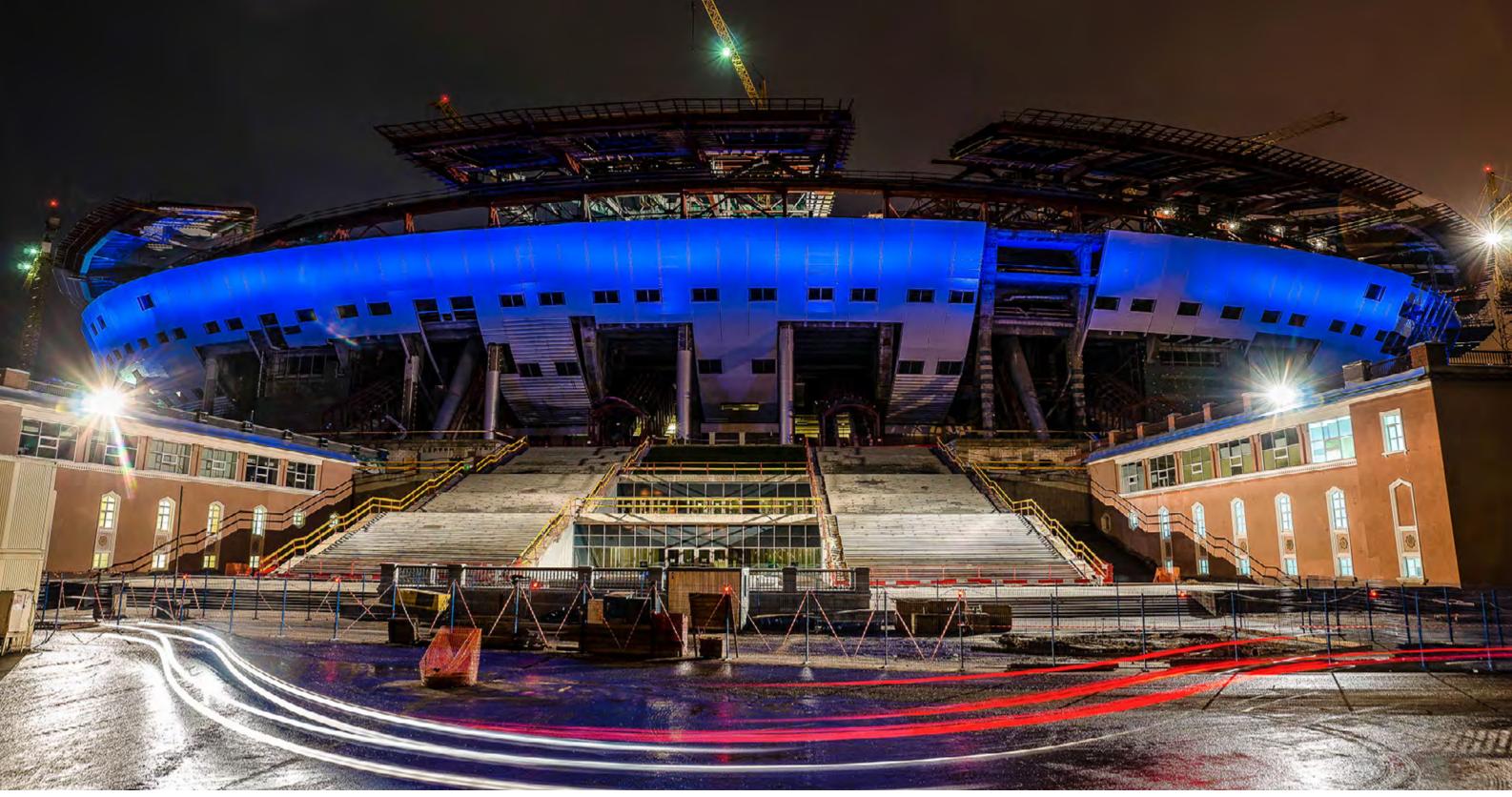


THE NEW CLADDING WONDER RELEASES WATER WHEN HEATED



**ZENIT ARENA - St PETERSBURG, RUSSIA** (The stadium expected to be completed in 2016 will host matches for 2018 FIFA World Cup)



### Alubond - stone is from the Alubond u.s.a range of Fire Retardant Panels.

Alubond u.s.a is a registered brand name of American Building Technologies located in Rockford Illinois with production bases in Europe, Middle East, Iran, Turkey and India with an annual production capacity of 25,000,000 M2 (Twenty Five Million square meters). The brand ownership is now fully tranfered to Mulk Holdings is now fully tranfered to Mulk Holdings.

is the new generation exterior fire retardant Panels with over 90 % Stone core sandwiched between two layers of metal skins . Alubond - Stone's patented core formulation with a high percentage of Magnesium Hydroxide provides superior fire retardant capabilitites making it an extremely safe cladding solution for buildings worldwide. Alubond – Stone has passed stringent Fire test certifications all over the world achieving product classifications as per EN 13501 – 1 A2 S1 D0 (Over 90% Stone core content) and EN 13501 – 1 B S1 D0 (Over 70% Stone core content).

## SOLID MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE IN A ROCK FORM



The solid mineral magnesium hydroxide, with the chemical formula Mg(OH)2. is a common alteration product of periclase in marble; a low-temperature hydrothermal mineral in metamorphosed vein limestones and chlorite schists; and formed during serpentinization of dunites. It is often found in association with serpentine, calcite, aragonite, dolomite, magnesite, hydromagnesite, artinite, talc and chrysotile.

