P.T. CATUREKA ADIKRIDA

GENERAL CONTRACTOR & CONSULTANT

COMPANY INTRODUCTION

PT. CATUREKA ADIKRIDA was established at Jakarta in 1984. We have more than **40 YEARS** on build and design experiences as General Contractor and Consultant.

We have practical experiences in producing various types of steel frameworks for the construction of Factory, Warehouse, Storage, Processing Tank, and Feed Mill. We also have reliable experience and competence in concrete work for the construction of Office, Mansion, Retail Shop (SoHo), Tank Fondation, Water Treatment, and Infrastructure as well.

The durability of our products have been tested and guaranteed.

At present, **PT. CATUREKA ADIKRIDA** has more than 300 staffs which include some young engineers with promising and out-standing talents, such as technical, marketing and management. Our skilled workers have high exploration and innovation spirit in finding new methods to improve the product quality, which including the safety of workers and enhancing the efficiency in project management that will increase work speed.

The purpose of our company is to become a world class construction company. In order to achieve that, we prioritize client trust, satisfaction, and surrounding environment.

We build with pride and keep innovating to face future challenges in the construction sector.

We have several Companies, namely :

1. **PT. Caturpile Perkasa** - Piling Foundation & General Contractor.
2. **PT. Mitra Pondasi Tama** - Piling Foundation & General Contractor.
3. **PT. Catur Bor Indonesia** - Foundation Specialist.
4. **PT. Catur Beton Sentosa** - Foundation Pile & Concrete Specialist.
5. **PT. Nugerah Surya Indonesia** - Laundry Service.

CORPORATE CULTURE

COMPANY MISSION :

*. Providing construction design that meet client needs and satisfaction.
*. Conducting human resource management through continuous training, improvement of facilities and work environment and provide adequate welfare.
*. Create mutually beneficial partnerships with our suppliers and partners.
*. Prioritizing project safety, on time schedule, and best product quality.

COMPANY VISION :

To be the professional contractor company that creates opportunities and build projects all over Indonesia for the welfare of humankind.

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT

1984

In response to the growing demands of development in Indonesia, the company CV. Harcandi was founded, with a vision to contribute to the nation's progress and build a stronger future. Upon launching our business, we were entrusted with a significant project to support the repair efforts of a major company in Indonesia, marking a key milestone in our journey.

1988

We earned the trust to undertake the construction of a large-scale building, leading to the establishment of PT. Catureka Adikrida, a company created to rise to this exciting challenge

1994

With a steady influx of construction demands, we made the strategic decision to establish a dedicated workshop for steel production and material storage, further enhancing our capabilities to meet the growing needs of our projects

To address the increasing demand for piling services in construction, we founded PT. Caturpile Perkasa, a specialized company committed to delivering reliable and precise solutions for every project

2004

We began undertaking projects in residential and office construction, expanding our expertise to shape vibrant living and working spaces.

As we expanded to include residential and office projects, we recognized the need for specialized piling services for smaller-scale foundations, leading to the creation of PT. Mitra Pondasi Tama, dedicated to providing expert solutions for these unique needs.

2012

Recognizing the growing demand for concrete in construction (both in cast form and for piling), we founded PT. Catur Beton Sentosa, a company dedicated to serving as a trusted distributor of high-quality concrete supplies.

2013

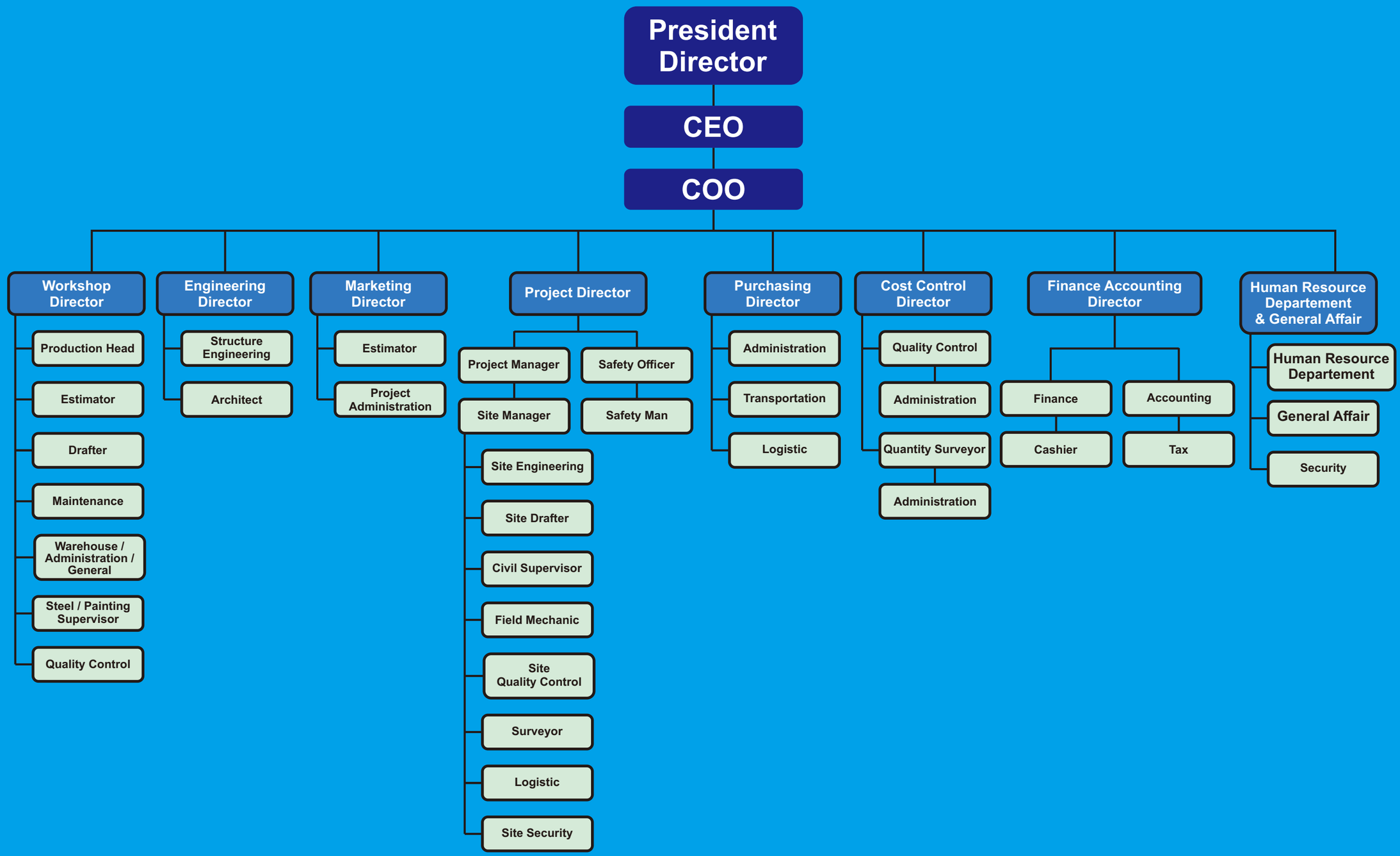
As the shift toward environmentally conscious construction gained momentum, the demand for eco-friendly pile driving solutions began to rise, particularly in densely populated areas where precision and minimal disruption are key. To meet this need, we established PT. Catur Bor Indonesia, specializing in advanced drill pile driving and HSPD technologies that prioritize sustainability and efficiency.

PT. Caturpile Perkasa has embraced the use of HSPD pile driving technology, enhancing our capability to deliver precise, efficient, and environmentally friendly piling solutions.

