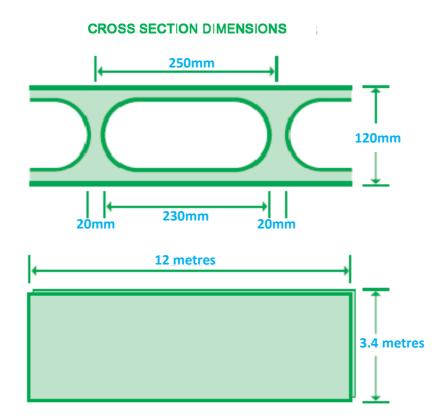


# **Technical Details & Standard Sketches**



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#### **GulfWall Technical Details**

Our companies have been installing this concept in Australia for over twelve years. In Australia, GulfWall is known as OzWall. Given this, some of the technical reports and certificates have been completed on OzWall.

GulfWall and Ozwall represent the latest technology in precast gypsum walling providing the principle benefits of speed of construction, light weight, cost benefits and a high quality finish. This technical guide provides some of the technical information on the product.

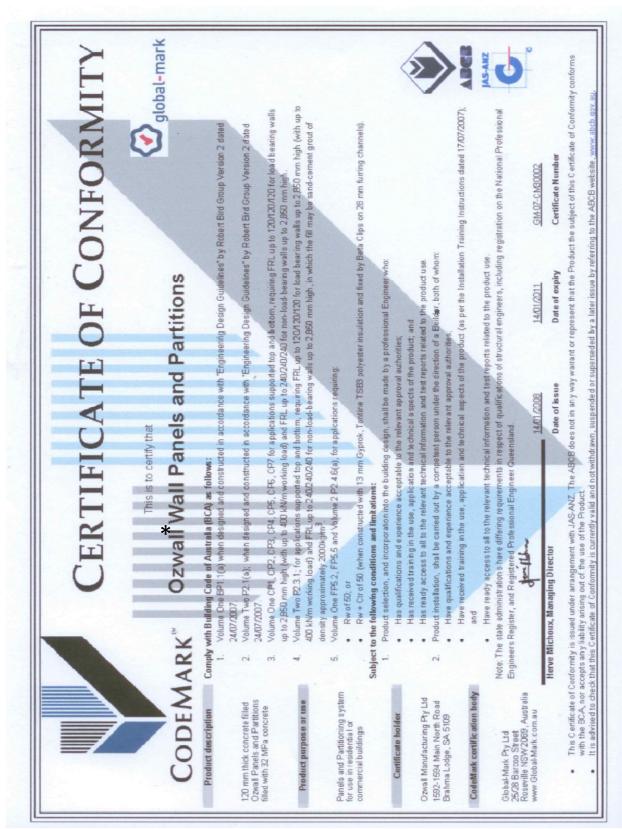
The design of the wall system for a building requires the services of professional consultants. This technical guide has been prepared as a source of information to provide general guidance to professional consultants and in no way replaces the services of the professional consultants on the project. No liability can therefore be accepted by GulfWalling FZCO or other parties for its use.



#### The key product properties are as follows:

Fire Resistance	F.R.L. 120/120/120 (2 Hrs.)
Core Filled Panel – 400KN/m Working Load	
Fire Resistance	F.R.L. 90/90/90 (1.5 Hrs.)
Core Unfilled Panel	
Acoustic Properties	S.T.C. 51
Core Filled Panel	
Acoustic Properties	S.T.C. 28
Core Unfilled Panel	
Water Absorption	<5% After 24 hours Immersion
Gulfwall Panel Unit Weight (Unfilled)	54 kilos per m²
Gulfwall Panel Unit Weight (Concrete Filled)	240 kilos per m²
Grout filling quantity	75 litres/m2
Axial Load Capacity	695 KN/m width of wall
Core Filled with Minimum 32Mpa	
Concrete (Eccentricity = 0)	
Axial Load Capacity	110 KN/m width of wall
Core Unfilled (Eccentricity = 0)	
Bending Capacity	5.1 KN m/m
Unreinforced Core Filled (32MPa)	
Ribs Parallel to Span	
Bending Capacity	2.9 KN m/m
Unreinforced Core Unfilled	
Ribs Parallel to Span	
Bending Capacity	1.8 KN m/core
Reinforced Core Filled (For One N12 located	
centrally in one 32MPa Filled core)	
Ribs Parallel to Span	
In Plane Shear Capacity	20.5 KN
Unfilled Panel	
Out of Plane Shear Capacity	4.6 KN/m
Unfilled Panel	
Ribs Parallel to Span	
Out of Plane Shear Capacity	1.4 KN/m
Unfilled Panel	
Ribs Perpendicular to Span	

