

# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

**HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.**

QUALITY | ECO-FRIENDLY | ECONOMICAL



How does it **benefit** the **Developer**, the **Consultants**, fellow **Builders**, **Property Owners** and the **Malaysian Construction Industry**?

1. Reduce financing cost, overhead and preliminaries - Improves profit margin  
- Provide better finishing
2. More competitive property prices - Explore Various Design
3. Faster Vacant Possession - Ability to take up more projects
4. Shorter construction period - Better Cash Flow
5. IBS is potentially cheaper than conventional method
6. Customizable & flexible to accommodate Architectural design intents
7. Higher accuracy in Quantity measurement - Minimal to no Variation Order
8. Earlier occupation of property - With Lesser Repair/Maintenance Works
9. Reduce currency outflow by reduction of foreign workers up to 40%
10. Cleaner construction area - Less debris, Less clearing works
11. Higher construction efficiency - Reduce site hacking/adjustment works for M&E
12. Higher Quality finishing - Reduce Wastages/Redundant Works  
- No primary undercoat for painting due to smooth skimcoat surface  
- Reduce the quantity of cement and screed on walls and slabs
13. And much more

# ***“Paper To Property”***

**Your One-Stop-Center for  
Industrial Building System (IBS) Solution**

**HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.**

**QUALITY | ECO-FRIENDLY | ECONOMICAL**



# A Little About Us

## HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.

Specialist in Low to Middle Rise Residential House



HCPS was founded in year 2002 and specializes in **Precast Concrete Structure Construction** for **low to mid rise** buildings.

Our patented revolutionary “**shear key joint**” system have managed to resolve the very issue which have plagued the precast industry, **water leakages**.

HCPS currently holds **six (6) Intellectual Properties (IP)** encompassing this proprietary Precast technology. Among the highlights of the HCPS's system is the ability of the structure to withstand **earthquake forces** (test conducted in collaboration with UTM).

The complete IBS rather than IBS components is in full compliance with the recent government's requirement. The company can undertake any design and build in fulfilling the architectural demand, unlike most other system which often poses certain restrictions due to structural limit or production/manufacturing impediment.

# WHAT IS IBS?

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- IBS is a **System**, not Components or Machine
- IBS may vary in **Material**
- IBS follows a structured **Sequence**
- IBS is **Simple** and **Fast**



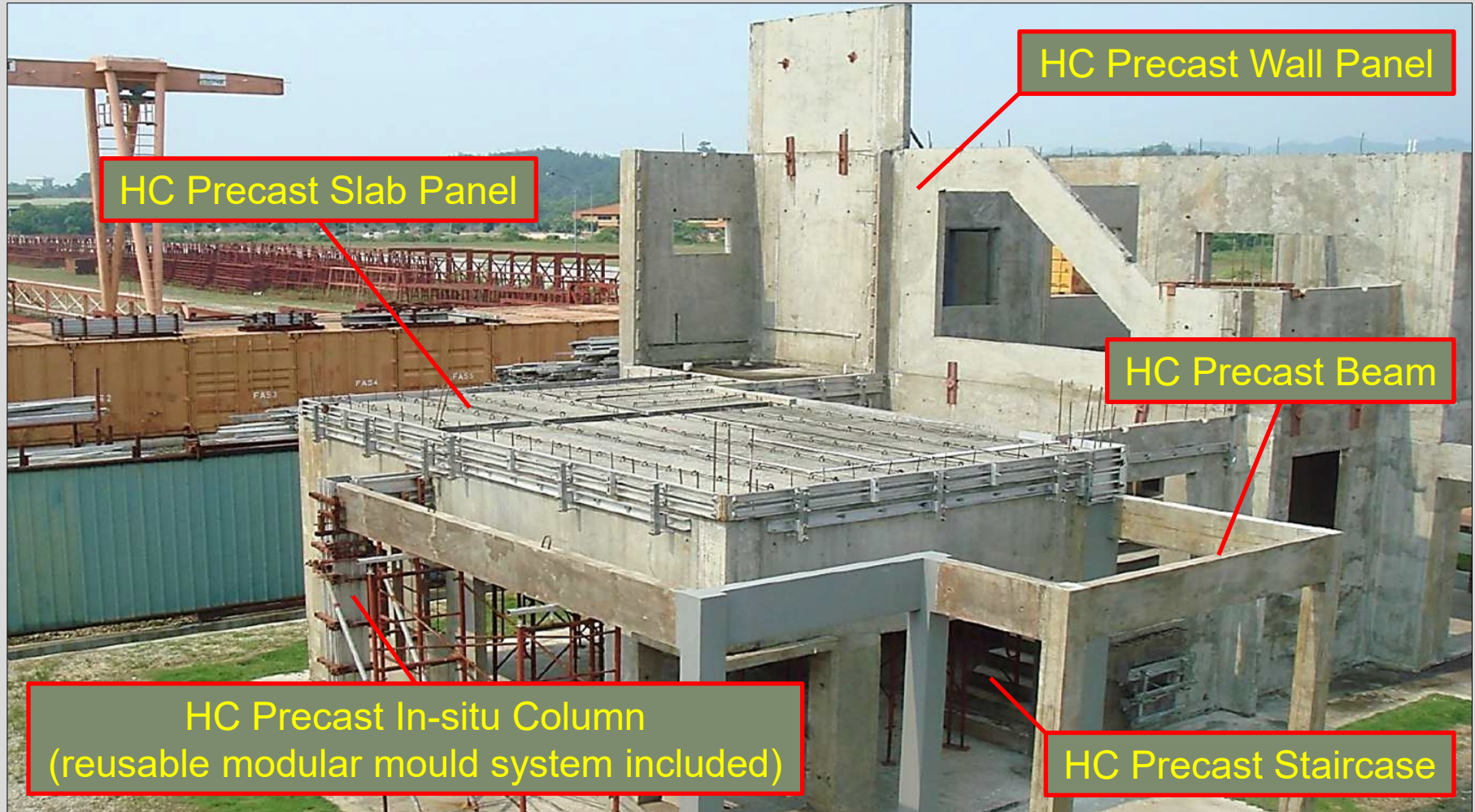
# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

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**HC Precast System - The Complete IBS Solution**



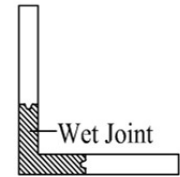
# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.

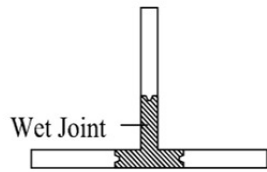
QUALITY | ECO-FRIENDLY | ECONOMICAL



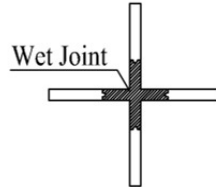
Bonded Together By - The Innovative “Shear Key Joint”



‘L’ Joint



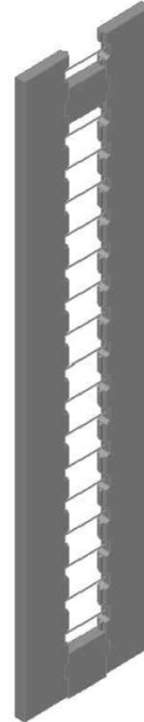
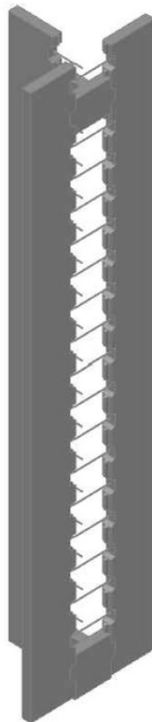
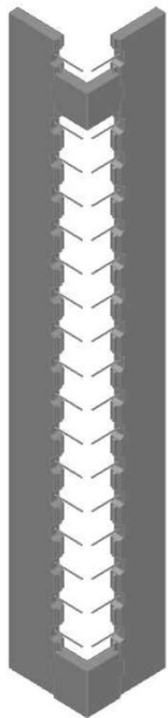
‘T’ Joint



‘+’ Joint



‘I’ Joint



This patented system has helped to eradicate the most common issue with Precast Concrete construction, water leakages.

- Wet joint
- Tongue and groove
- Seamless interfacing





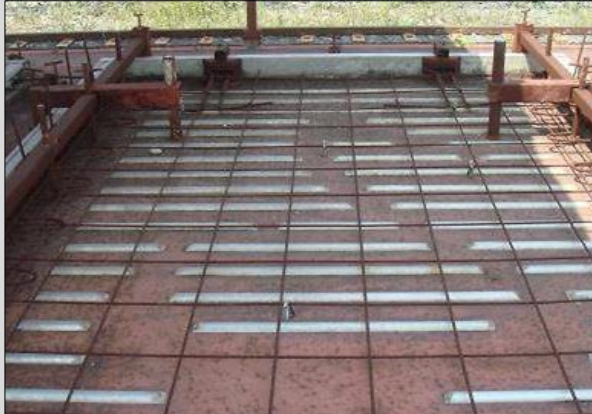
# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

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**WE Fabricate** - Megascale Production With Patented Technology & Methods



**Embossed Patterns**



**Single Cast Coping**



**Chequered Plate Form**



**L-Panel Form**



**Door Opening**



**Half Slab Panel**



# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

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Your **One-Stop-Center**





# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

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Your One-Stop-Center



# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

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## One-Stop-Center from Paper to Property

**P**roduce State-of-art Systemized Integrated 3D Digital Model

**R**evue and Finalize Design with Consultant Team for Production

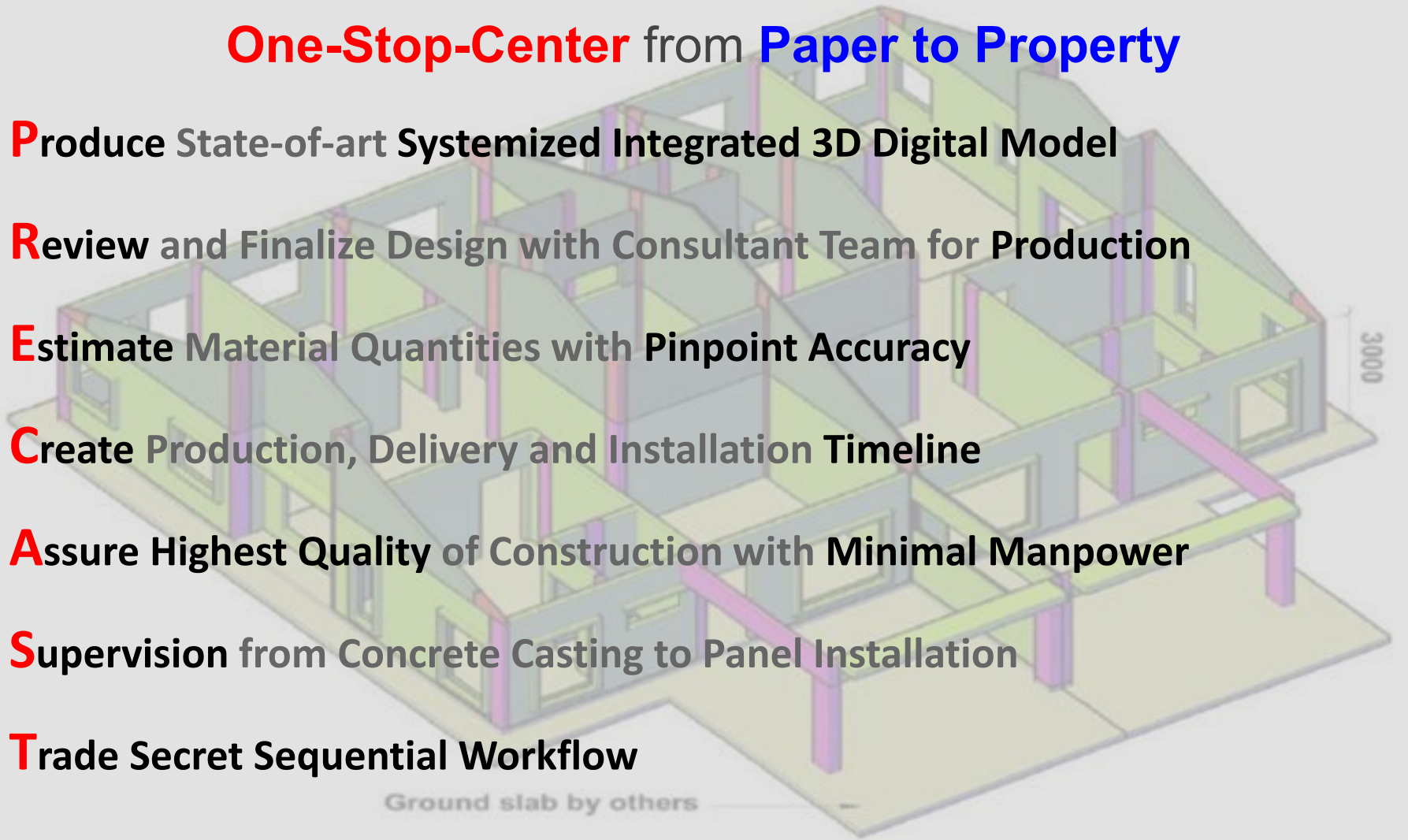
**E**stimate Material Quantities with Pinpoint Accuracy