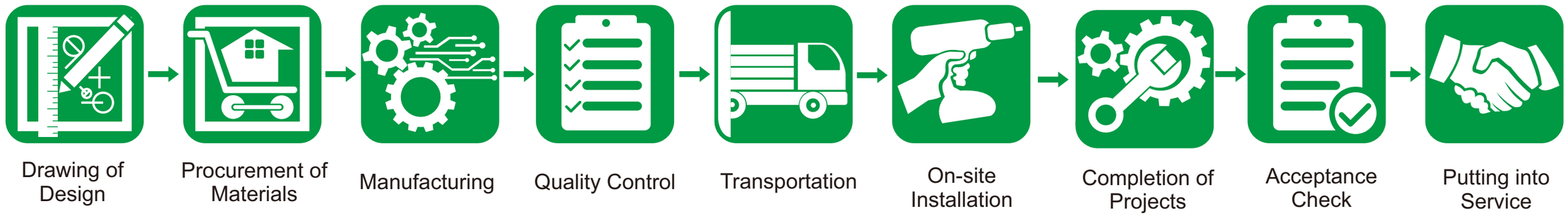
2016

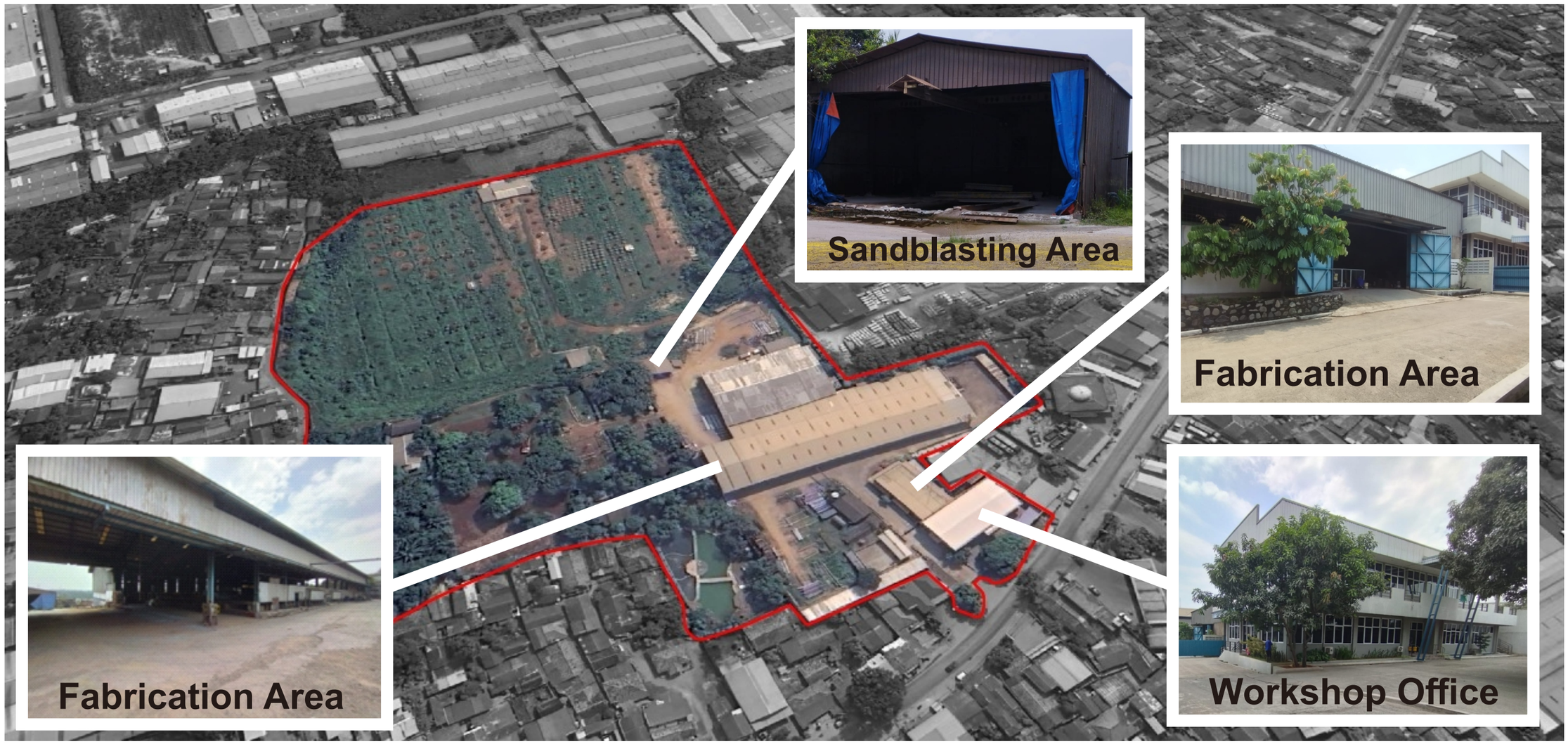
We began taking on large-scale projects, including the construction of industrial complexes, sea embankments, and expansive warehousing facilities, further expanding our expertise in complex and high-impact developments.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



MANAGEMENT ON PRODUCTION SITE





FABRICATION PROCESS

Material Loading/ Unloading

Steel structure loading and unloading using crane or hoist crane systems enhances efficiency and safety in material handling. Cranes are operated with precision, allowing for the smooth lifting and positioning of heavy steel components, while hoist cranes are ideal for tighter spaces, providing vertical lifting capabilities.

Equipped with safety features such as overload protection and emergency stops, these systems ensure secure operations. Skilled operators execute each lift with care, streamlining the process and minimizing the risk of accidents, making it an essential aspect of industrial operations.

Cutting

Steel plate cutting is employed to shape steel parts precisely to meet the exact specifications required for a project. The quality of the cut directly affects the subsequent processes, such as welding, assembly, and finishing. A clean, accurate cut ensures that the pieces fit together seamlessly, reducing the need for rework or adjustments later in the fabrication process.

On the other hand, if the cutting is done carelessly, it can lead to issues like uneven edges, warping, or material wastage, turning the steel into unusable scrap. This not only wastes valuable materials but also increases production costs and delays.

FABRICATION PROCESS

Setting

Steel setting in the steel structure fabrication process involves positioning and securing steel components in their designated locations for assembly. This step is crucial for ensuring accurate alignment and structural integrity.

Proper setting facilitates
the welding or bolting of components, allowing for the creation of robust frameworks. By carefully managing this process, fabricators ensure that the final structure meets design specifications and can withstand the intended loads and environmental conditions.

Welding

Steel plate cutting is utilized for the precise
processing of steel components.
The quality of the cut significantly influences
the subsequent steps in the manufacturing process.
Careless cutting can result in the material being reduced to scrap.
Thus, quality control is essential.
This procedure falls under concealed engineering and
presents one of the most manageable quality challenges.

FABRICATION PROCESS

Grinding

Steel grinding in steel fabrication for steel structures is a process that uses abrasive tools to smooth and shape steel components. This technique is essential for removing imperfections, such as weld seams and surface rust, ensuring precise dimensions and a clean finish.

By preparing surfaces for welding and improving adhesion for coatings, grinding enhances the overall quality and durability of steel structures, making it a critical step in the fabrication process.

Sand Blasting

Steel sandblasting in construction is a surface preparation process that uses high-pressure air to propel abrasive materials against steel surfaces.

This technique effectively removes rust, paint, and contaminants, creating a clean, rough surface that enhances the adhesion of coatings.

By improving the durability and appearance of steel components, sandblasting is essential for preventing corrosion and extending the lifespan of structures in construction projects.

FABRICATION PROCESS

Painting

In construction, painting is a crucial process that enhances both the appearance and durability of structures. It typically consists of three main stages: primer painting, secondary painting, and finishing painting.

1. Primer Painting

This initial layer serves as a base coat, designed to promote adhesion between the surface and subsequent paint layers.

Primers help seal the material, providing protection against moisture and corrosion while ensuring a uniform surface for better coverage.

2. Secondary Painting

Following the primer, the secondary coat adds color and further protects the surface. This layer often includes specialty paints that enhance durability and resistance to environmental factors such as UV rays, weather, and abrasion.

It also helps to achieve the desired aesthetic effect.