#### **Code Mark Certificates**



<sup>\*</sup> OzWall also known as GulfWall in other markets.



#### **Gulfwall Fire Certificate - Dubai**

#### **United Arab Emirates**

Ministry of Interior Dubai Civil Defence



دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وزارة الداخلية الإدارة العامة للدفاع المدني إدارة الدفاع المدني ـ دبي

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www.dcd.gov.ae



United Arab Entrates
Ministry of Interior
Civil Defence H.Q
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#### **Gulfwall Fire Certificate – Abu Dhabi**

**United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior** 



حولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وزارة الداخلية الدارة الدفاع المدني أبوظ بي قسم الوقاية والسلامة

الرقم: : 5 /17/ 34) التالية : 1430 /

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المحترمين

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# الموضوع / موافقة على مواصفات فنية

#### اشارة لكتابكم رقم بدون الوارد إلينا بتاريخ 2009/4/7

 بعد إطلاعنا على تقارير الفحص والمستندات المقدمة من قبلكم للمواد المذكورة بكتابكم أعلاه ألواح وحوائط جبسيه جاهزة معبئة بالرمل والاسمنت بسمك 120 ملم وبطول وعرض مختلف المقاسات نوع جلف وول صناعة الامارت، لا مانع من الموافقة على المواصفات الفنية واعتمادها كالواح وحوائط مقاومة للحريق لمدة 240 دقيقة.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام



نسخة الى :-الملف العام

#### **Gulfwall Fire Certificate (English Translation) – Abu Dhabi**

#### <u>United Arab Emirates</u> <u>Ministry of Interior</u>

#### Civil Defence Department – Abu Dhabi

Safety and Prevention Division

No.: 5/17/1134 Date: / /1430 Hijri

Corresponding to: 8/4/2009

Ms/ Gulf Walling FZCo Esteemed

#### Subject: Approval regarding the Technical Descriptions

Reference to your letter with the number issued to us on 7/4/2009

 After reviewing the reports of test and documents submitted from your side as mentioned in your letter as aforesaid including the ready gypsum walls and plaques filled with sands and cement with the thickness of 120 mm with different sizes of length and of the type of Gulf Wall manufactured in UAE, there is no objection regarding the technical descriptions and approve the same as walls and plaques resistant against the fire for the period of 240 minutes.

All our best respects.

Signed and sealed

Colonel Abdullah Hassen Gharib Director of the Civil Defence Department – Abu Dhabi

COPY TO:-GENERAL FILE

#### **GulfWall Fire Performance**



Manufacturing & Materials Technology

 Jalius Avenue, Risenside Corporate Park, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia

Postal Address:

PO Box 310, North Ryde, NSW 1670, Australia Telephone: 61 2 9490 5444 Fecsimile: 61 2 9490 5555 sww.caito.su

Our Ref. FCO-2552:

Oswal Pty Ltd 4/1 King Avenue FAIRLIGHT NSW 2094

Attention: Mr Geoff Wivett

MODIFIED WALL SYSTEM Assessment Number FCO-2952 Your letters of 15 November

#### INTRODUCTION

We have examined the information referenced by you with regard to the fire performance of your wall system comprising modified profile panels. The information included

- our sponsored investigation report numbered F5V 0474;
- report by Robert Sird Group detailing the axial load-bearing capacity of grout filled Cowall panels;
- our assessment report FCO-1580 and
- drawing numbered OZ-SK 4, dated November 2006, by Ozwail Pty Ltd detailing the garel profile;

We have retained these documents.

You have requested that this Division carry out an analysis of the likely effects of 400 kNim load on fire-resistance performance of 120 mm Govell well system.

