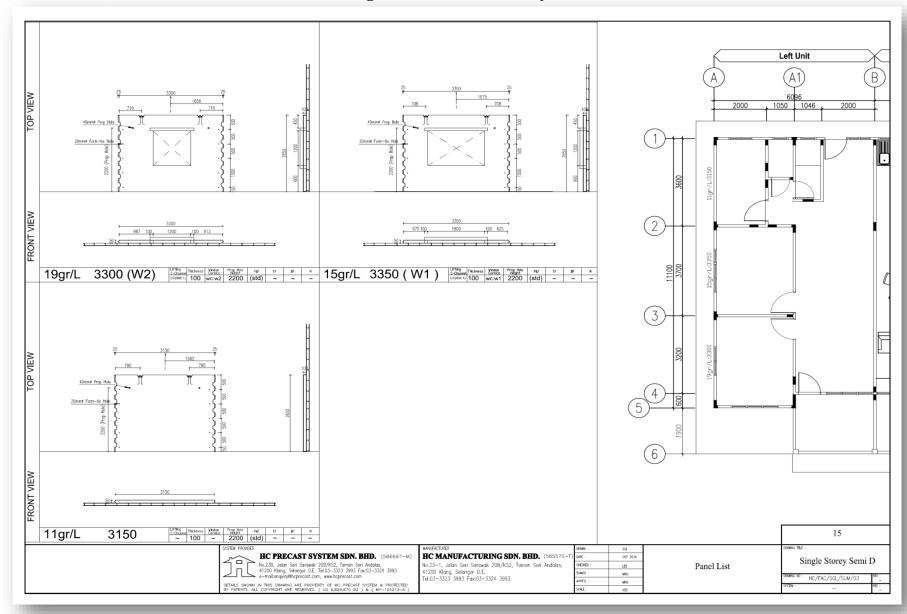
- iii.2) M&E : Shop drawing confirmation & endorsement by Consultant



- iii.3) M&E : Shop drawing confirmation & endorsement by Consultant

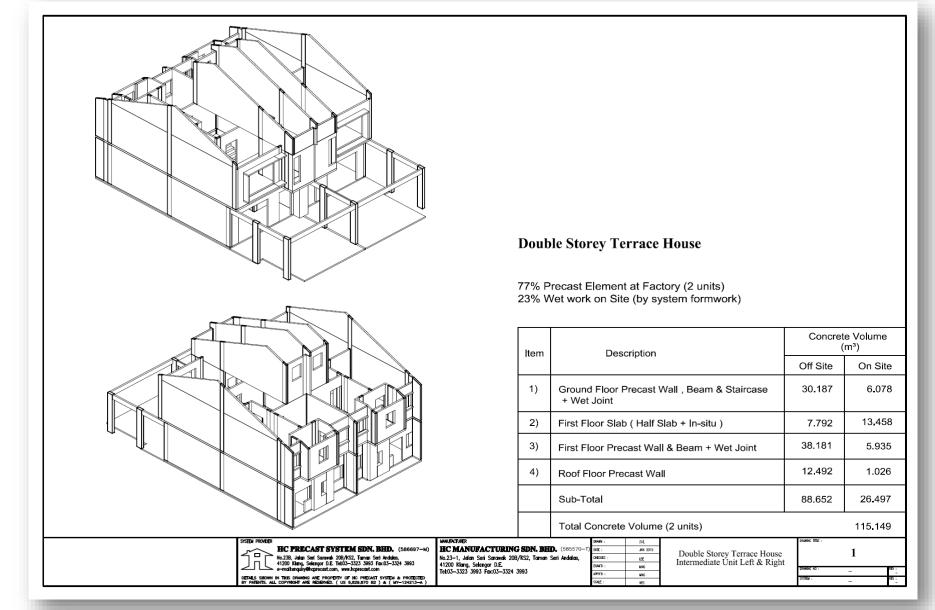


- iii.4) M&E : Schematic Diagram Panel List & Layout Plan



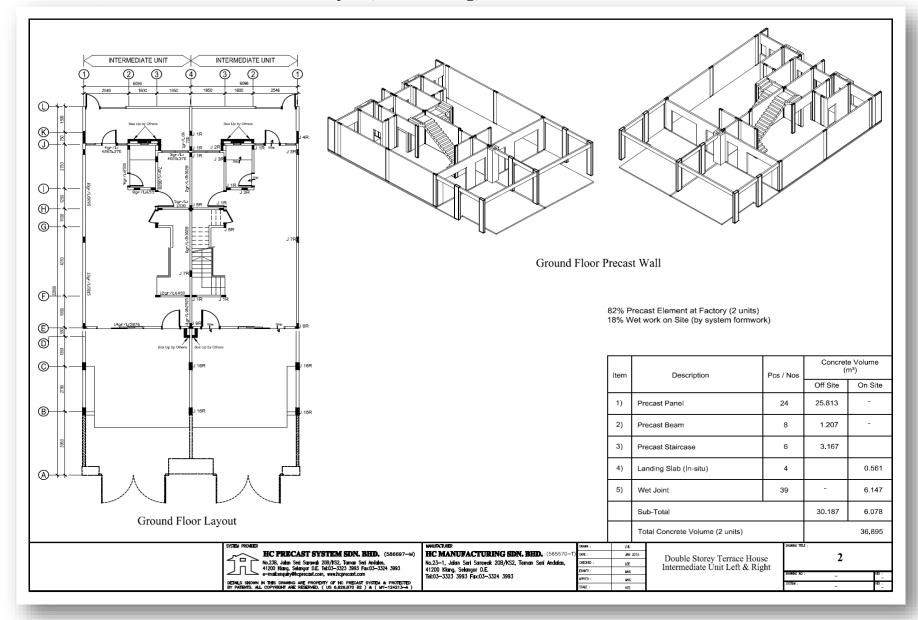
4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER : Double Storey

- i.1) ARCHITECT : 3D drawing

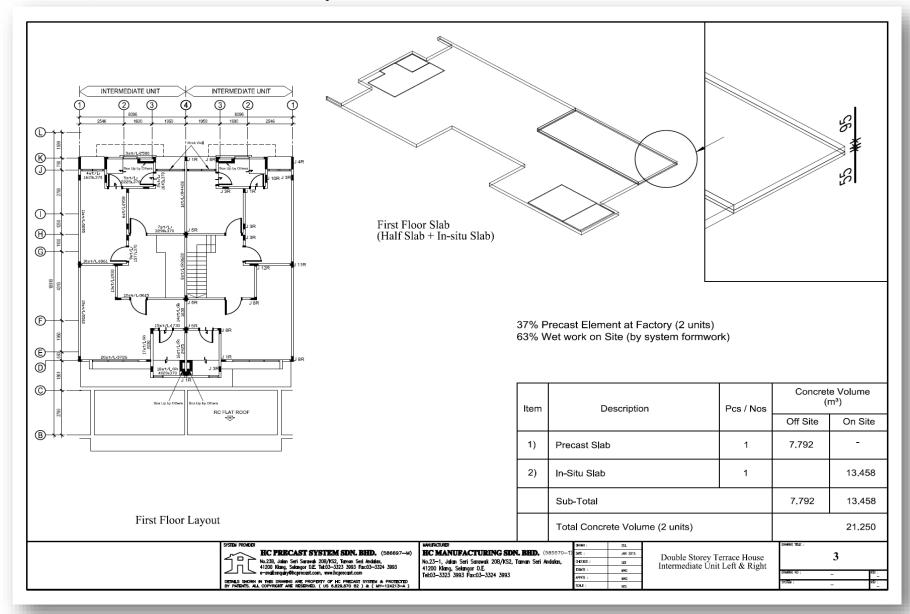


4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: Double Storey

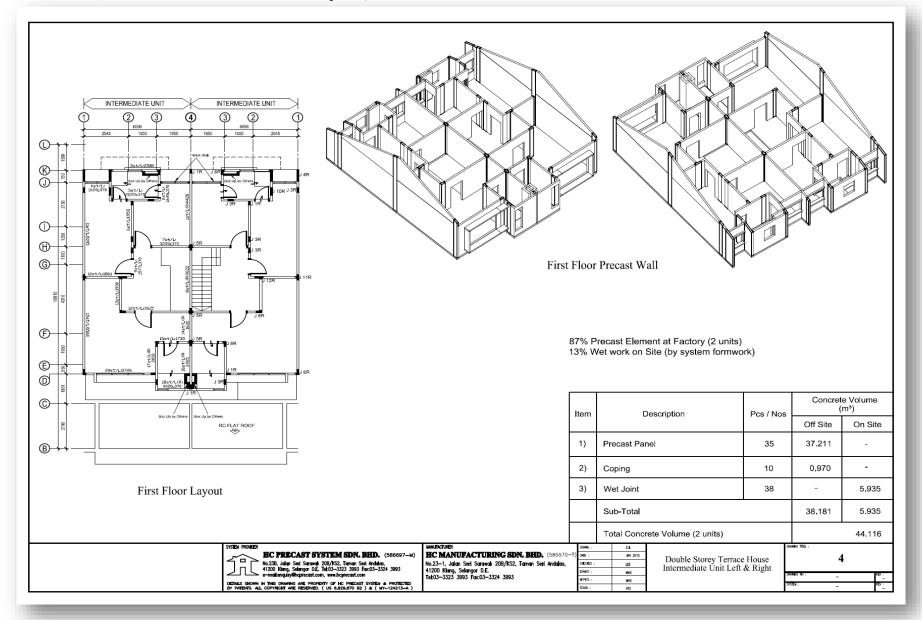
- i.2) ARCHITECT : Gr. Flr Layout, 3D drawing, Wall & Beam



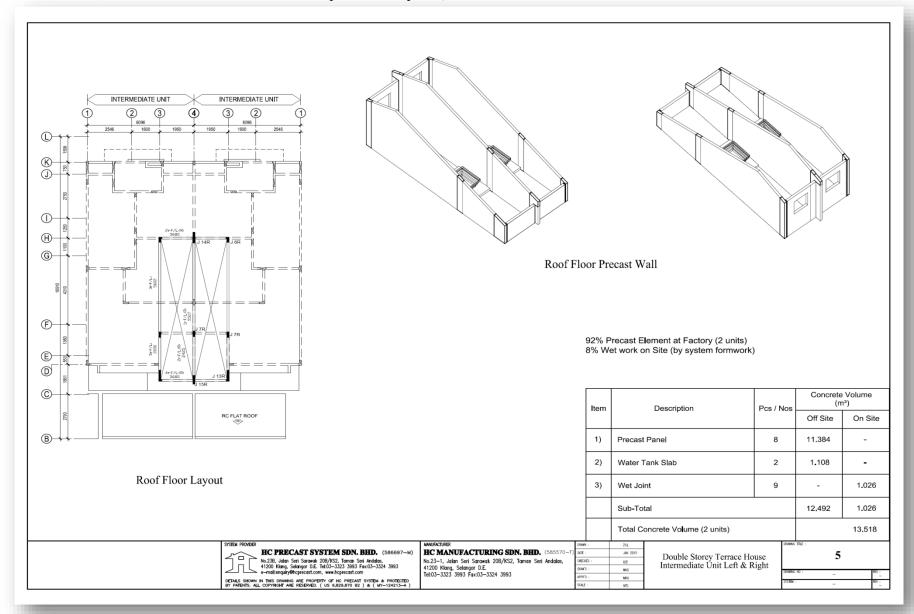
- i.3) ARCHITECT : 1st Flr Layout & 3D Slab Flr Plan



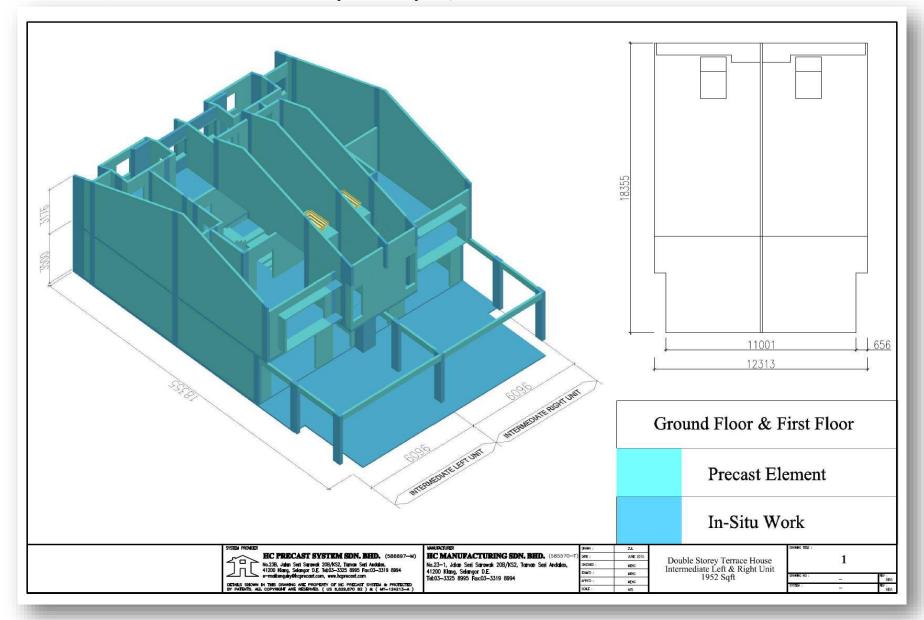
- i.4) ARCHITECT : 1st Flr Layout, 3D Wall & Column



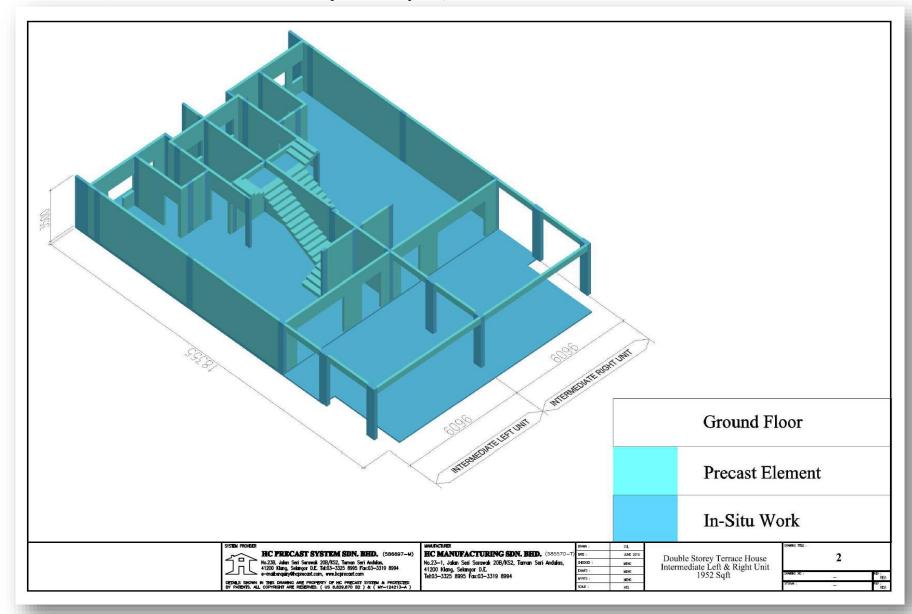
- i.5) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



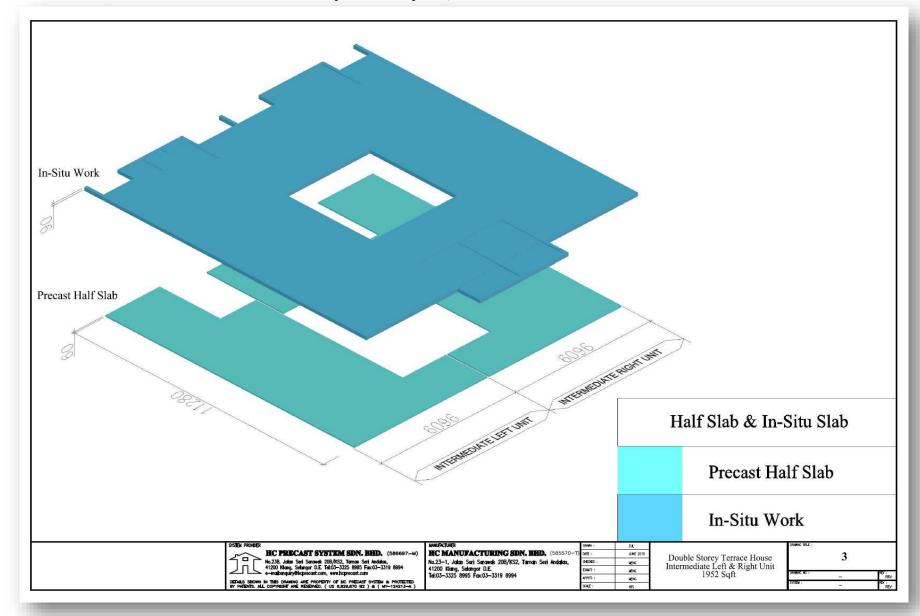
- i.a1) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



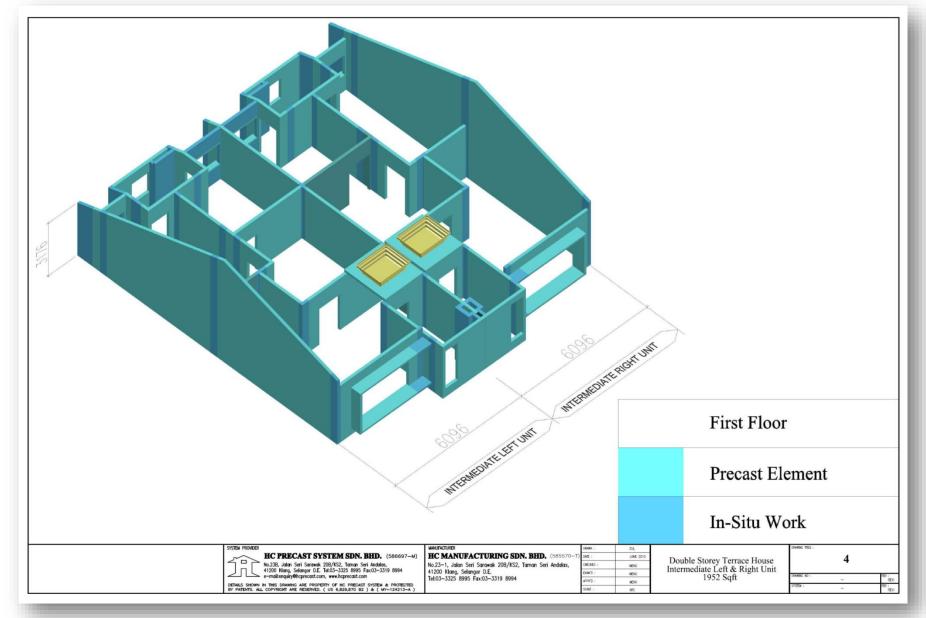
- i.a2) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