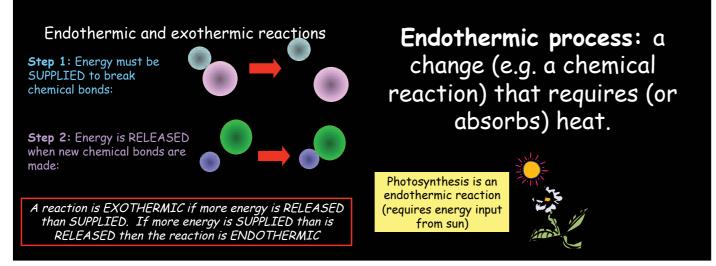
Alubond-Stone

**Fire Retradant Stone Pane** 

## Advantages of Magnesium Hydroxide

- Filler and Flame Retardant/Smoke Suppressant in one product
- Environmentally Acceptable
- Halogen Free
- Non-Corrosive
- Reduces Smoke Density
- Non-Volatile
- Largely Inert
- Thermally Stable up to 340° C and thereafter undergoes Endothermic Decomposition releasing Water

### What is Endothermic & Exothermic Reaction?



LDPE (Low density Polyethelene) is a hydrocarbon material which exhibits exothermic reaction by releasing energy when exposed to heat (LDPE IMAGE)

Mg (OH2) is a natural mineral which exhibits Endothermic reaction by absorbing heat when exposed to energy/heat.



Some MCM Manufacturers use Aluminum Hydroxide due to the easy availability of the mineral in proximity to production plants. Alubond – Stone 's choice of Magnesium Hydroxide as its prime core mineral is based on the following data.

**Reactivity**: Magnesium Hydroxide is much more reactive than Alumina Trihydrate (ATH). Whereas ATH releases the available water over a broad range (230° C to 430° C), Magnesium Hydroxide releases the available water over a much narrower range (330° C or 630° F to 430° C). In simple terms this compares to spraying a fine mist of water over a fire (ATH) as opposed to dousing the fire with a full bucket of water (Magnesium Hydroxide). The quick release of water enhances the flame retardant properties of Magnesium Hydroxide.

Water Release : Magnesium Hydroxide releases water at a higher temperature than ATH. The higher temperature release is at a more critical point that reduces the spread of the flame.

Particle Shape : Magnesium Hydroxide particles, if viewed under a microscope, are plate-like versus the spherical particles of ATH. These plate-like particles overlap one another similar to fish scales or roofing shingles. Pound for pound these plate-like particles offer much more exposed surface area than spherical ATH particles. Therefore more particles are directly exposed to the flame. Also, the plate-like particles provide more strength, flexibility and reinforcement in the finished product as opposed to spherical particles.

Particle Integration: Magnesium Hydroxide is a natural mix of particles. There is particle penetration and integration within Magnesium Hydroxide rather than having ATH and calcium carbonate particles mixed side by side. This allows a better distribution of the fire retardant and smoke suppressant properties.

Stability: Magnesium Hydroxide has stabilizing characteristics that tend to neutralize acid and toxic smoke. ATH does not provide these benefits.

Char Ash: Magnesium Hydroxide during the burning reaction forms a "Char-Ash" in front of the flame, which suppresses the flame.

### Physical properties

- hydroxide is virtually indistinguishable from ATH from a filler performance standpoint.
- halogenated compounds by reducing acid gas emissions.
- polymeric materials.



Physical properties such as viscosity curerate, stress strain and durometer, suggest that magnesium

Magnesium Hydroxide, because of its acid scavenging properties, can play a useful role in

By absorbing the heat, magnesium hydroxide prevents or delaysignition and retards combustion of

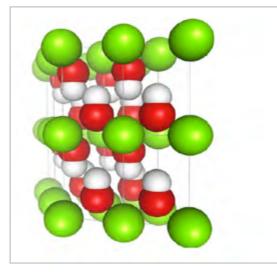


## Properties of ATH and Magnesium Hydroxide

Alubond-Stone Fire Retradant Stone Panel

ATH	Magnesium Hydroxide
AI (OH) 3	Mg (OH) 2
34% 31%	
Greater than 230° C	Greater than 330° C
2.5–3.5	2.0-3.0
2.42	2.36
10-Sep	10.5
us/cm less than 350DIN	53208
White	White
Powder	Powder
1.57	1.58
Hexagonal Platelet	Hexagonal Platelet
	Al (OH) 3 34% 31% Greater than 230° C 2.5–3.5 2.42 10-Sep us/cm less than 350DIN White Powder 1.57

## Magnesium Hydroxide Structure :



GREEN : Magnesium RED : Hydrogen

WHITE : Oxygen

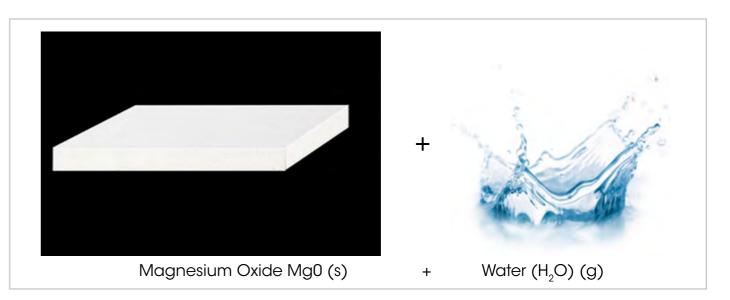
## Aluminum Trihydrate Structure





Alubond – Stone's formulated CORE exposed to a temperature over 332°C

## Alubond - Stone - Endothermic Reaction



### neral Core

### Alubond-Stone Fire Retradant Stone Panel

Comparison of Aluminum Panels with Alubond – Stone Panel

Alubond-Stone



A panel burning test was conducted with direct flame @ a temperature of 1500 °C on five different panels. The time the panels withstood fire was recorded as follows.