#### ANALYSIS

On 18 February 1997 this Division conducted a fire-resistance test numbered PSV 0474 to AS 1530.4 – 1990 on a loadbearing wall system comprising a standard panel 3630 mm high x 3000 mm wide x 100 mm that. The panel had a skin thickness of 13 mm and a rib thickness of 30 mm at 300 mm centres. The voids of the panels were filled with 35 MPa concrete with 10 mm aggregate.

On each face, off set from each other was a single HPM fire rated GPO box recessed into the panel. A total load of 450 kM was evenly distributed over the wall system for the duration of the feet.

The tested specimen achieved a fire-resistance level (FPL) of 240/240/240. The fireresistance level of specimen is applicable for exposure to fire from either direction.

Australian Science, Australia's Future

<sup>\*</sup> OzWall also known as GulfWall in other markets.

FCO-2552

Page 2 of 3 pages

You are proposing to use a panel similar to that tosted, using the same materials and reinforcement, except that:

- the waterioement ration has been slightly reduced to increase density:
- the wall thickness has been increased from 13 mm to 14 mm;
- -the profile of the web section has been changed to increase the amount of material;
- -the working load is increased from 150 kN/metre to 400 kN/metre.
- -the panel would be filled with 32 MPa concrete instead of 35 MPa concrete.
- the height of the penel would be 2850 mm instead of 2630 mm; and
- -the thickness of the panel would be increased from 100 mm to 120 mm;

With the load being increased by to 2.7 times (400/159) the tested load, additional residual wall area must be maintained which is unaffected by the strength reduction characteristic of these materials at high temperature. Thus it was decided to increase the residual area to more than three times of that calculated for the tested specimen.

in our assessment report FCD-1580, a finite element computerised analysis was performed and recognising critical temperature for concrete performance of around 300°C it was determined than when subject to a standard fire exposure to one face re-residual concrete section at 120 minutes would be capable of supporting the proposed 400k/kim load. This new section has an increased material cross-section for the 120-mm thick panel and it would therefore be conservatively subject to the same result as the initial analysis.

#### CONCLUSIONIASSESSMENT

Based on the factors detailed above and using computer modeling with the adjusted thickness of the panel it is the assessment of this Division that, the Cowell concrete panel to a height of 2050 mm and filled with 32 MPs concrete with working load of 400 kM/meter would be capable of achieving fine-resistance levels of 120/120/120 if tested in accordance with the requirements of AS 1530.4-2005.

Additionally, if the new profile panels where filled with sand/bement grout of density approximately 2000 legitn' then the performance as a non-localbearing element would be equivalent to that of the original test prototype and would be capable of achieving fire-resistance levels of -(240/240 if tested in accordance with AS 1530.4-2005 for a maximum height of 2050 mm.

#### TERM OF VALIDITY

This assessment report will tapte on 31 December 2011. Should you wish us to re-examine this assessment with a view to the possible extension of its term of validity, would you please apply to us three to four months before the date of expiry. This division reserves the right at any time to amend or withdraw this report in the light of new knowledge.

Yours faithfully

Garry E Collins

Manager, Fire Testing and Assessments

16 January 2007.

THIS ASSESSMENT IS PREVIOUSLY ASSESSMENT IN MINISTER PLOT THE DATES OF DESIGNATION

#### **Thermal Ratings for GulfWall**

# UNITED BONDED FABRICS PTY LIMITED TECHNICAL DOCUMENT

Author: Graeme Wood, Technical Manager

Date: 21 April 2006 Number: TD0620



# SUBJECT: THERMAL RATINGS FOR OZWALL\* BUILDING PANELS AND ADDED POLYESTER INSULATION

Thermal ratings were conducted on a sample of Ozwall hollow fibrous plaster shell, used in building panels. The sample provided was 125mm thick. The overall thermal rating of the panel was to be increased by filling the voids with Insuloft blanket, with the goal of achieving a rating of R1.5 or higher.

A 'material' rating for the building panel of R1.5 would enable its use in residential buildings with no other requirements for insulation or reflective foil, and still comply with the Building Code of Australia when used in all Climate Zones other than 7 and 8. This is because the addition of thermal resistances from associated building materials (plasterboard) and air surfaces will enable a 'total' wall R-rating of R1.7 or higher to be achieved. If the building panel doubles as an internal wall then a material R-rating of R1.6 or higher is sought.