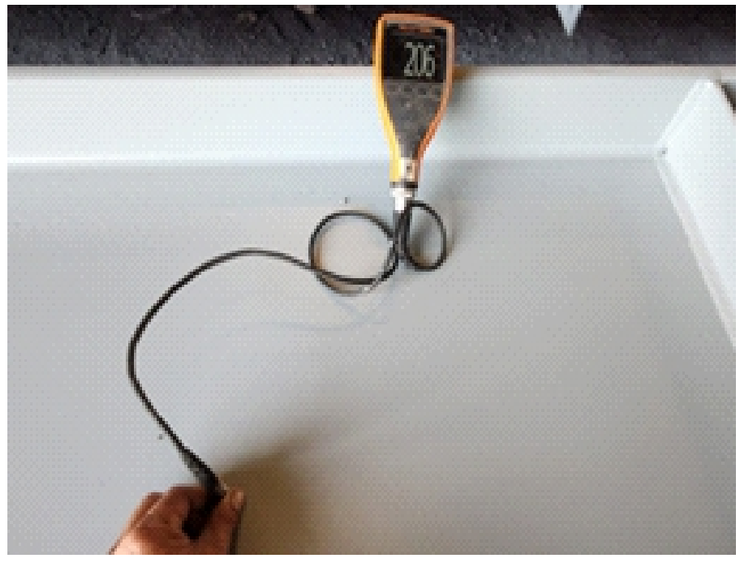
FABRICATION PROCESS

3. Finishing Painting

The final layer, or finishing coat, provides the ultimate protection and finish. This layer is often chosen for its appearance, texture, and additional protective qualities.
It ensures that the surface remains visually appealing while extending its lifespan and resisting wear over time.

Together, these painting stages create a comprehensive protective system that enhances the longevity and aesthetic value of construction projects.

Painting Thickness Test



Painting thickness testing is a quality control process used to measure the thickness of paint or coatings applied to surfaces.
This testing is essential for ensuring that the coating meets specified standards for protection against corrosion, wear, and environmental factors.
Common methods include magnetic gauge testing for ferrous surfaces and eddy current testing for non-ferrous materials.
By verifying that the paint thickness is within acceptable limits, this testing helps maintain the quality and durability of finished products in construction and manufacturing.

FABRICATION PROCESS

Storing

The steel structure workshop is designed to provide a highly efficient and durable storage solution with a capacity of 500 tons.

Constructed from high-quality steel, the workshop offers exceptional strength and stability, making it suitable for heavy-duty applications.

The expansive interior layout maximizes usable space, allowing for the organized storage of large equipment and materials.

Features such as reinforced flooring and wide access points facilitate the movement of heavy loads, while overhead lifting systems can be integrated for added convenience.

In addition to its impressive storage capabilities, the workshop is equipped with adequate ventilation and natural lighting, creating a safe and comfortable working environment.

This versatile facility is perfect for manufacturing, construction, and various industrial sectors, ensuring that operations run smoothly and efficiently.

FABRICATION PROCESS

Shipment

**The steel structure shipment service offers comprehensive logistics solutions for transporting steel products across the nation via land, sea, and air.
Utilizing a robust network of transportation methods, we ensure timely and efficient delivery to meet the diverse needs of our clients.**

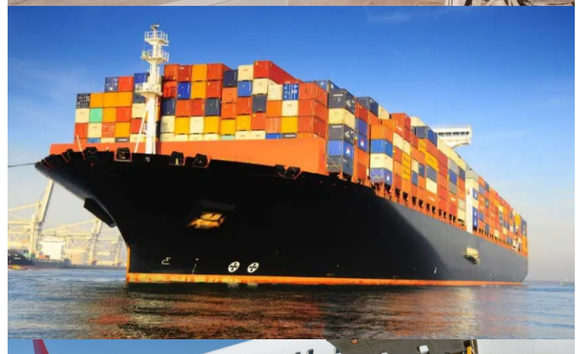
o. Land

Our ground transport fleet is equipped to handle heavy loads, featuring specialized vehicles that accommodate oversized steel components.

We ensure safe and secure transit through careful route planning and monitoring, minimizing delays and optimizing delivery times.

o. Sea

For longer distances, our maritime shipping services provide a cost-effective solution for bulk steel shipments. We partner with experienced carriers to navigate the complexities of ocean freight, ensuring that your materials are securely loaded and transported, adhering to all safety and regulatory standards.



o. Air

When speed is essential, our air freight options enable rapid delivery of critical steel components. We coordinate with leading airlines to facilitate quick transit times, ensuring that your project timelines are met without compromising on quality or safety.

Overall, our integrated approach to shipping steel structures ensures flexibility and reliability, providing clients with peace of mind as their materials journey across the nation.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Soil Improvement

Soil improvement involves refilling excavated areas with material to restore or enhance the ground's stability and suitability for building.

The process generally includes:

1. **Material Selection**
   Suitable fill materials (soil, gravel, or imported fill) are chosen based on soil quality and structural needs.

2. **Layered Placement**
   Backfill is added in layers (lifts), each compacted to a specified density to prevent settling.

3. **Soil Stabilization**
   In weak soil areas, stabilizers like lime or clean set cement may be mixed to improve strength.

4. **Grading**
   After backfilling, the land is leveled and graded to ensure proper drainage and load-bearing capacity.

5. **Compaction**
   Each layer is compacted using machinery to prevent future subsidence and ensure the ground can support structures.

The goal of backfilling for land improvement is to stabilize the site, enhance drainage, and ensure a strong foundation for construction.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Piling

Piling in construction is a technique used to provide deep foundation support by driving long, slender columns (piles) into the ground to transfer loads from a structure to deeper, more stable soil or rock layers.
It is typically used when surface soils are weak or unstable.

Types of Piles:

1. End-bearing Piles : Transfer load directly to hard soil or rock beneath.
2. Friction Piles : Transfer load through friction along the length of the pile.
3. Combination Piles : Use both end-bearing and friction for load transfer.

Pile Installation Methods:

1. Driven Piles : Hammered into the ground using a pile driver.
2. Bored Piles : Drilled into the ground and then filled with concrete.
3. Screw Piles : Screw into the ground like a giant screw, used for lighter loads.
4. HSPD Piles : Piles are driven into the ground using a precision hydraulic system.

Piling is essential for ensuring stability, especially in areas with poor soil conditions or when constructing tall, heavy buildings. It prevents settlement and provides support in challenging ground conditions.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Foundation Work

Foundation work in construction involves preparing and constructing the base of a building or structure to support its load. This includes various components such as pile caps, sloofs, and reinforcement to ensure stability and safety. :

1. Foundation Work :

o. Purpose :

To provide a strong and stable base for the building to transfer loads to the ground, ensuring the structure remains secure under various loads (weight of the building, wind, seismic forces).

o. Types of Foundations :

The foundation type depends on soil conditions and the weight of the structure. Common types include shallow foundations (spread footings) and deep foundations (piles, piers).

2. Pile Cap Construction:

o. Purpose :

A pile cap is a thick concrete mat that rests on piles (long vertical rods driven deep into the ground) to transfer the load of the structure to the piles. It distributes the weight evenly from the building above to the piles below.

o. Process :

-. Pile Installation : First, piles are driven into the ground at designated locations.

-. Formwork : Temporary molds (formwork) are set up to shape the pile cap.

-. Reinforcement : Steel reinforcement (rebar) is placed inside the formwork. This reinforcement grid is critical to strengthen the pile cap and handle the tensile forces.

o. Casting : Once the reinforcement is in place, concrete is poured into the formwork to create the pile cap. The concrete is then vibrated to remove air pockets and ensure a solid structure.

o. Curing : The concrete is left to cure and harden over several days to achieve full strength.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

3. Sloof Construction:

o. Purpose :

A sloof (or grade beam) is a reinforced concrete beam that sits above the ground and connects the foundation piles or footings. It provides a level surface to support columns or walls.

o. Process :

-. Excavation : The area for the sloof is excavated to the required depth.