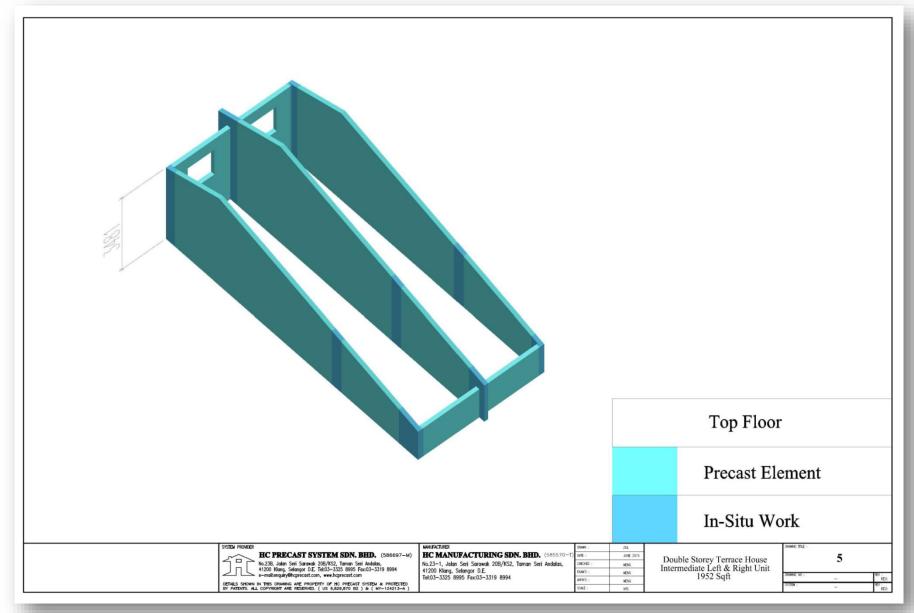
- i.a3) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



- i.a4) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



- i.a5) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



- i.a6) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column

Summary

			Intermediat	e Left Unit	Intermediate Right Unit			
Item	Description	Unit	Precast	I n-situ	Precast	In-situ		
1)	Ground Floor							
a.	Panel m³		12.907	-	12.907	-		
b.	Wet Joint	m³	-	3.077	-	3.077		
c.	Staircase	m³	1.583	0.281	1.583	0.281		
2)	First Floor							
a.	Panel	m³	18.500	-	18.500	-		
b.		m³	-	2.968	-	2.968		
c.	Half S l ab (60mm thk)	m³	3.096	-	3.096	-		
d.	In-Situ Slab	m³	-	7.226	-	7.226		
e.	e. Precast Beam		0.604	-	0.604	-		
3)	Top F l oor							
a.	Panel	m³	5.653	-	5.653	-		
b. Wet Joint		m³	-	0.557	-	0.557		
	Sub Total	m³	42.343	14.109	42.343	14.109		
	Total	m³	56.	452	56.	452		
	Percentage	%	75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00		
	GFA	m²	181.	345	181.345			

STSIEM PRUMUER	
~~	HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD. (586697-M)
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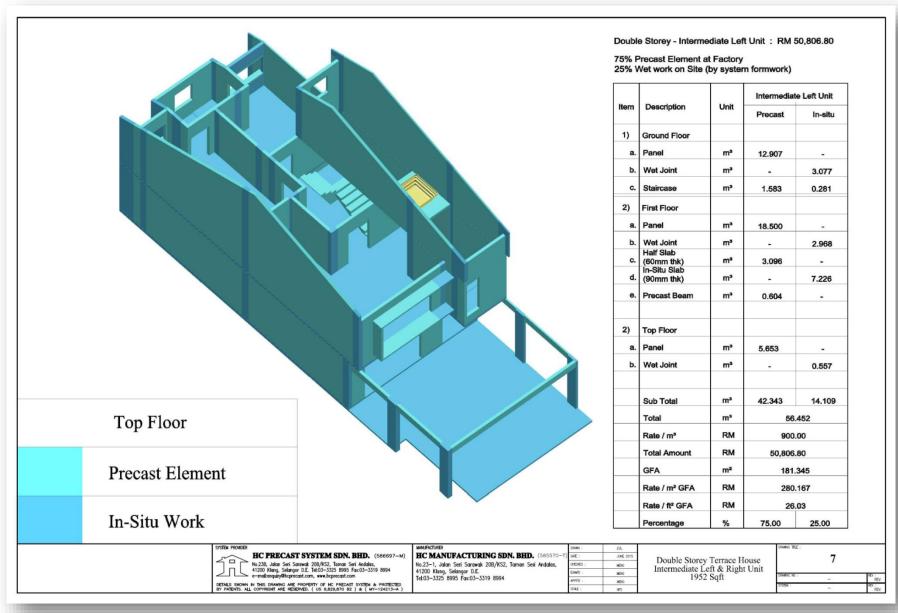
	HC MANUFACTURING SDN. BHD. (585570-T)
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- 1	41200 Klang, Selangor D.E.
- 1	Tel:03-3325 8995 Fax:03-3319 8994

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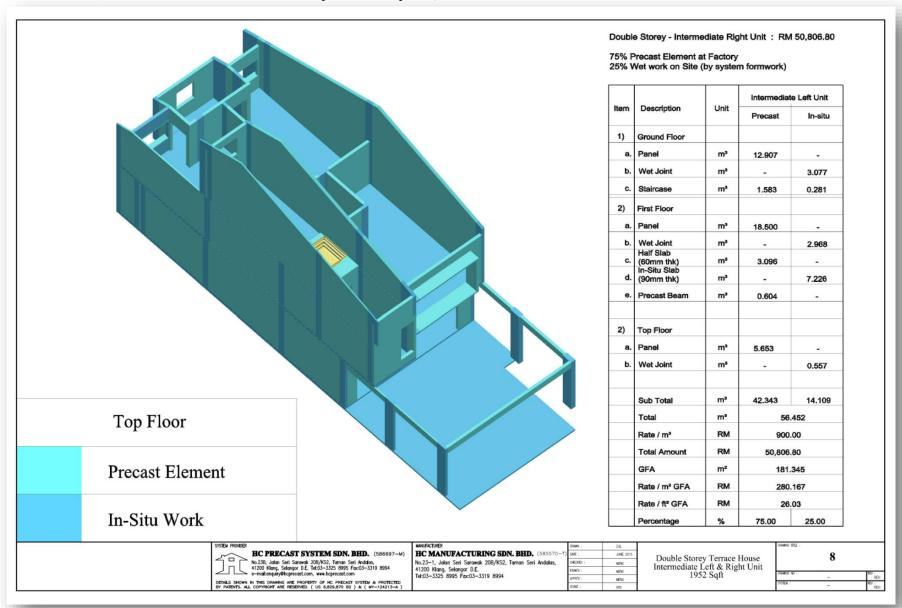
Intermediate Left & Right Unit 1952 Sqft

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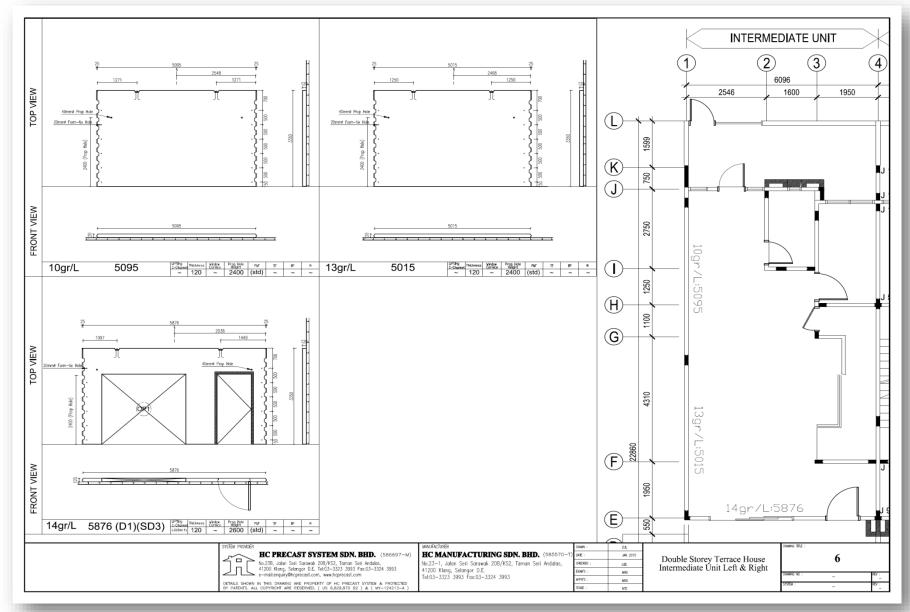
- i.a7) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



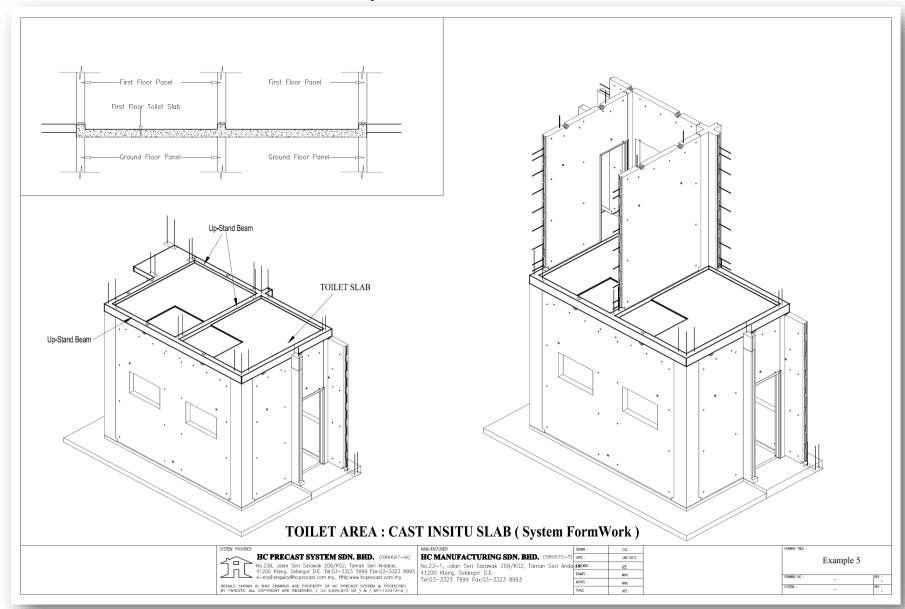
- i.a8) ARCHITECT : Roof Patty Wall Layout, 3D Wall & Column



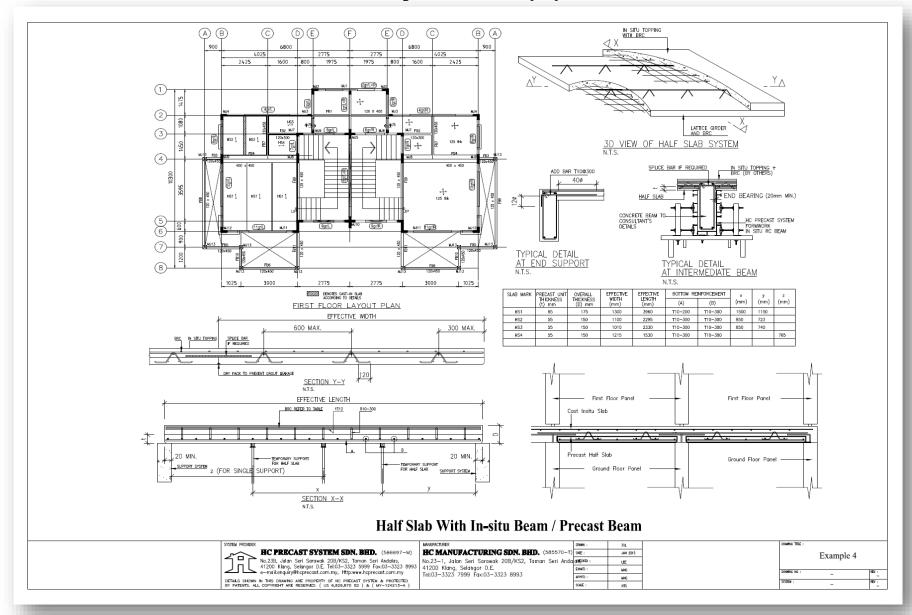
- i.6) C&S : Panel List, Structural detail & Layout with numbering



- Half Slab & System Formwork detail



- In-situ Toilet & Up Stand Beam by System Formwork



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS / MANUFACTURER: - Half Slab Installation



- Half Slab Installation



- Half Slab & Cantilever Corridor Mould by System Formwork



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS / MANUFACTURER: - Half Slab & Cantilever Corridor Mould by System Formwork



- Half Slab & External Mould by System Formwork



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS / MANUFACTURER:
- Conduit Laying before BRC & Casting



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS/MANUFACTURER: - BRC Laying



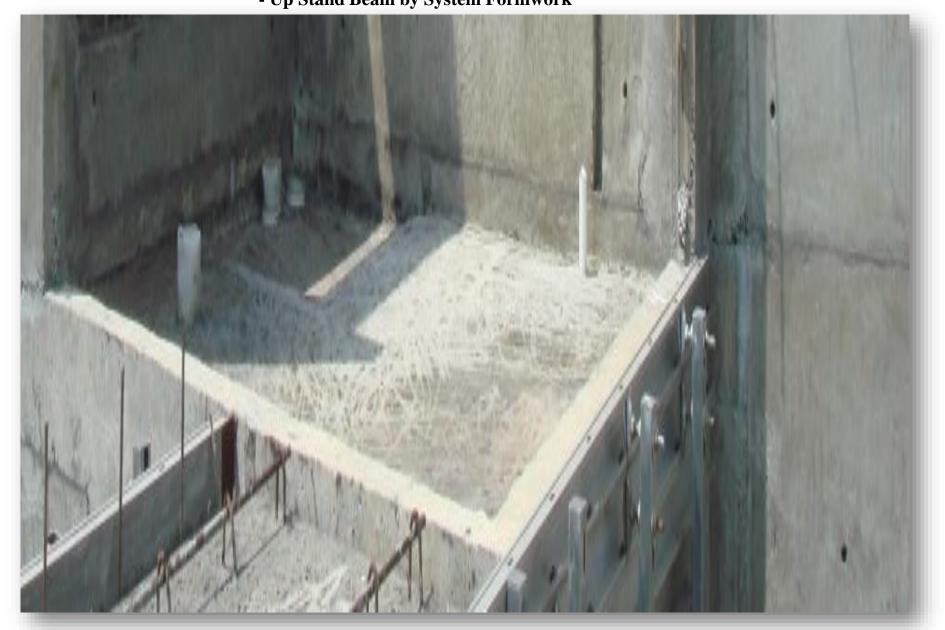
- 1^{St} Floor Slab Casting & Level Checking



- Finishing Product RC Flat Roof (Clean, Quality & Environment)



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS/MANUFACTURER:
- Up Stand Beam by System Formwork



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS/MANUFACTURER: - Plumbing Ducting



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER : IBS / MANUFACTURER :- Plumbing installation



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS/MANUFACTURER:
- Toilet in-situ by System Formwork



- Temporary plumbing ducting laying



- Conduit laying before casting



4.c SYSTEM PROVIDER: IBS / MANUFACTURER: - Recommended Installation

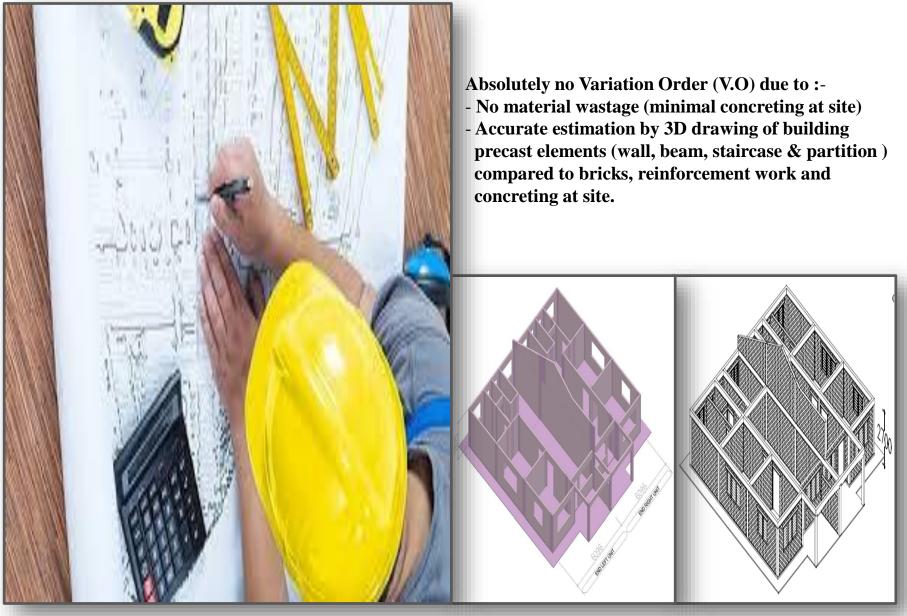
Manufacturer and system supplier of the element is the BEST and MOST EXPERIENCED installer of the provided building precast element.

The same concept applies when we buy computer and hardware





- No Variation Order (VO): 3D Superstructure drawing



- Cork Joint for Split Level & Specification 1

CORKJOINT

THE FORCE IN JOINTING SOLUTIONS



SUPERSWELL 47B

HYDROPHILIC BUTYL RUBBER WATERSTOP

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

CORKJOINT Superswell 47B Waterstop is a unique sealing compound which expands in a controlled fashion when exposed to moisture, forming a compression seal in concrete joints. Superswell 47B waterstop is ideal for use in horizontal and vertical construction joints for cast in-situ concrete structures.

Superswell 47B Waterstop is manufactured utilising a specialised mixing process which encapsulates hydrophilic materials into a rubber base creating a controlled, moisture-activated seal. This product has the structural integrity of a rubber-based sealant, the features of a butyl sealant, as well as the ability to expand to create a SELF-HEALING JOINT MATERIAL.