Three thermal rating tests were conducted on the sample of building panel:

- 1. As is, with no added insulation.
- Tontine Insuloft R1.5 insulation filling the voids.
- 3. Tontine Insuloft R2.5 insulation filling the voids.

The Insuloft insulation was able to neatly fill the void with no gaps (refer to image below).



The samples were analysed on the in-house Lasercomp Fox 600 heat flow meter with a nominal mean temperature of 23°C and the upper and lower plates set at 15°C and 31°C respectively.



TD0620 Ozwall Apr06 Page 1 of 2

21-Apr-06



#### Results

Test number	Description	k (W/m/°C)	R-value (m <sup>2</sup> °C/W)
397	Building panel with no added insulation	0.459	0.27
404	Building panel with R1.5 insulation in voids	0.120	1.04
403	Building panel with R1.5 insulation in voids	0.114	1.10

#### Comments

Filling the voids with R1.5 insulation increased the overall thermal rating of the panel by 0.77 m<sup>2</sup>°C/W to 1.04 m<sup>2</sup>°C/W, but there was little extra to be achieved with a higher grade of insulation. There is a limitation in the achievable thermal rating due to the thermal bridging through the fibrous plaster.

Depending on what other associated building materials are used (e.g. 10mm plasterboard) and air surfaces (outdoor, air gap and indoor), the extra thermal resistances may be up to 0.37 m<sup>2</sup>°C/W without reflective foil and up to 0.55 m<sup>2</sup>°C/W with reflective foil. However the 'total' R-rating of the sample 125mm Ozwall\*building panel filled with Insuloft R1.5 used in a wall construction would still fall short of the required value of R1.7 for compliance with the BCA in Climate Zones 1 – 6.



TD0620 Ozwall\*Apr06 Page 2 of 2

21-Apr-06



#### **GulfWall Acoustic Report**



# **VIPAC ENGINEERS & SCIENTISTS**

Vipac Engineers & Scientists Limited A.C.N. 005 453 627 A.B.N. 33 005 453 627

17-19 King William Street, Kent Town SA 5067, PO Box 2419 Kent Town SA 5071 Telephone (+61 8) 8362 5445, Facsimile (+61 8) 8362 0793, www.vipac.com.au

Ozwall Pty Ltd 4/1 King Avenue Fairlight NSW Australia 15 Dec 2006 Ref: 50B-04-5610-GCO-225316-1

Attention: Geoff Wyett

Dear Sir.

#### Ozwall\*120mm Panel Acoustic Opinion

This opinion presents the results from acoustic tests conducted on 120mm Ozwall\*panels in three construction configurations including hollow (unfilled), concrete filled, and concrete filled with a single layer of 13mm plasterboard on one side mounted on Beta Fix clips on furring channels with TSB3 cavity infill.

#### 1. REFERENCES

- [1] Building Code of Australia 2006.
- [2] Vipac Report "120mm Ozwall Laboratory Test" Report Number 50B-04-5610-TRP-225159-1.
- [3] PKA Report "STC Tests on Various Configurations of 120mm Rapidwall Panel" Report Number 99030 R03.
- [4] AS1191:2002 "Acoustics Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions".

#### 2. CRITERIA

The BCA 2006 requires that a wall in a Class 2 or 3 building must have an  $R_w + C_{tr}$  (airborne) rating not less than 50 if it separates sole occupancy units, and  $R_w$  (airborne) not less than 50 if it separates a sole occupancy unit from a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification [1].

#### 3. ASSESSMENT

Vipac was engaged to carry out sound transmission loss tests and calculate the Weighted Sound Reduction Indexes  $(R_w)$  of the following samples:

- 120mm hollow (unfilled) Ozwall\*panel
- 120mm concrete filled Ozwall panel
- 120mm concrete filled Ozwall\*panel with a single layer of 13mm plasterboard on one side fixed on Beta Clips and 28mm furring channels with TSB3 cavity infill.