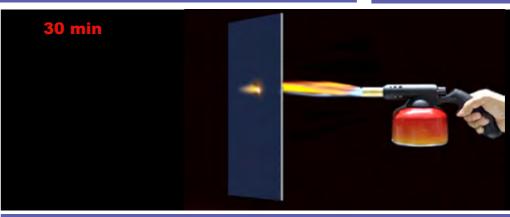
Panels	Time withstood by Panel
LDPE Core - ACP	20 Seconds
Solid Aluminium	30 Seconds
B1 Core -ACP	18 Minutes
A2 Core -ACP	30 Minutes
HONEYCOMB CORE A2 -ACP	55 Seconds



LDPE Core - Aluminium Composite Panel Fire Penetrated In 20 Seconds

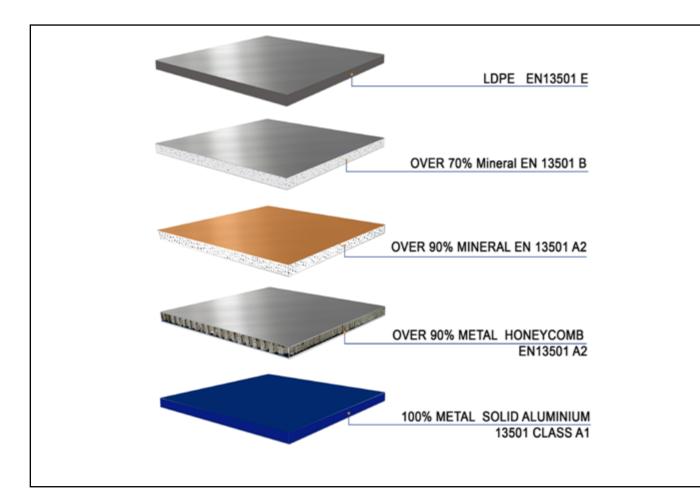


**B 1 CORE - ACP PANEL - Fire Penetrated In 18 Minutes** 



A2 MINERAL CORE - ACP PANEL - Fire Penetrated In 30 Minutes

## Different Types of Cores

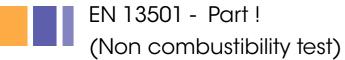


PERFORMANCE	LDPE EN 13501 E	OVER 70% Mineral EN 13501 B	OVER 90% MINERAL EN 13501 A2	OVER 90% METAL HONEYCOMB EN13501 A2	100% METAL SOLID ALUMINIUM 13501 CLASS A1
Combustibilty Rating	Combustible	Low Com- bustibility	Non Combustible	Non Combus- tible	Non Combustible
NFPA 285/ BS 8414 Pass	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ASTM E 84 Core Burning Class A Rating	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ASTM D 1929 Ignition Test Pass	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EN 13501 S1 D0 Rating	E	В	A2	A2	A1
Direct Flame Over 1000 ° C Fire Penetration	20 Seconds	18 Minutes	30+ Minutes	55 Seconds	30 Seconds



Solid Aluminium Panel Fire Penetrated In 30 Seconds

HONEYCOMB PANEL - A2 - Fire Penetrated in 2 Minutes

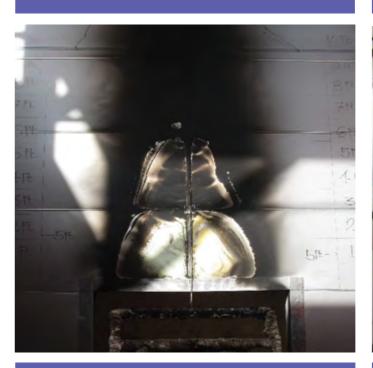


NFPA 285; 2012 Standard Test Alubond -Stone with ABTI Substructure System

Alubond – Stone (Alubond A2 & Alubond B1) undergoing the NFPA 285 Test in two International Third Party Laboratories Intek USA and Thomas Bell-Wright International Consultants, U.A.E



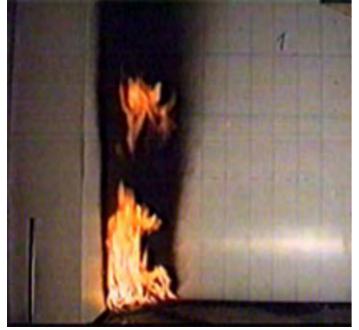
EXTERIOR FACE PRIOR TO FIRE TEST.



EN 13501 PART FOUR : EN ISO 9239-1 WIND OPPOSED HORIZONTAL SPREAD OF FLAME

An full classification serves as the standard of evaluation for the reaction to fire of construction and building materials.