Unlike many of the traditional clay-based products, Superswell 47B Waterstop, bring hydrophilic polymer based, will not expand to a point that the hydration process itself leads to the possible "disintegration" of

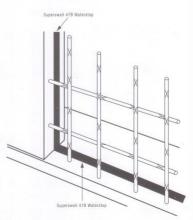
This can be an important issue when engineers are looking for a seal in vertical construction joints where the joint could open up due to excessive shrinkage in the concrete. In-field experience has proven that products which continually expand, may lose their structural integrity and begin to wash away from the joint when subjected to a constant flow of water.

Total Days of Exposure in Potable Water

7 Days 118% movement 14 Days 131% expansion 28 Days 142% expansion 177% expansion "Note: 100% indicates original size

The material does not expand prematurely, does not absorb water from the fresh concrete poured against it, and helps minimize any pre-expansion if the joint becomes ponded with water.

Superswell 47B Waterstop has been tested to withstand a 60 metre head of water pressure and because of its butyl rubber properties it may actually bond to both concrete surfaces, creating a gasket seal when used in conjunction with Superswell CJ-100 adhesive.



ADVANTAGES

- · Excellent for application to rough concrete surfaces
- · Limited loss of integrity of waterstop
- · Allows concrete to gain strength before expansion
- . For use in horizontal and vertical construction joints
- . Excellent adhesion to CJ-100 Adhesive
- · Can be bedded into wet concrete
- . No compaction or displacement problems
- . Unaffected by repeated wet and dry cycles
- · Has the ability to bond to both concrete surfaces
- . No on-site welding required as with PVC Waterstops
- . Very easy to handle and install
- · No split forming required
- . Non toxic and requires no special handling

AREAS OF APPLICATION

Typical applications for Superswell 47B Waterstop includes:

- Tunnels
- · Retaining walls
- · Manholes Basements

- · Roy culverts
- · Underground structures · New to old concrete
- · Poured in-situ construction joints
- · Above & below grade precast panels

NOTE: Areas of application should be verified and approved by the consulting engineer who is satisfied with the suitability of the product for its intended use.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

DESCRIPTION	TEST METHOD	RESULT
Colour		Black
Size (mm)		25 x 19
Specific Gravity	ASTM D-71	1.40 / 1.45
Hydrocarbon Content (%)	ASTM D-297	47 min.
Volatile Matter (%)	ASTM D-6	1 max.
Penetration, cone @ 77F, 150gm, 5 sec	ASTM D-217	40 ± 5
Head Pressure		Tested to 60m
Application Temperature (°C)		-22 to +52
Service Temperature Range (°C)		-34 to +82



- Cork Joint for Split Level & Specification 2

Supervised 479 Hydrophic Sulpi Rusbor Waterstop State or West SLAB ON GROUND OR WALL SLAB TO KICKER IN WALL

WRITTEN SPECIFICATION

Waterstops where shown on the drawings shall be Superswell 47B controlled expansion waterstop as supplied by CORKJOINT. The waterstop is to have a built-in delay system to minimise any pre-expansion prior to the second pour taking place. The waterstop is to be placed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation quidelines, and design engineers specification.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

Superswell 47B is to be adhered to the 1st pour of concrete with CJ 100 Adhesive. A clean/dry surface, free from dust, debris etc. is required.

Use neat firm butt joins to join Superswell 47B together and then knead the ends together to form a continuous uninterrupted gasket. This type of join is used for continuous placement of Superswell 47B and for any intersection joins.

Superswell 47B requires a minimum of 50mm cover of concrete from the outside edge.

- Brush off any dust or debris from the surface where the Superswell 47B is to be applied. Brush a coat of CJ 100 Adhesive 30mm wide onto the concrete surface and one coat to the surface of the Superswell 47B. Wait for both surfaces to be touch dry before applying the Superswell 47B into position.
- With the use of your thumb/fingers or the heel of your hand, firmly press a continuous bead of Superswell 47B into position, making sure you get full contact with the adhesive on the concrete surface. Do not stretch the Superswell 47B when applying it into position.
- Check to see that Superswell 47B has totally adhered to the concrete surface. If the surface is rough or irregular, you may need to use a firmer thumb/finger pressure to make sure that the Superswell 47B has full contact with the surface. There must be no visible gaps under the Superswell 47B.
- The protective paper layer cover on the Superswell 47B can be removed anytime prior to the second pour
 of concrete taking place.
- Placement of the second pour of concrete can be applied once the CJ 100 Adhesive has dried. Upon pouring, make sure that the concrete is purely compacted and vibrated around the Superswell 47B.
- If Superswell 47B has been exposed to water/moisture prior to the second pour taking place, check for pre-expansion. If the product has pre-expanded then remove that section and replace with a new length of Superswell 47B.
- For vertical joins and overhead applications, it may be necessary to also secure the Superswell 47B with concrete nails prior to the CJ 100 Adhesive drying completely.



Dimensions of Superswell 47B
 25mm x 19mm x 5m rolls (6 rolls per carton)

CJ 100 Adhesive coverage (approx)

20-30m per 10

LIMITATIONS

Due to expansive forces, Superswell 47B Waterstop should be both detailed and installed with a minimum 50 mm clear cover to the face of the concrete.

Expansion rate can vary in salt and contaminated water.

Increase cover when using light weight, low strength concrete.

Not for use where excessive shrinkage of the concrete may occur at the joint faces.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

For further information or advice on health and safety precautions, safe handling, storage and correct disposal of products, please refer to the most recent product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), which is available upon request.

The information and the recommendations relating to the application and end use of this product are given in good faith and are based on the information provided by the manufacturer of the product and / or the Company's current knowledge and experience in connection with the product when properly stored, handled and applied under normal conditions and in liability of final function at the job site is assumed. In practice, the differences in materials, substrates and actual site conditions are such that no warranty in respect of merchantability of or fitness for a particular purpose, nor any liability arising out of any legal relationship whatsoever, can be inferred either from this information, or from any written and / or orar ecommendations, or from any other advice offered by the Company. No responsibility or liability by the Company will be accepted for misuse, misreading or derivation from the recommended guidelines in respect of this product and the user shall determine the suitability of the product for his intended use and assume all risks and liability in connection therewith. The information contained in this brochur may change at any time without notice.

Effective Date: 01 June 2011

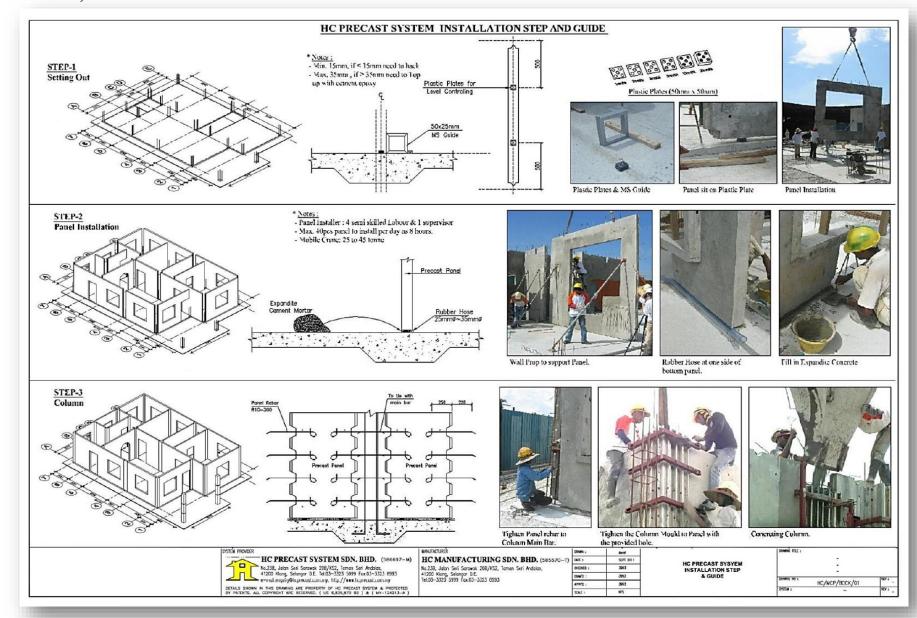
CORKJOINT (MALAYSIA) SDN BHD 383102-H Lot E/23117, Jalan 5/32A, Off Batu 6 1/2 Jalan Kepong 52100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel +603 6250 9630 Fax +603 6250 9650 CORKJOINT (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD 200716724-K 50 Tagore Lane #03-11, Entrepreneur Centre Singapore 787494 Tel +65 6455 9331 Fax +65 6250 9650



info@corkjoint.com www.corkjoint.com

5. CONSTRUCTION METHOD SEQUENCE:

- I) Construction Method



5. CONSTRUCTION METHOD SEQUENCE:

- ii) Setting Out



5. CONSTRUCTION METHOD SEQUENCE: - iii) Leveling Check list

		SETTING	OUTAND	LEVEL CHEC	K LIST		_			SETTING	DUTANDL	EVEL CHEC	K LIST		
Pand	FFLevel	Existin	g Level	Proposed Plastic pad	Proposed	Plastic Pad Hog		and	FFLevel	Existing	Level	Proposed Plastic pad Level	Proposed FFL	Plastic Pad (min =15mm, M	_
			_	Level	FFL	(min =15mm, Max = 3	* 56 L ₂	Ŧ	15.750	15.692	15.704	15.725	15.750	0.033	0.021
							57 Lg	Ŧ	15.750	15.699	15.690	15.725	15.750	0.026	0.03
							- 58 La		15.750	15.690	15.692	15.725	15.750	0.035	0.03
							59 Lg		15.750	15. 69 1	15.690	15.725	15.750	0.034	0.03
							60 La		15.750	15.688	15 .69 7	15.725	15.750	0.037	0.00
							61 La		15.750	15.688	15.695	15.725	15.750	0.037	0.03
							62 L		15.750	15.706	15.702	15.725	15.750	0.019	0.00
							63 La	Ŧ	15.750	15.701	15 .69 3	15.725	15.750	0.024	0.03
							64 L ₄		15.750	15.690	15.700	15.725	15.750	0.035	0.00
							65 Lg		15.750	15.709	15.706	15.725	15.750	0.016	0.0
							66 Le	7	15.750	15.694	15. 69 1	15.725	15.750	0.031	0.0
							67 L ₄	Ŧ	15.750	15.709	15.698	15.725	15.750	0.016	0.00
							68 L ₄	Ŧ	15.750	15. 697	15 .694	15.725	15.750	0.028	0_0:
							69 L ₄	Ŧ	15.750	15.689	15.707	15.725	15.750	0.036	0.0
				_			- 70 L ₄	Ţ	15.750	15. 67 3	15.678	15.725	15.750	0.052	0.0
				_			— 71 L ₄	7	15.750	15. 69 7	15.705	15.725	15.750	0.028	0.00
			_				— 72 L ₄	Ţ	15.750	15.710	15.711	15.725	15.750	0.015	0.0
							73 L _E	Ţ	15.750	15.673	15.668	15.725	15.750	0.052	0.0
							74 L ₄		15.750	15.683	15.68 5	15.725	15.750	0.042	0.0
							75 L ₂	y	15.750	15 .6 75	15.682	15.725	15.750	0.050	0.04
				+			-		Panel 56 Ler				The level are o Needed to be to	ut as specificat pop/harbed	<u> </u>
									Lance 2017						
									$+\Box$						
			_	_		 	_								
								v.		(Z)					
								X) .725	1	5.750 (FFL)		(Y)	`		
							D.			∇		15.690 (
								∇	Sa	ceding		∇			
				+		 									
			_												
							Z	-	Y+(X-Y)+	25mm					
	1		1			1	15.75	0 =	15.692 + (15.7	25 - 15.692)	+ 0_025				

5. CONSTRUCTION METHOD SEQUENCE:

- iv) Expanding Cement Motar



Cebex 100

Plasticized Expanding Grout Admixture

Cebex 100 is an admixture for cementitous grouts where a reduced water/cement ratio and positive expansion is required. Applications include bed grouting, duct grouting, non-shrink infilling and jointing.

Advantages

- · Gaseous expansion system compensates for plastic shrinkage and settlement in properly designed cementitous grout.
- · Reduced water/cement ratio mixes in the grout mix ensures low permeability and long term durability in
- · Gives high grout fluidity with low water/cement ratio, thus making placement or injection of the grout easy.
- . No metallic iron content to corrode and cause staining or deterioration due to rust expansion in the grout.
- · Composition allows high early strength development in grouts, without the use of chlorides.

Standards Compliance

Cebex 100 is a suitable pre-stressing grout admixture when complying with BS 8110 Part 1, 1985, section 8.9.4.6.

Cebex 100 is supplied as a powder admixture. The material is a combination of a plasticizing agent and a gas producing expansion medium. The plasticizing agent allows the use of a reduced water/cement ratio with consequent increased strengths and durability. The expansive medium counteracts the natural settlement and plastic shrinkage of the grout and aids stability and

Sufficient restrained expansion is developed to ensure a high degree of interfacial contact.

Specification

Performance Specification

All grouting (specify details and areas of application) must be carried out with a cement based grout incorporating a plasticized, expanding powder admixture. The admixture must be iron-free and chloride-free and shall be added to the grout in the proportions 225 g of admixture per 50 kg of cement. The admixture shall provide an expansion of up to 4% in the plastic grout, by means of a gaseous

Supplier Specification

All grouting (specify details and areas of application) must be carried out using a cement based grout, incorporating Cebex 100 manufactured by Fosroc and applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's technical data sheet.

Chloride content	Nil to BS5075					
Compressive strength	The plasticizing action of Cebex 100 allows reduction of the water/cement ratio or grouts while maintaining flow properties. This gives improvement strength and long term durability when cured under restraint.					
Setting times	Cebex 100 does not significantly affect the setting times of cement based grouts					
Expansion characteristics	The controlled positive expansion in unset grouts incorporating Cebex 100 overcomes plastic settlement when measured in accordance with ASTM C827. An unrestrained expansion of 4% is typical.					
Time for Expansion	15 mins – 2 hrs @ 20°C					
Compatibility	Cebex 100 is compatible with all types of Portland cement. Cebex 100 may be used in mixes containing certain other Fosroc Admixtures					

Cebex 100

Instructions for Use

Mixina

For best results Fosroc MR3 mixer must be used. For quantities up to 50 kg a slow speed drill fitted with a high shear paddle is suitable. Larger quantities will require a high shear vane mixer

It is essential that machine mixing capacity and labour availability is adequate to enable the grouting operation to be carried out continuously. This may require the use of a holding tank with provision for gentle agitation to maintain

The selected water content should be accurately measured into the mixer. Slowly add the cement (and sand if required) and Cebex 100. Mix continuously for 5 minutes, making sure that a smooth even consistency is obtained.

Areas to be grouted should be prepared to ensure substrates are clean, sound, and then pre-wetted. The unrestrained surface area of the grout must be kept to a minimum. Place the grout within 20 minutes of mixing to gain the full benefit of the expansion process. Adopt usual placing or pumping procedures ensuring a continuous operation

On completion of the grouting operation, any exposed areas which are not to be cut back should be thoroughly cured by means of water application, Concure curing membrane or wet hessian.

Grouts mixed with Cehex 100 should be removed from tools and equipment with clean water immediately after use. Remove cured material mechanically or with Fosroc Acid

Limitations

Cebex 100 is not compatible with High Alumina Cement.

Estimating

Supply

Cebex 100		227g sachets or 20 kg drum						
Dosage								
OPC	Concreting	Water	Cebex	Approx				
	Sand		100	Yield				
50 kg		20-22 ltrs	225g	36 ltrs				
50 kg	50 kg	22-24 ltrs	225a	57 ltrs				

Effects of overdosing

Overdosing of Cebex 100 increases expansion and may cause frothing.

Cebex 100 has a shelf life of 12 months if kept in a dry store in its original packaging. High temperature and humidity storage may reduce this period.

Precautions

Health and Safety

Cebex 100 is of low hazard.

Contact with the skin and eyes, or inhalation of dust should be avoided. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, eve/ face protection and dust mask. After contact with skin, wash off with clean water. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention.