Melbourne • Sydney • Adelaide • Perth • Brisbane • Hunter Valley • Tasmania • Singapore • Hong Kong



<sup>\*</sup> OzWall also known as GulfWall in other markets.

Page 2 of 3

The STL measurements were carried out in acoustic chambers at The University of Adelaide in November 2006 in accordance with the requirements of AS1191:2002 [4].

The R<sub>w</sub> ratings from the test results are shown in Table 1.

Primary Panel Additional Lining		Lining Fixing Method	STC	$R_{w}\left(C,C_{tr}\right)$
120mm hollow Ozwall*	-	-	31	33 (-1, -2)
120mm concrete- filled Ozwall *	-	-	51	51 (-1, -4)
120mm concrete- filled Ozwall*	13mm Gyprock, Tontine TSB3 polyester insluation <sup>1</sup>	Beta Clips on 28mm furring channels	52	52 (-1, -4)

Table 1: Summary of test results

Analysis of the test results revealed that flanking noise paths affected measurements for the filled Ozwall panel with lining, resulting in an  $R_{\rm w}$  marginally lower than expected, particularly at higher frequencies. It was noted that transmission of noise to the panel through wooden framework used to mount the plasterboard affected a much greater area of the test sample than would normally occur (in common use, the plasterboard lining would be fixed directly to framework connected to the panel only at the perimeter of the adjoining wall, which normally represents a much smaller area of the wall than was possible to achieve in the test setup). The analysis of the test results revealed the presence of flanking noise transmission at high frequencies (above  $1000 {\rm Hz}$ ), which we consider to be the result of the samples' installation. We note that gaps along the edge of the panel around the aperture frame were blocked best as possible, however some flanking noise was still noted to be present.

Comparison against the test results of a similar product [3] indicates that the acoustic performance of the filled Ozwall panel with lining would be higher than the test results [2] by approximately 2 points. We have calculated the performance of the construction without flanking noise and consider that the wall meets  $R_w + C_{tr}$  50 when installation is carried out correctly.

Following assessment of the Ozwall panels and comparison against calculated performance and the tested performance of a similar system, we consider that a 120mm concrete-filled Ozwall panel with lining on one side of the panel of 13mm plasterboard fixed with Beta Clips on 28mm furring channels will achieve the BCA requirements of  $R_w + C_{tr}$  50 as shown in Table 2.

Primary Panel	Additional Lining	Lining Fixing Method	STC	$R_w(C, C_{tr})$	$R_w + C_{tr}$
120mm hollow Ozwall*	-	-	31	33 (-1, -2)	31
120mm concrete- filled Ozwall *	-	1	51	51 (-1, -4)	47
120mm concrete- filled Ozwall *	13mm Gyprock, Tontine TSB3 polyester insluation <sup>1</sup>	Beta Clips on 28mm furring channels	54	54 (-1, -4)	50

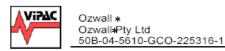
Table 2: Acoustic opinion of Ozwall panel configurations

Ref: 225316-1 Commercial-In-Confidence 15 Dec 2006

Additional lining applied to one side of panel only.

Additional lining applied to one side of panel only.

<sup>\*</sup> OzWall also known as GulfWall in other markets.



Page 3 of 3

We trust this information is sufficient, however should you have any queries please contact us.