**C**reate Production, Delivery and Installation Timeline

**A**ssure Highest Quality of Construction with Minimal Manpower

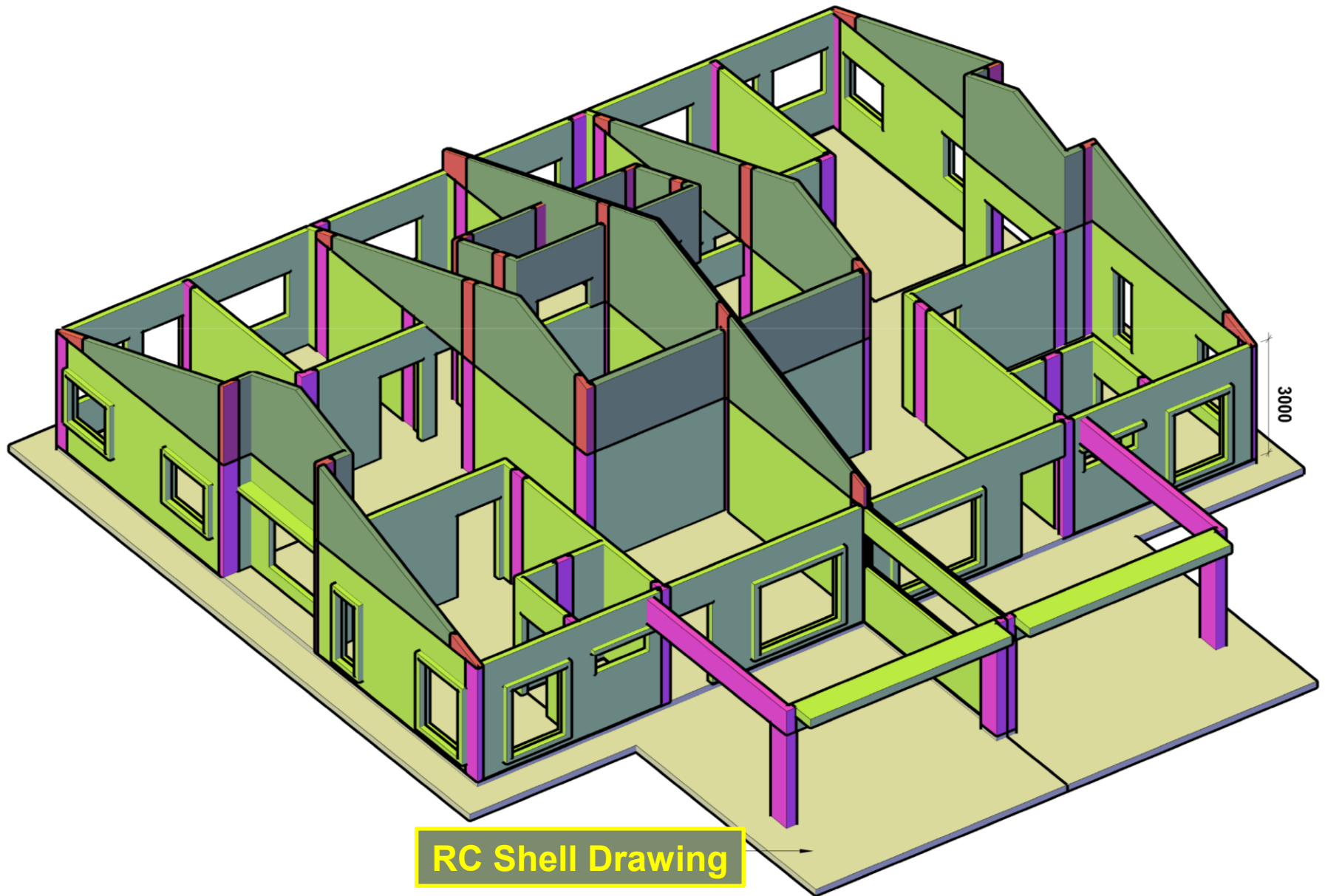
**S**upervision from Concrete Casting to Panel Installation

**T**rade Secret Sequential Workflow





# **P**roduce State-of-art Systemized Integrated 3D Digital Model





# **R**eview and Finalize Design with Consultant Team for Production



We are  
HERE

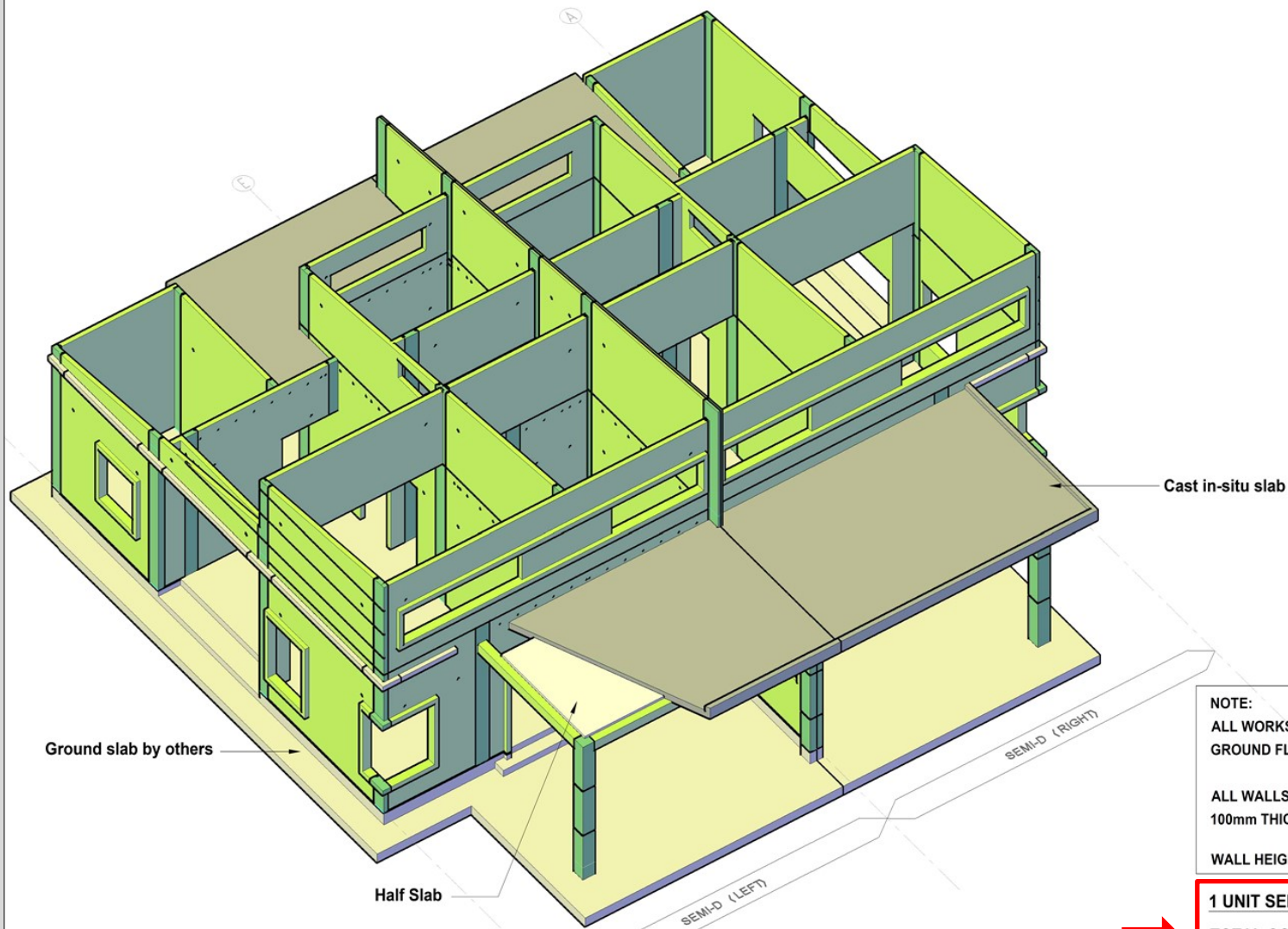
## Our Rasa Manufacturing Plant

8 acres : 1,800 to 2,500 units  
of single storey ( 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> )

/ year or **7 to 9 units/day**



# Estimate Material Quantities with Pinpoint Accuracy



NOTE:  
ALL WORKS BELOW LOWEST FLOOR FINISH,  
GROUND FLOOR SLAB & FOOTING BY OTHERS

ALL WALLS & COMMON PARTY WALLS AT  
100mm THICK

WALL HEIGHT = 3100 ~ 5970mm

## 1 UNIT SEMI-D

TOTAL CONCRETE VOLUME = 33.51m<sup>3</sup>

GROUND FLOOR AREA = 110.14m<sup>2</sup>  
(car porch area 50%, excluding apron)

FLAT ROOF AREA (50%) = 22.25m<sup>2</sup>

**RC Shell Drawing**

3D VIEW - FRONT (LEFT SIDE)

# Create Production, Delivery and Installation Timeline

## Logistic Option ( Decide by Client )

### 1 Option 1

- Bay yard (factory) to block yard (project site)

### 2 Option 2 : Advance Casting

- Bay yard (factory) to site yard (project site)

### 3 Option 3 : Advance Casting

- Storage yard (factory) to block yard (project site)

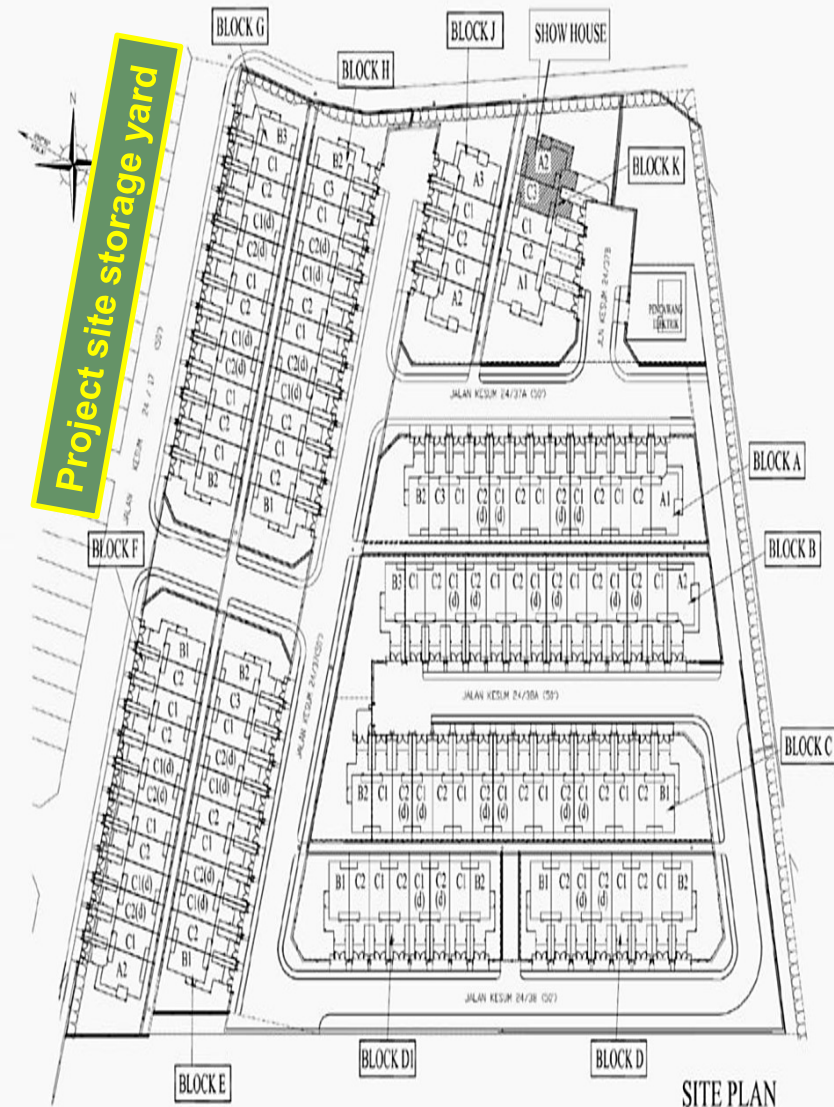
### 4 Option 4 : Advance Casting

- Storage yard (factory) to site yard (project site)

## Notes :

- Client / Consultant / Main contractor need to choose which option to be used before production.*
- Rate for RM 900.00 / m<sup>3</sup> includes for option 1 & 3.*
- An additional of RM 30.00 / m<sup>3</sup> need to be charges for option 2 & 4*
- Crusher run base to be provided at site yard for option 1 - 4.*

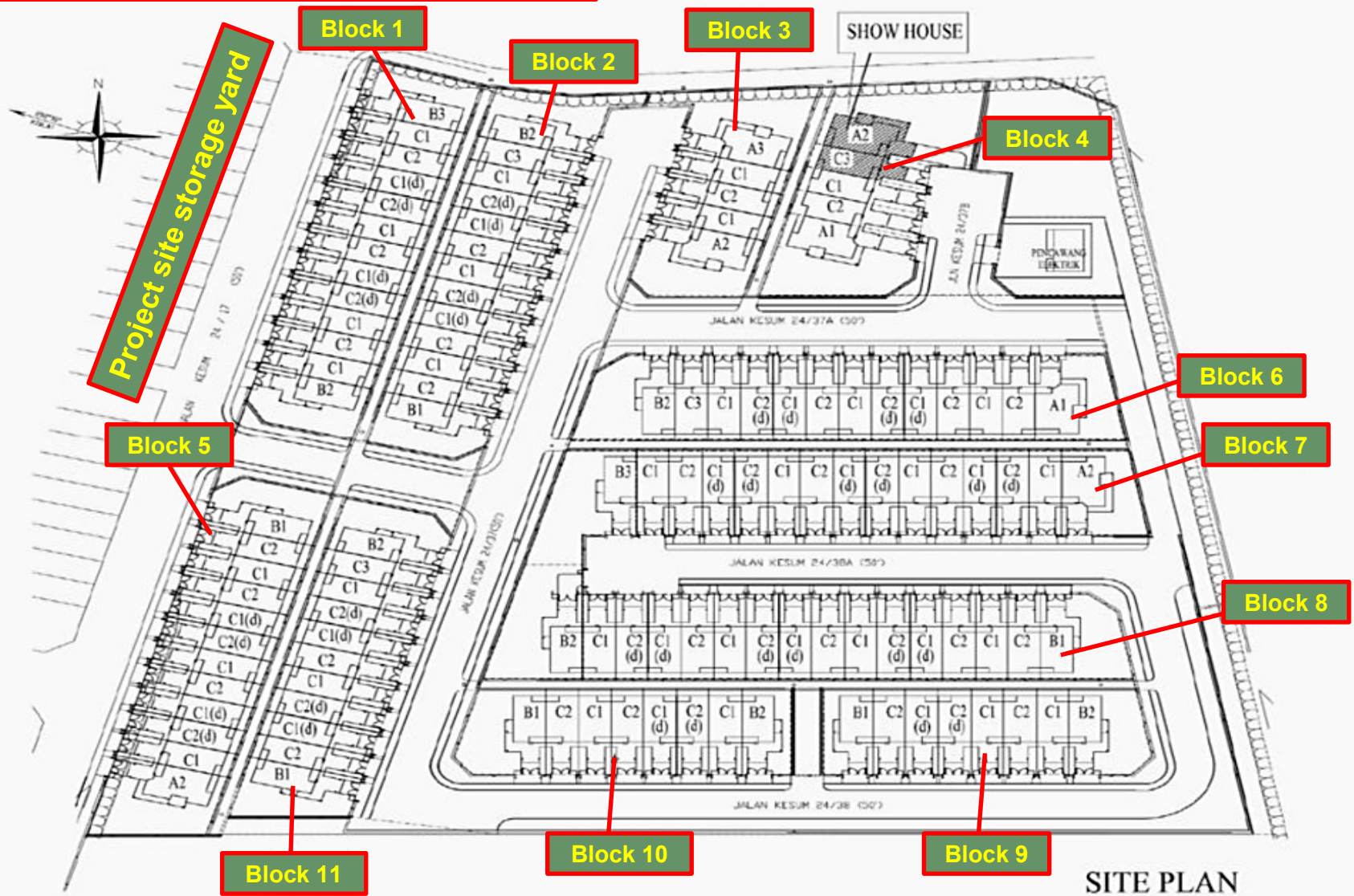
Layout Production Sequence



SITE PLAN

## Create Production, Delivery and Installation Timeline

## Layout Production Sequence : Block by block

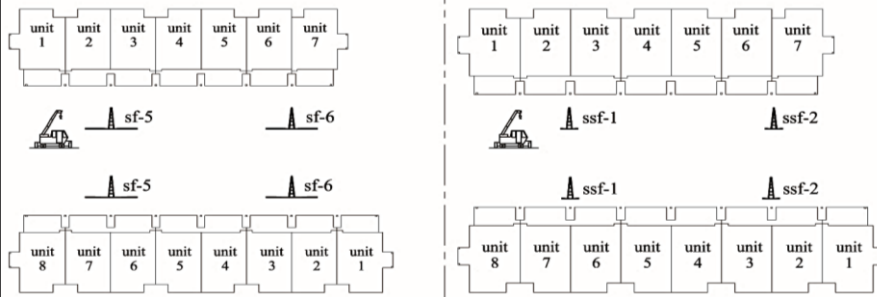


## SITE PLAN



# Create Production, Delivery and Installation Timeline

## 1. Bay Yard to Block Yard – Advance Casting



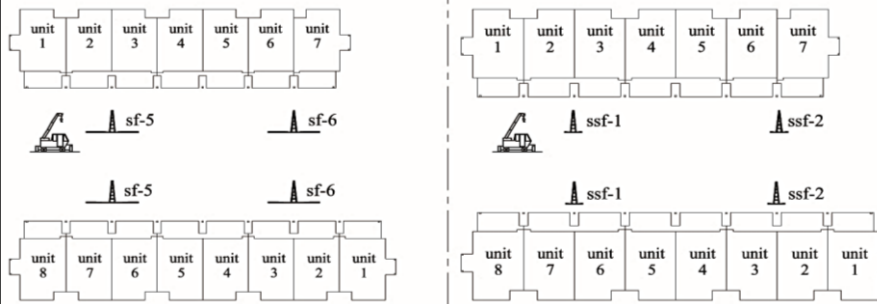
## 2. Bay Yard to Site yard (project) – Advance Casting