En13501- Part 1 test consists of EN 13823 and BS EN ISO 1716 tests.



EN 13501 - PART ONE : EN ISO 1182 (Non combustibility test)



EN 13501 PART TWO : EN 13823 - Single Burning Item in a Room



EN 13501 PART THREE : Small flame attack



EN 13501 PART FOUR : EN ISO 9239-1 Wind opposed horizontal spread of flame



EXTERIOR FACE AT 25 MINUTES OF THE TEST.



WALL CAVITY IN WALL ASSEMBLY AFTER FIRE TEST



ASTM E84-15B: Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Alubond-Stone

Alubond - Stone (Alubond A2 & Alubond B1) undergone the GOST R Certification in Russia



FULL FIRE IN BOTH FLOORS - TEMPERATURE 850 °C



FIRE STOPPED AFTER 60 MINUTES ALL PANELS WITHOUT DAMAGE



ALUBOND PANELS – REMOVED FROM WALL ASSEMBLY



PANELS AFTER TEST ON THE GROUND TO CHECK CONDITION



Steiner Tunnel Fire Machine



Fire exposed inside Tunnel



Core after the test (located near the fire end)

Alubond-Stone Fire Retradant Stone Panel

Core Before the test Fire side

Core after the test (located near the exhaust end





## Alubond-Stone (FR-A2)

Panel Thickness	4 mm
Alloy Series	1xxx, 3xxx, 5xxx
Width	1000 mm, 1250mm, 1500 mm
Length	upto 6000 mm

\*special sizes on request, min quantity 2000sqm (incl 1000mm width)

## **Dimension Tolerance**

Thickness	<u>+</u> 0.05	0.5 mm
Weight	<u>+</u> 0.05	8 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Standard Width	± 2	1250 mm
Panel thickness	± 0.03	4 mm

## Mechanical Properties

			Alloy 1xxx,	Alloy 3xxx,	Alloy5xxx
Section Modulus(W)	DIN 53293	cm³/m	1.62	1.7	1.75
Rigidity (Poisson's ratio $\mu = 0,3$ )	DIN 53294	KN cm <sup>2</sup> /m	2300	2320	2400
Alloy	EN 573-3		EN AW- 1100	EN AW- 3105	EN AW- 5005A (Al mg1)
Temper	EN 515		H16/H18	H14/H16	H16/18
Modulus of Elasticity	EN 1999 1-1	N/mm2		≥70000	
Tensile Strength of Aluminium	EN 485-2	N/mm2	Rm ≥ 135	Rm ≥ 140	Rm ≥ 145
0.2% Proof Stress	EN 485-2	N/mm2	Rpo ≥ 85	Rpo ≥ 90	Rpo ≥ 95
Elongation	EN 485-2	%	A <sub>50</sub> ≥ 6	A <sub>50</sub> ≥ 5	A <sub>50</sub> ≥ 5
Linear Thermal Expansion	EN 1999 1-1	mm/m @100	)°C	2.4	

### Thermal Properties

Thermal resistance	R	ASTM C518	5	M2 K/W	0.007	0.009	
Temperature resista	nce	ASTM C518	}	°C -50		0+80	
Core Propert	ies						
A1:2009 C		:2007-13501 09 CLAUSE 8 & 285 /BS6853 UBC5-17		CLASS- A2,S1,d0 Passed		Mg (OH)2 Based polymeric bonded core	
Surface Burning	test As	STM E84				passed	
Fire Behaviour	Fire Behaviour AS					passed	
Fire Behaviour BS		476		Part 6 Class 0 & Part 7 Class 1		Damod	
		6 476				Passed	
Surface Finish	n Proper	ties				Passed	
		ties ve	DF 30-45			Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish	n Proper PVDF / FE	ties ve	0F 30-45 min H	& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish Gloss @60°C Pencil hardness	PVDF / FE ECCA T2 ECCA T4	ties Ve % PVD		& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish Gloss @60°C	PVDF / FE ECCA T2 ECCA T4	ties Ve % PVD		& Part 7 C		Passed	

Thermal resistance	R	ASTM C51	8	M2 K/W	0.007	0.009	
Temperature resistance		ASTM C518		°C -50		0+80	
Core Properti	ies						
A1:2009		:2007-13501 09 CLAUSE 8 & 285 /BS6853 UBC5-17		CLASS- A2,S1,d0 Passed		Mg (OH)2 Based polymeric bonded core	
Surface Burning	test AS	TM E84				passed	
Fire Behaviour	AS	1530 PART 3	3			passed	
Fire Behaviour E		BS 476		Part 6 Class 0 & Part 7 Class 1		Dassad	
						Passed	
Surface Finish	n Properti	ies				Passed	
		ies ′E	DF 30-45			Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish	PVDF / FEV	ies ′E	DF 30-45	& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish Gloss @60°C Pencil hardness	PVDF / FEV ECCA T2 ECCA T4	ies ′E % PV		& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish Gloss @60ºC	Properti PVDF / FEV ECCA T2 ECCA T4	ies ′E % PV		& Part 7 C		Passed	