Yours sincerely,

VIPAC ENGINEERS & SCIENTISTS LTD

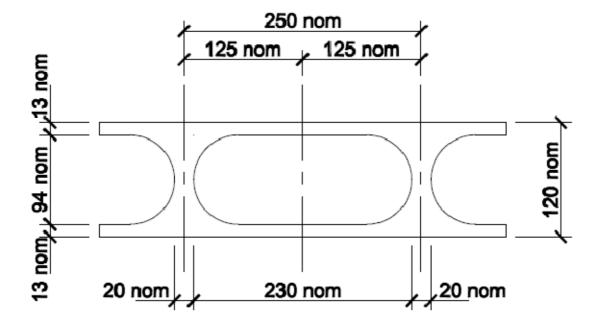
Paul Philps Project Engineer

Ref: 225316-1 Commercial-In-Confidence 15 Dec 2006

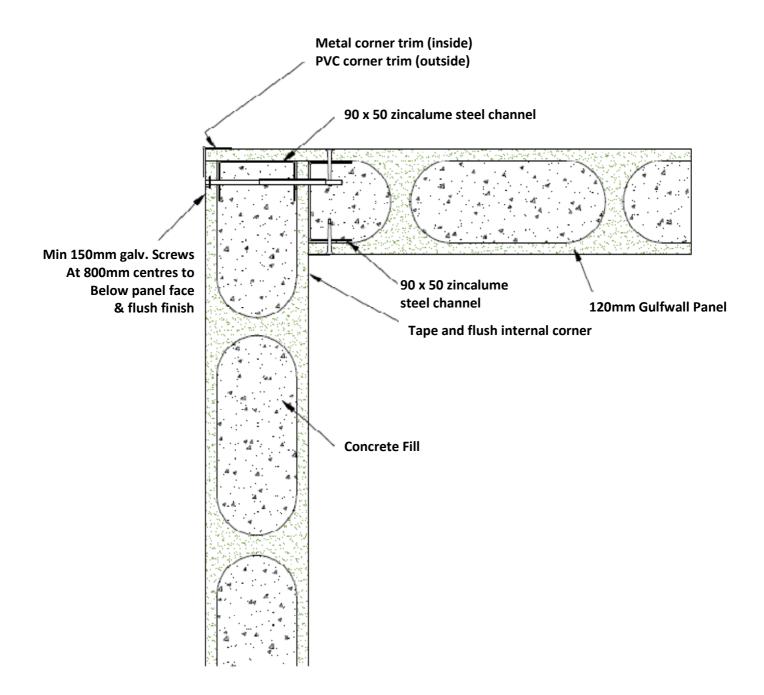


#### **Standard Details**

## **Typical Panel Section**

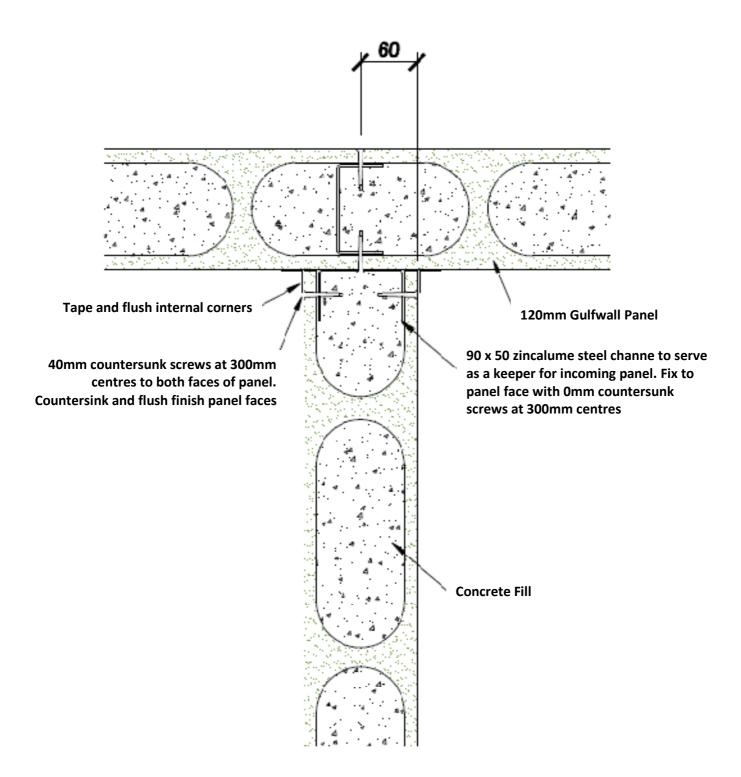


#### **Corner Detail**



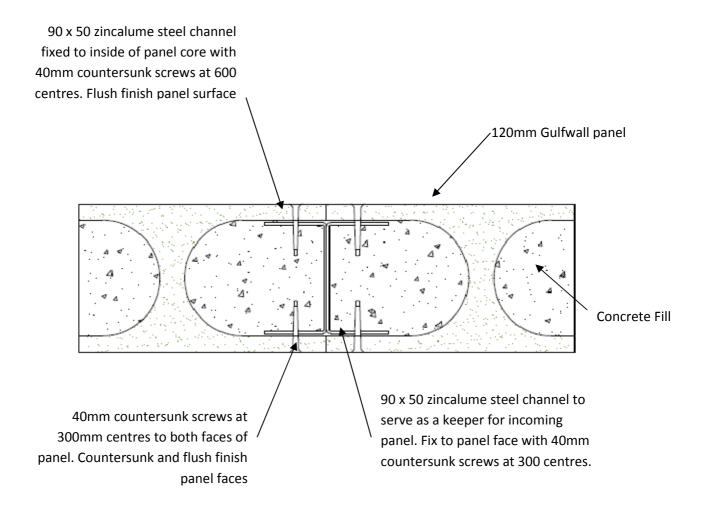
STANDARD CORNER JUNCTION (PLAN VIEW)