Layout Production Sequence



## 3. Storage Yard (factory) to Block Yard – Advance Casting



## 4. Storage Yard (factory) to Site Yard (project) – Advance Casting



Layout Production Sequence





# Create Production, Delivery and Installation Timeline





## Create Production, Delivery and Installation Timeline





# Assure Highest Quality of Construction with Minimal Manpower

Every Truck



Every 20 m3



Casting & Leveling



Mould Dismantling



Rebound Hammer Test



Panel Lifting



Vertical Curing 7 days

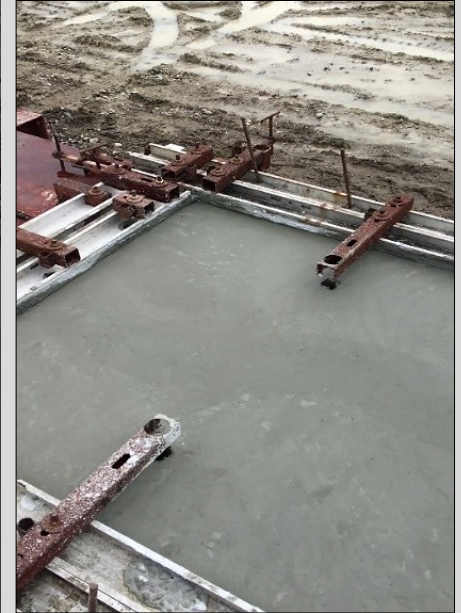


Proper Storage Yards





# **A**ssure Highest Quality of Construction with Minimal Manpower





## **A**ssure Highest Quality of Construction with Minimal Manpower





# **A**ssure Highest Quality of Construction with Minimal Manpower



install the Proprietary Precast Panel System





# Supervision from Concrete Casting to Panel Installation

## 1. Setting Out



## 3. Shear Key Joint Casting



## 2. Panel Erection & Prop



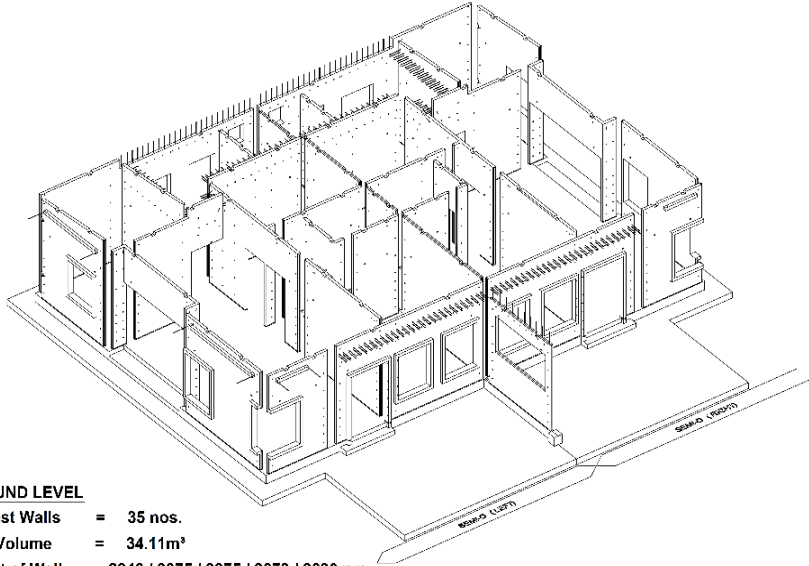
## 4. Half Slab Placing



## 5. Slab Topping Up

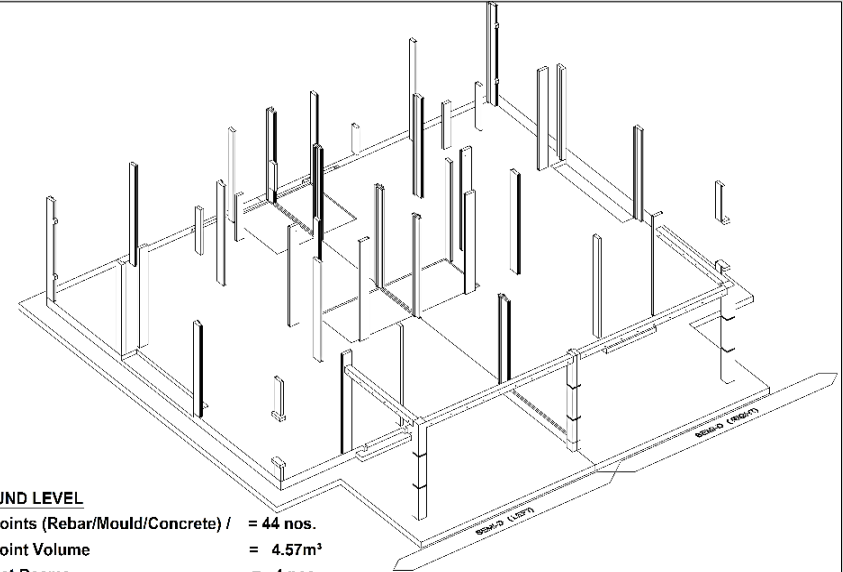


# Trade Secret Sequential Workflow



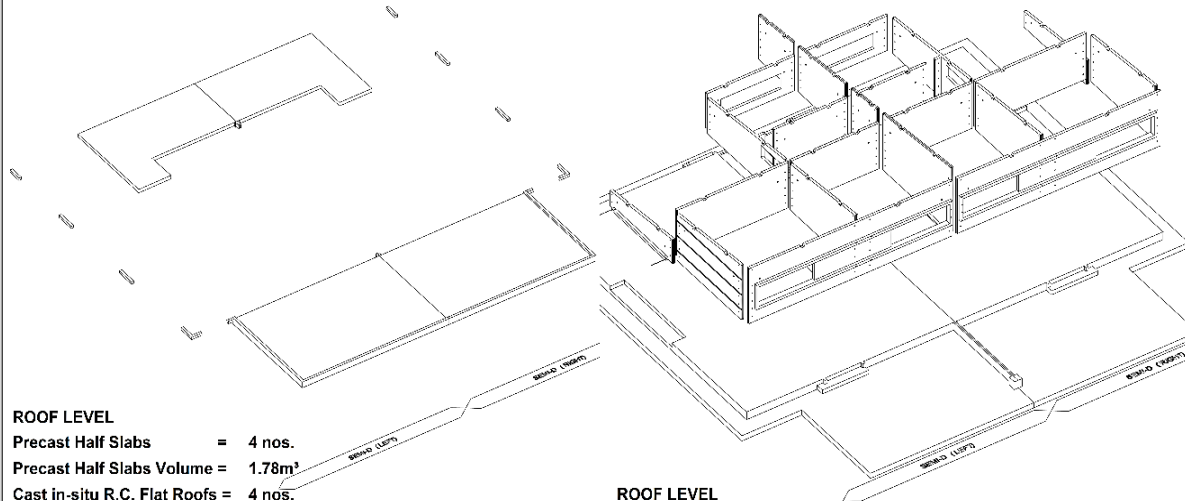
## GROUND LEVEL

Precast Walls = 35 nos.  
 Wall Volume = 34.11m<sup>3</sup>  
 Height of Wall = 2940 / 3075 / 3375 / 3673 / 3690mm  
 Built-up Area = 186.74m<sup>2</sup>



## GROUND LEVEL

Wet Joints (Rebar/Mould/Concrete) / = 44 nos.  
 Wet Joint Volume = 4.57m<sup>3</sup>  
 Precast Beams = 4 nos.  
 Precast Beams Volume = 0.71m<sup>3</sup>

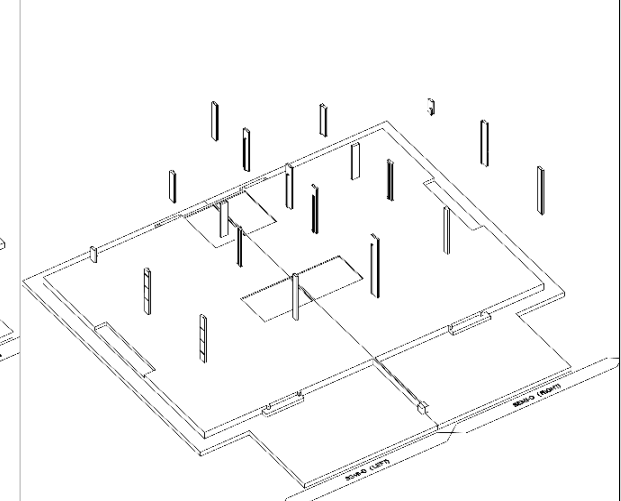


## ROOF LEVEL

Precast Half Slabs = 4 nos.  
 Precast Half Slabs Volume = 1.78m<sup>3</sup>  
 Cast in-situ R.C. Flat Roofs = 4 nos.  
 Cast in-situ R.C. Flat Roofs Volume = 12.06m<sup>3</sup>  
 Cast in-situ Copings = 10 nos.  
 Cast in-situ Copings Volume = 0.07m<sup>3</sup>

## ROOF LEVEL

Precast Walls = 22 nos.  
 Precast Walls Volume = 14.42m<sup>3</sup>  
 Height of Wall = 614~2522mm

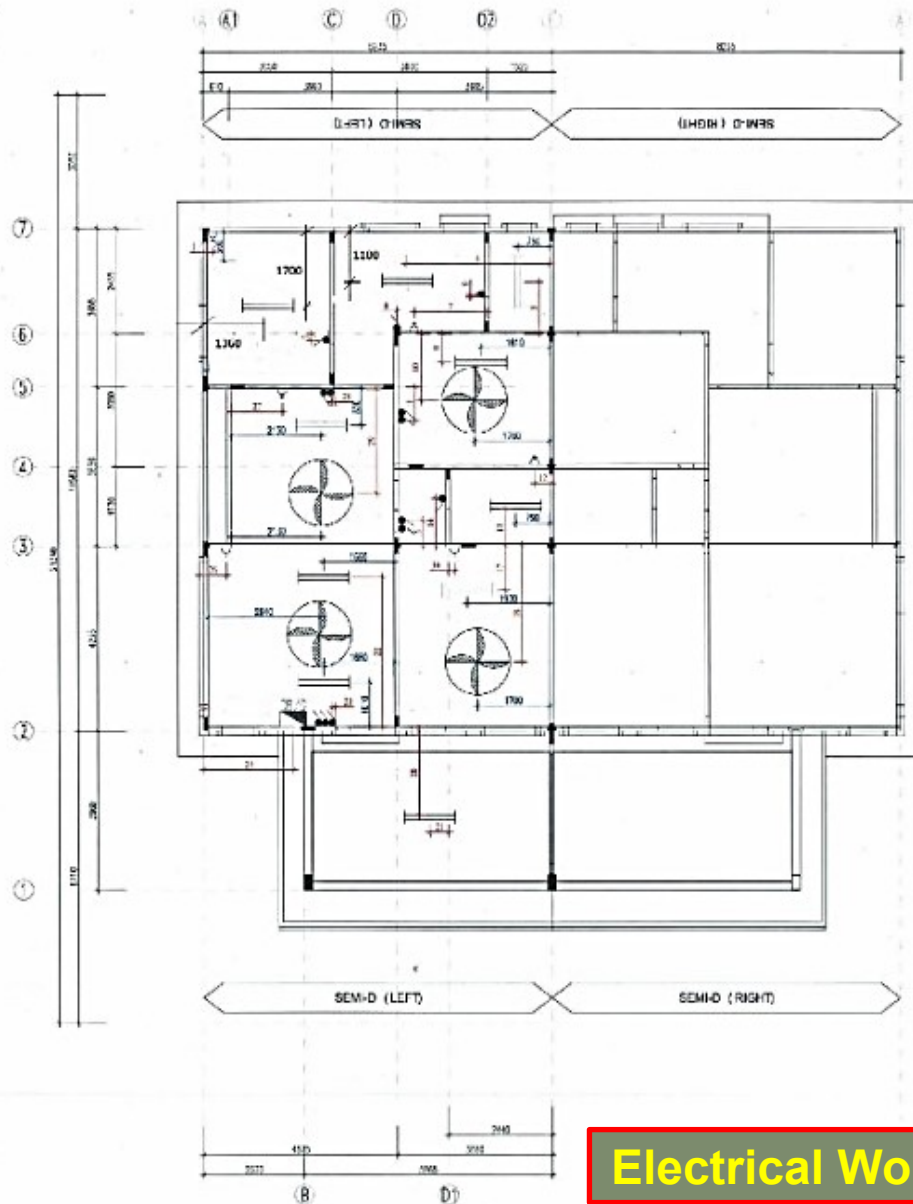


## ROOF LEVEL

Wet Joints (Rebar/Mould/Concrete) = 19 nos.  
 Wet Joints Volume = 1.19m<sup>3</sup>



# M&E Shop Drawing by HCPS (included)



POSITION OF ELECTRICAL POINTS  
(FROM STRUCTURAL LEVEL)

Point No.	Height of Point (mm)	Confirmation by M&E Consultant
1	300	300
2	50	1500
3	omitted	
4	1500	CL
5	1500	CL
6	200	1500
7	1700	1500
8	0	1500
9	600	CL
10	1550	CL
11	650	1500
12	150	800
13	900	CL
14	1100	1500
15	650	1500
16	100	300
17	1000	CL
18	7600	CL
19	omitted	
20	2700	CL
21	800	CL
22	1700	CL
23	150	1500
24	2100	1700
25	omitted	
26	500	300
27	1100	150
28	200	1500
29	2500	CL

NOTE:

1. CL - CEILING LEVEL

Notes:

- 1) Location of Point has been scaled from M&E Consultant drawing.
- 2) Height of Point from schedule provided by M&E Consultant drawing.
- 3) M&E Consultant to fill in dimension not stated (mm).