-. Reinforcement : Rebar is placed in the excavated trench, often with ties or stirrups to hold the steel in place.

-. Formwork : Formwork is set up to shape the concrete beam, and the reinforcement is positioned inside.

-. Casting : Concrete is poured into the formwork and vibrated to ensure it is fully compacted.

-. Curing : Like the pile cap, the sloof is left to cure and gain strength.

Summary :

o. Foundation work creates a stable base for a structure, with pile caps transferring the load to deep foundations (piles), and sloofs connecting and supporting the piles at ground level.

o. Reinforcement (steel bars or mesh) is placed in both pile caps and sloofs to strengthen the concrete, while casting involves pouring concrete into molds and allowing it to cure to full strength.

This foundational system ensures the building has proper load distribution and stability for its entire lifespan.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Concrete Floor Work

Concrete floor work in construction involves creating a solid, durable flooring system using concrete, often for building foundations, slabs, or surface finishes. It's essential for providing structural support, insulation, and durability.

Key Steps in Concrete Floor Work :

1. Site Preparation : The area is leveled and cleared of debris, sometimes with a sub-base of gravel or crushed stonefor drainage.

2. Formwork : Wooden or metal forms are set up around the perimeter to contain the concrete during pouring.

3. Reinforcement : Steel reinforcement (rebar or mesh) is placed within the formwork to provide tensile strength and prevent cracking.

4. Concrete : Concrete is mixed, delivered, and poured into the formwork, then spread evenly across the surface.

5. Levelling and Finishing : The surface is leveled using tools like trowels, and finishing methods (polishing, texturing) are applied depending on the desired finish.

6. Curing : Concrete is allowed to cure for several days to achieve strength, often covered with plastic or dampened regularly to retain moisture.

Concrete floors are widely used in both residential and commercial buildings due to their strength, durability, and low maintenance requirements.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Pedestal Work

Pedestal work in construction involves building vertical support structures, known as pedestals, which are typically used to elevate or support other elements like beams, columns, machinery, or equipment. Pedestals help distribute loads and provide stability, especially in areas where direct contact with the ground is not desirable.

Key Points about Pedestal Work :

1. **Materials :**
   Pedestals are usually made of reinforced concrete, though steel or masonry can also be used, depending on the load and requirements.
2. **Construction Process :**
   - **o. Excavation** : The area where the pedestal will sit is prepared and excavated.
   - **o. Formwork and Reinforcement** : Forms are set up for the pedestal shape, and steel reinforcement (rebar) is placed inside to strengthen the concrete.
   - **o. Pouring Concrete** : Concrete is poured into the formwork and compacted.
   - **o. Curing** : The concrete is left to cure and harden to achieve the necessary strength.
3. **Uses :**
   Pedestals are commonly used in foundations, supporting columns, HVAC systems, electrical equipment, and as platforms for machinery.

Pedestal work provides stable support for structures or equipment, often in industrial, commercial, or infrastructure projects.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Steel Structure Erection

Steel column, beam, rafter, and stair assembly in construction refers to the process of pre-fabricating and joining these structural elements to form a building's skeleton.

Here's a short breakdown of each:

1. Steel Column Assembly :

- **o. Purpose** : Steel columns are vertical load-bearing elements that support beams and other structural components.
- **o. Assembly Process :**
  - **-. Fabrication :** Columns are pre-fabricated in the factory to the required dimensions.
  - **-. Assembly** : During assembly, components like base plates, anchor bolts, and vertical steel sections are welded or bolted together to form the final column structure.

2. Steel Beam Assembly :

- **o. Purpose** : Steel beams are horizontal or sloped members that carry loads across large spans, supported by columns or walls.
- **o. Assembly Process :**
  - **-. Fabrication :** Beams are pre-assembled with flange and web plates.
  - **-. Assembly** : The individual parts (flanges, web plates) are welded or bolted together to form the final beam. Beams may include additional reinforcements based on load requirements.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

3. Steel Rafter Assembly :

o. Purpose : Rafters are sloping members that form the roof structure, supporting roof coverings and transferring loads to columns or walls.

o. Assembly Process :

-. Fabrication : Rafters are fabricated with steel members, often including purlins and braces.

-. Assembly : Components such as the rafter frame, purlins, and cross braces are assembled either at the factory or on-site, ready for lifting and installation.

4. Steel Stair Assembly :

o. Purpose : Steel stairs provide vertical circulation in multi-story buildings, consisting of stringers, treads, risers, and handrails.

o. Assembly Process :

-. Fabrication : Stairs are pre-assembled with steel stringers (side supports), treads (steps), risers (vertical parts), and handrails.

-. Assembly : The stair units are assembled and bolted or welded to the structural framework before being installed on-site.

General Assembly Process :

1. Fabrication : Steel components (columns, beams, rafters, stairs) are prefabricate in the workshop according to design specifications.

2. Transport : The fabricated parts are delivered to the construction site.

3. Assembly : The individual parts are bolted, welded, or riveted together to form the larger structural elements.

4. Pre-installation Checks : Ensure proper alignment and that all components fit together as planned.

5. Final Assembly on Site : Once fabricated pieces arrive on-site, they are assembled into the full structure (columns, beams, rafters, or stairs) and ready for installation.

Steel assembly is an efficient process, often done off-site to save time, and then pieces are brought together and installed in stages, ensuring a strong, stable building framework.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Vessel and Equipment Erection

Large vessel and equipment lifting in construction involves the process of moving and hoisting heavy machinery, tanks, boilers, pressure vessels, or other oversized components into place at a construction site.

This is typically done in industrial projects such as power plants, refineries, and factories. The process requires careful planning, heavy-duty equipment, and skilled personnel to ensure safety and precision.

Key Steps in Large Vessel and Equipment Lifting :

1. Planning and Preparation:

- **o Site Assessment :**
  The site is surveyed to determine safe areas for lifting and positioning equipment.
- **o Lift Plan :**
  A detailed lift plan is created, which includes load calculations, lifting equipment requirements, and rigging methods.
- **o Safety Measures :**
  Ensuring proper safety protocols, including clearances, personnel training, and safety equipment.

2. Transport to Site:

- **o Heavy Transport :**
  Large vessels and equipment are transported to the site using specialized vehicles (flatbed trailers, heavy-duty trucks, or self-propelled modular transporters)

3. Lifting Equipment Setup:

- **o Cranes :** Cranes (mobile cranes, crawler cranes, or gantry cranes) are selected based on the load weight and lifting height.
- **o Rigging :** The equipment is rigged using slings, hooks, chains, and spreaders to distribute the load evenly.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

4. Lifting and Positioning :

o Hoisting : The crane or lifting equipment raises the vessel/equipment, ensuring it is lifted evenly and securely.

o Positioning : The item is carefully moved into its designated location using precise control, often with the help of tag lines to guide it.

5. Securing and Assembly :

o Alignment : The equipment is aligned with its foundation or supporting structures.

o Final Securing : Bolts or welds are applied to secure the equipment in place, and any additional connections (piping, electrical) are made.

6. Inspection and Testing :

o Post-lifting Inspection : Inspecting the equipment and lifting process to ensure no damage occurred.

o Load Testing : Sometimes, load tests are performed to verify the integrity of the installation.

Summary:

Large vessel and equipment lifting involves using cranes, rigging, and specialized lifting equipment to transport and position heavy industrial components at the construction site.
It requires careful planning, accurate execution, and safety precautions to ensure successful installation without damage or accidents.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Grating and Checkered Floor Installation

In construction, grating floors, checkered plate floors, and railing floors are commonly installed in industrial, commercial, and infrastructure projects where safety, durability, and functionality are key requirements.