#### "T" Intersection Detail



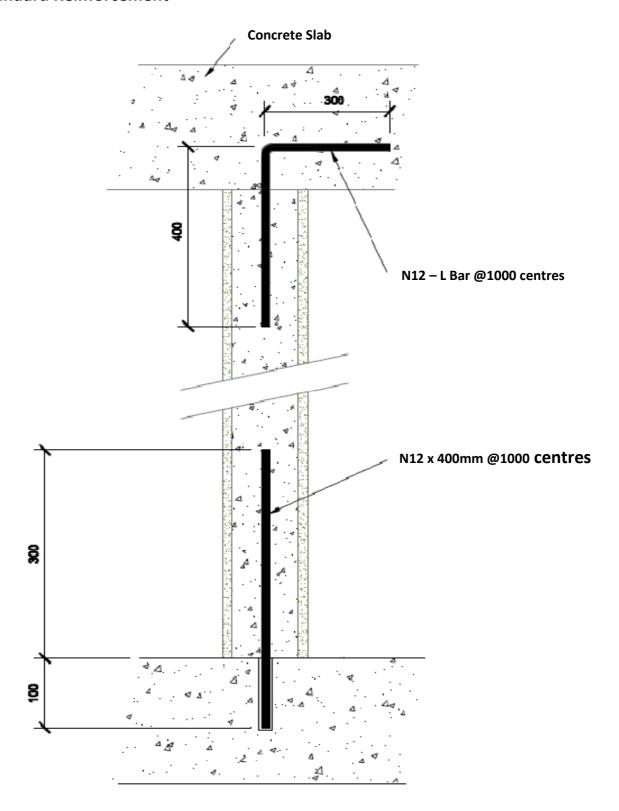
INTERNAL WALL TEE JUNCTION (PLAN VIEW)

#### In Line Panel Joint



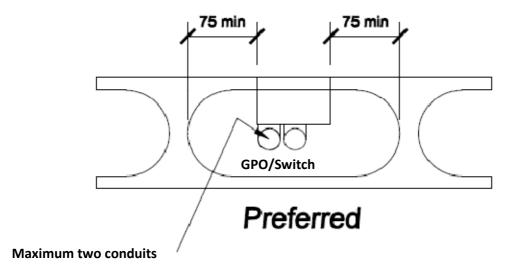
# INTERNAL WALL IN-LINE JUNCTION (PLAN VIEW)

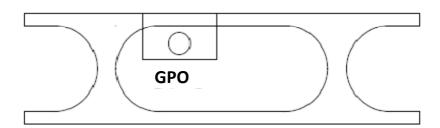
#### **Standard Reinforcement**



Notes: 1. Pre-mark cables for Post – Tensioned slabs
2. If service pipes are hit while drilling, mark for others