For further information see Product Material Safety Data



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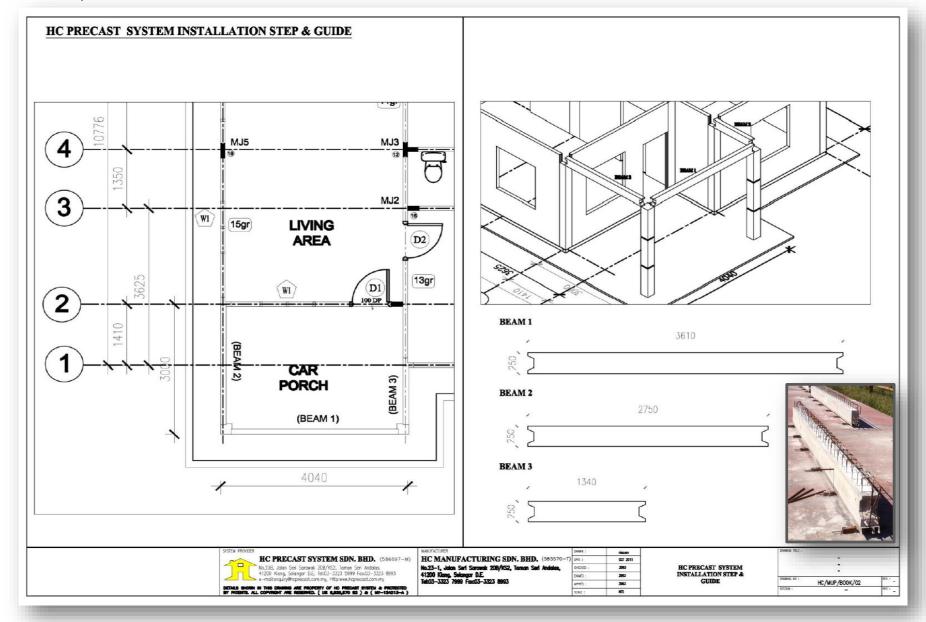
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5. CONSTRUCTION METHOD SEQUENCE:

- v) In-Situ Column with Precast Beam Installation



6. PRODUCTION & DELIVERY SEQUENCE

- **6.1 Logistic Option : Before Production**
- 6.2 Panel Casting
- **6.3 Panel Lifting**
- **6.4 Bay Yard Storage**
- 6.5 -Panel Storage Yard
- **6.6 External Transport**
- 6.7 Project Site Storage Yard
- **6.8 Project Site Internal Transport**
- **6.9 Project Site Block Storage**

6.1 LOGISTIC OPTION (BEFORE PRODUCTION)

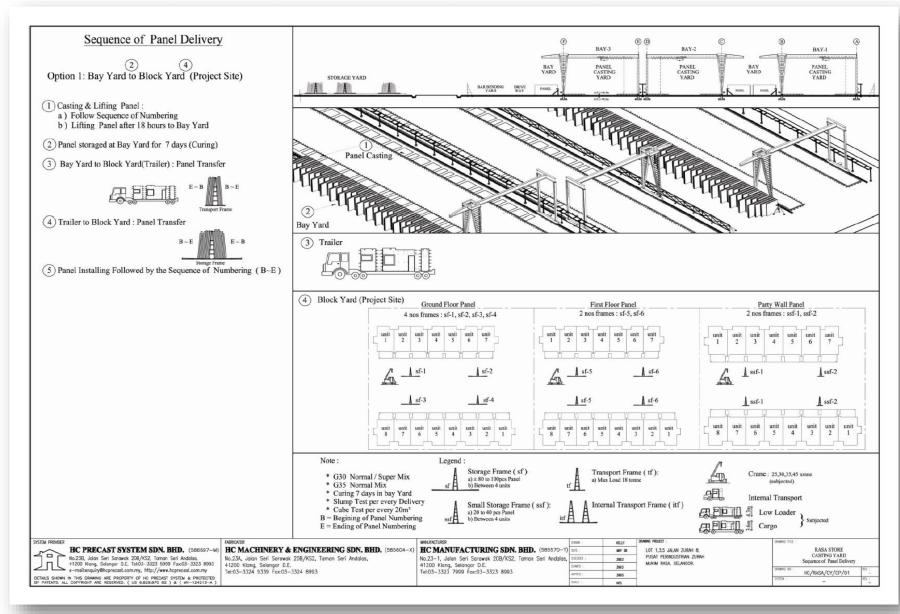
- i) **Option 1:-**
 - Bay yard (factory) to block yard (project site)
- ii) Option 2:-
 - Bay yard (factory) to site yard (project site)
- iii) Option 3:-
 - Storage yard (factory) to block yard (project site)
- iv) Option 4:-
 - Storage yard (factory) to site yard (project site)

Notes:

- a) Client / Consultant / Main Contractor need to choose which option to be used before production.
- b) Rate for RM 900 / m3 includes for option 1 & 3.
- c) An additional of RM 30 / m3 to be charged for option 2 & 4.
- d) Crusher run base to be provided at site yard for option 1-4.

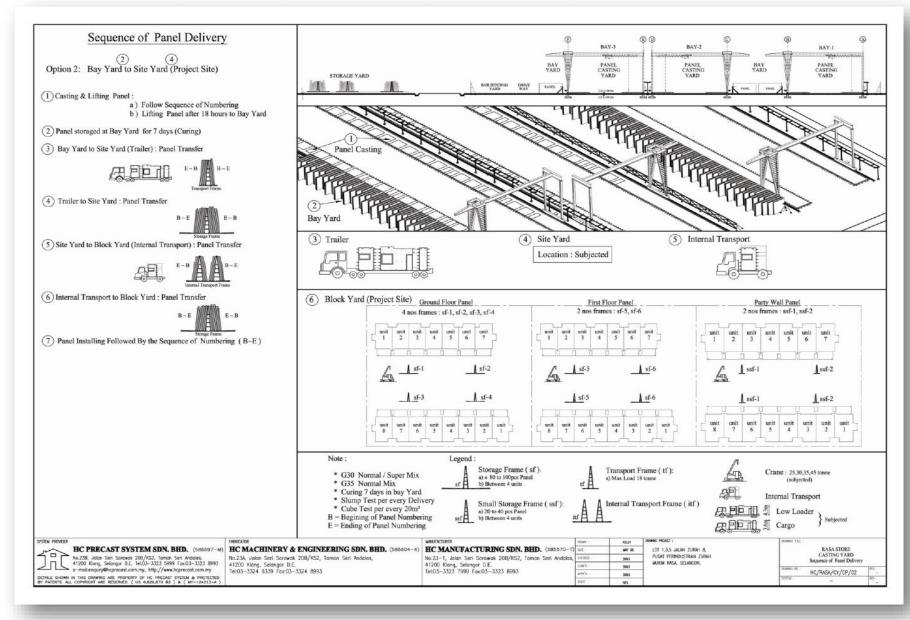
6.1 OPTION 1:

- BAY YARD (FACTORY) TO BLOCK YARD (PROJECT SITE)



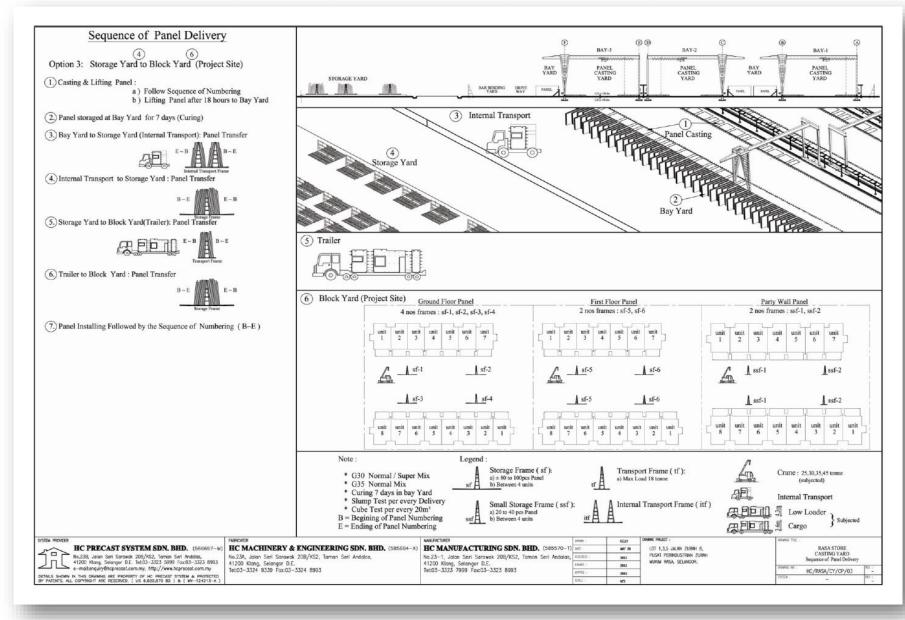
6.1 OPTION 2:

- BAY YARD (FACTORY) TO SITE YARD (PROJECT SITE)



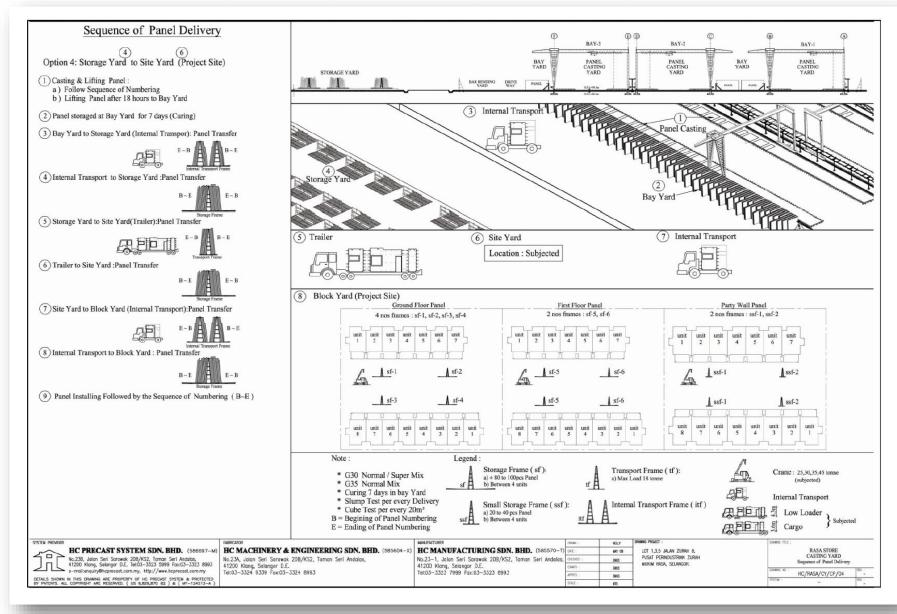
6.1 OPTION 3:

- STORAGE YARD (FACTORY) TO BLOCK YARD (PROJECT SITE)



6.1 OPTION 4:

- STORAGE YARD (FACTORY) TO SITE YARD (PROJECT SITE)



6.2 PANEL CASTING



6.3 PANEL LIFITING



6.4 BAY YARD STORAGE



6.5 PANEL STORAGE YARD



6.6 EXTERNAL TRANSPORT



6.7 PROJECT SITE STORAGE YARD



6.8 PROJECT INTERNAL TRANSPORT



7. QUALITY CONTROL & ASSURANCE

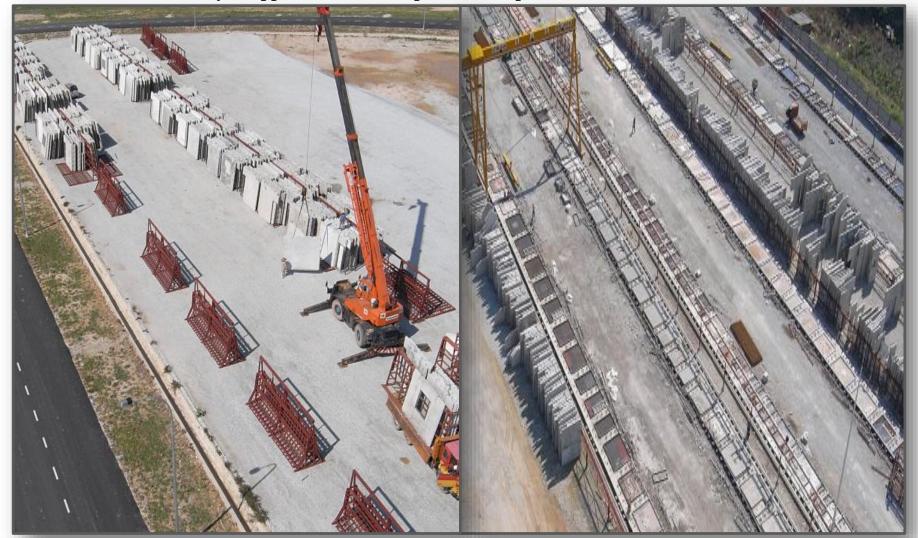
Ready Mixed Concrete: Concrete Grade to comply Engineer's requirements.

- Slump Test carried out on every delivery.
- Cube Test taken for every 20m3.



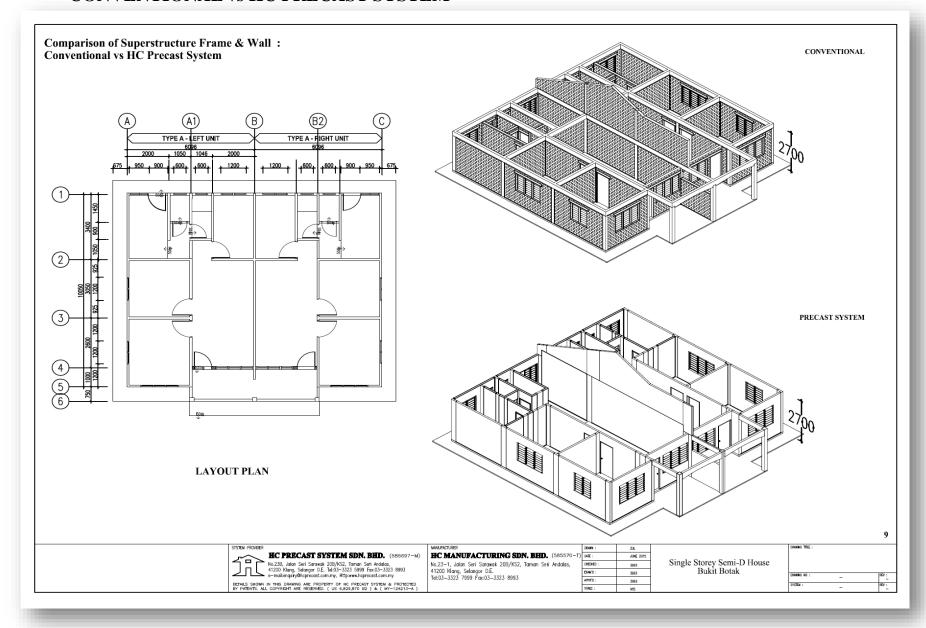
7.1 QUALITY CONTROL & ASSURANCE

- Lifting Of Panel only after minimum 18 hours or as specified by Engineer.
- Panel stored at stock yard for 7 days or as specified by Engineer curing before delivery to site.
- Panel stack individually as apposed to one on top another to prevent cracks



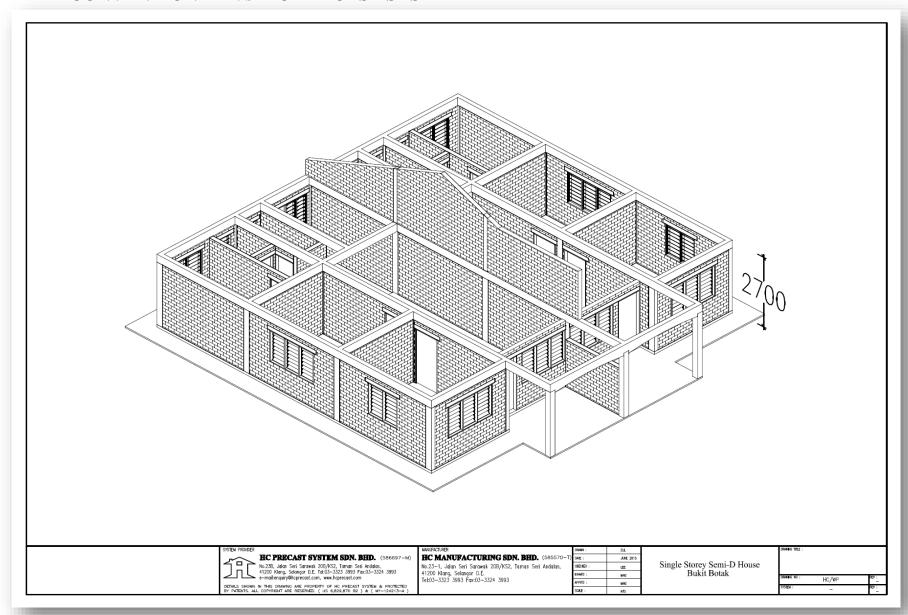
8. COST COMPARISON / FAST & EASY:

- CONVENTIONAL vs HC PRECAST SYSTEM



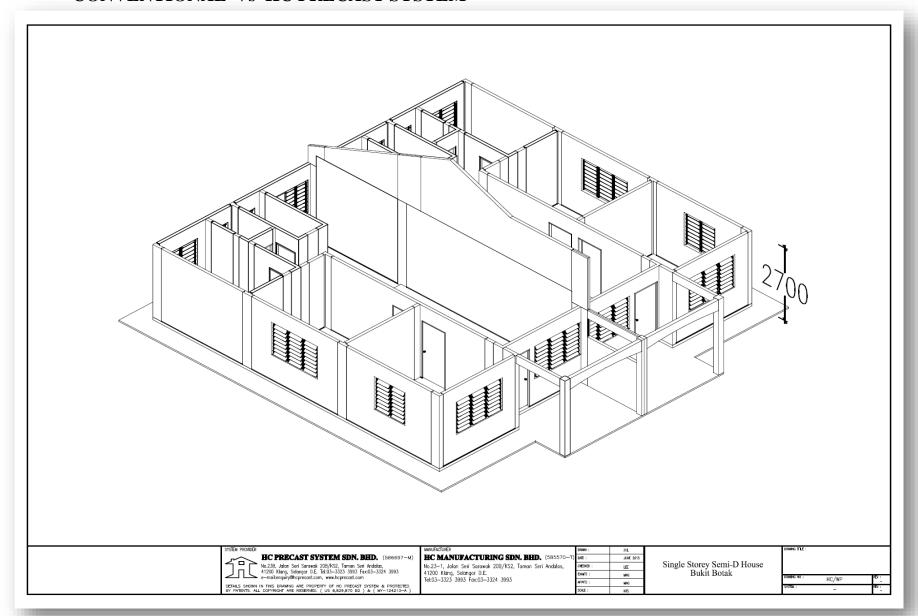
8.1 COST COMPARISON / FAST & EASY:

- CONVENTIONAL Vs HC PRECAST SYSTEM



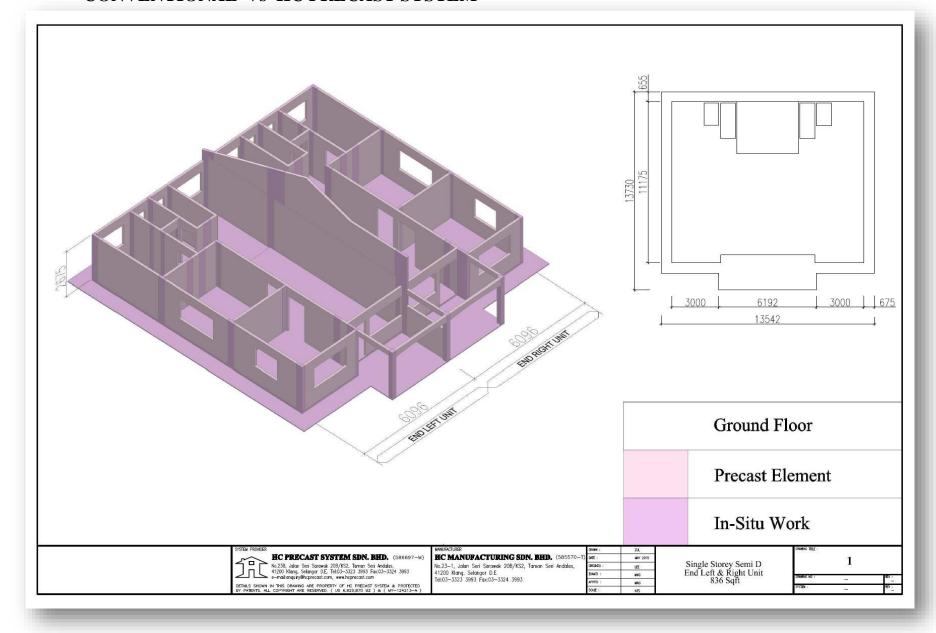
8.2 COST COMPARISON / FAST & EASY:

- CONVENTIONAL Vs HC PRECAST SYSTEM



8.3 COST COMPARISON / FAST & EASY:

- CONVENTIONAL Vs HC PRECAST SYSTEM



8.4 COST COMPARISON / FAST & EASY: - CONVENTIONAL Vs HC PRECAST SYSTEM

Semi-D House: Single Storey (Superstructure / Frame & Wall)

Conventional : Original Design

(Current Rate – July 2014)

HC Precast System

(Current Rate – July 2014)

RM 127.43 / m²

Vs

RM 90.00 / m²

RATE CAN BE CHECKED & CHANGE BY YOU



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8.5 COST COMPARISON/FAST & EASY:

- COMPARE OUR SYSTEM PRICE : Superstructure (frame & wall)

Easy & Fast to Compare Our System Superstructure Price

(Cost Comparison: Single Storey House)

lte n	Conventional						HC Precast System				
ILE S	Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount	lte n	Description	Unit	Qt _y	Rate	Amount
1	Ground Floor Column					1	Ground Floor Column				
	a) Concrete	m3					a) Concrete	m3			
	b) Formwork	m2					b) Formwork (included)				
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)				
2	Roof Beam & Party Wall Column					2	Roof Beam				
•••••	a) Concrete	m3				•••••	a) Concrete	m3			
	b) Formwork	m2					b) Formwork (included)				
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)				
3	Vall					3	Vall - 100mm thick				
	(Internal,external & party)						(Internal,external & party)				
	a) Bricks	m2					a) Concrete	m3			
	b) Plaster	m2					=m2 x 0.10m				
	c) Coping	m									
	d) Lintol	n									
	Total Amount :						Total Amount :				

Easy & Fast to Compare Our System Superstructure Price

(Cost Comparison : Double Storey House)

ltem	Conventional						HC P	recast Syst	te m		
	Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount	ltem.	Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amou
1	Ground Floor Column	<u> </u>				1	Ground Floor Column			<u> </u>	
	a) Concrete	m3					a) Concrete	m3		· -	
	b) Formwork	m2					b) Formwork (included)			 	
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)			<u> </u>	
	C) Nebu	ny					C) Fiebu (ilicided)				-
2	1st Floor Beam					2	1st Floor Beam			·	
	a) Concrete	m3		İ			a) Concrete	m3		İ	1
	b) Formwork	m2					b) Formwork (included)			·	-
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)				
										ļ	
3	Staircase					3	Staircase			ļ	
	a) Concrete	m3					a) Concrete	m3		<u> </u>	
	b) Formwork	m2		ļ			b) Formwork (included)				
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)			ļ	
4	1st Floor Slab					4	1st Floor Slab			<u> </u>	
	a) Concrete	m3		.			a) Concrete	m3		 	-
	b) Formwork	m2					b) Formwork (included)			 	-
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)			1	
5	1st Floor Column					5	1st Floor Column			<u> </u>	
	a) Concrete	m3					a) Concrete	m3		ļ	
	b) Formwork	m2					b) Formwork (included)				
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)			ļ	
6	Roof Beam & Party Wall					6	Roof Beam			1	
	a) Concrete	m3				ļ	a) Concrete	m3			-
	b) Formwork	m2		ļ			b) Formwork (included)			<u> </u>	
	c) Rebar	kg					c) Rebar (included)			<u> </u>	
7	¥4II					7	Wall - 120mm thick			<u> </u>	
	(Internal,external & party)						(Internal,external & party)			<u> </u>	
	a) Bricks	m2		<u> </u>			a) Concrete	m3		<u> </u>	
	b) Plaster	m2		ļ			=m2 x 0.12m			<u> </u>	
	c) Coping	m								<u> </u>	
	d) Lintol	m		.						ļ	
		+			\vdash			-		-	_
	Total Amount :	1		1	1	1	Total Amount :		1	1	

8.6 COST COMPARISON/FAST & EASY:

- COMPARE OUR SYSTEM PRICE : Superstructure (frame & wall)

Payment Terms (Supply & Install + Logistic)

Rate	Qty / Unit	Total Unit	Total Contract Sum	Advance (Design Fee) 5%	Balance of Contract Sum	Precast Element - 80%	Installation & Insitu Work - 20%	Down Payment of Precast Element (Negotiable Subject to Production Period)	% of Down Payment	Amount
(RM/m3)	(m3)	(no)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)		(RM)
			•							

Completion Period (Month)	Work Done (RM/Month)	Work Done (RM / Day)	Work Done	Work Done (RM/Week)	Monthly + 1 Week Workdone over Down Payment
1-12					(RM/Week)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
Total					

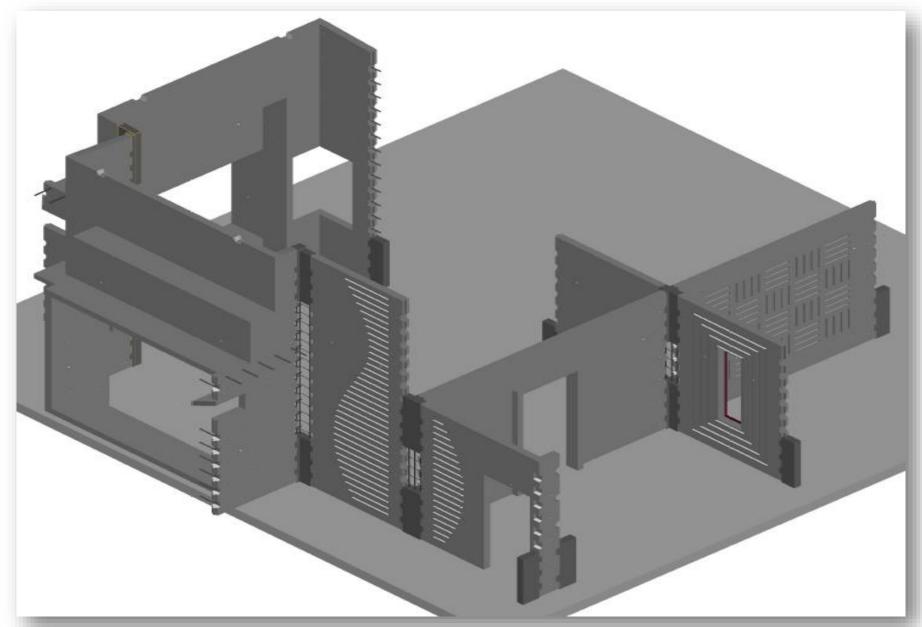


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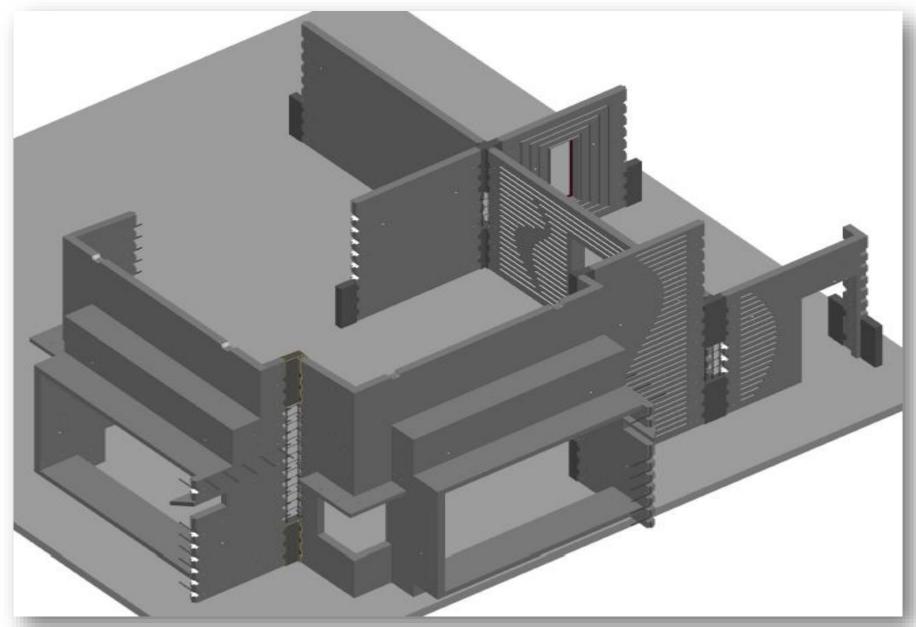
* 24 working days per month

Note: Payment pay within 1 week from submission date.

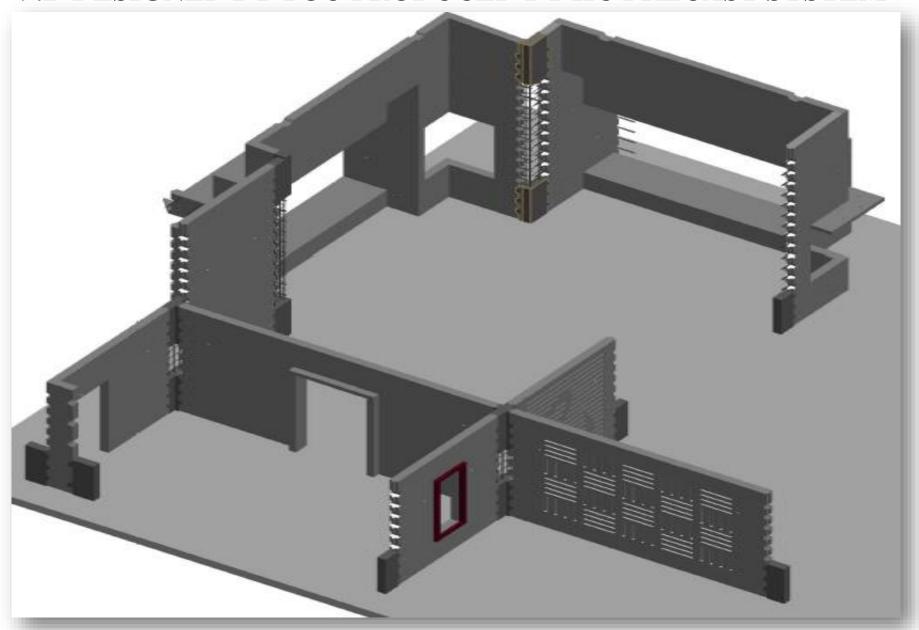
9. DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



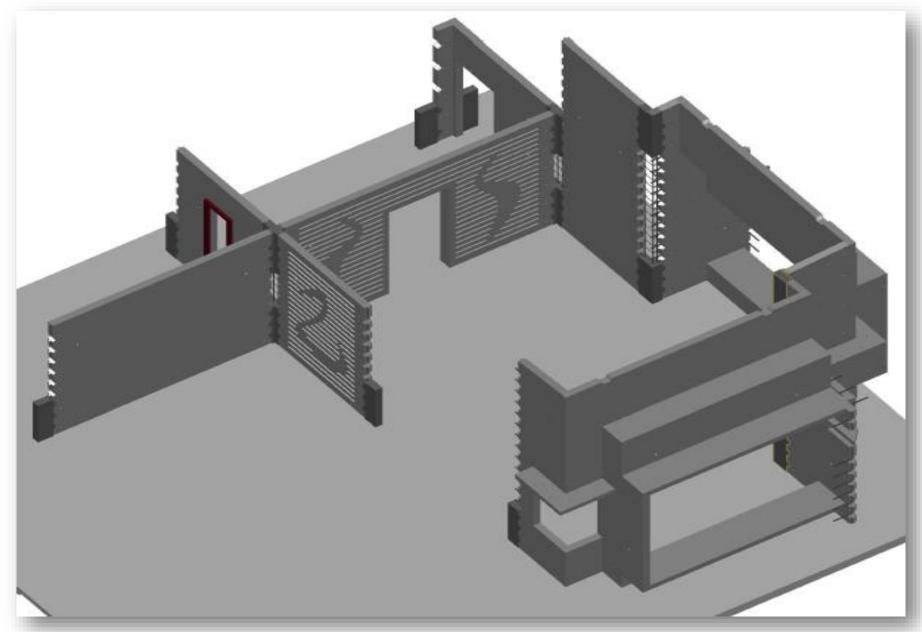
9.1 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



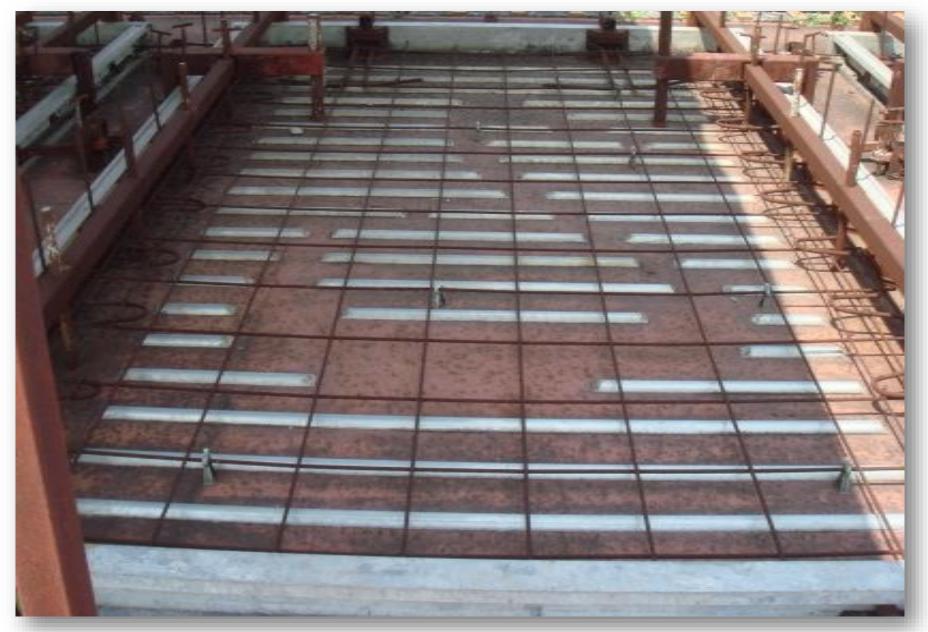
9.2 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.3 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.4 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.5 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.6 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.7 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.8 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.9 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



9.10 DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM



DESIGNED BY YOU PRODUCED BY HC PRECAST SYSTEM

THANK YOU

PART 1

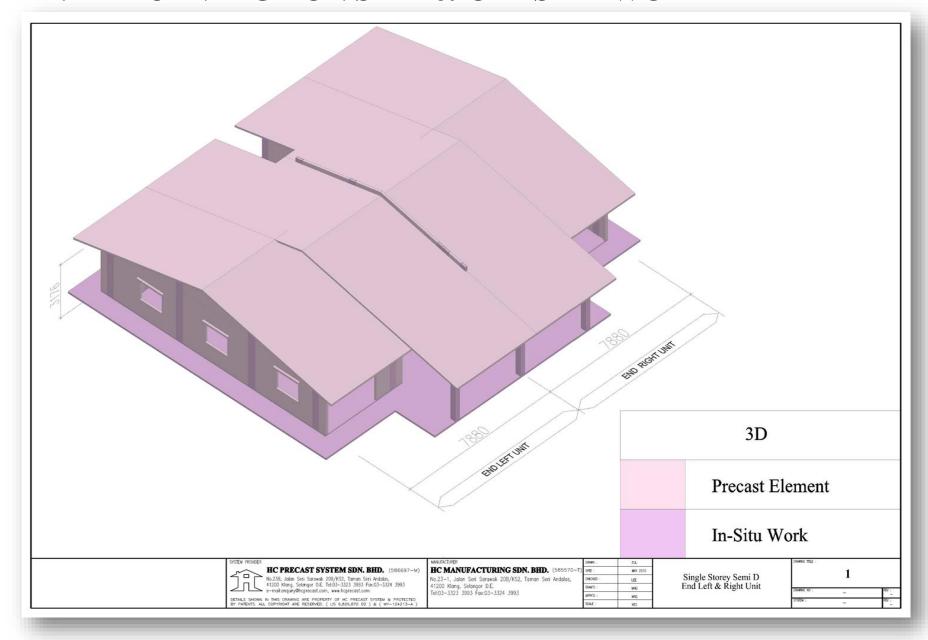
10. SYSTEMATIC PRODUCTION, DELIVERY & WORK PROGRAM

300 UNITS SINGLE STOREY SEMI-D PRODUCTION, DELIVERY, WORK PROGRAM & INSTALLATION SCHEDULE

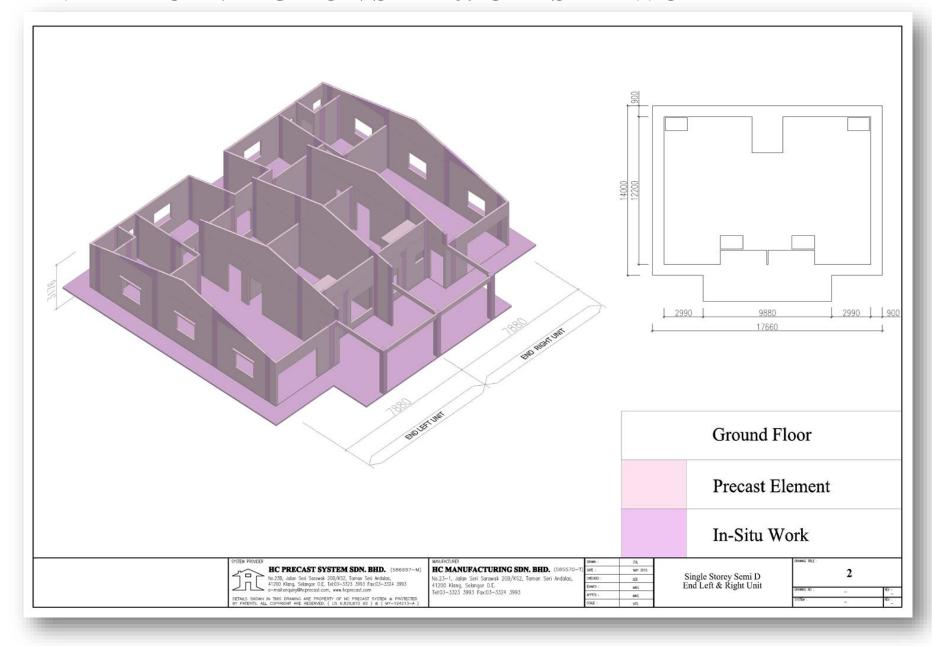


Microsoft Excel 17-2003 Workshee

11. PERCENTAGE ON SITE & OFF SITE WORK



11.1 PERCENTAGE ON SITE & OFF SITE WORK



11.2 PERCENTAGE ON SITE & OFF SITE WORK

Summary

	Description	Unit	End Left Unit		End Right Unit	
Item			Precast	In-situ	Precast	In-situ
1)	Ground Floor					
a.	Panel	m³	17.801	-	17.801	-
b.	Wet Joint	m³	-	2.906	-	2.906
c.	Precast Beam	m³	0.262	-	0.262	-
d.	Slab Water Tank	m³	0.353	-	0.353	-
	Sub Total	m³	18.416	2.906	18.416	2.906
	Total	m³	21.322		21.322	
	Percentage	%	86.37	13.63	86.37	13.63
	GFA	m²	104.786		104.786	

HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD. (586607-w)
No.238, John Seri Seruek 208/KSZ, Tomos Seri Acddes,
41200 Klora, Selanger DE. Teld3-3323 3993 Fexc3-3324 3993
e-mail:enquipiliple:recent.com, weshpercent.com

DETASS SHOWN IN THIS DRAWG ARE PROPERTY OF HC PRECAST SYSTEM & PROTECTED

DETASS SHOWN IN THIS DRAWG ARE PROPERTY OF HC PRECAST SYSTEM & PROTECTED

PRATICHS, ALL OFFRIEND ARE SERVED. (1 U. 8, 689, 307 BZ) 2 (Mr.-124213-A.)