Here's a brief explanation of each:

1. Grating Floor Installation :

o Purpose :

Grating floors are used in areas where drainage, ventilation, or slip resistance is important (walkways, platforms, industrial areas).

o Material :

Typically made from steel, aluminum, or fiberglass, with an open-grid design that allows water and debris to pass through.

o Installation :

-. Prepare the Base : The area is cleaned and leveled.

-. Positioning Grates : Grating panels are laid on the base structure.

-. Fixing : Grates are secured to the supporting beams or floor structure using bolts or clips.

-. Final Check : Ensure proper alignment and secure fastening for safety.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

2. Checkered Plate Floor Installation:

o Purpose :

Checkered plate floors (also known as diamond plate) provide a durable, anti-slip surface, typically used in high-traffic areas like ramps, stairways, & industrial floors.

o Material :

Usually made from steel, aluminum, or stainless steel, with a raised diamond pattern that enhances traction.

o Installation :

-. Prepare the Surface : Clean and level the foundation or base.
-. Cutting Plates : Plates are cut to size as needed.
-. Placement : Plates are placed on the floor area or structure.
-. Securing : Plates are fastened using bolts, screws, or welding, ensuring the edges are smooth and aligned.

3. Railing Floor Installation :

o Purpose :

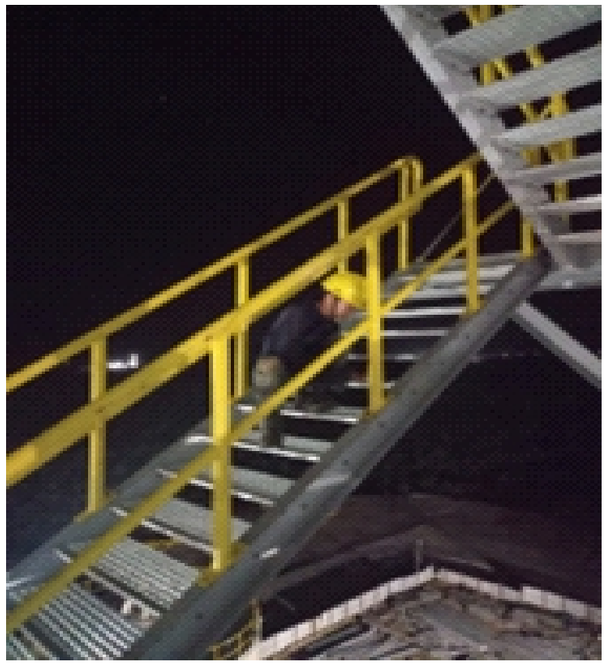
Railing floors (or railing systems) are used in elevated or industrial platforms, staircases, and balconies for safety, providing support and preventing falls.

o Material :

Typically made from steel, stainless steel, or aluminum, with a variety of designs like vertical bars, mesh panels, or glass.

o Installation :

-. Preparation : The installation area is prepped, ensuring the floor structure is secure.
-. Railing Mounting : Railing posts are installed along the edges of the platform or stairs.
-. Securing : The posts are anchored to the floor or structure using bolts or welding. Horizontal rails or panels are then installed between the posts.
-. Final Check : Ensure all railings are secure, properly aligned, and meet safety standards.



These installations are essential for safety, functionality, and durability in construction projects, particularly in environments with heavy traffic or elevated structures.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Floor deck (Bondex) Installation and Cast Upper Floor

In construction, floor deck (Bondex) and cast upper floor are key components in building floors, particularly in multi-story or industrial buildings. Here's a short explanation of each:

1. Install Floor Deck (Bondex):

- **o Purpose :**
  A floor deck, often referred to as Bondex (a brand name), is a type of composite metal decking used as a structural support for concrete floors. It serves as a form for pouring concrete while providing strength and support to the floor.
- **o Material :**
  Typically made of steel or galvanized metal, the floor deck consists of corrugated sheets that create a solid base for the concrete slab.
- **o Installation :**

-. Preparation : The steel decking sheets are delivered to the site.
-. Positioning : The metal deck sheets are laid out on beams or structural supports.
-. Securing : The decking is fastened with screws, welds, or clips to the supporting structure.
-. Concrete Pouring : After the deck is positioned, concrete is poured onto the decking, which solidifies to form the upper floor slab.
-. Final Check : Ensure proper alignment, leveling, and securing of the deck before the concrete is poured.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

2. Cast Upper Floor :

o Purpose :

Casting the upper floor involves pouring concrete onto the deck or formwork to create the finished floor slab for upper stories in buildings. This process forms the floor of a multi-story structure.

o Process :

-. Formwork Setup : If not using a floor deck, formwork is placed to hold the concrete in position while it sets.

-. Reinforcement : Steel reinforcement (rebar or mesh) is placed in the form to add strength and prevent cracking.

-. Concrete Pouring : Concrete is poured over the deck or formwork, filling the space and creating a solid floor slab.

-. Curing : The concrete is left to cure for several days to achieve the required strength.

Summary :

o Floor deck (Bondex) provides a steel framework for support and formwork, onto which concrete is poured to create a solid floor.

o Casting the upper floor involves pouring concrete onto the deck or formwork, followed by curing to form the completed floor slab.

Both techniques are commonly used in multi-story buildings to create strong, durable, and fire-resistant floors efficiently.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Zincalume Roof Covering Installation

Zincalume roof covering is a type of metal roofing system commonly used in construction due to its durability, corrosion resistance, and lightweight properties. Zincalume is a brand of steel coated with a combination of zinc and aluminum to enhance its resistance to rust and weathering, making it ideal for roofing in various climates.

Key Points on Installing Zincalume Roof Covering :

1. Preparation :

o Structure Inspection :

Ensure the roof structure (rafters, purlins) is properly aligned and level to support the roof covering.

o Material Delivery :

Zincalume sheets (typically in rolls or pre-cut panels) are delivered to the site.

2. Installation:

o Positioning Sheets :

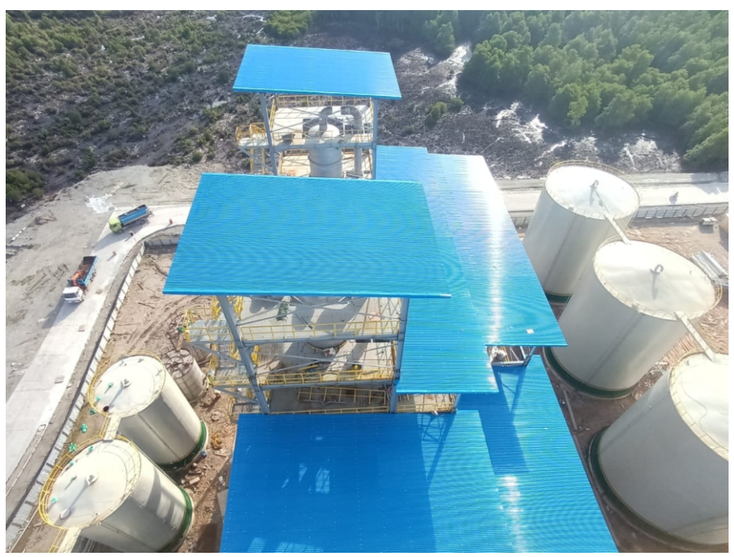
Zincalume roofing sheets are laid out on the purlins or framework of the roof. The sheets are placed starting from the eaves (lowest point) to the ridge (highest point), ensuring that the overlap between the sheets prevents water leakage.

o Fixing Sheets :

The sheets are secured with roofing screws or fasteners, which are typically installed through the raised ribs of the panels to avoid puncturing the flat surface. The screws are equipped with rubber washers to ensure a water-tight seal.

o Alignment :

The sheets are carefully aligned to ensure even spacing and proper fitment.



OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

3. Edge Finishing:

o Trim and Flashing :

Edges of the roofing sheets are finished with trim pieces or flashing to protect the roof from water infiltration and to provide a neat, clean appearance. Flashing is applied around roof features like chimneys, vents, or skylights.