Thermal resistance	R	ASTM C518		M2 K/W	0.007	0.009	
Temperature resisto	ince	ASTM C518		°C -50		)+80	
Core Propert	ies						
A1:2009 (		2007-13501 D9 CLAUSE 8 & 285 /BS6853 UBC5-17		CLASS- A2,S1,d0 Passed		Mg (OH)2 Based polymeric bonded core	
Surface Burning	test As	STM E84				passed	
Fire Behaviour	A	S 1530 PART 3				passed	
Fire Behaviour BS		476		Part 6 Class 0 & Part 7 Class 1		Passed	
		\$ 476				Passed	
Surface Finist	n Proper	ties				Passed	
		ties <sub>VE</sub>				Passed	
Surface Finist Type / Finish	n Proper PVDF / FE	ties <sub>VE</sub>		& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finist Type / Finish Gloss @60°C	PVDF / FE ECCA T2	ties ve % PVDF	<sup>-</sup> 30-45	& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finist Type / Finish Gloss @60°C	PVDF / FE ECCA T2 ECCA T4	ties ve % PvDF 	<sup>-</sup> 30-45	& Part 7 C		Passed	
Surface Finish Type / Finish Gloss @60°C Pencil hardness	Proper PVDF / FE ECCA T2 ECCA T4	ties ve % PvDF 	<sup>-</sup> 30-45	& Part 7 C		Passed	

Thermal resistance	R	ASTM	C518	M2 K/W	0.007	0.009
Temperature resistance		ASTM C518		°C	-50	D+80
Core Propert	ies					
Core	07-13501 CLAUSE 8 /BS6853	3 & 3 UBC5-17	CLASS- A2,S	31,d0 Passed	Mg (OH)2 Based polymeric bonded core	
Surface Burning	test AS	TM E84				passed
Fire Behaviour	viour AS 1530 P		RT 3			passed
Fire Behaviour		476		Part 6 Clc & Part 7 C		Passed
Surface Finist		es				Passed
	n Properti	es	PVDF 30-45			Passed
Surface Finist Type / Finish	n Properti PVDF / FEV	es E	PVDF 30-45 min H	& Part 7 C		Passed
Surface Finist Type / Finish Gloss @60°C	n Properti PVDF / FEV ECCA T2 ECCA T4	es E %	min ŀ	& Part 7 C		Passed





## **Mechanical Properties**

Section Modulus(W)	DIN 53293	cm³/m	1.62	1.7	1.75
Rigidity (Poisson's ratio $\mu = 0,3$ )	DIN 53294	KN cm <sup>2</sup> /m	2300	2320	2400
Aloy	EN 573-3		EN AW- 1100	EN AW- 3105	EN AW- 5005A (Al mg1)
Temper	EN 515		H16/H18	H14/H16	H16/18
Modulus of Elasticity	EN 1999 1-1	N/mm2	≥70000		
Tensile Strength of Aluminium	EN 485-2	N/mm2	Rm ≥ 135	Rm ≥ 140	Rm ≥ 145
0.2% Proof Stress	EN 485-2	N/mm2	Rpo ≥ 85	$Rpo \ge 90$	Rpo≥95
Elongation	EN 485-2	%	A <sub>50</sub> ≥ 6	$A_{50} \ge 5$	A <sub>50</sub> ≥ 5
Linear Thermal Expansion	EN 1999 1-1	mm/m @100°C	2.4		

## Surface Finish Properties

Type/finish			PVDF / FEVE	
Gloss @60°c	ECCA T2	%	20-45 / 20-80	
Pencil hardness	ECCA T4		min HB	
Acoustical Properties				
Sound absorbtion factor	ISO 354		0.05	
Sound transmission Loss (Rw)	ASTM E90	dB	STC: 26 OITC:22	
Thermal Properties				
Thermal resistance R	ASTM C518	M2 K/W	0.03	
Temperature resistance	ASTM C518	°C	-50+80	
Thermal Transition co-efficient ( h )	DIN 4108	W/M <sup>2</sup> k	5.34	

Type/finish			PVDF / FEVE	
Gloss @60°c	ECCA T2	%	20-45 / 20-80	
Pencil hardness	ECCA T4		min HB	
Acoustical Properties				
Sound absorbtion factor	ISO 354		0.05	
Sound transmission Loss (Rw)	ASTM E90	dB	STC: 26 OITC:22	
Thermal Properties				
Thermal resistance R	ASTM C518	6 M2 K/W	0.03	
Temperature resistance	ASTM C518	°C	-50+80	
Thermal Transition co-efficient ( h )	DIN 4108	W/M <sup>2</sup> k	5.34	

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Pencil hardness	ECCA T4		min HB	
Acoustical Properties				
Sound absorbtion factor	ISO 354		0.05	
Sound transmission Loss (Rw)	ASTM E90	dB	STC: 26 OITC:22	
Thermal Properties				
Thermal resistance R	ASTM C518	M2 K/W	0.03	
Temperature resistance	ASTM C518	°C	-50+80	
Thermal Transition co-efficient ( h )	DIN 4108	W/M <sup>2</sup> k	5.34	

## Alubond-Stone (FR-B1)

Panel Thickness	4 mm
Skin Thickness	0.5 mm
Weigh	7 Kg / M <sup>2</sup>
Alloy Series	1ххх, 3ххх, 5ххх
Width	1250mm, 1500 mm
Length	upto 6000 mm

\*special sizes on request, min quantity 2000sqm (incl 1000mm width)