Confirmed by M&E Consultant:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Dimension for :

1. Light & Fan point
2. Power point
3. Switch point
4. Tel & MATV point

To be fill & confirm by consultant

Electrical Works Drawing

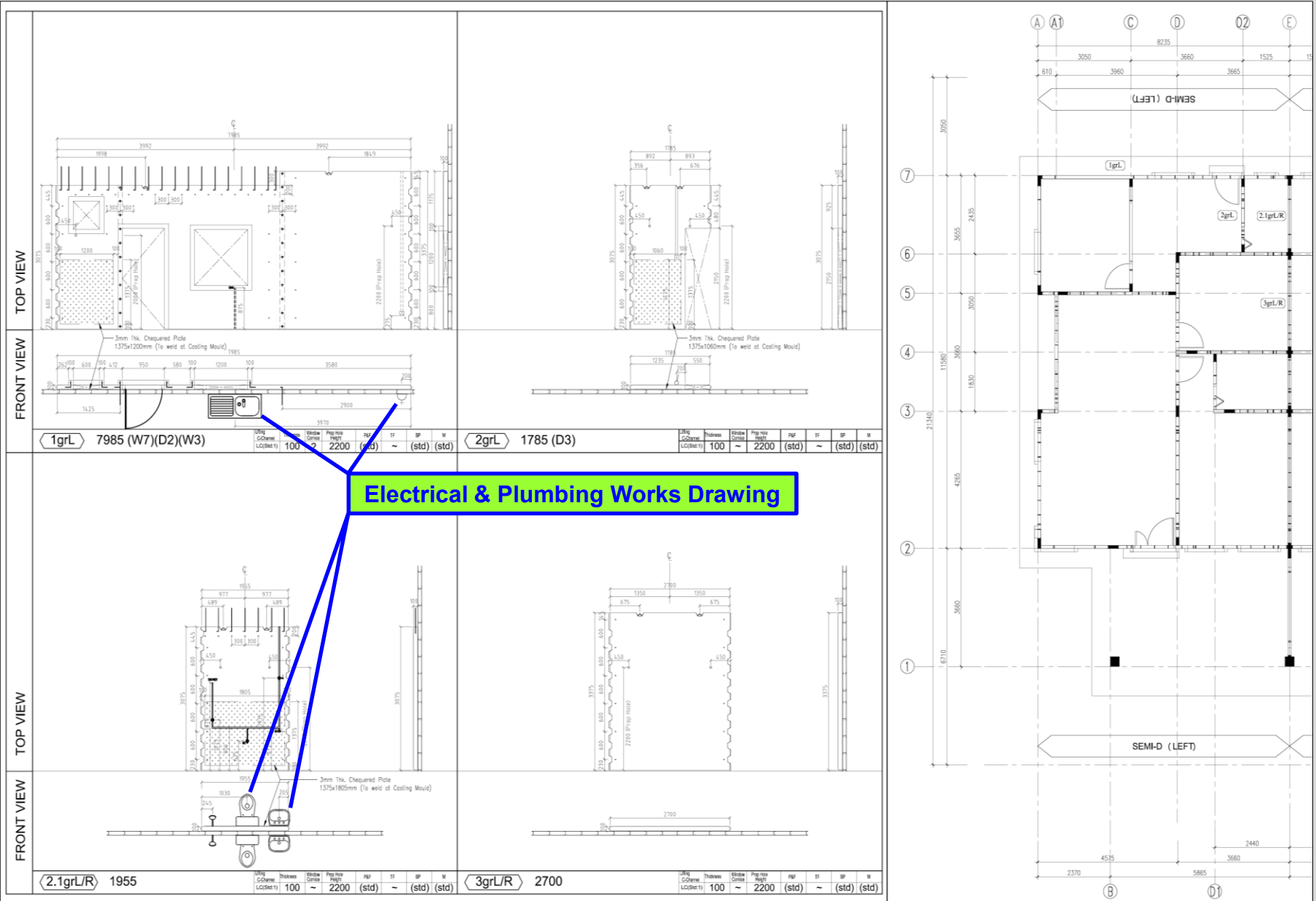


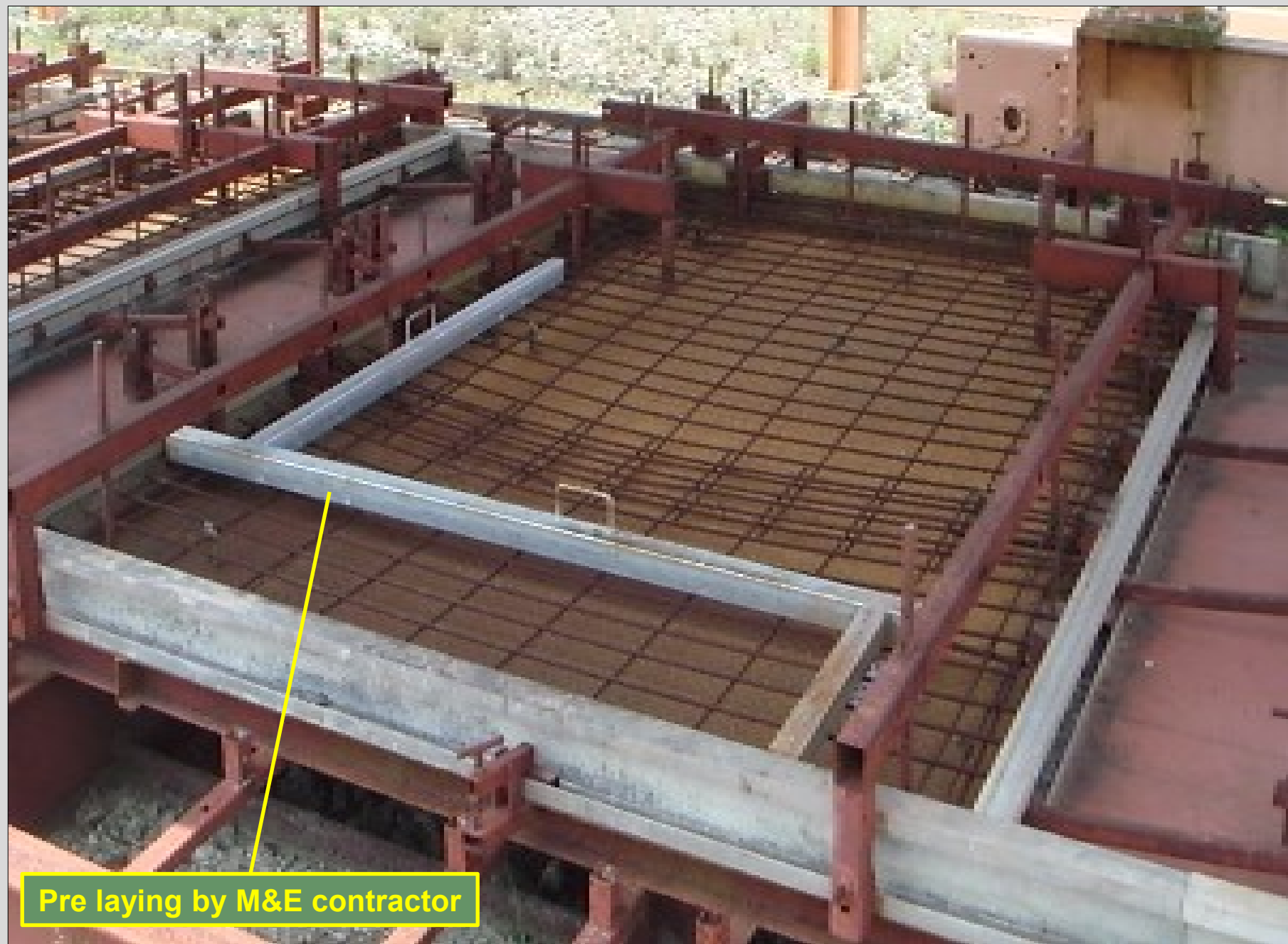


Pre laying by M&E contractor



## M&E Shop Drawing by HCPS (included)

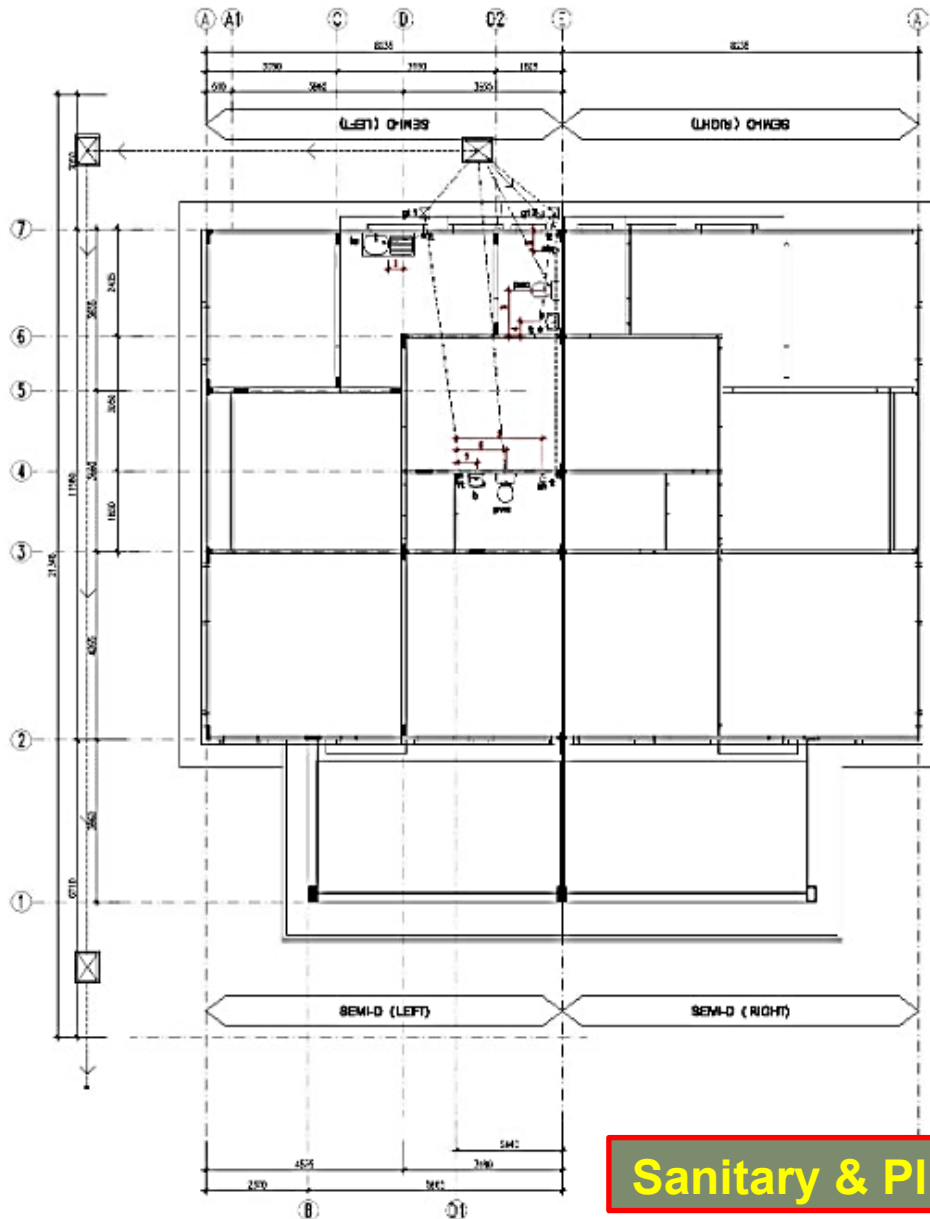




Pre laying by M&E contractor



# M&E Shop Drawing by HCPS (included)



## POSITION OF FITTINGS (FROM STRUCTURAL LEVEL)

Sl. No.	Size of Fitting (mm)	Height of Fitting (mm)	Confirmed by M&E Consultant
1	450 mm	900 mm	
2	550 mm	1000 mm	
3	1000 mm	FFL	
4	300 mm	900 mm	
5	1500 mm	1000 mm	
6	1200 mm	FFL	
7	450 mm	900 mm	

### Notes:

- 1) Location of fitting has been noted from M&E Consultant drawing.
- 2) Height of fitting from structure pointed by M&E Consultant drawing.
- 3) M&E Consultant to fill in dimension not stated (if any).

Confirmed by M&E Consultant:

Signature:

Name: VENKATESAN CONSULT

Date: 10/06/2018

Dimension for :

1. Sanitary fitting & plumbing

To be fill & confirm by consultant

**Sanitary & Plumbing Works Drawing**

# Compliance to fire resistance requirement stated in BS codes as well as Malaysia UBBL

## British Standard (BSI) :

- BS 8110\_1:1997 - Page 21 Table 3.3 - Nominal cover to all reinforcement and Table 3.4 - Nominal cover to all reinforcement (including links) to meet specified periods of fire resistance.



BS 8110-1:1997

Table 3.3 — Nominal cover to all reinforcement (including links) to meet durability requirements (see NOTE 1)

Conditions of exposure (see 3.3.4)	Nominal cover Dimensions in millimetres				
	25	20	20 <sup>a</sup>	20 <sup>a</sup>	20 <sup>a</sup>
Mild	—	35	30	25	20
Moderate	—	—	40	30	25
Severe	—	—	50 <sup>b</sup>	40 <sup>b</sup>	30
Very severe	—	—	—	—	50
Most severe	—	—	—	—	50
Abrasive	—	—	—	See NOTE 3	See NOTE 3
Maximum free water/cement ratio	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45
Minimum cement content (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	275	300	325	350	400
Lowest grade of concrete	C30	C35	C40	C45	C50

NOTE 1 This table relates to normal-weight aggregate of 20 mm nominal size. Adjustments to minimum cement contents for aggregates other than 20 mm nominal maximum size are detailed in Table 8 of BS 5328-1:1997.