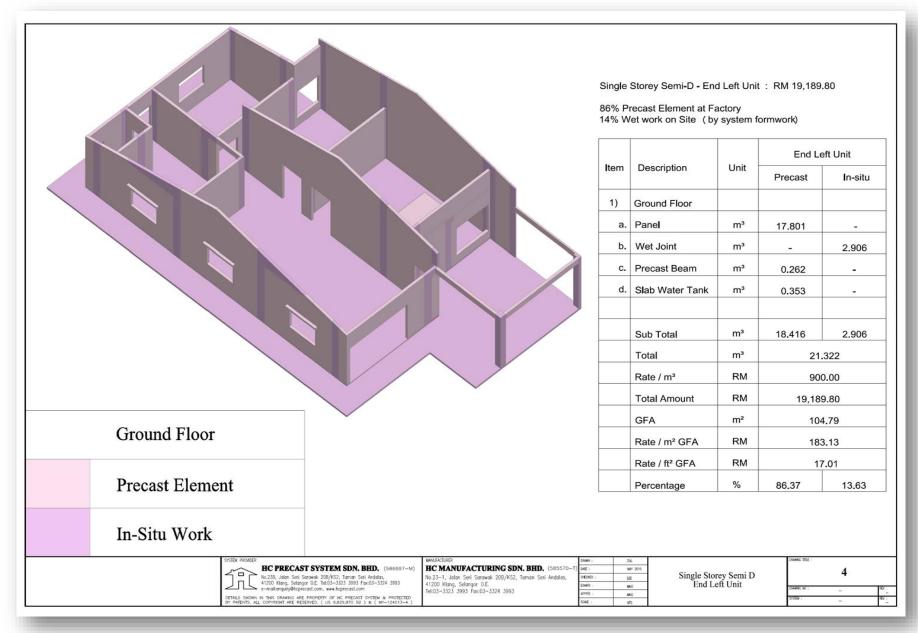
MANUFACTURING SDN. BHD. (585570-1 No.23-1, Jalan Seri Sarawak 208/KS2, Taman Seri Andalas, 41200 Klang, Selangar D.E. 18t03-3323 3995 Fact03-3324 3993

	DRAWN:	ZUL	Γ
T)	DATE :	MAY 2015	ı
	CHECKED :	LEE	ı
	EXWD:	MNC	ı
	APPR'D:	MNG	ı
	SCALE :	NTS	ı

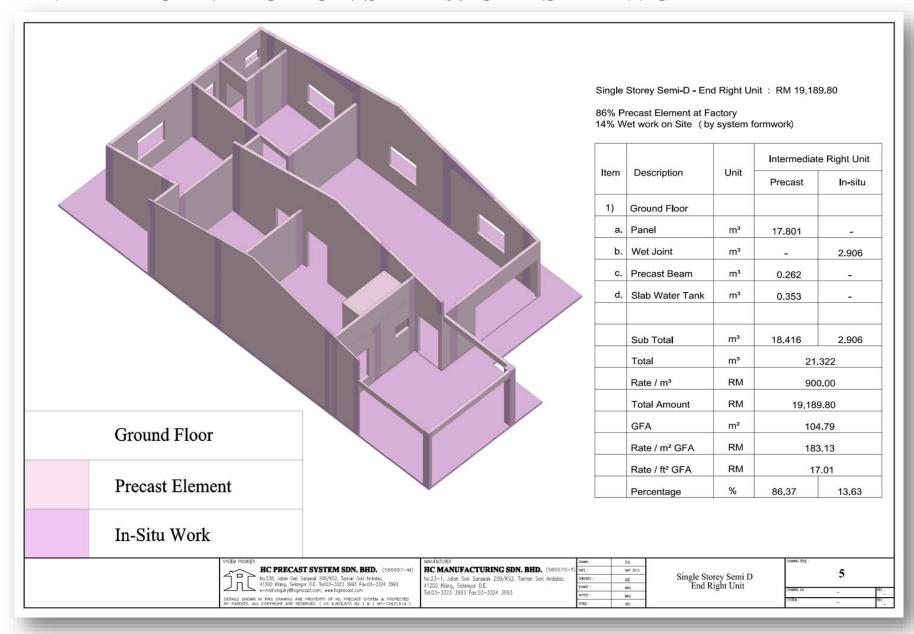
Single Storey Semi D End Left & Right Unit

DRAWING TITLE :		
	3	
DRAWING NO :	-	REV :
SUSTEM :	-	REV :

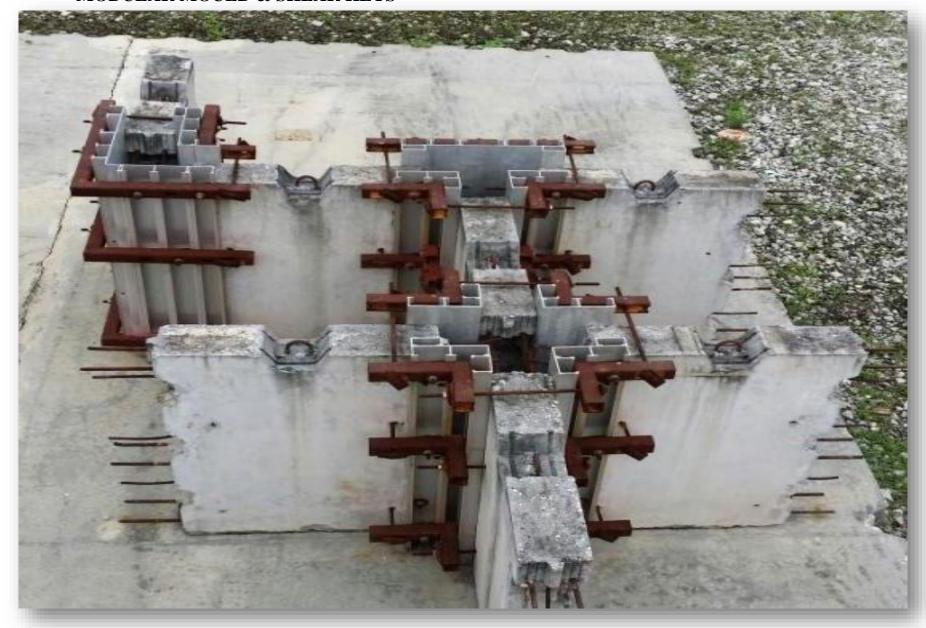
11.3 PERCENTAGE ON SITE & OFF SITE WORK



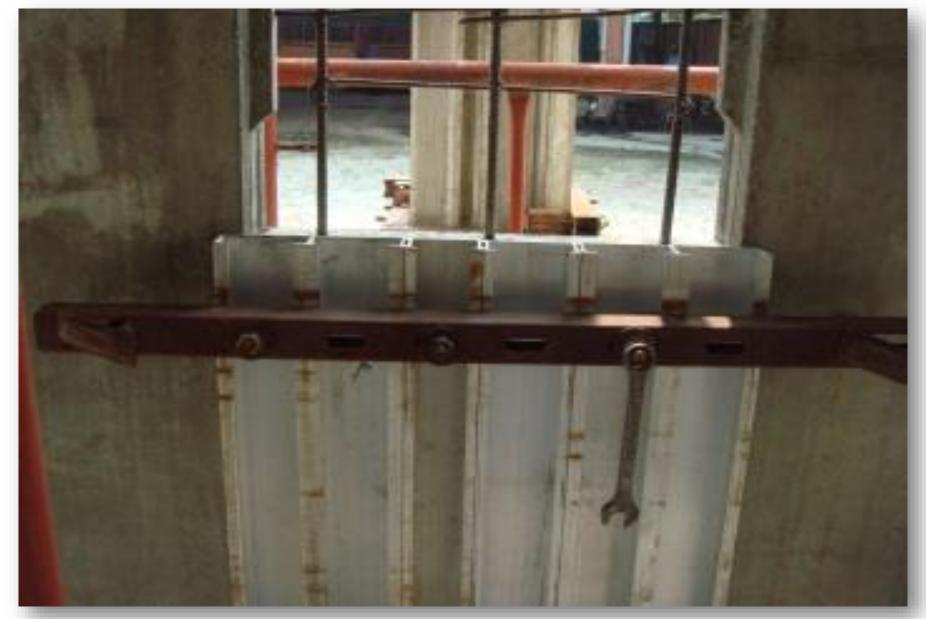
11.4 PERCENTAGE ON SITE & OFF SITE WORK



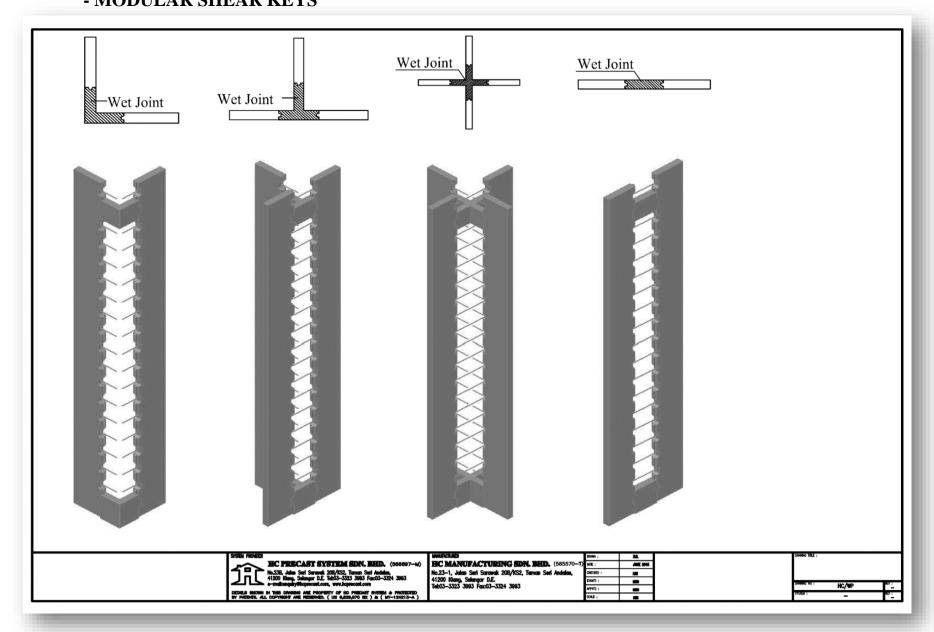
12. FLEXIBILITY SUIT ARCHITECT DEMANDS - MODULAR MOULD & SHEAR KEYS



12.1 FLEXIBILITY SUIT ARCHITECT DEMANDS - MODULAR MOULD



12.2 FLEXIBILITY SUIT ARCHITECT DEMANDS - MODULAR SHEAR KEYS



13. PRECAST ELEMENT

- 13.1 WALL PANEL: CUSTO MIZED
- 13.2 COLUMN SHEAR KEYS WET JOINT
- 13.2a PRECAST PANEL SHEAR KEYS WET JOINT
- 13.3 IN-SITU COLUMN/PRECAST BEAM WITH SHEAR KEYS
- 13.4 HALF SLAB
- 13.4a HALF SLAB CASTING
- 13.5 PRECAST STAIRCASE 1
- 13.5a PRECAST STAIRCASE 2
- 13.6 BAY WINDOW
- 13.6a PRECAST PANEL WITH GROVE LINE
- 13.7 ARCH 1
- 13.7a ARCH 2
- 13.7b ARCH 3

13.1 WALL PANEL: CUSTOMIZED

ltem	Panel Wall Thickness (mm)	Panel Wall Height (m)	Sent and a sent and a sent a s
1	100	3 – 4	THE COST COST COST COST COST COST COST COST
2	120	4 – 4.5	
3	150/160	4.5 – 5.5	
	s and height can be varied to s (R requirement	suit requirements	

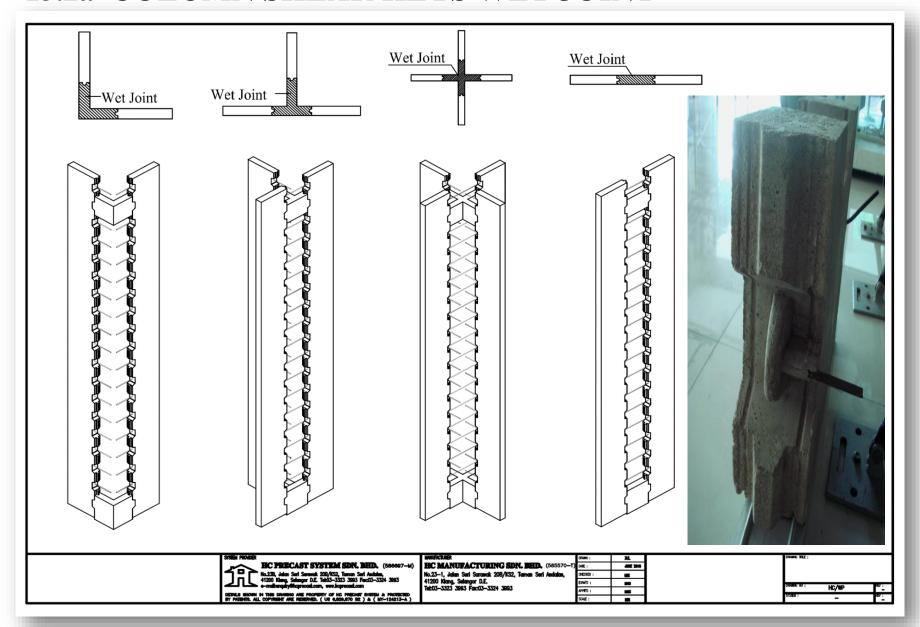
13.2 COLUMN SHEAR KEYS WET JOINT



13.2a COLUMN SHEAR KEYS WET JOINT



13.2a COLUMN SHEAR KEYS WET JOINT



13.2b PRECAST PANEL SHEAR KEYS WET JOINT



13.3 IN-SITU COLUMN / PRECAST BEAM WITH SHEAR KEYS



13.4 HALF SLAB



13.4a HALF SLAB CASTING



13.5 STAIRCASE 1



13.5a STAIRCASE 2 (in-situ landing slab support)



13.6 BAY WINDOW



13.6a PRECAST PANEL WITH GROVE LINE



13.7 ARCH 1



13.7a ARCH 2



13.7b ARCH 3



14. FACTORY CAPACITY: 21 ACRES



Future development 13 acres: 2,500 to 3,500 units of single storey (1000 ft2) per year

Existing production 8 acres: 1,800 to 2,500 units of single storey (1000 ft2) per year

15. COMPLETED PROJECTS

- 15.1 42 units 3&5 Storey Shop Office at Andalas Klang
- 15.2 156 units Single Storey Terrace House at Kota Puteri
- 15.3 7 units Single Storey Shop Lots at Kota Puteri
- 15.4 10 units Exco Bungalows Selangor at Shah Alam
- 15.5 112 units Single Storey Terrace at Kota Puteri
- 15.6 119 units Double Storey Terrace House at Shah Alam
- 15.7 88 units Semi Detached Low at Bukit Botak
- 15.8 119 units Single Storey Terrace at Bernam Jaya
- 15.9 34 units Semi Detached House at Shah Alam
- 15.10 118 units Double Storey Terrace House at Kota Puteri
- 15.11 Show Unit Single Storey House at Rasa Factory
- 15.12 Training Unit Double Storey at Rasa Factory

15.1 - 42 units 3&5 Storey Shop Office at Andalas Klang



15.2 - 156 units Single Storey Terrace House at Kota Puteri



15.3 - 7 units Single Storey Shop Lots at Kota Puteri



15.4a - 10 units Exco Bungalows Selangor at Shah Alam



15.4b - 10 units Exco Bungalows Selangor at Shah Alam



15.4c - 10 units Exco Bungalows Selangor at Shah Alam



15.4d - 10 units Exco Bungalows Selangor at Shah Alam



15.5 - 112 units Single Storey Terrace at Kota Puteri



15.5a - 112 units Single Storey Terrace at Kota Puteri



15.6 - 119 units Double Storey Terrace House at Shah Alam



15.7 - 88 units Semi Detached Low at Bukit Botak



15.7a - 88 units Semi Detached Low at Bukit Botak



15.7b - 88 units Semi Detached Low at Bukit Botak



15.8 - 119 units Single Storey Terrace at Bernam Jaya



15.9 - 34 units Semi Detached House at Shah Alam



15.9a - 34 units Semi Detached House at Shah Alam



15.9b - 34 units Semi Detached House at Shah Alam



15.10 - 118 Units Double Storey Terrace House at Kota Puteri



15.10a - 118 Units Double Storey Terrace House at Kota Puteri



15.10b - 118 Units Double Storey Terrace House at Kota Puteri



15.11 - Show Unit Single Storey House at Rasa Factory



15.11a - Show Unit Single Storey House at Rasa Factory



15.11b - Show Unit Single Storey House at Rasa Factory



15.11c - Show Unit Single Storey House at Rasa Factory



15.12 - Training Unit Double Storey House at Rasa Factory



16. PATENTED IN UNITED STATE: US 6.819.870B2



The Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Has received an application for a patent for a new and useful invention. The title and description of the invention are enclosed. The requirements of law have been complied with, and it has been determined that a patent on the invention shall be granted under the law.