### Fire Behaviour Properties

Fire Behaviour	FR Classification	Section Number	Document Number	Testing Agency
BS 476 part 6&7	part 6 class 0 part 7 class 1	6&7	Certificate No : CF 5061	EXOVA WARRINGTON-UK
EN 13501-1	B, s1, d0	1	Certificate No : ME 5059	EXOVA WARRINGTON-UK
ASTM E 119	Min 1 hr 42 Min fire rating	-	Report No : 01.12694.307	SOUTH WEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DIN 4102-1	Class B1	Part 1	Report No : 2013-1400-2	EXOVA WARRINGTON-UK
NFPA 285	Assembly Meet The re- quirements / Passed	As per UAE civil defense code 4.2.6	Certificate No : WHI15 - 26553701	Intertek usa & Thomas Bell Wright International Consultant
ASTM E 84-12	Class A : Passed	As per UAE civil defense code 4.2.4 &4.2.5	Certificate No : WHI15 - 26553702	Intertek usa & Thomas Bell Wright International Consultant

### **Core Properties**

Core

CLASS B

Mg (OH)2 Based polymeric bonded core



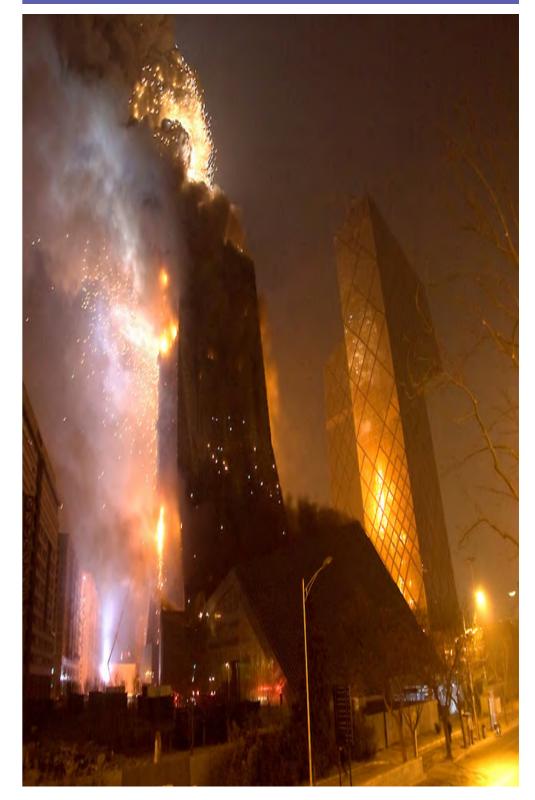
Torch Tower, Dubai



Grozny Tower, Russia



### CCTV Tower, China





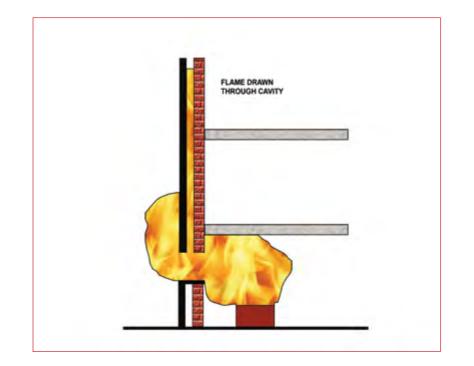
The fires happened in different parts of the world. But the factors that contributed to the fire in these buildings were found to be common; 100 % LDPE Panels with sealed Silicon Systems

## TUNNEL EFFECT DUE TO CAVITY CREATEDBY SEALED SILICON JOINTS

### Alubond-Stone Fire Retradant Stone Panel



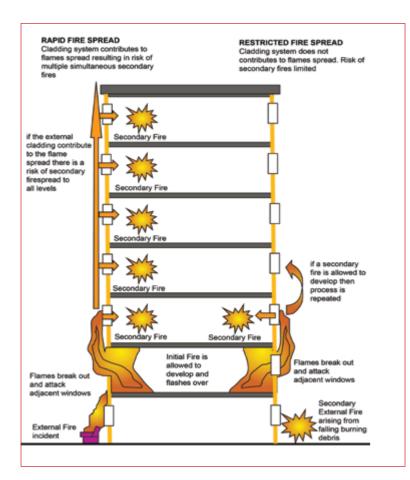
### 120 MINUTES RATED FIRE WALL WITH ALUBOND-STONE A2 ACP CLADDING



### Cavities

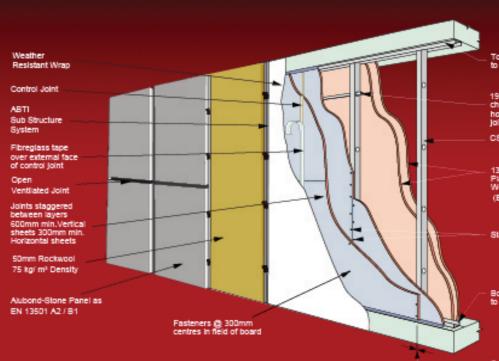
- Either Part of Silicon Joints System Or Created by delamination when fire burns the skin and core of ACP.
- Flames in cavities can extend 5 to 10 times original length regardless of materials present.

## EXTERNAL FIRE SPREAD



- Fires allowed to develop may flash over and break out through windows.
- Flames spread up over or through the cladding.
- Flames can extend over 2m above window opening. Regardless of cladding materials.
- If fire re-enters building secondary fires may then develop.

