

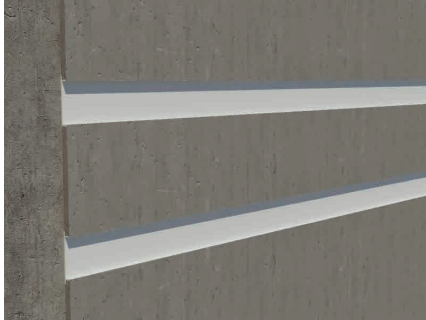


1. UPVC Groove joint are used to suit the architects' design of external wall curve shape:

-It usually act as a plaster stopping line for large plastering area to solve the joining.

-To avoid external wall crack issue.

-Groove joint able to assist the architects to deliver various type of creative design for building outlook.



2. It is used as a throating line to prevent the rain water backflow and eliminate water marks/stain at external wall, internal wall and ceiling.

Throating line able to regulate the flow of rain water by dropping to the drain directly without wetting the floor, prevent pedestrians to slip from the floor.

Comparison on Usage of Groove Joint and Manual Workmanship : Subject 1: Curve Shape & Straight Line

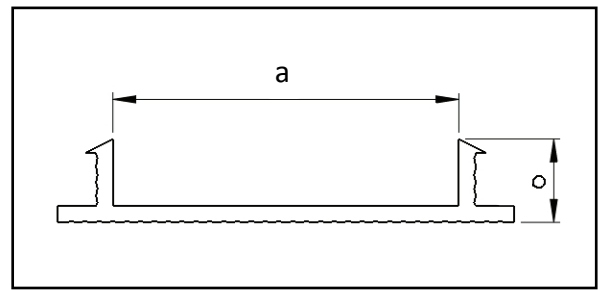
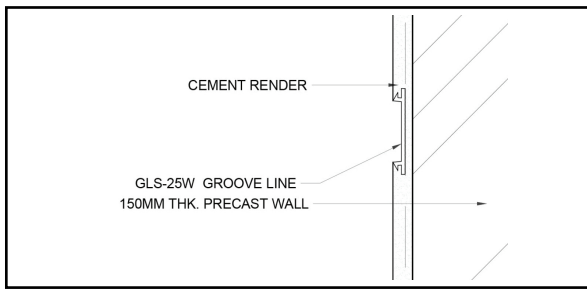
Manual Workmanship Disadvantages	Groove Joint Application Advantages
<p>Previously curve shape done mainly by using wood trim, casting by bare hand, which result in irregular sizes of shape and depth of the curve.</p> <p>For installation method 1:</p> <p>Wood trim installed before plastering and it is embedded into the surface until its dries up. The following disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Removal of wood trim will burst the curve edge. b) It is difficult to remove the wood trim from the dried wall. c) Wood trim get damaged in removal process. d) Limited choices of wood trim size. <p>iii. For method 2 :</p> <p>It is usually casted part by part with disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) workers will be rushing to cast the curve before the mortar is dried up. b) Require to touch up the curve shape repeatedly. c) The curve shape, depth and line edge definitely not accurate in dimension. d) Very highly time consuming and tedious work. 	<p>HSL groove joint installed at predetermine area as design by architect and able to comply dimension specification easily.</p> <p>Groove joint installed before plastering on few notches of mortar in a predetermine straight line on vertical / horizontal position and any curve shape to the architect design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. It is a permanent feature on the surface and it is supported by the wing to give an better anchorage to the wall. iv. Various sizes of shape, depth and thickness of the groove joint available to the architect desired. v. The groove joint installation can be done separately before plastering without effecting wall finishing work. <p>Above benefits, increase the speed of project progress, no need to spend on touch up work cost.</p>

Subject 2: Wall Evenness & Joining

Manual Workmanship Disadvantages	Groove Joint Application Advantages
<p>1. Plastering a large area and complete it in the same day will be a difficult task for the plasterer</p> <p>2. He will be unable to maintain his stamina throughout the day.</p> <p>3. Due to the plasterer fatigue, the quality of the work will deteriorate and it will create unevenness on the wall surface.</p>	<p>The plastering of large area can be divided into a smaller area, thus the work can be more focus and better control on the evenness of surface.</p>

Subject 3: Crack Line Area

Manual Workmanship Disadvantages	Groove Joint Application Advantages
<p>Whenever the crack happen, it affects the entire surface and damage the whole area. The crack line spread to the whole area as the mortar surface are all connected.</p>	<p>With UPVC groove joint, the crack is limited to the particular area in between of the installed groove joint.</p>



Model	*Dimension (mm)		Length (m)	Packing (pcs)	Colour	Quality Standard
	a	b				
GLS-10W	10	6	2.0	100	White	Green
GLS-15W	15	6	2.0	100	White	Green
GLS-20W	20	6	2.0	100	White	Green
GLS-25W	25	6	2.0	100	White	Green
GLS-30W	30	6	2.0	100	White	Green
GLS-50W	50	6	2.0	80	White	Green
R-GLS-10W	10	6	2.0	100	White	Premium
R-GLS-15W	15	6	2.0	100	White	Premium
R-GLS-20W	20	6	2.0	100	White	Premium
R-GLS-25W	25	6	2.0	100	White	Premium
R-GLS-30W	30	6	2.0	100	White	Premium
R-GLS-50W	50	6	2.0	80	White	Premium

Application Procedure:

1. Fix nail at 2 top and 2 bottom to the corner of the plastering wall, pull the string in between the nails and it become as the plastering wall boundary area, to set the leveling of the plastering thickness (Ex: 25mm or other approved thickness).
2. “String slip knot” ,used as an adjustable string to fix it horizontally in order to set the groove joint installation position according to the architect drawing guidance.
3. Apply cement mortar in a strip line for sticking purposes of setting groove joint later.
4. Install the approved profile of groove joint on the mortar strip and adjust it to the string level and fill the mortar both side of the groove joint’s wing, until it fully comply the wall design to the architect drawing.