NOTE 2 Use of sulfate resisting cement conforming to BS 4027. These cements have lower resistance to chloride ion migration. If they are used in reinforced concrete in very severe or most severe exposure conditions, the covers in Table 3.3 should be increased by 10 mm.

NOTE 3 Cover should be not less than the nominal value corresponding to the relevant environmental category plus any allowance for loss of cover due to abrasion.

<sup>a</sup> These covers may be reduced to 15 mm provided that the nominal maximum size of aggregate does not exceed 15 mm.

<sup>b</sup> Where concrete is subject to freezing whilst wet, air-entrainment should be used (see 5.3.3 of BS 5328-1:1997) and the strength grade may be reduced by 5.

Table 3.4 — Nominal cover to all reinforcement (including links) to meet specified periods of fire resistance (see NOTES 1 and 2)

Fire resistance <i>t<sub>f</sub></i>	Nominal cover						Columns <sup>a</sup> mm
	Beams <sup>a</sup>		Floors		Ribs		
	Simply supported mm	Continuous mm	Simply supported mm	Continuous mm	Simply supported mm	Continuous mm	
0.5	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>
1	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	20	20	20	20 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>
1.5	20	20 <sup>b</sup>	25	20	35	20	20
2	40	30	35	25	45	35	25
3	60	40	45	35	55	45	25
4	70	50	55	45	65	55	25

NOTE 1 The nominal covers given relate specifically to the minimum member dimensions given in Figure 3.2. Guidance on increased covers necessary if smaller members are used is given in section 4 of BS 8110-2:1985.

NOTE 2 Cases that lie below the bold line require attention to the additional measures necessary to reduce the risks of spalling (see section 4 of BS 8110-2:1985).

<sup>a</sup> For the purposes of assessing a nominal cover for beams and columns, the cover to main bars which would have been obtained from Tables 4.2 and 4.3 of BS 8110-2:1985 has been reduced by a notional allowance for stirrups of 10 mm to cover the range 8 mm to 12 mm (see also 3.3.6).

<sup>b</sup> These covers may be reduced to 15 mm provided that the nominal maximum size of aggregate does not exceed 15 mm (see 3.3.1.3).

Clearly stated of these BSI code are complied with.



# Compliance to fire resistance requirement stated in BS codes as well as Malaysia UBBL

**British Standard (BSI) :**

**- BS 8110\_1:1997 : Page 134. Table 6.2 – Minimum period before striking formwork (concrete made with Portland cement 42.5 to BS 12:1991 or sulfate-resisting Portland cement 42.5 to BS 4027:1991).**



**Table 6.2 — Minimum period before striking formwork** (concrete made with Portland cement 42.5 to BS 12:1991 or sulfate-resisting Portland cement 42.5 to BS 4027:1991)

Type of framework	Minimum period before striking	
	Surface temperature of concrete	
	16 °C and above	$t$ °C (any temperature between 0 °C and 16 °C)
Vertical form work to columns, walls and large beams	12 h	$\frac{300}{t + 10}h$
Soffit formwork to slabs	4 days	$\frac{100}{t + 10}days$
Soffitt formwork to beams and props to slabs	10 days	$\frac{250}{t + 10}days$
Props to beams	14 days	$\frac{360}{t + 10}days$
NOTE This table can be applied to PC and SRPC of higher cement strength classes.		

# Compliance to fire resistance requirement stated in BS codes as well as Malaysia UBBL

Uniform building by law :

- Page 35 section 86 (2) clearly stated the single storey house may be in load-bearing 100mm solid masonry or in-situ concrete.



## [Section 84 – 86]

(3) Every brick or masonry wall of a building founded on strip footings shall be provided with a damp proof course which shall be—

- (a) at a height of not less than 150 millimetres above the surface of the ground adjoining the wall; and
- (b) beneath the level of the underside of the lowest timbers of the ground floor resting on the wall, or where the ground floor is a solid floor, not higher than the level of the upper surface of the concrete or other similar solid material forming the structure of the floor.

(4) Where any part of a floor of the lowest or only storey of a building is below the surface of the adjoining ground and a wall or part of a wall of the storey is in contact with the ground—

- (a) the wall or part of the wall shall be constructed or provided with a vertical damp proof course so as to be impervious to moisture from its base to a height of not less than 150 millimetres above the surface of the ground; and
- (b) an additional damp proof course shall be inserted in the wall or part of the wall at its base.

(5) Where the floor or any part of the walls of a building is subject to water pressure, that portion of the floor or wall below ground level shall be waterproof.

85: For the purposes of this Part wherever references are made to the thickness of any brick wall, the maximum or minimum thickness of such wall shall not exceed the nominal thickness plus or minus the maximum tolerance permissible under any standard specification.

Nominal thickness of walls.

86. (1) All party walls shall generally be of not less than 200 millimetres total thickness of solid masonry or *insitu* concrete which may be made up of two separate skins each of not less than 100 millimetres thickness if constructed at different times:

Party walls.

Provided that in multi-storeyed flats and terrace houses of reinforced concrete or of protected steel framed construction having floors and roofs constructed to the requirements of these By-laws, the party wall thereof shall not be less than 100 millimetres total thickness.

(2) Party walls in single storeyed houses may be in load-bearing 100 millimetres solid masonry or *insitu* concrete provided the requirements of Part V, VI and VII of these By-laws are complied with.

(3) All party walls shall be carried above the upper surface of the roof to a distance of not less than 230 millimetres at right angles to such upper surface.

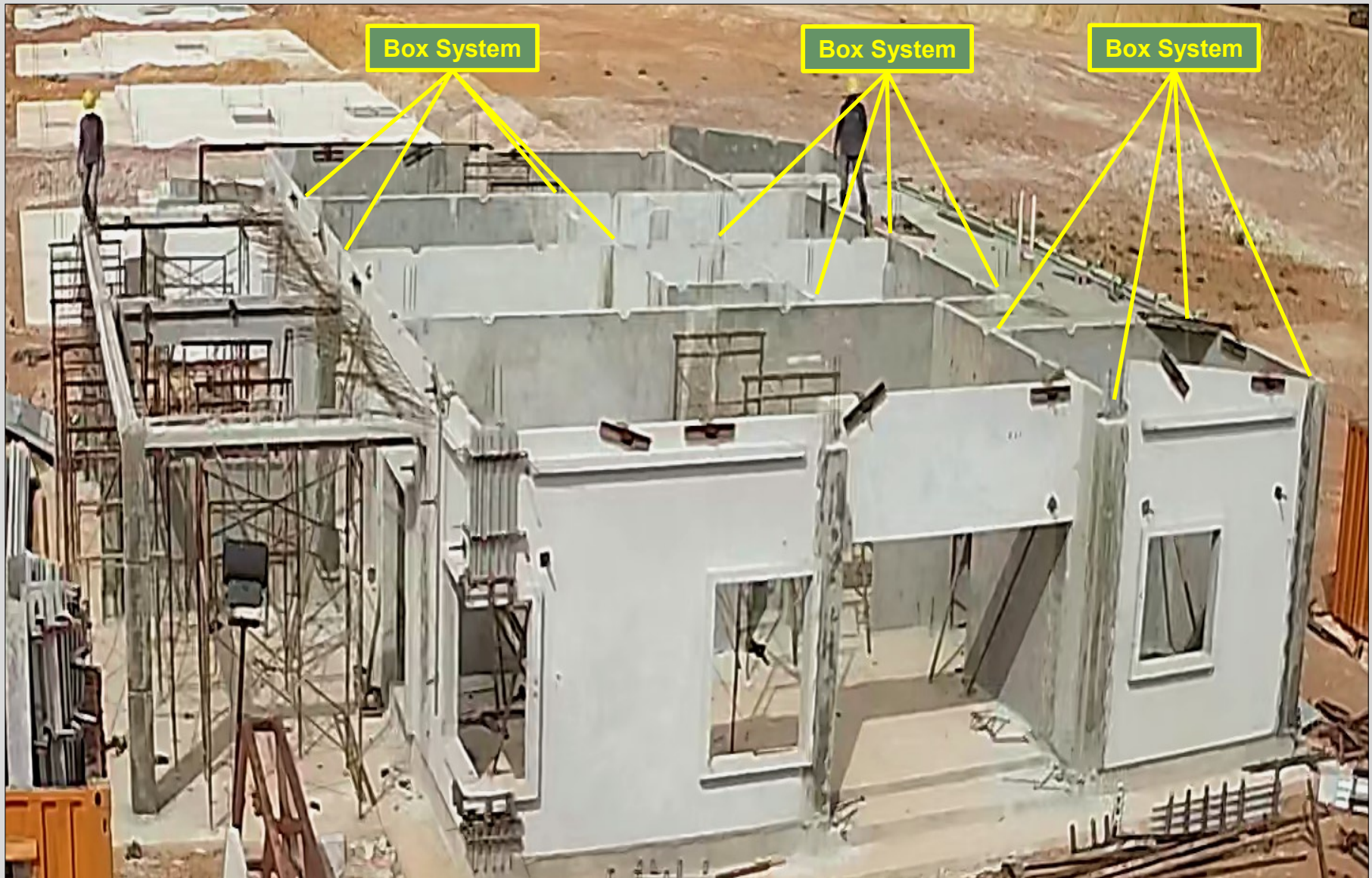


## **L**oad bearing monolithic wall system (earthquake resistance tested)





**HC Precast System** is a complete IBS system which consists of load bearing monolithic wall system with wet joints and modular keys for strong connection. This allows the system to be customized in terms of material and joint strength to form a stable box-system construction





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Bonded Together By - The Innovative “Shear Key Joint”



**9**  
**Days**

**9**  
**Workers**



**Day 1 of 9 :**  
**- Grd level precast wall panel installation**

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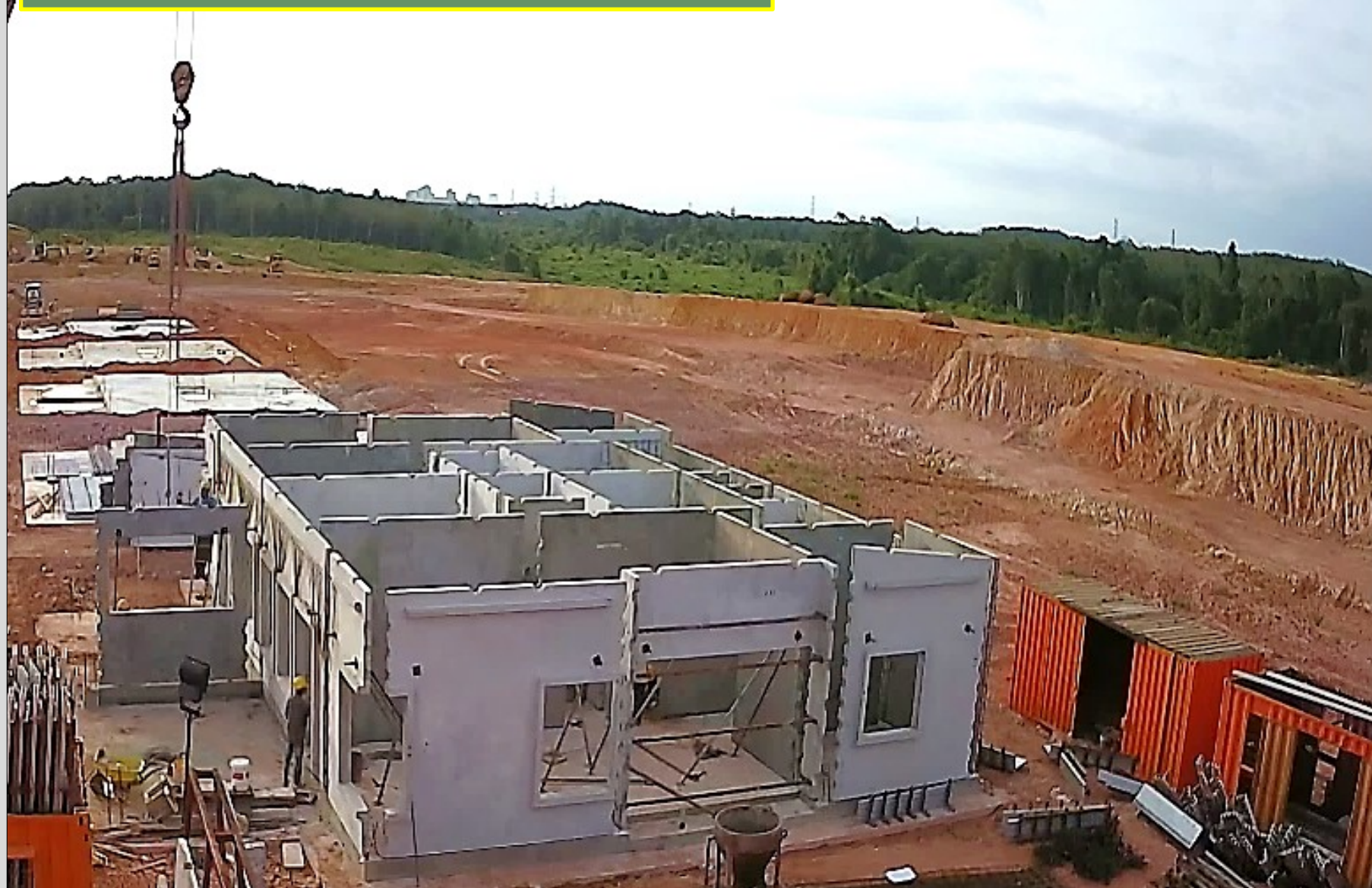