### 120 MINUTES RATED FIRE WALL WITH A2 / B1 ALUBOND STONE PANEL CLADDING



### Alubond-Stone Fire Retradant Stone Panel

### TopTrack fastened to soffit

19 x 12 x 1.6mm cold rolled hole in stud web @ control joint location

CS Stud to engineers design

13mm or 16mm Firestop Hasterboard (Interna Wet Area Firestop Pl (External

Stagger fasteners @ 100mm

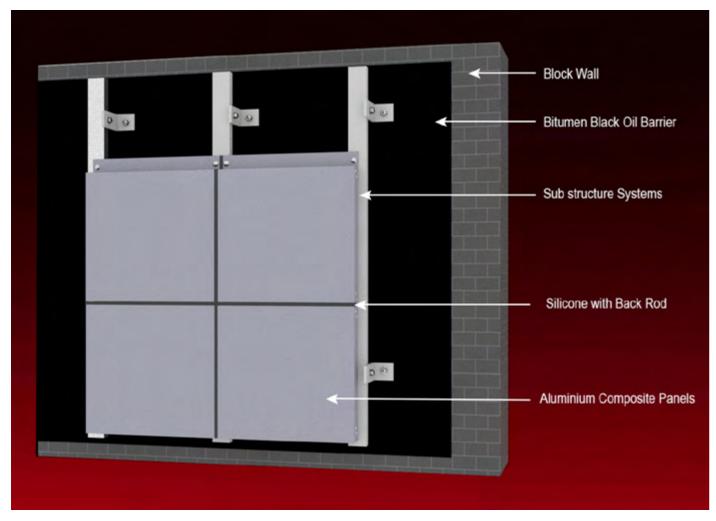
BottomTrack fastened to slab or beam

Screws 10mm min from edges



SOLUTIONS

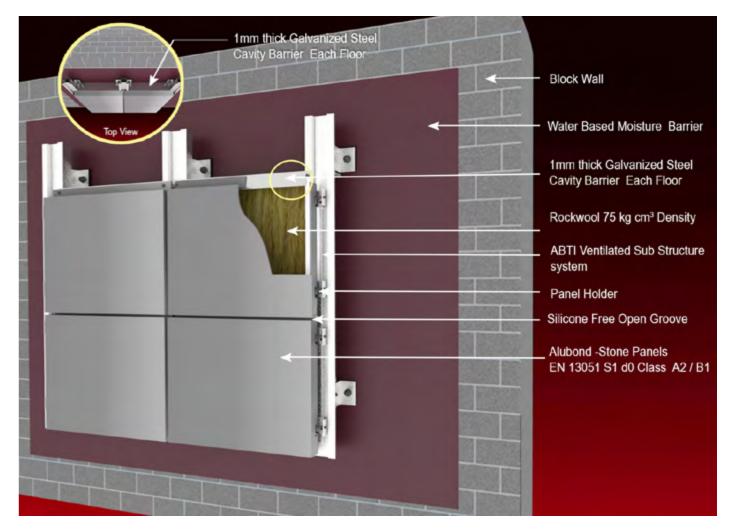
### High LDPE Core Panels With Insulation & Sealed Silicon System With ASTM E119 Fire Wall



Four primary reasons for spread of fire in a typical LDPE core ACP Cladded Buildings in UAE & Worldwide

- The foam backer rod is one of the first to ignite and burns the polyethylene sealant. Fire moves swiftly through the continuous sealant and backer rod aided by bitumen paint.
- The cavity caused due to sealed façade and lack of cavity barrier
- Creates a tunnel effect for fire to spread up the floors very quickly. •
- The LDPE core of the aluminium composite panel and aluminium skin both melt and droplets contribute to further spread of fire
- The fire spreads both from the back of the facade and front of the facade aided by winds and cavities and further fuelled by droplets of LDPE and falling debris of burning panels.
- No wonder we see buildings engulfed in fire within minutes !

Silicon Free Open Groove NFPA 285 Compliant Ventillated Substructure System Certified By Third Party



Usage of super fire retardant Alubond - Stone Panels instead of highly flammable LDPE core panels.

- Instead of Bitumen the wall is coated with fire rated moisture free paint
- ABTI system is silicon free open groove system thereby not using backer rods and sealants which aid propagation of fire.
- Cavity barrier is installed at regular intervals depending on the size of the building.

the solution for a fire safe cladding.

### Alubond-Stone Fire Retradant Stone Pan

Use of Alubond - Stone combined with ABTI Open Groove Ventilated substructure system provides



FOLKART TOWERS / IZMIR - TURKEY Total Quantity: 55,000 M<sup>2</sup> Architect : Ahmet Yağcıoğlu



**ARISTA LIFE / ISTANBUL - TURKEY** Total Quantity: 8,000 M<sup>2</sup> Architect : Murat Kader



**GOZTEPE HILTON HOTEL / ISTANBUL** Total Quantity: 14.000 M<sup>2</sup> Architect : Gökhan Tunç









**BUSINESS EDUCATION ACCELERATION CENTER** EDUCATIONAL BUILDING, OLOMOUC, CZECH REPUBLIC Total Quantity : Architect : Ing. Arch. Ladislav Opletal