4. Final Inspection :

o Check that all sheets are secured tightly, seams are properly sealed, and there are no gaps or misalignments.

o Inspect the roof for any exposed fasteners or areas that could lead to water penetration.

Summary :

Installing Zincalume roof covering involves placing and securing steel sheets coated with zinc-aluminum alloy onto a roof frame, ensuring proper alignment, sealing overlaps, and securing with fasteners. The result is a durable, weather-resistant, and low-maintenance roofing system ideal for residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Zincalume Cladding Wall Installation

Zincalume cladding is a popular type of metal wall covering used in construction for both aesthetic and functional purposes. It involves the use of Zincalume steel, a metal coated with a combination of zinc and aluminum for corrosion resistance. Zincalume cladding is widely used in industrial, commercial, and residential buildings due to its durability, weather resistance, and low maintenance.

Key Steps in Installing Zincalume Cladding Wall :

1. Preparation :

- **o Wall Framing :**
  Ensure the wall structure (steel or timber framing) is level, plumb, and secure. This provides a stable base for the cladding panels.
- **o Measurements :**
  Accurate measurements are taken to determine the required size of the Zincalume panels based on the wall dimensions.
- **o Material Delivery :**
  Zincalume cladding sheets are delivered to the site, either in pre-cut panels or in rolls, depending on the design and manufacturer specifications.

2. Installation :

- **o Positioning Panels :**
  The first Zincalume panel is positioned at the base of the wall, making sure it aligns properly with the structure. Panels are typically installed vertically or horizontally, depending on the design.
- **o Fixing Panels :**
  Panels are attached to the wall frame using self-tapping screws or cladding fasteners, often through the ribs of the metal sheets to avoid damaging the flat surfaces. The screws are designed with rubber washers to create a water-tight seal.
- **o Overlapping :**
  Each panel overlaps the next to prevent water ingress. Care is taken to align and secure the panels to avoid gaps.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

3. Edge and Corner Detailing :

o Trim and Flashing :

At the edges, corners, and junctions (such as around windows and doors), trim pieces and flashing are installed to provide a neat finish and protect against water penetration.

o Sealing :

The edges of the cladding may be sealed with a weatherproof sealant to further prevent water leakage and to ensure a clean finish.

4. Final Checks :

- **o** Ensure all panels are securely fastened, aligned properly, and that there are no gaps or loose sections.
- **o** Inspect the roof-line, corners, and any penetrations to ensure water-tightness and the overall integrity of the installation.

Summary:

Installing Zincalume cladding involves attaching metal panels (coated with zinc and aluminum) to a structural frame.

The process includes careful positioning, securing with fasteners, and finishing edges with trim and flashing for a durable, weather-resistant exterior.

Zincalume cladding is low-maintenance and ideal for enhancing the durability and appearance of walls in commercial, industrial, and residential buildings.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Office, Control Room, and Panel Room

In construction, office work, control rooms, and panel rooms are specialized areas designed for administrative, operational, and technical functions within a building. These rooms require specific materials and finishes for functionality, safety, and aesthetics. Here's a brief explanation of each aspect involved in their construction:

1. Office Work Area :

o Purpose : Offices are spaces designated for administrative tasks, staff workstations, meetings, and communication.

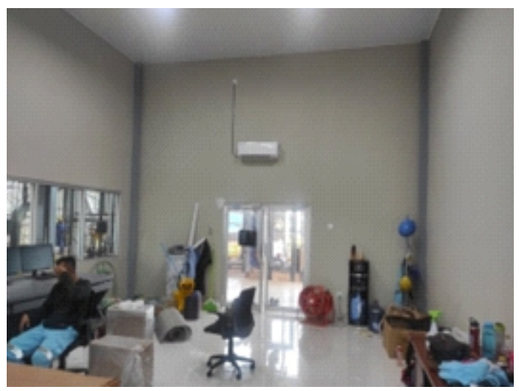
o Materials and Features :

-. Light Brick Walls : Often used for durability and aesthetics. Light-colored bricks or blocks provide a clean, professional look, good insulation, and acoustic performance.

-. Ceilings : Typically suspended or gypsum board ceilings with good acoustic properties, recessed lighting, and integration of HVAC systems.

-. Doors and Windows : Office doors are usually solid or glazed for privacy and soundproofing. Windows are selected for natural light and ventilation, often with acoustic glazing to minimize noise.



OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

2. Control Room :

o Purpose : A control room is a specialized space for monitoring and managing industrial or technical processes (power plants, manufacturing plants, or security monitoring).

o Materials and Features :

-. Walls : Light brick or partition walls (including acoustic or fire-rated walls) provide sound insulation and safety in critical areas.

-. Ceilings : Suspended or acoustic ceilings are used to control sound levels and integrate ventilation or lighting systems.

-. Doors and Windows : The doors are typically heavy-duty, secure, and possibly fire-rated. Windows are designed for visibility while maintaining acoustical control, often with reinforced glass for security.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

3. Panel Room :

o Purpose : A panel room houses electrical panels, switchboards, and control equipment. It requires specialized construction to protect equipment and ensure safety.

o Materials and Features :

-. Light Brick Walls : Light brick walls provide stability and security for the sensitive equipment housed in panel rooms.

-. Ceramic Tiles : Used for floors and sometimes walls for their durability, ease of cleaning, and non-conductive properties.

-. Ceilings : Ceiling systems often incorporate fire-resistant materials and may include panels for ventilation or easy access to wiring.

-. Doors and Windows : Heavy-duty, fire-rated doors for security and safety. Windows, if needed, are typically small, securely reinforced, or omitted for security reasons.

Summary:

- **o** Office Work Areas use light brick walls, acoustic ceilings, and functional doors/windows for comfort and productivity.
- **o** Control Rooms require light brick walls, acoustic or fire-rated ceilings, and secure doors/windows for safety and technical functionality.
- **o** Panel Rooms are built with light brick walls, ceramic floors, fire-resistant ceilings, and secure doors/windows to protect electrical equipment and ensure safety.
- **o** Each of these spaces in a building requires careful planning in terms of material selection, acoustics, security, and safety features, all tailored to the specific functions of the room.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

Road and Channel Work

Road and channel work in construction refers to the processes involved in building roads, highways, and drainage channels for transportation and water management. This work ensures safe and efficient movement of vehicles and proper drainage in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

1. Road Work:

o Purpose : Construction of roads, highways, or streets to facilitate transportation, improve connectivity, and support economic activity.

o Key Steps :

-. Site Preparation : Clearing the land, removing vegetation, and leveling the ground.

-. Subgrade Preparation : Compaction and stabilization of the soil or subsoil to provide a solid foundation for the road.

-. Base Layer : A layer of crushed stone, gravel, or other materials is laid down and compacted to form a stable base.

-. Paving : Asphalt or concrete is applied as the top layer, creating the road surface. This involves pouring, spreading, and smoothing the material, followed by curing or cooling.

Drainage and Edging : Installing proper drainage systems (culverts, side drains) and edge treatments (curbs, sidewalks) to ensure water flow is managed and the road is durable.

OUR SERVICE COVERAGE

2. Channel Work:

o Purpose : Construction of drainage channels or waterways to manage and direct water flow, preventing flooding and erosion.

o Key Steps :

-. Excavation : Digging trenches or channels to the required depth and shape, often along roads, highways, or in flood-prone areas.

-. Lining : In some cases, channels are lined with materials like concrete, stone, or geotextiles to prevent soil erosion and maintain the channel's integrity.

-. Slope Stabilization : The banks of the channel may be reinforced with vegetation, rocks, or retaining walls to prevent erosion.

-. Drainage Structures : Culverts, bridges, or weirs are installed in key locations to allow water to flow under roads or through larger channels.