Therefore, this

United States Patent

Grants to the person(s) having title to this patent the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States of America or importing the invention into the United States of America for the term set forth below, subject to the payment of maintenance fees as provided by law.

If this application was filed prior to June 8, 1995, the term of this patent is the longer of seventeen years from the date of grant of this patent or twenty years from the earliest effective U.S. filing date of the application, subject to any statutory extension.

If this application was filed on or after June 8, 1995, the term of this patent is twenty years from the U.S. filing date, subject to any statutory extension. If the application contains a specific reference to an earlier filed application or applications under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c), the term of the patent is twenty years from the date on which the earliest application was filed, subject to any statutory extensions.



Director of the United States Potent and Trademark Office

US006829870B2

(12) United States Patent

(10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent:

US 6,829,870 B2

Dec. 14, 2004

(54) BUILDING METHODS

(75) Inventor: Teow Beng Hur, Selangor Darul Ehasn

(73) Assignee: HC Precast System SDN. BHD, Selangor Darul Ehasn (MY)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 16 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 10/285,548

(56)

(22) Filed: Nov. 1, 2002

(65) Prior Publication Data US 2004/0016199 A1 Jan. 29, 2004

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ E04C 2/38 (52) U.S. Cl. 52/656.1; 52/563; 52/631; 249/47; 249/191

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,939,500 A * 6/1960 Grant 269/102

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5,0	78,360	A	*	1/1992	Spera 249/26
5,10	02,092	A	*	4/1992	Salas 249/192
5,5	53,430	A	*	9/1996	Majnaric et al 52/236.8
5.74	10.648	A	*	4/1998	Piccone 52/426

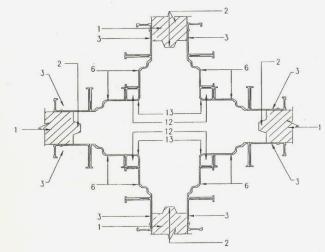
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Korie Chan
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Nath & Associates PLLC;
Harold L. Novick

(57) ABSTRACT

A building is erected using pre-cast wall panels, preferably load-bearing wall panels having a shear key on each vertical edge and starter bars on each horizontal edge, by first erecting the wall panels, and then easting a concrete column around the vertical edges of adjacent or intersecting wall panels using movable formwork made up from a set of standard modules that can be assembled to form different configurations and sizes of column for different panel arrangements. The moulding surfaces of the modules may be shaped to provide decorative features to the columns and/or the column/wall intersections.

3 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



16.1 PATENTED IN MALAYSIA: MY - 124213-A IN 2006 MY - 139712-A IN 2009





MALAYSIA

CERTIFICATE OF GRANT OF A PATENT

In accordance with Section 31 (2) of the Patents Act 1983 a patent for an invention having grant number MY - 139712 - A has been granted to HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD. in respect of an invention having the following particulars:

TITLE

: PANEL FORMWORK SYSTEM

FILING DATE

: 27 MAY 2003

PRIORITY DATE

PATENT OWNER

: NONE

NAME OF **INVENTOR** : TEOW BENG HUR

: HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.

NO. 1, (GRD. FLOOR) JALAN SINGA 20/E

SEKSYEN 20

40000 SHAH ALAM

SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN

MALAYSIA

DATE OF GRANT : 30 OCTOBER 2009

Dated this 30 day of OCTOBER 2009

for Registrar of Patents MALAYSIA





MALAYSIA

CERTIFICATE OF GRANT OF A PATENT

In accordance with Section 31(2) of the Patents Act 1983 a patent for an invention having grant number MY - 124213 - A has been granted to HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN BHD in respect of an invention having the following particulars :

TITLE

: IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDING METHODS.

FILING DATE

: 25 JULY 2002

PRIORITY DATE

: NONE

NAME OF

: TEOW BENG HUR.

INVENTOR

: HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN BHD PATENT OWNER

: NO. 1, JALAN SINGA 20/E,

SEKSYEN 20,

40000 SHAH ALAM,

SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN,

MALAYSIA.

DATE OF GRANT : 30 JUNE 2006

Dated this 30 day of JUNE 2006

(MOHD. AMRAN BIN ABAS) for Registrar of Patents

MALAYSIA

17. INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

17.1 EARTHQUAKES AND STRUCTURES: 2013

17.2 PORTUGAL :-

- 15th World Conference : 2012

17.3 **GERMANY** :-

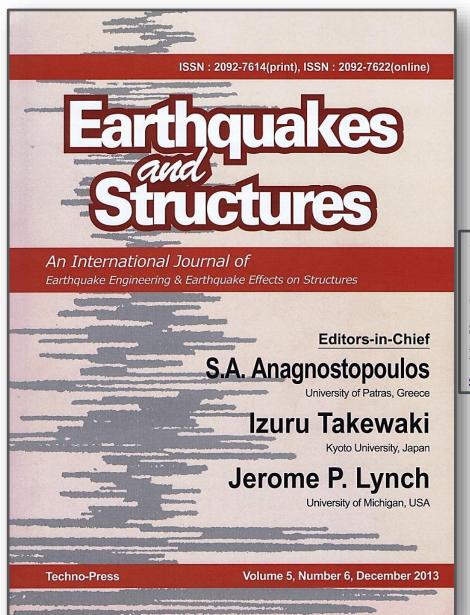
- CPI : 2011

17.4 MALAYSIA :-

- EARTHQUAKE

RESISTANCE TEST UTM : 2011

17.1 INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE - 2013



"Earthquakes and Structures"
(Impact Factor 2012 = 1.381,
One of the highest among other
structural earthquake engineering journals,
indexed by

Journal Citations Reports®, ISI Thomson Reuters)

17.2 PORTUGAL: 15TH WORLD CONFERENCE - 2012



17.2a PORTUGAL: 15TH WORLD CONFERENCE - 2012

Ductility Factor of RC Building Frames with Different Infill Wall Configurations under Low Intensity Far Field Earthquake Effects

A. Adnan, PhD, P.L.Y. Tiong, PhD Student, A.B.A. Rahman, PhD, A.K. Mirasa, PhD, N.H.A. Hamid, PhD Engineering Seismology & Earthquake Engineering Research, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai

INTRODUCTION

- It is not a well accepted practice for engineers to incorporate seismic analysis & design in Malaysian building industry.
- Introducing structural ductilitybased design criteria into structural plan is less favored by practitioners.
- The main reason is the relatively awkward geographical location of Malaysia in low to moderate seismicity region.
- Therefore, it becomes important to understand the behavior of nonearth quaker-resistance-design structure under such seismic threats.

STUDY AIMS

- 1.The country is moving towards precast concrete construction due to strong encouragement from local government.
- 2.This study investigates the ductility behavior of an industry-innovated precast wall system (namely HCPS HC Precast Wall System) under local soil demand spectrums.
- 3.Parameters studied: Effect of different wall location and vertical load onto HCPS ductility.

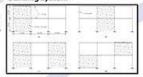
Background

Structural Model (HCPS)



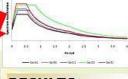
METHODOLOGY

Wall Location Four different wall locations were studied for two-storey, three-bay building system



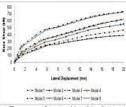
Loading Condition

- Two types of vertical loading:
- Serviceability limit state (SLS)
 Represented by odd numbers (Model 12, 54.7)
- Ultimate limit state (ULS)
 Represented by even numbers (Model 2, 4, 6 & 8)
- Demand spectrums (Local)



RESULTS

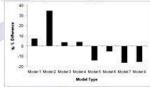
Pushover Analysis



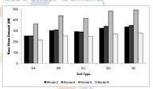
Difference of vertical loading (SLS & ULS) was only observed to affect ductility response of Model 1 & 2

RESULTS CONT'D

Ductility Factor (qo)



Base Shear Demand



CONCLUSIONS

Location & configuration of HCPS very much affected the global ductility response of the system.

However, effect of SLS & ULS vertical loading was insignificant.

Ductility concept underestimates DCL structure in resisting low to moderate seismic intensity.

CONTACT US

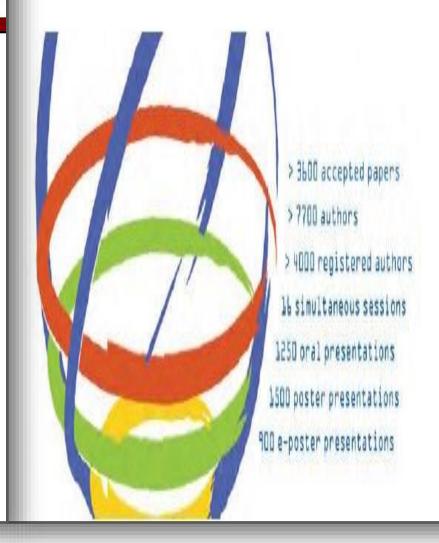
For more in formation, kindly contact us.

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Faculty of Civil En giunaring, Université Talende gi Malaysin.

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NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS — THE SUCCESS PATH CONTINUES



17.3 GERMANY: CPI - 2011

Malaysia IBS Company Article Appear In CPI Worldwide Journal In 8 Different Languages (Based In GERMANY):

- 1. US
- 2. UK
- 3. Germany
- 4. French
- 5. Italian
- 6. Spanish
- 7. Portuguese
- 8. Indian

17.3a GERMANY: CPI - 2011



Calcestruzzo & Prefabbricazione International

DICEMBRE

NOTIZIE Musei spettacolari – Lotnictwa Polskiego in Polonia e Casa das Histórias Paula Rego in Portogallo TECNICA DEL CALCESTRUZZO Nuovo additivo per il calcestruzzo: Tutti i vantaggi della prefabbricazione riuniti in un prodotto ARTICOLI IN CALCESTRUZZO Fin dall'inizio un team di successo TUBI IN CALCESTRUZZO Pozzetti giapponesi in calcestruzzo ELEMENTI PREFABBRICATI IN CALCESTRUZZO Il nuovo stabilimento di prefabbricati in calcestruzzo in Francia convince grazie alla struttura compatta dell'impianto CALCESTRUZZO PRECONFEZIONATO & IMPIANTI DI BETONAGGIO MOBILI Nuovi impianti di betonaggio lanciano la produzione in Svizzera







17.4 BUILDING & INVESTMENT - 2011

SPECIALFEATURE

BUILDING

Earthquake resistance test of HC Precast System by shake table

(Contributed by UTM Faculty of Civil Engineering, please see full credit listing at end of article)

The government of Malaysia has been strongly encouraging the construction industry to actively utilise the so-called Industrialised Building System (IBS) in major construction projects. Among the benefits of IBS are: relatively faster, cleaner, safer and cost-effective construction as compared to conventional methods. Precast concrete is one of more popular method amongst other types of IBS such as structural steel, prefabricated cold-formed steel formwork system, masonry or timber techniques.

In response to the government's call, HC Precast System Sdn. 8hd. has been innovating a system that is able to suit not only various architectural demands, but which is also economical, efficient and most importantly compliant to the humid and wet tropical climate of the country. To the authors' knowledge, there is not much precast panel system available in the contemporary market which is able to fulfill every forms of architectural demand. In fact, most architectural concepts have to be compromised with the limitation of the majority precast systems.

As a result, the HC Precast System was invented and patented. Rather than only producing individual precast concrete structural component, the HC Precast System serves as a whole scheme that complements each component to form a complete construction system. The system consists of precast wall panel and half-slab, which are then jointed to cast-in-situ column joint by a series of modular moulds. This high degree of flexibility

enhances the HC Precast System's uniqueness in meeting all sorts of architectural layout. In addition, water-proofing test which exposes the whole building system to outdoor weather for a period of 4 years reveals no water

Now, the HC Precast System is ready to be tested to its crucial structural limit by holding onto the key question "How will it behave under earthquake threats?" The main goal of this earthquake resistance test is to produce an economic precast concrete system that is able to withstand certain degree of earthquake forces without adding much to the construction cost. Adapting structural design to international earthquake regulations may result in rather expensive building cost and hinders optimisation of

structural elements particularly for construction in less severe earthquake regions. This will be the first earthquake resistance



Venue for 6 units' model preparation and casting at HC Precast System 5dn. Bhd.'s precast factory in Rasa, Rawang.



Figure 2 - HC Precast System – base panel (foundation) Figure 3 - HC Precast System - installation of ground floor wall panels Figure 4 - Completed 6 units of model for earthquake resistance test

EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE
TEST OF SCALED DOWN
DOUBLE STOREY BUILDING BY
HC PRECAST SYSTEM IN
COLLABORATION WITH UTM,
JOHOR BASED ON 8 MAJOR
EARTHQUAKES, IN THE
WORLD

17.4a BUILDING & INVESTMENT - 2011

BUILDING SPECIALFEATURE







Test model installed on shake table; armed with monitor sensors ready for earthquake resistance test.

test of its kind ever carried out in Malaysia.

To simulate earthquake ground movements, the HC Precast System needs to be securely seated on top of an earthquake. simulator, called the shake table. The test is to be carried out at the Structural and Materials Laboratory of Shake Table Testing. at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. The sophisticated computer-operative shake table is under the management of the Engineering Seismology and Earthquake Engineering Research Group (e-SEER). The research is headed by Professor Dr Azlan Adnan, who is also the Head Researcher

'In order to simulate the real earthquake behavior of the full-scale model, the scaling- down process of the one-third-

sized model adheres to cautiously calculated geometric, dynamic and kinematic similarity between the real prototype and smaller model," said Patrick Tiong Lig Yee, who is the main researcher for the whole testing program. "The tested system is also not designed for any sorts of earthquake loading. In engineering term it is considered a non-ductile system." he added. Fabrication of the test model was carried out under his supervision starting from 4 July 2011 at the 20-acre precast manufacturing factory of HC Precast System Sdn. Bhd. in Rasa, Rawang (Figure 1). Upon full installation of the system (Figure 2 - Figure 4). the model is transported to UTM on 16 August. by land transport (Figure 5). On 18 August, delegates and representatives from various government bodies, agencies as well as academic institutions were invited to witness the earthquake resistance test of the model.

The model (Figure 6) was tested under 8 series of real earthquake loadings from all over the world (1940 El-Centro California, 1978 Tabas Iran, 1980 Irpinia Italy, 1995 Kobe Japan, 1987 New Zealand, 1983 Taiwan, 1999 Duzce Turkey, and artificially generated Malaysia's earthquake), with magnitude ranging from M5.6 to M7.4. The highest ground acceleration value tested was up to 1.035g. The ground acceleration, or in laymen term the ground movement values was made larger in the test to compensate for the smaller size of the test model. Witnessing the test were representatives from various government bodies that includes delegates from the Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM) of Construction Industry Development Board (CIDR). Malaysian Rubber Board (LGB/MRB), Public Works Department.



Distinguished guests witnessing the success of the earthquake resistance test.

SPECIALFEATURE

JKR/PWD) and other universities such as Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). The HC Precast System passed the earthquake test on all 8 different kinds of seismic loading without failure. The test reveals that the HC Precast System sehaved within its elastic (or linear) imit state throughout the earthquakes where no visible cracks were observed. A certificate of success was issued by Head Researcher Professor Dr Azlan Adnan to mark the noteworthy seismic performance of the HC Precast System.

More information and videos of the shake table test are available on YouTube (www.youtube.com/user/ MnRomickelyl, The company's profile and facebook updates are available at www.

heprecast.com.my and www.facebook.com/heprecast.





Earthquake Resistance Fest of Scaled-Down Double Storey Building of HC PRECAST SYSTEM SON, BHO

0.406

tic HC PRECAST SYSTEM performed extremely until the leganda tanto settlenet any sindife counts on sion



Faculty of Civil Engineering, University Telescoop Malay

Certification issued by Professor Dr Azlan Adnus.



Fadzil Ahmad is the Managing Director of HC Precast System Sdn. Bhd. and is also

one of the system owners. He holds a Diploma in Quantity Surveying from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia and a Master Degree in Business Administration (MBA) from Keele University, United Kingdom, His foremost vision is to promote and enhance awareness of the construction industry regarding precast concrete utilisation. (flads/Phoprecast.com.my/



Patrick Tiong Liq Yee. a graduate in Civil Engineering has years of structural design

and field experience in earthquake as well as construction monitoring industry. Currently, he is a PhD Student and Researcher in Engineering Seismology & Earthquake Engineering Research (e-SEER) Group at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, whose main research area includes seismic performance of precast concrete structures. Tiong has published more than 10 papers during his postgraduate study in the past 2

(trong patrick@ymail.com)



Professor Dr Azlan Adnan is one of the pioneer professors in structuralisarthersake

published more than 100 papers. He is currently the Research Head of Engineering Seismology & Earthquake Engineering Research (e-SEER) Group in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Besides serving as an academician, he has also been involved in many prestigious consultancy works such as seismic hazard and evaluation of Bakun Dam, the first and second Penang Bridge, and Petronas-Shell Offshore project.

(axelan fila utm@yahoo.com)



Professor Ir Dr Abdul Karim Mirasa has numerous professional involvments in the industry besides his academic service that include his six different international collaboration partners such as the World Bank.

He is a qualified independent checker for civil structural and infrastructure works and has published eight books, more than 60 papers and 12 consultancy reports, Currently, he is a committee member on CIDB's Technical Assessment Main Committee for Products, Construction Materials and Technology and the Technical Opinion Program. labdkarimélic uem myl



Associate Professor Dr Ahmad Baharuddin Abd. Rahman obtained his PhD in structural engineering from the University of Sheffleld, UK in 1999. Before joining Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, he was a site

engineer at Pemas Engineering Sdn Bhd involved in the construction of transmission line towers. His research interests are structural stability and non-linear numerical methods related to multi-storey steel structures, transmission towers and precast. concrete structures. Currently, he is conducting research on the performance of hybrid beam-to-column connections for precast. concrete frames as well as on the performance of precast concrete wall panels under variable loads.