CONTINENTAL AUTOMOTIVE, ROMANIA Total Quantity : Architect : Adrian Corduneanu





DUMANKAYA MIKS - ISTANBUL, TURKEY Total Quantity :20.000 M2 Architect : Tago Architects

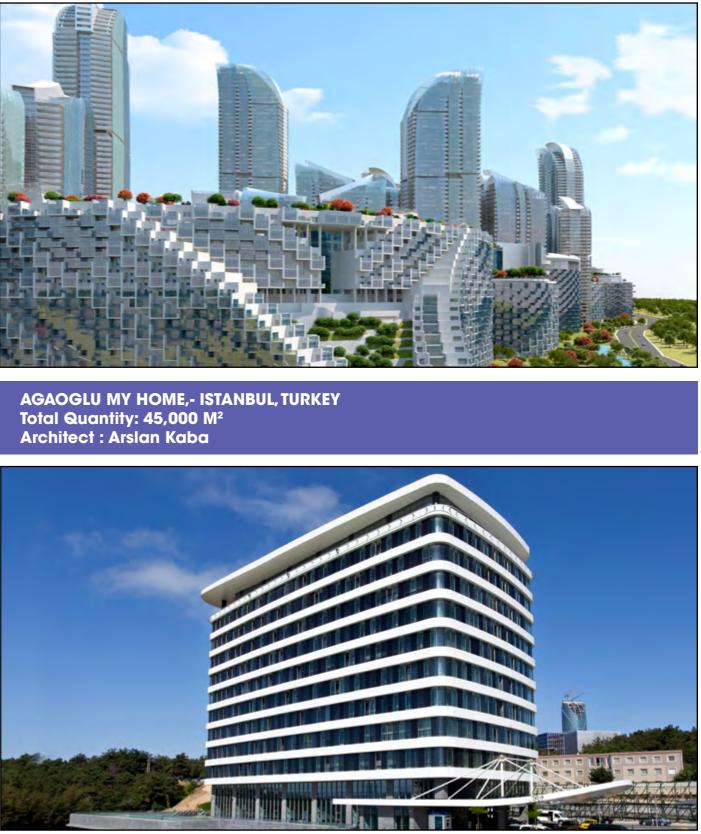


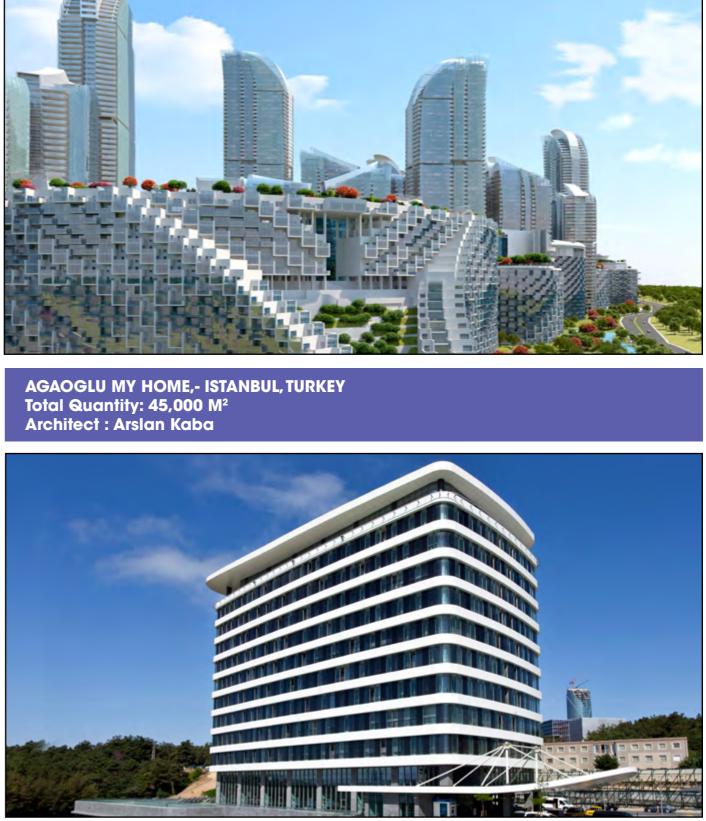


ZENIT ARENA - SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA Total Quantity : Architect : Kisho Kurokawa Architect & Associates



**AKPLAZA - ANKARA, TURKEY** Total Quantity: 13,000 M2 Architect : Tabanlıoğlu Mimarlık





**ITU TEKNOKENT - ISTANBUL, TURKEY** Total Quantity: 11,000 M<sup>2</sup> Architect : Priedemann Cephe Danışmanlığı



CERTIFICATIONS



**Dubai Central Laboratory Certification of Approval** 

### Alubond-Stone **Fire Retradant Stone Panel**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



# CONTACT US

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### American Building Technologies Inc

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### Alubond Metal San.TiC.A.S.

Idealtepe Mah. Rifki Tongsir Cad. No:93 Demirhan Plaza K:1 34841 Maltepe, Istanbul / TÜRKiYE Tel: +90 (216) 518 1414 : +90 530 157 1019 Fax: +90 0212 886 24 65 E-mail : sales@alubond.com

### **Alubond West Africa**

26 Tema Motorway, Spintex Road, Accra, GHANA T: +233 24 1114222 Email: sales@alubond.com

# Alubond A2 - Metal Rock

MINERAL CORE PANELS

### Alubond DACS India (P) Ltd

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