**Day 1 of 9 :**

**- Grd level precast wall panel installation**

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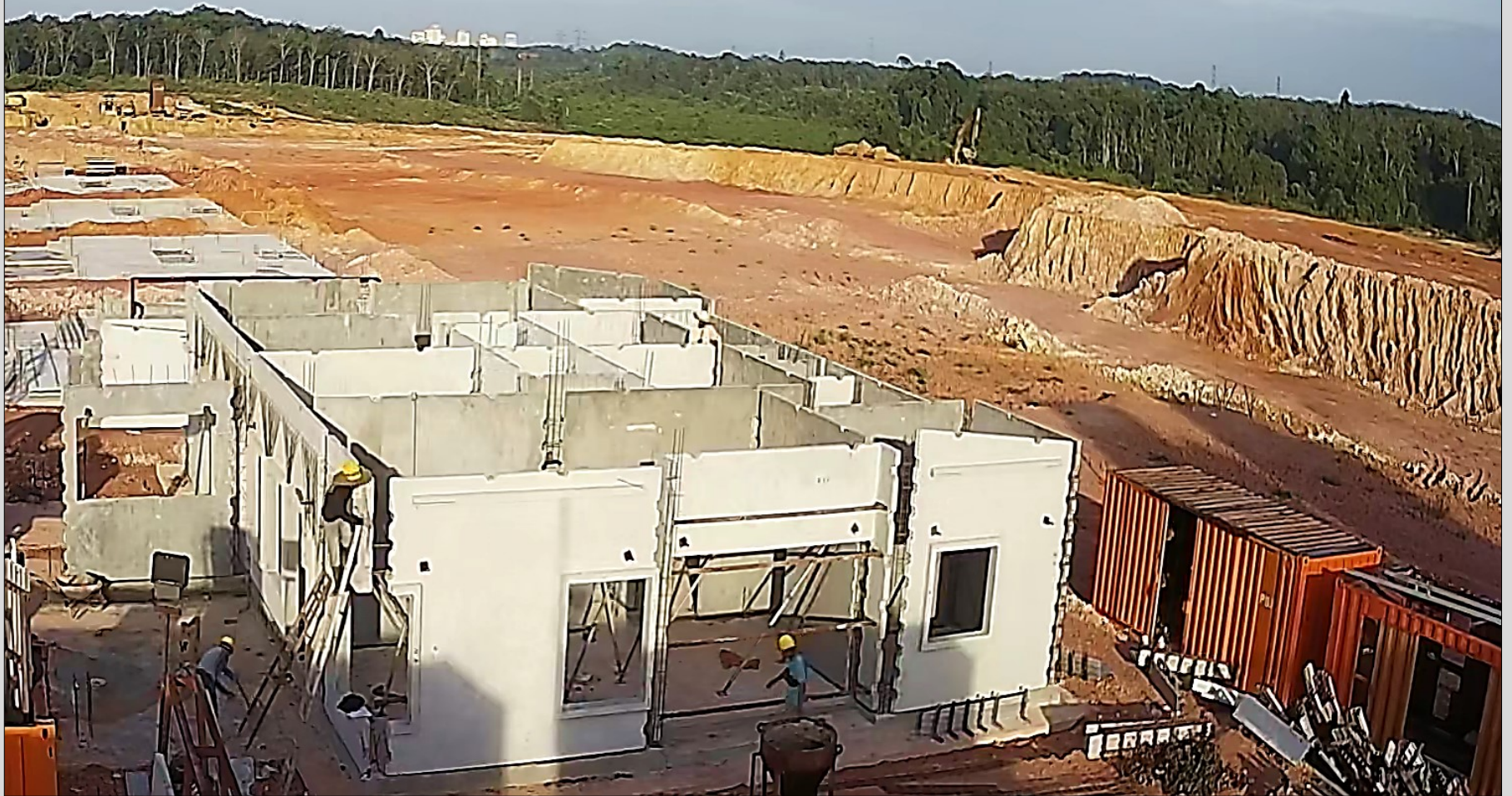




**Day 2 of 9 :**

**- Grd level wet joint rebar installation**

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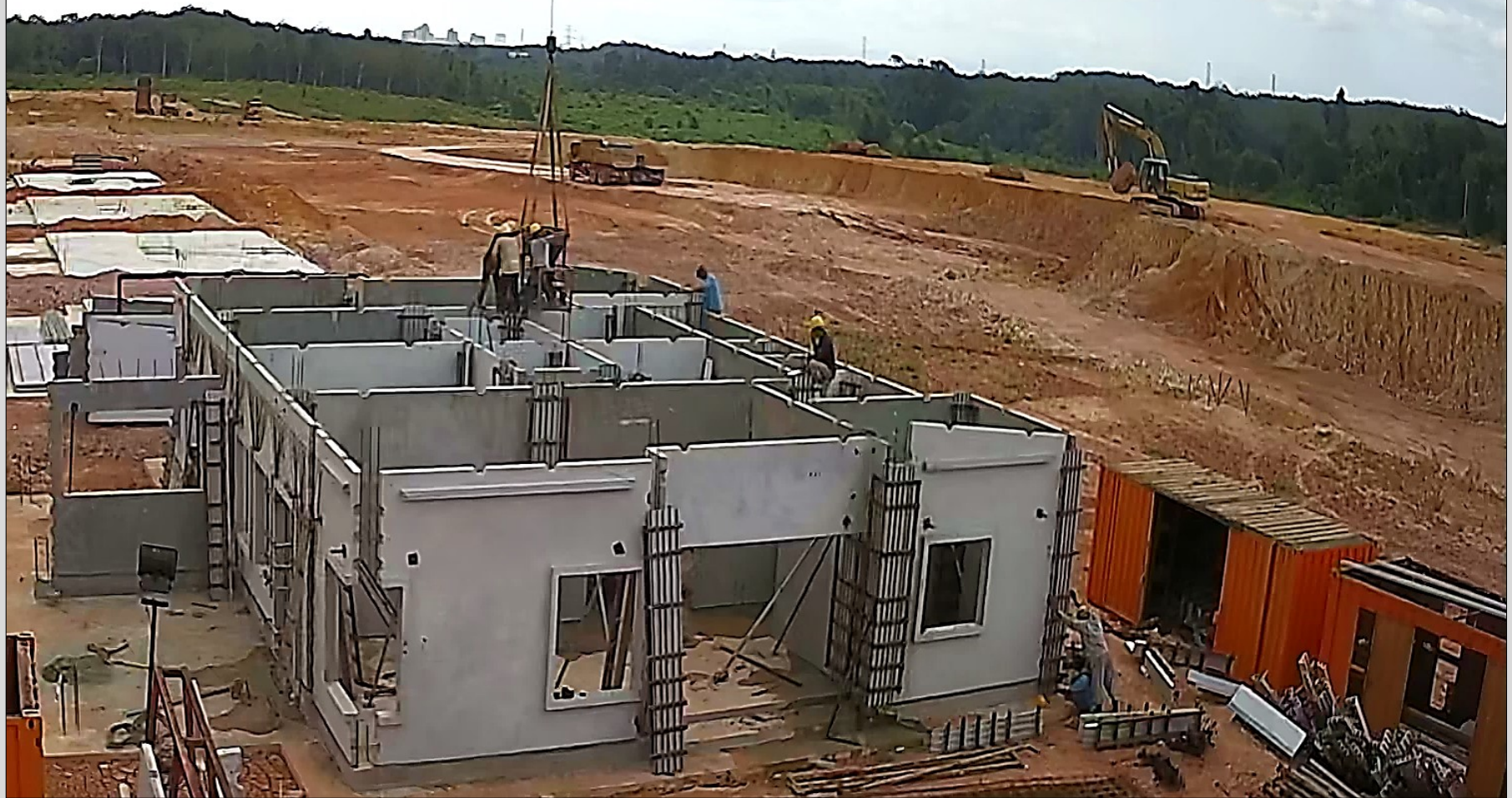




**Day 2 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint rebar installation
- Grd level modular mould installation
- Grd level wet joint concreting

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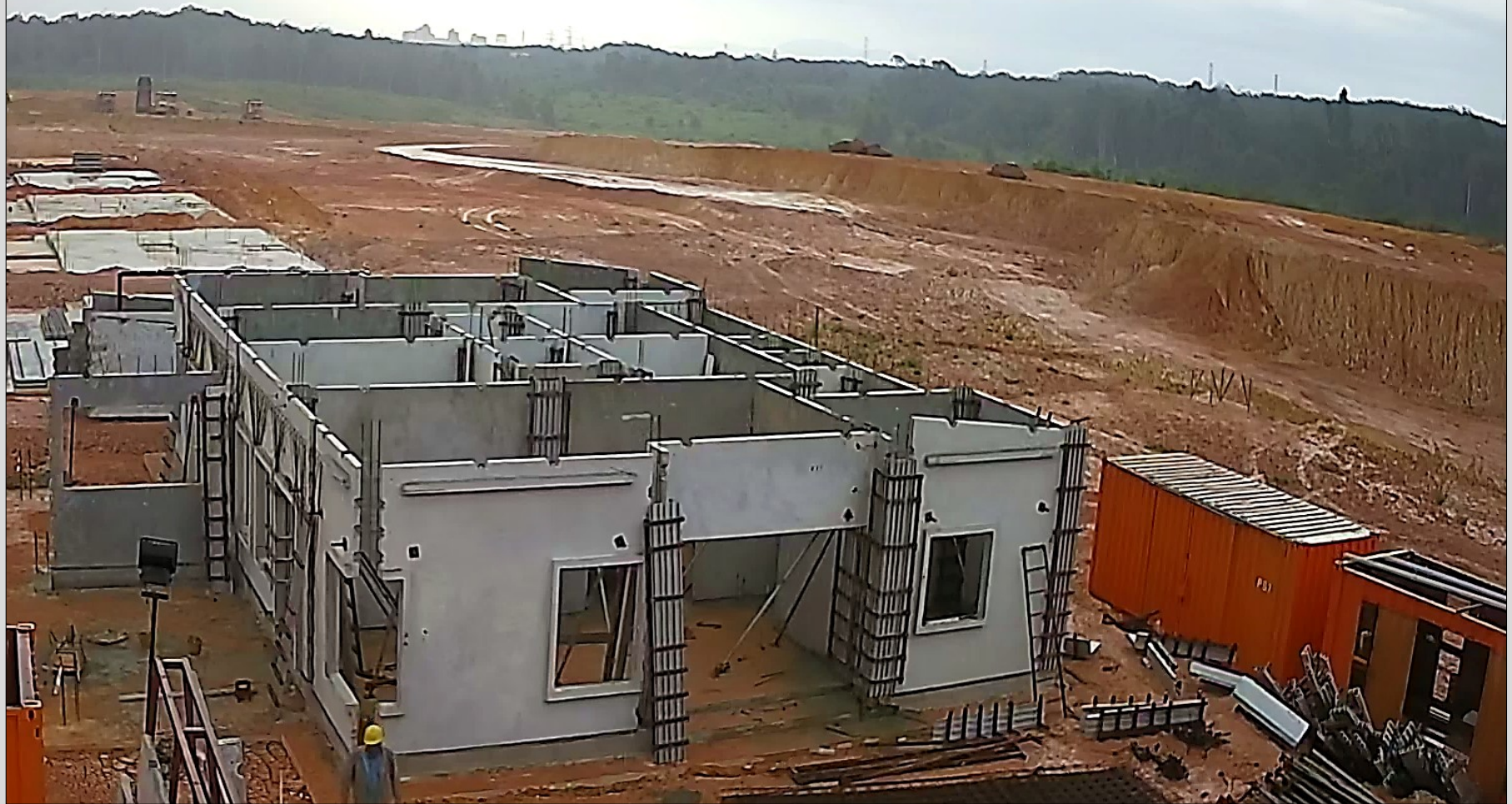




**Day 2 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint rebar installation
- Grd level modular mould installation
- Grd level wet joint concreting

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**Day 3 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint rebar installation
- Grd level modular mould installation

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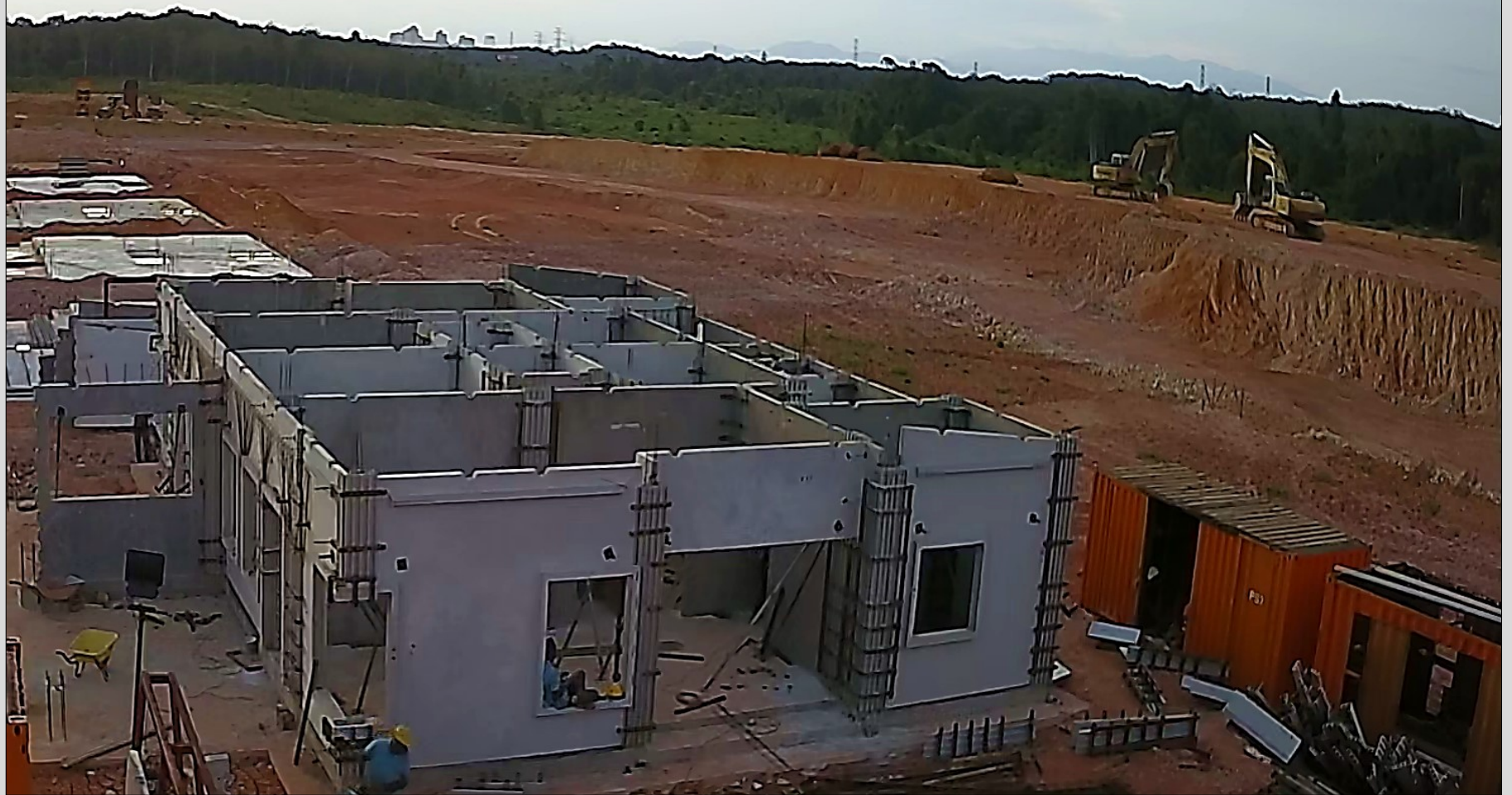




**Day 3 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint rebar installation
- Grd level modular mould installation