(baharika@um.my)

18. COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES

- **18.1** UTM
- 18.1a UTM / CERTIFICATE
- 18.2 **UITM**
- **18.3 CREAM / CIDB**

18.1 COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES



Fakulti Kejuruteraan Awam Universiti Teknologi Malaysia 81310 UTM Skudai Johor Darul Ta'zim Malaysia

Tel: +(6)07-5531581 Faks: +(6)07-5566157 http://www.utm.my Emel: dekan@fka.utm.my

UTM.e-SEER.others/HCPre/07-1

RUJUKAN KAMI: RUJUKAN TUAN:

Tarikh: 26th July 2010

Mr.Fadzil Bin Ahmad

Managing Director, HC Precast System Sdn Bhd, No.23B, Jalan Seri Sarawak 20B/KS2, Taman Seri Andalas, 41200 Klang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

Sir,

RESEARCH COLLABORATION ON SEISMIC RESISTANCE STUDY OF PRECAST WALL STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

With reference to our previous meetings and the above captioned, we are pleased to confirm our agreement regarding the research collaboration efforts between HC Precast System and Engineering Seismology & Earthquake Engineering Research (E-Seer) Group from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) on the seismic resistance study of precast wall structural system.

- 2. A precast wall structural system normally comprises of reinforced concrete pre-cast wall panels, which introduce gap in between the wall panels that provides connection among them by means of a wet joint. The wet joints then act as columns of a building structure. The construction of this type of pre-cast wall panels consisting of a plurality of recess and recess key projections together with the reinforcing members, serve to provide structural stability and robustness to the building structure. In the case of earthquakes which place a sideway load on a building, the precast wall panels can be tied to the floor, roof and foundations into rigid box to resist the loads. Further investigation in terms of laboratory testing need to be done, in order for the system to fulfill the requirement as an earthquake resistant design structure.
- 3. Laboratory experimental tests of the precast wall system will be conducted in two different stages, with 1st stage at CREAM's laboratory for lateral cyclic loading (or better known as pseudo-dynamic test). The 2nd phase of the experimental test will be laboratory shake table testing under real earthquake excitation by E-Seer, at UTM Skudai. These tests will then lead to development of mathematical modeling or finite element analysis for identical structural system.
- 4. This collaboration between E-Seer and HC Precast also includes further extended study on the application of locally produced base isolation system onto hospital structures. This piece of research will lead to better understanding and innovation of seismic resistance products suitable for highly important structure especially hospitals, federal administration offices, etc.



We believe the above listed research collaboration will benefit the construction industry of precast wall structural system in improving thus enhancing the sustainability of the construction products in terms of seismicity resistance.

Thank you.

Your sincerely,

PROF DR AZLAN ADNAN

azelan_fka_utm@yahoo.com Reserch Head,

Engineering Seismologi and Earthquake Engineering Research (e-SEER) Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

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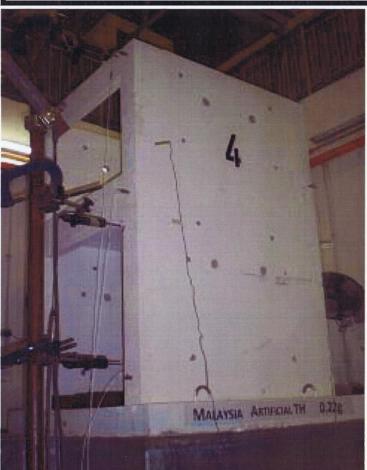
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18.1a COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES





Earthquake Resistance System
Tested on
18 August 2011
@ Laboratory of Shake Table Testing
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
81310 Skudai, Johor



Earthquake Resistance Test of Scaled-Down Double Storey Building of HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.

Under 8 different real earthquake time histories over the world as follow:

Earthquake	Year	Scaled PGA (g)	Magnitude	Result
El-Centro, California	1940	0.96	7.1	
Tabas, Iran	1978	0.114	7.4	
Irpinia, Italy	1980	0.606	6.5	
Kobe, Japan	1995	1.035	6.9	
New Zealand	1987	0.165	5.6	
Taiwan SMART1	1983	0.117	6.8	(
Duzce, Turkey	1999	0.075	7.1	
Malaysia Artificial	-	0.606	_	

The HC PRECAST SYSTEM performed extremely well throughout all the earthquake tests without any visible cracks or damages \bigwedge

Dr Azlan Adnan
Professor of Structural Earthquake Engineering
Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

18.2 COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES

Fakulti Kejuruteraan Awam Faculty of Civil Engineering

Universiti Teknologi MARA 40450 Shah Alam Selangor DE, MALAYSIA Pejabat Dekan: (6)03-5544 3311 Tel: (6)03-5543 5265/5267/5293/5294 Fax: (6)03-5543 5275



Surat Kami

: 600-FKA (PTA 3/2/1)

: 29 Disember 2010

Encik Fadzil Ahmad Managing Director HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN BHD No. 23B, Jalan Seri Sarawak 20B/KS2 Taman Seri Andalas 41200, Klang, Selangor

PENGESAHAN "SHEAR-KEY WALL" SEBAGAI DINDING STRUKTUR BANGUNAN YANG BERTEKNOLOGI TINGGI

Dengan segala hormatnya perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

Sukacita dimaklumkan bahawa pihak Universiti telah menjalankan ujikaji menggunakan struktur bangunan iaitu "Shear-Key Wall" di dalam pembinaan rumah dua tingkat berskala penuh di Makmal Kejuruteran Berat, Jabatan Kerja Raya, CREAM, Kuala Lumpur. Hasil daripada kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa bangunan yang dibuat daripada bahan ini adalah berkeupayaan menahan beban sebanyak 297kN. Ini menunjukkan bahawa bangunan ini telah menepati specifikasi yang telah ditetapkan oleh British Standard (BS 8110) di mana ia telah memenuhi keperluan rekabentuk untuk menampung beban gravity (dead load and imposed load).

Oleh yang demikian, pihak Universiti dan Institut Penyelidikan Pembinaan Malaysia (CREAM) telah mengiktirafkan bahawa "Shear-Key Wall" sebagai salah satu bahan struktur bangunan dinding yang berteknologi tinggi yang boleh digunakan untuk pembinaan rumah teres dua tingkat dan juga untuk bangunan komersial di Malaysia. Pembuatan struktur bangunan ini oleh HC Precast System adalah teknologi baru dan boleh digunakan di dalam industri pembinaan dan Industrialized Building System (IBS).

Di samping itu juga, HC Precast System menyediakan struktur dinding ini mengikut acuan binaan dan specifikasi yang telah ditetapkan dengan menggunakan konkrit dan besi yang berkualiti tinggi. Cara pembinaan bangunan menggunakan "Shear-Key Wall" di tapak lapangan juga menunjukkan bahawa teknologi ini adalah yang terbaik di mana jangkamasa pembinaan adalah pendek, penjimatan kos bahan, hasil kerja yang baik dan rekabentuk yang dapat memenuhi kehendak pelanggan.

Sekian, terima kasih.

Yang Benar

Prof Madya Dr Nor Hayati Abdul Hamid Fakulti Kejuruteraan Awam







18.3 COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES

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PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL REPORT

(Seismic Performance of Two-storey House Precast Wall-Panel Connection **Under Quasi-Static Lateral Cyclic Loading)**

This technical report focuses on the lateral static loading imposed on double-storey residential houses using precast shear wall panel together with castellated joints which had been constructed in Malaysia. This type of building is constructed using the current code of practice BS 8110 which did not have any provision for seismic loading. According to this current code of practice, the structure is only designed subjected to gravity load (combination of partial safety factors for dead load and imposed load only). A full-scale of double-storey house with HC precast wall, strip foundation, beams, cast in situ column as wet connection and cast in situ slab was constructed at Makmal Kerja Raya Malaysia, Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur. This type of building was tested using two sets of double actuators attached at the top part of wall under in-plane quasistatic reversible lateral cyclic loading only.

Research centers, higher educational institution and organizations from government and private sectors are involved in this research as listed below:

- Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor
- Construction Research, Institute of Malaysia (CREAM) ii)
- Jabatan Kerjaraya Malaysia(JKR) iii)
- Construction Industry Development board(CIDB)
- Universiti Teknologi Malaysia V)
- Lembaga Getah Malaysia vi)
- Lembaga Lebuhraya Malaysia vii)
- Institution of Engineers, Malaysia(IEM) viii)
- HC Precast System Sdn. Bhd ix)
- Perunding ACE Sdn. Bhd

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Two-storey of precast residential house with an overall height of 5.1m together with foundation base of 3.9mx4.5mx0.3m were constructed in the laboratory. Figure 1 shows design detailing, isometric and plan view of two-storey house which design in accordance with BS8110. Figure 2 shows the completed construction of full-scale of house together with the instrumentations such as LVDT located closely to in-plane wall panel and strain gauges were attached to the BRC-A7 at various locations on the wall panel. Figure 3 shows two locations of double actuators were fixed to the top part of the wall for measuring lateral loading and lateral displacements (drift), namely ACTUATOR 1 and ACTUATOR 2. Figure 4 shows the crack patterns on WALL 1 at 0.7% drift whereby a lot of cracks occurred at the castellated joints between HC precast wall panel and in-situ concrete column. Similar crack patterns were observed at WALL 2 as shown in Figure 5 after testing completed. The experimental works were conducted using displacement control and the load cells measured the amount of loading require to push or pull at the target displacement. The maximum loads for both actuators were recorded using data logger. The reversible lateral cyclic loadings with different amplitudes and directions were applied to the wall system and their behavior, strength capacity and displacement were recorded using the LVDT and strain gauges. The initial control displacement of 2.25mm (0.05% drift) was imposed to the structure. Then, an incremental of 4.5mm (0.1% drift) was imposed on the structure until 0.7% drift. Two cycles of loading were imposed on each drift until it's failed.

The experimental results for both actuators namely LOAD 1 and LOAD 2 were recorded and measured during experimental work. Figure 6 shows the experimental results obtained during experimental work for LOAD 1. The maximum strength capacity of the WALL 1 is 280.47kN with lateral displacement of 27mm. Based on theoretical values obtained from mathematical formulation which considered the elastic and nonlinear behaviour of the materials (concrete and reinforcement bars) for two-storey house. The theoretical values are marked as heavy dotted line and the experimental values with different colours are compared between them. The theoretical line shows a similar behaviour as with the experimental results. The theoretical values are also include the design load for WALL 1 and Wall 2. The strength capacity of this building is exceeding the design load based on the mathematical formulation and this type of structure is safe under gravity load as designed in accordance to BS8110. Figure 7 shows the experimental results

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18.3a COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES



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and theoretical load for LOAD 2 and measured on WALL 2. Based on this data, the maximum strength capacity of the lateral load is 317.35kN with lateral displacement of 22.5mm. Hence, the actual strength capacity of WALL 2 is exceeding the design load of the structures. As the conclusion, this wall is safe under gravity load.

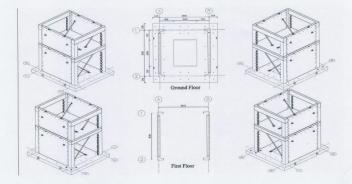


Figure 1: Isometric and plan view of two-storey precast house

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Figure 2: Full scale of two-storey building with its instrumentation



Figure 3: Two double actuator were fixed to top of wall panel

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18.4b COLLABORATION WITH AGENCIES



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Figure 4: Cracks Pattern after testing at Wall 1



Figure 5: Cracks Patterns after testing at Wall 2

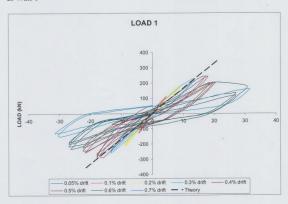


Figure 6 : Comparison between experimental results with theoretical value for LOAD 1 taken at Point A at distance 4.8 meter from ground surface

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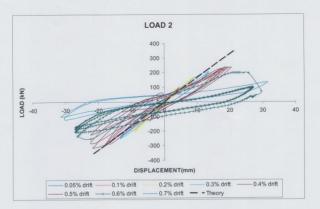


Figure 7 : Comparison between experimental results with theoretical value for LOAD 2 taken at Point B at distance 4.8 meter from ground surface

Reference Only

19. INDEPENDENT CHECKER – 1

Perunding PaduReka Sdn. Bhd.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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Cadangan Pembinaan Kompleks Bank Gen Biji Benih Pertanian Di Ibu Pejabat Mardi, Serdang, Selangor

Supplementary Independent Checker Engineer's Report No. 5-1 on Shear Key Joints For Precast R.C. Wall Panels

Mah



Prepared By:
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KANG LIP TEIK

B.E. (Hons.) MIEM. MICE. P.ENG. B.E. (Hons.), MIEM. P.ENG.



19.1 INDEPENDENT CHECKER – 2 & 3

Cadangan Pembinaan Kompleks Bank Gen Biji Benih Pertanian Di Ibu Pejabat Mardi, Serdang, Selangor

 Supplementary Independent Checker Engineer's Report No. 5-1 on Shear Key Joints For Precast R.C. Wall Panels

 In ICE Report No.5, the special recess and protruding keys at both ends of precast r.c. wall panels was mentioned under Section (2) (g). However the shear capacity of the shear key joints was not dealt with because the detailed dimensions / configuration of the shear keys was not made available at that time. On January 13, 2010, Perunding ACE Sdn. Bhd. released the details of the key joints and hence this supplementary ICE's Report No. 5-1 is meant to deal with the shear capacity of the special joint.

Ultimate Shear Capacity of the Key Joints

- By definition, the shear keys can be classified as "castellated" joints and according to the requirements of joints transmitting shear under Clause 5.3.7 (c) of BS 8110; Part 1, no shear reinforcement is required if the shear stress due to ultimate loads is less than 1.3 N/mm², calculated on the minimum root area of a castellated joint.
- b) The shear keys rely on mechanical interlock and the development of a confined diagonal compressive strut across the shear plane. A taper is provided for the keys to facilitate removal of formwork. This also assists in confining the concrete in the cast insitu r.c. columns. The interfaces are prevented from moving apart by the R10-300 dowel bars (500mm long) spaced at every corresponding shear key position of 300 mm c/c. Current detailing indicates shorter anchorage length in the precast wall panels and longer into the cast insitu columns. Correct detailing should be of equal length of 250mm on both sides from the interface.
- Based on the details of the castellated joint provided (see attached joint), the minimum roof area is 32,160 mm² (201mm x 160mm).

Hence, ultimate shear $V = 32,160 \times 1.3 / 10^3 = 41.8 \text{ kN per key}$.

Cadangan Pembinaan Kompleks Bank Gen Biji Benih Pertanian Di Ibu Pejabat Mardi, Serdang, Selangor

 Supplementary Independent Checker Engineer's Report No. 5-1 on Shear Key Joints For Precast R.C. Wall Panels

The compressive strut force, C is estimated at 47 kN while the force normal to the shear joint, N is about 22 kN. As such, the compressive stress in concrete, $f_c\approx 47\times 10^3$ / $160\times 79\approx 3.72$ N/mm² ($0.106~f_{cu}$) is satisfactory while normal force, N of 22 kN tends to separate the panel, which in turn resisted by the R10 dowel bars. However, If the dowel bar is of mild steel, the capacity of anchorage is only estimated at $\pi\times 10\times 1.66\times 250$ / $10^3=13$ kN which is inadequate to resist 22 kN for maximum ultimate shear stress of 1.3 N/mm². Therefore, the shear capacity should be proportionately reduced to 41.8 kN x 13 / 22 $\,\stackrel{.}{=}\,\,$ 24.7 kN per key if the dowel shear is of mild steel.

Nevertheless, if the T10 dowel bars are used, the anchorage force is estimated at π x 10 x 2.96 x 250 / 3 = 23 kN per key and the ultimate shear capacity can remain at 41.8 kN per key

 Further enhancement of shear capacity can be achieved by calculating the dowel shear in accordance with Clause 3.3.7 (d) of BS 8110; Part 1.

The shear force, V should not exceed the value given by

 $/ = 0.6 F_b tan \alpha f$

Where

F_b is 0.95 f_yA_s, or the anchorage value of the reinforcement, whichever is lesser

$$F_b = 13 \, kN$$
 for $f_y = 250 \, N/mm^2$ ($f_b = 0.28 \, \sqrt{\, 35} \, = 1.66 \, \, N/mm^2$) and

$$F_b = 23 \text{ kN for } f_y = 460 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (} f_b = 0.5 \sqrt{35} = 2.96 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{)}$$

based on 10 mm bar of anchorage length of 250 mm

19.2 INDEPENDENT CHECKER – 4 & 5

Cadangan Pembinaan Kompleks Bank Gen Biji Benih Pertanian Di Ibu Pejabat Mardi, Serdang, Selangor

 Supplementary Independent Checker Engineer's Report No. 5-1 on Shear Key Joints For Precast R.C. Wall Panels

As is the minimum area of dowel reinforcement

af is the angle of internal friction between the faces of the joint. tanaf is 1.7 from Table 5.3 of BS 8110; Part 1. However, this tanaf is best determined by tests under Research and Development if possible.

It is interesting to note that 0.6 tan $\alpha f \, \doteq \, 1.0$ and V $\approx \, F_b$.

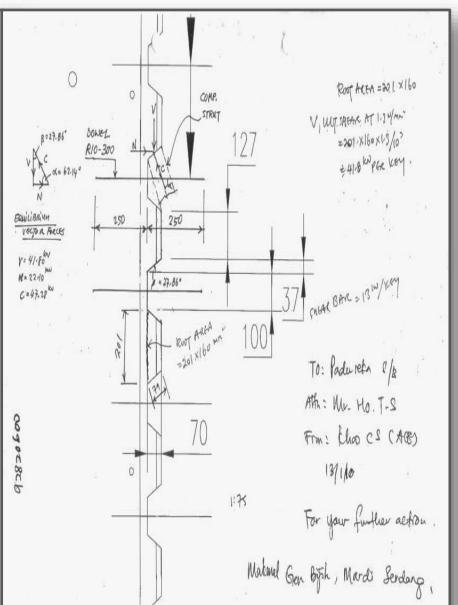
e) The total ultimate shear capacity of the shear key joint is assessed as follows:-

From (c) above, for R10 dowel, $V_c = 24.7 \text{ kN}$

From (d) above, for R10 dowel, $V_d = \underline{13 \text{ kN}}$

Total, V_t = 37.7 kN per key

The number of effective keys times 37.7 kN shall determine the ultimate shear capacity of the shear key joint of a precast r.c. wall panel.



Page 3 of 3

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THANK YOU