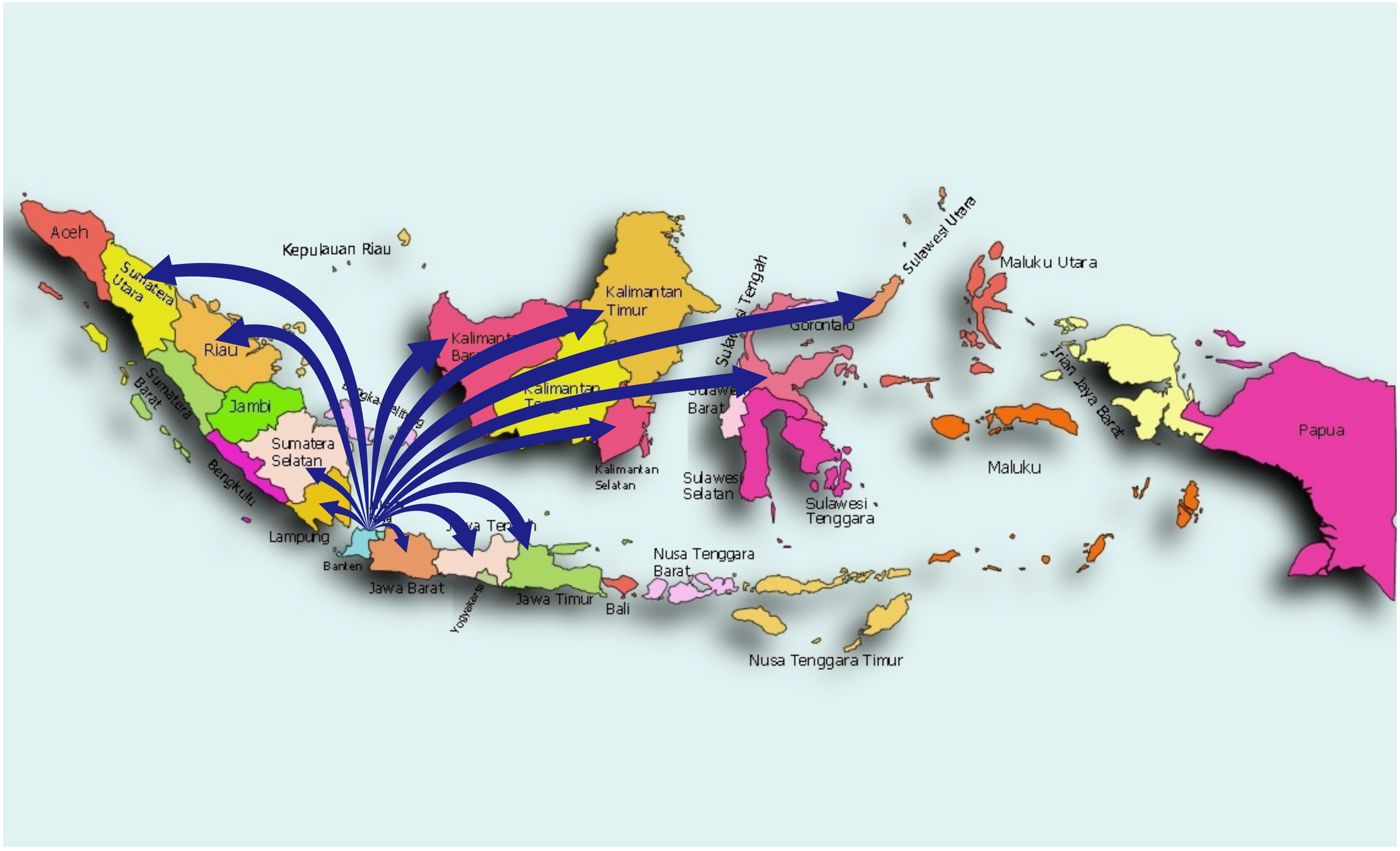
Summary:

o Road work involves clearing, grading, laying subbase, and paving with asphalt or concrete to create a safe and durable road surface.

o Channel work focuses on excavating, lining, and reinforcing drainage channels to manage water flow and prevent flooding.

Both types of construction work are essential for infrastructure development, ensuring smooth transportation and effective water management in the built environment.

OUR PROJECT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WAREHOUSE

PT. Sentana Adidaya Pratama Tbk
Dumai, Riau - 2004

PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk
Surabaya, Jawa Timur - 2011

WAREHOUSE

PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk
Plumbon, Cirebon - 2012

PT. Kadu Jaya Perkasa
Tangerang, Banten - 2012

WAREHOUSE

PT. Kawasan Industri Dumai
Dumai, Riau - 2014

PT. Asiacross Investindo
Daan Mogot, Jakarta Barat - 2015

PT. Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk
Kawasan Industri Indotaise, Cikampek - 2017

WAREHOUSE

PT. Parisindo Pratama
Gunung Putri, Bogor - 2017

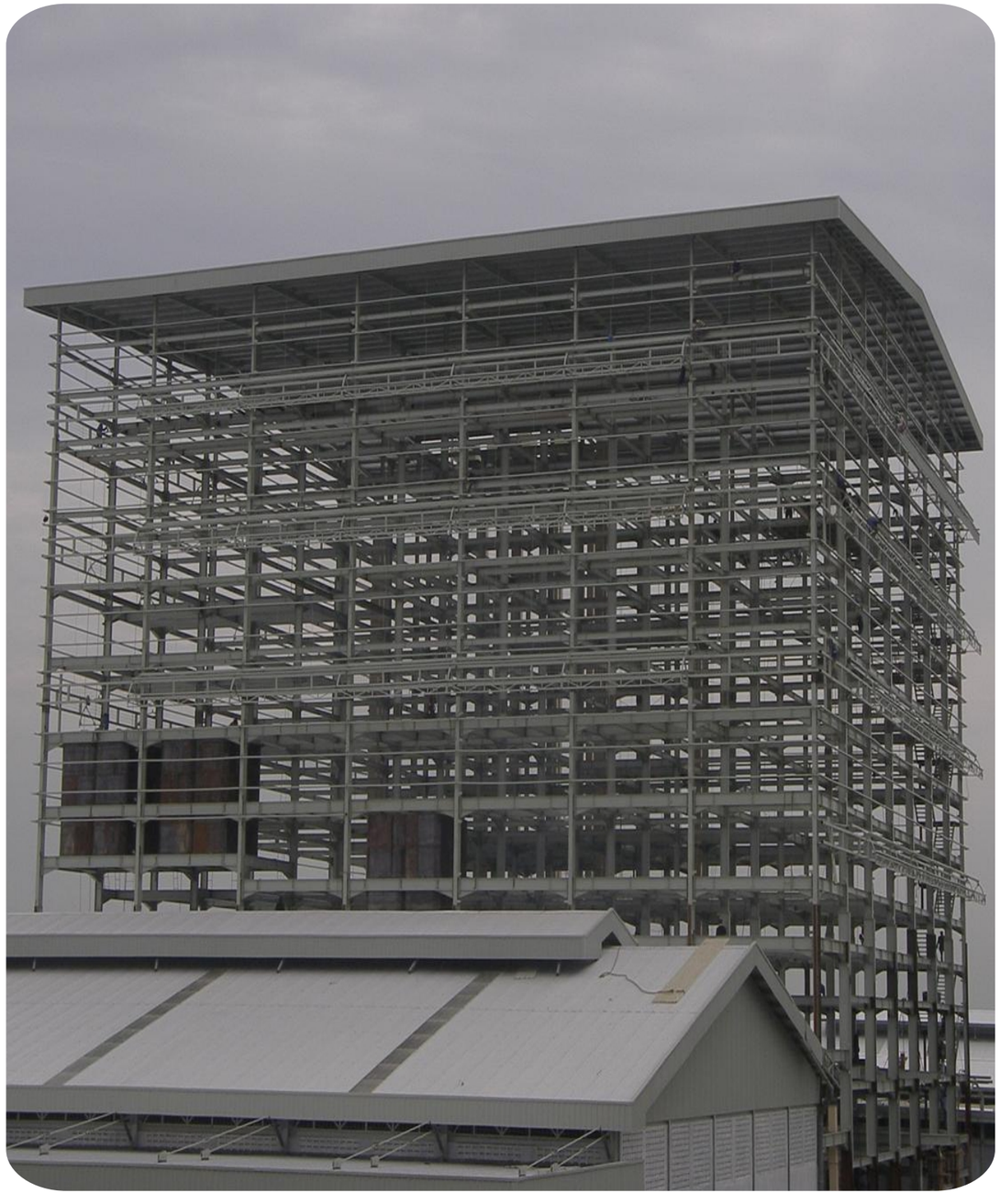
INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk
Ancol Barat, Jakarta - 2003