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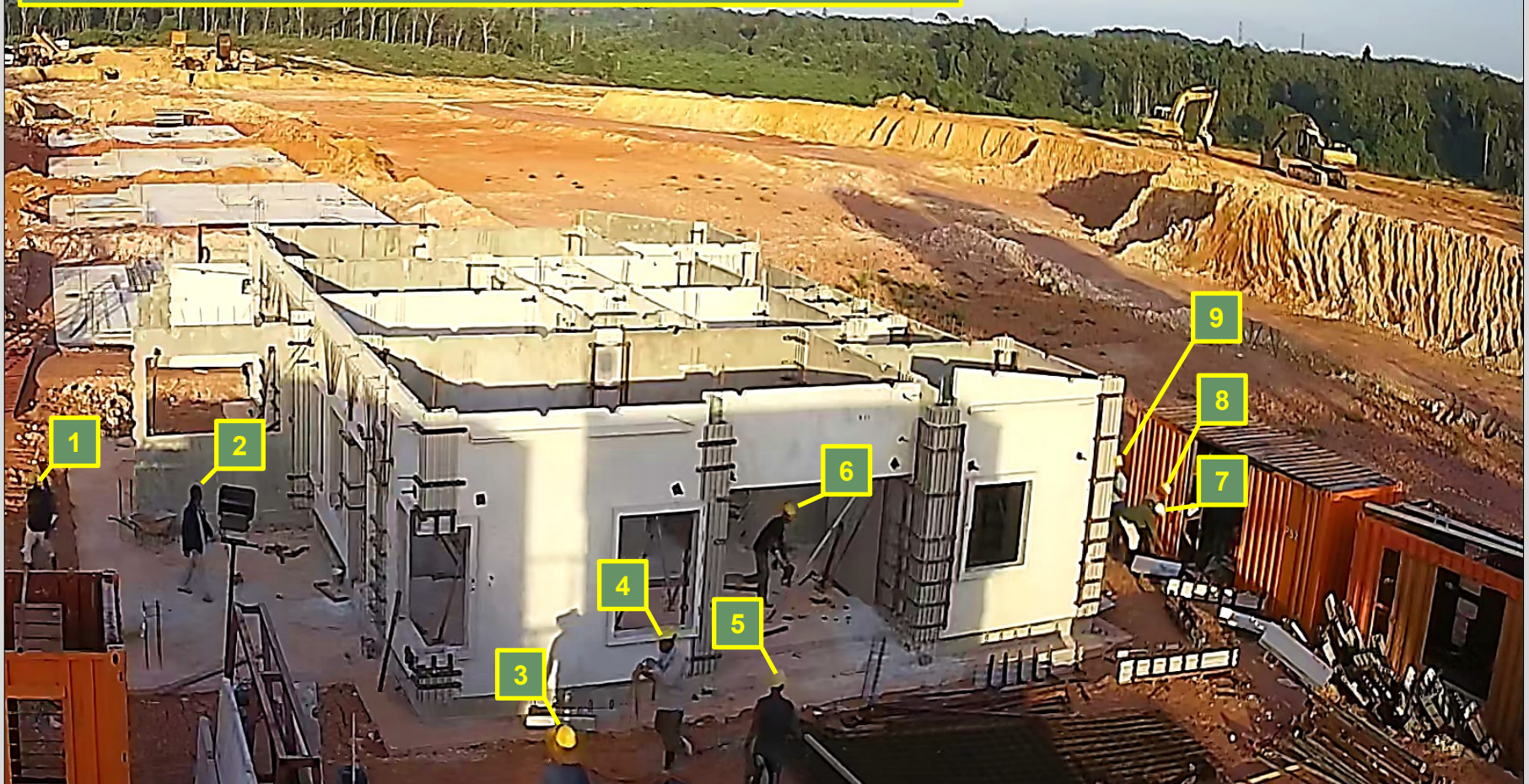




## Day 4 of 9 :

- Car porch column rebar installation
- Car porch column modular mould installation
- Car porch precast beam installation
- Grd level wet joint concreting
- Car porch column concreting

2019-01-21 08:03:14





## Day 4 of 9 :

- Car porch column rebar installation
- Car porch column modular mould installation
- Car porch precast beam installation
- Grd level wet joint concreting
- Car porch column concreting

2019-01-21 19:30:04





**Day 5 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint modular mould dismantle
- Precast half slab & in-situ modular mould installation for RC flat roof at water tank area & concreting

2019-01-22 08:25:34





**Day 5 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint modular mould dismantle
- Precast half slab & in-situ modular mould installation for RC flat roof at water tank area & concreting

2019-01-22 18:58:43

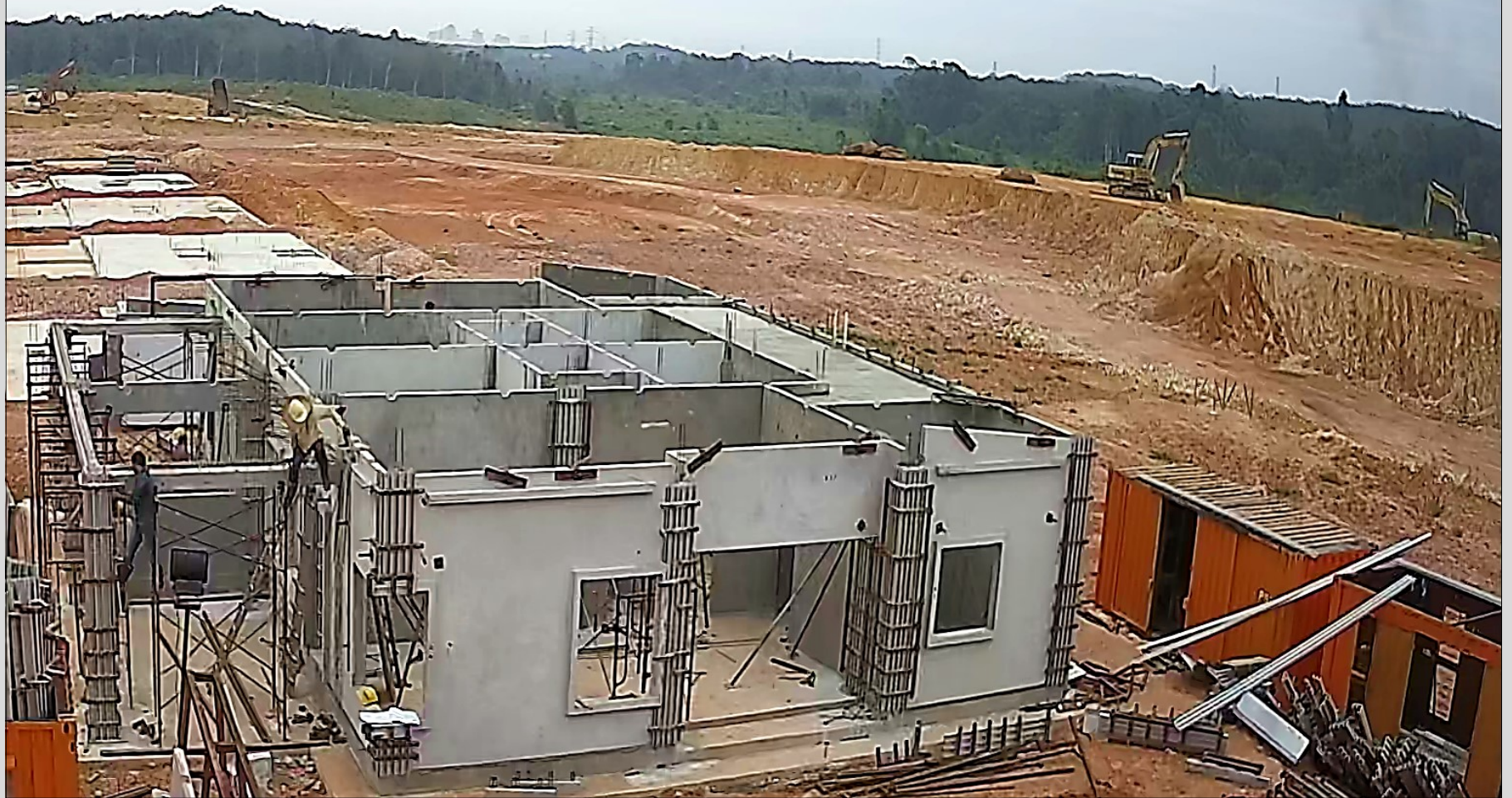




**Day 6 of 9 :**

- Grd level wet joint modular mould dismantle
- Precast half slab & in-situ modular mould installation for RC flat roof at car porch
- Roof level precast wall panel installation

2019-01-23 08:39:40

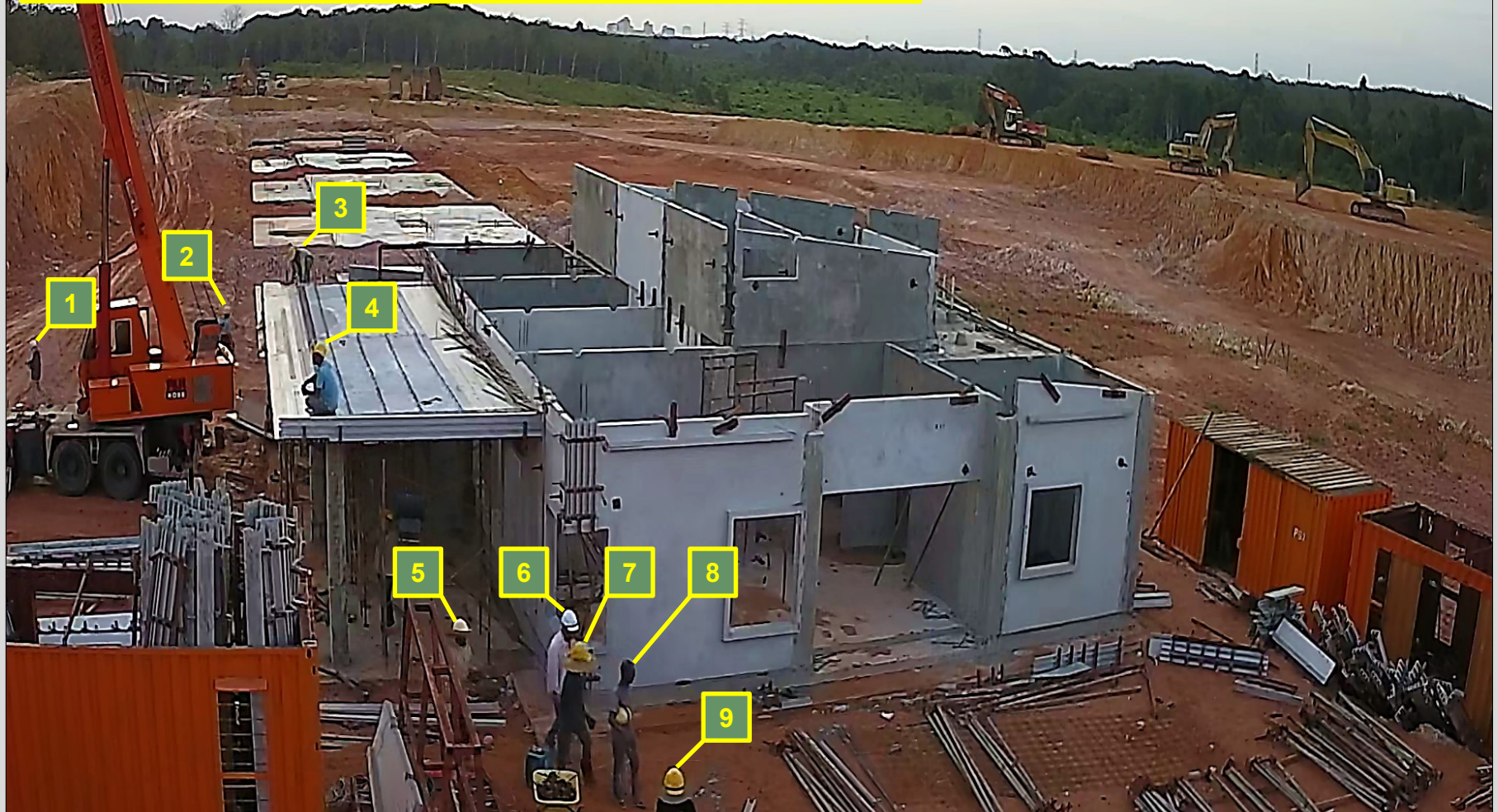




## Day 6 of 9 :

- Grd level wet joint modular mould dismantle
- Precast half slab & in-situ modular mould installation for RC flat roof at car porch
- Roof level precast wall panel installation

2019-01-23 18:57:48





## Day 7 of 9 :

- Grd level wet joint modular mould dismantle
- Car porch coping modular mould, in-situ slab rebar & BRC installation
- Roof level precast wall panel installation
- Roof level wet joint rebar installation

2019-01-24 08:30:14





## Day 7 of 9 :

- Grd level wet joint modular mould dismantle
- Car porch coping modular mould, in-situ slab rebar & BRC installation
- Roof level precast wall panel installation
- Roof level wet joint rebar installation

2019-01-24 19:04:04





**Day 8 of 9 :**

- Roof level wet joint rebar installation
- Roof level modular mould installation

2019-01-25 08:28:28

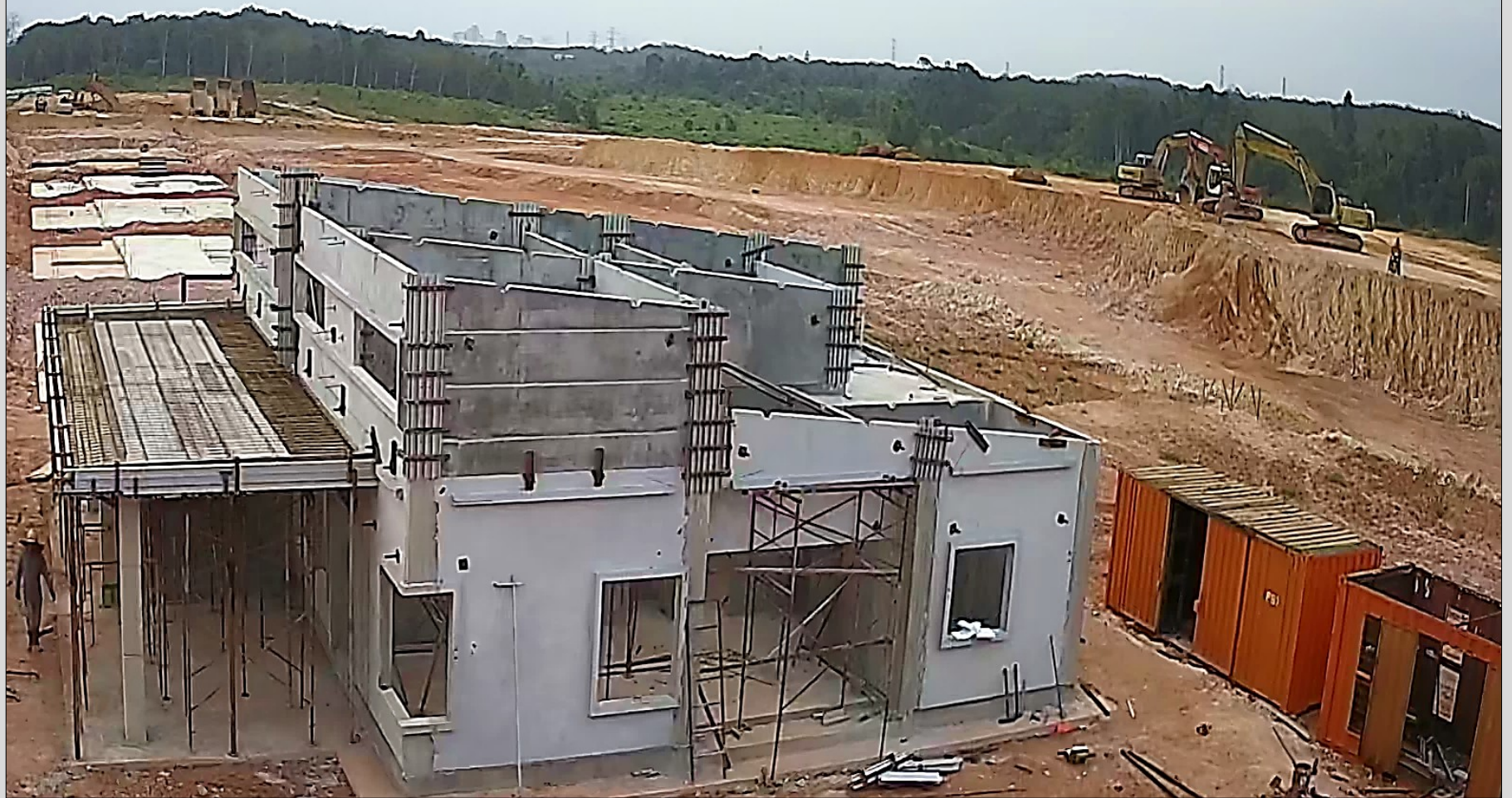




**Day 8 of 9 :**

- Roof level wet joint rebar installation
- Roof level modular mould installation

2019-01-25 19:13:19





## Day 9 of 9 :

- Roof level wet joint concreting
- Car porch in-situ flat roof concreting
- All support / prop to beam will be dismantle after 14 days (09/02/2019 ) as comply to BSI code

2019-01-26 08:06:07

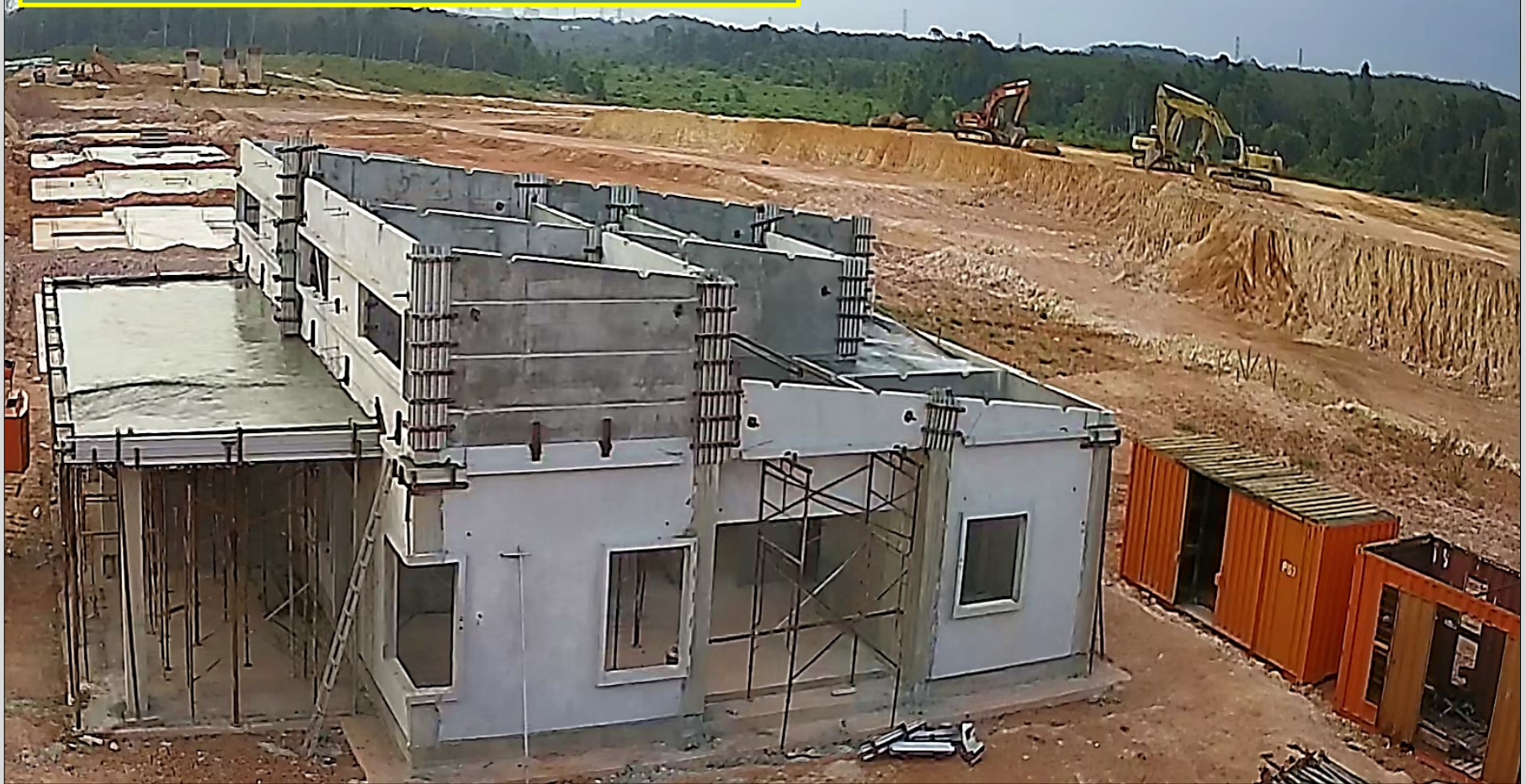




## Day 9 of 9 :

- Roof level wet joint concreting
- Car porch in-situ flat roof concreting
- All support / prop to beam will be dismantle after 14 days (09/02/2019 ) as comply to BSI code

2019-01-26 18:16:26





## Day 14 :

“ All support / prop to beam will be dismantled after 14 days ( 09/02/2019 ) as comply to BSI code ”

BS 8110\_1:1997 : Page 134. Table 6.2 – Minimum period before striking formwork (concrete made with Portland cement 42.5 to BS 12:1991 or sulfate-resisting Portland cement 42.5 to BS 4027:1991).

2019-02-09 08:04:12



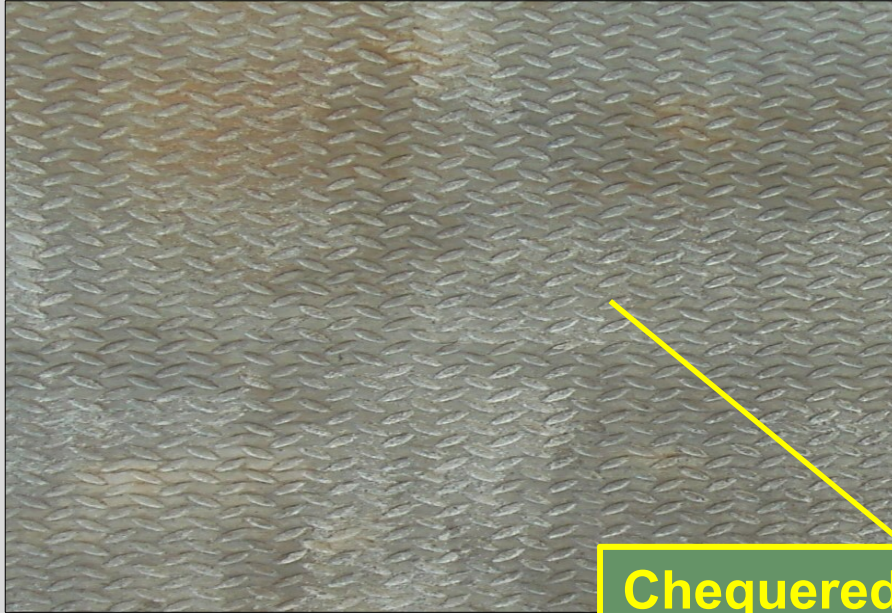


## **S**mooth and Even surface to received skimcoat





**R**educe the quantity of cement and screed to receive tiling work



**Chequered Plate Form  
Thins cement mortar**





**No** primary undercoat for painting due to smooth skimcoat surface



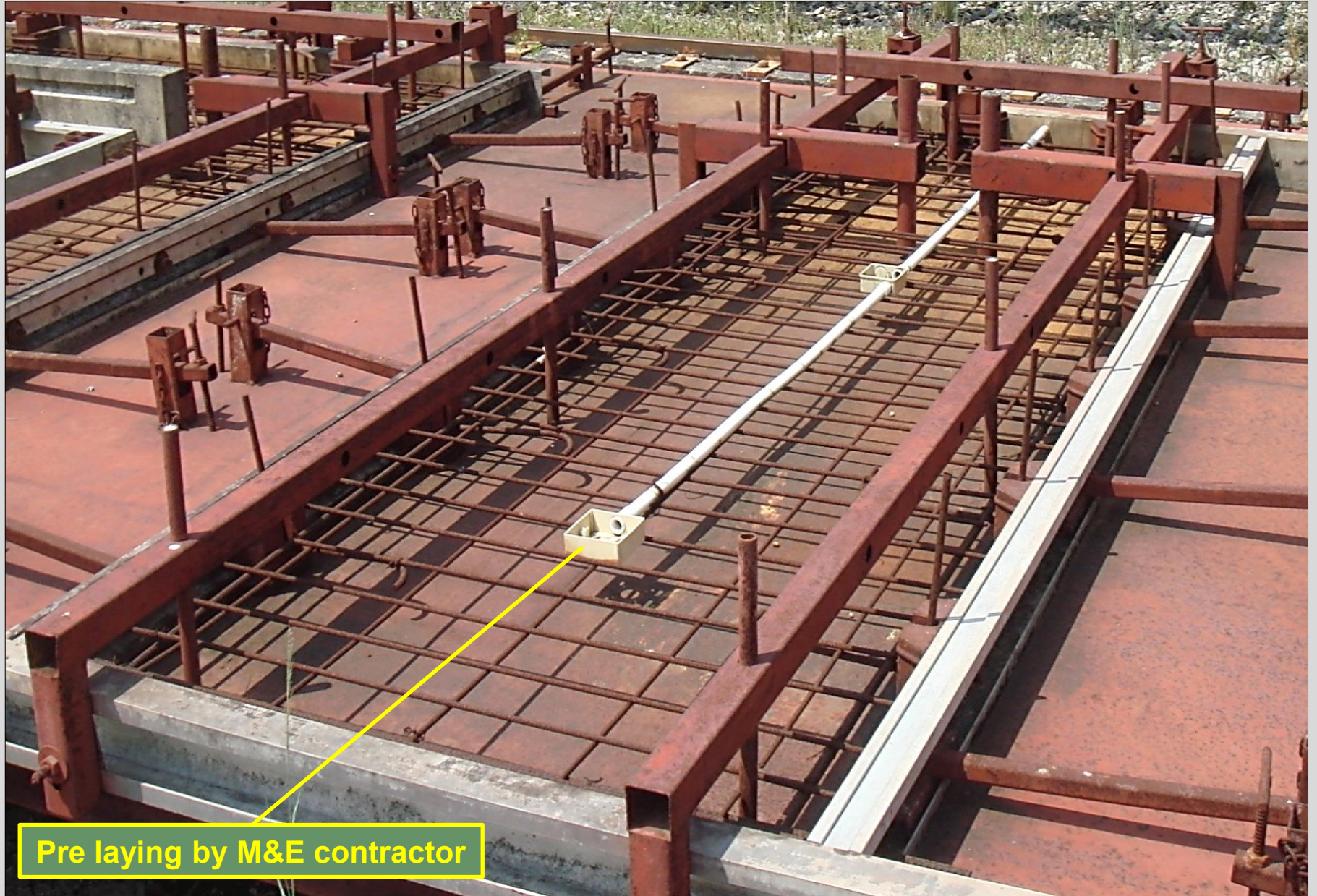


# **No Rubbish** Cleaning





## **No** Hacking for M&E Works



Pre laying by M&E contractor



## **No** Hacking for M&E Works



Pre laying by M&E contractor



# End Product : Full IBS

**HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.**

**QUALITY | ECO-FRIENDLY | ECONOMICAL**



**2 Units Single Storey Semi-D House  
Completed in 9 Days with 9 Workers.**





# QUESTIONS TO PONDER

## HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.

Specialist in Low to Middle Rise Residential House



### Regarding Issues On IBS Acceptance In Our Country

Talking about green technology, the term that is gaining popularity in recent years, IBS is indeed contributing to the sustainability of construction industry. It helps to reduce carbon footprint by minimizing wastage and increase construction efficiency. However, has this been accounted for when it comes to assessment of a green building technology?

Our country has no lack of professionals and professional bodies that oversee the construction industry. However, there is still lacking in harmonizing design standards and building by-law for all IBS system providers to be on common ground, i.e. efficiency measurement per building floor area or volumetric. This will make it easier for structural designers and building owners to have a clearer picture when they need to make comparisons between the IBS systems being proposed.

Building by-law has stated clearly that for common party wall, the minimum wall thickness has to be 225mm. However, it becomes questionable as there have been design of such wall that is only 150 mm thick that has been approved for construction. How does it happen?

In the event of fire, will the unit be covered by insurance if the thickness of party wall doesn't fulfil the minimum requirement in Malaysian building by law context?

Fire rating has always been the rule of thumb in concrete or steel design of structure. By providing adequate concrete cover for instance, this has always been the fundamental in reinforced concrete design. However, why is fire rating becoming an issue when precast wall system is proposed instead of conventional cast in-situ concrete?

Overseas country has demonstrated very positive trend when it comes to protection of IP and proprietary system of their local inventors. When can our community adopt such healthy practice to continue motivating local inventors to come up with good ideas and products.



# HCPS IBS SOLUTION

HC PRECAST SYSTEM SDN. BHD.

QUALITY | ECO-FRIENDLY | ECONOMICAL



THANK YOU