PT. Framas Plastic Technology
Kawasan Industri MM 2100,
Bekasi - 2003

PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia
Medan - 2007

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY



PT. Central Proteina Prima Tbk
Kawasan Industri Candi, Semarang - 2008

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Panarub Industry Tbk
Tangerang, Banten - 2010

PT. Mitra Catur Arthamas
Subang, Jawa Barat - 2011

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia
Lampung - 2012

PT. Jawa Manis Rafinasi Tbk
Cilegon, Banten - 2013

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia Tbk
Dumai, Riau - 2014

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk
Kawasan Industri Indotaise, Cikampek - 2015

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia Tbk
Dumai, Riau - 2015

PT. Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk
Kawasan Industri Indotaise, Cikampek - 2015

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PT. Parisindo Pratama
Gunung Putri, Bogor - 2015

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PT. Parisindo Pratama
Gunung Putri, Bogor - 2016

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PT. Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk
Kawasan Industri Indotaise, Cikampek - 2018

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia
Dumai - 2020

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia
Dumai - 2020

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Energi Unggul Persada
Tanjung Pura - 2021

PT. Kawasan Industri Dumai
Dumai - 2021

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PT. Energi Unggul Persada
Bontang - 2021

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PT. Envitec Multi Indonesia
Dumai - 2022

PT. Sigma Karya Buana
Mempawah - 2023

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Energi Oleo Persada
Tanjung Morawa - 2023

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Energi Unggul Persada
Bontang - 2023

INDUSTRY AND FACTORY

PT. Anugerah Kreasi Pratama Indonesia
Jiipe Gresik - 2023

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

PT. Argo Pantes Tbk
Cikokol, Tangerang - 1996

PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia Tbk
Dumai, Riau - 2003

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

PT. AKR Corporindo Tbk
Stagen, Kalimantan Selatan - 2011

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

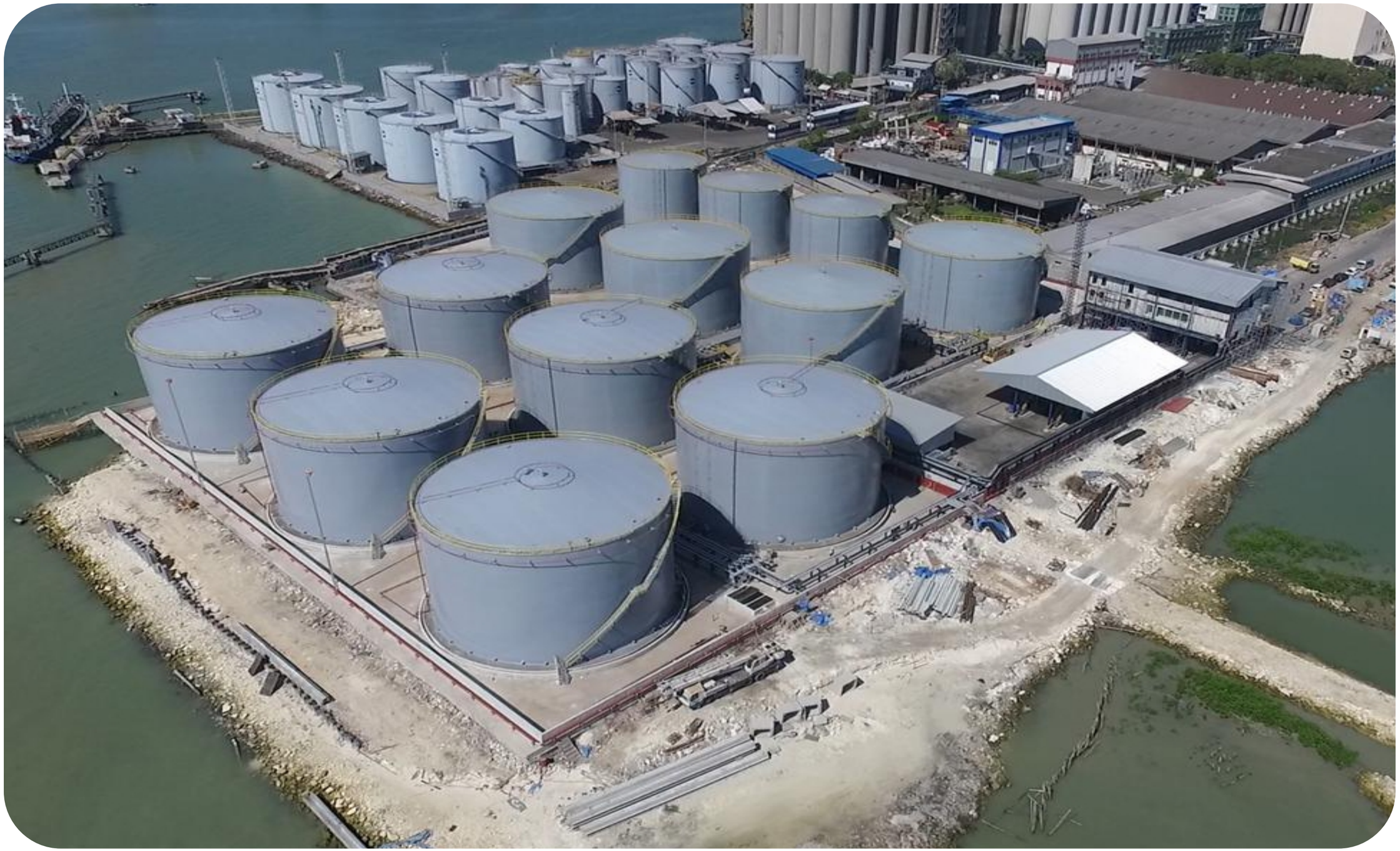
PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia Tbk
Gresik, Jawa Timur - 2013

PT. Jawa Manis Refinery
Cilegon, Banten - 2013

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

PT. AKR Corporindo Tbk
Belawan, Medan - 2014

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL



PT. Terminal Nilam Utara Tbk
Surabaya - 2016

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

PT. Terminal Nilam Utara Tbk
Surabaya - 2016

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PT. Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk
Kawasan Industri Indotaise, Cikampek - 2016

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

PT. Parisindo Pratama
Gunung Putri, Bogor - 2017

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PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia
Dumai - 2022

PT. Karya Palmalindo Anugerah
Lubuk Gaung - 2024

UTILITY, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

PT. Kawasan Industri Dumai
Dumai - 2022

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Nugerah Surya Indonesia
Serpong, Banten - 2003

PT. Mandiri Cipta Dipta
Mangga Dua, Jakarta - 2003

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Framas Plastic Technology
Kawasan Industri MM 2100, Bekasi - 2003

PT. Sinjaya
Senayan, Jakarta - 2004

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Panarub Industry Tbk
Tangerang, Banten - 2010

PT. AKR Corporindo Tbk
Stagen, Kalimantan Selatan - 2011

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk
Surabaya - 2011

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk
Plumbon, Cirebon - 2012

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Koleksi Jaya
Daan Mogot, Jakarta Barat - 2014

PT. AKR Corporindo Tbk
Bitung, Manado - 2014

OFFICE AND SOHO

PT. Parisindo Pratama
Gunung Putri, Bogor - 2015

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Catur Mansion
Lembang, Jawa Barat - 2017

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