#### **Typical GPO Placement**



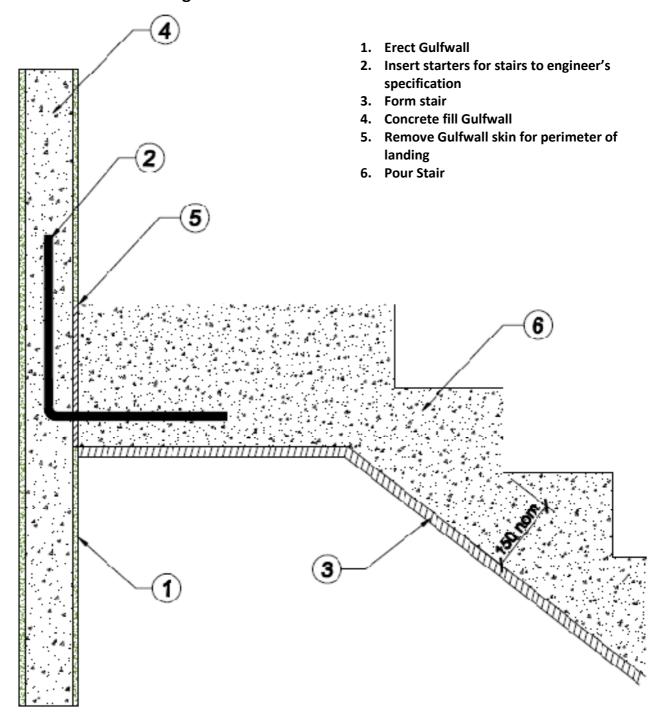


# Not Recommended (Grout filling difficult)

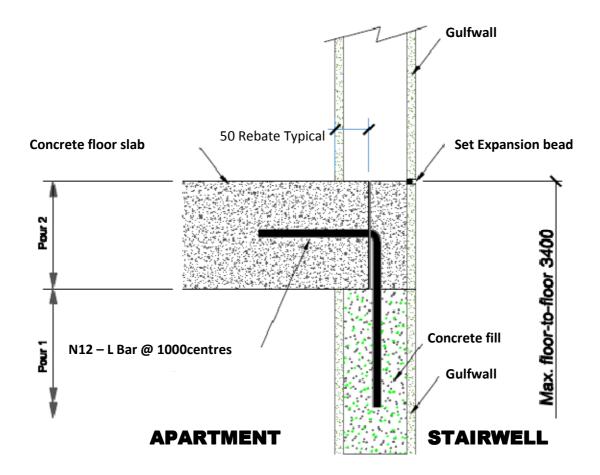
**NB To maintain Fire Rating/Sound Rating** 

- 1. Maximum 1 box and 2 Conduits per cell
- 2. No back-to-back GPOs

# **Junction of Stair Landing to Gulfwall**

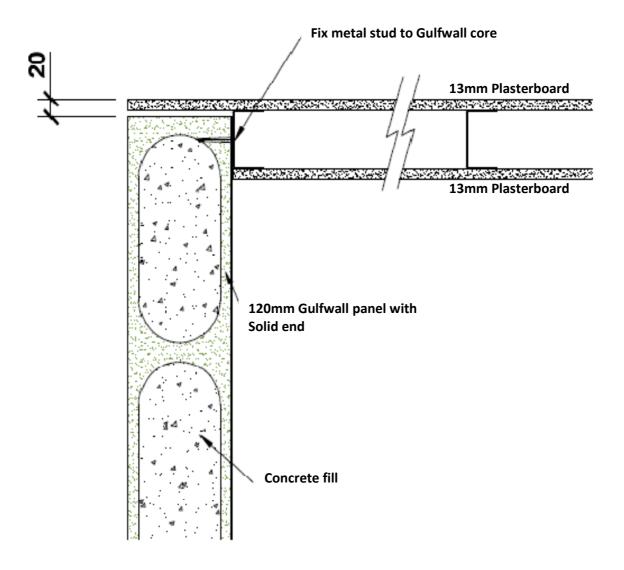


#### **Stairwell Panel Rebate**



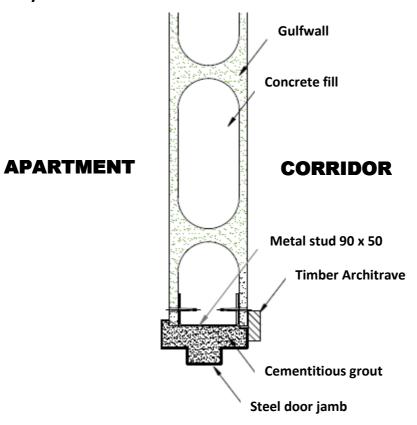
STAIRWELL PANEL JUNCTION (POURED CONCRETE FLOOR)

#### **Stud Wall Junction**

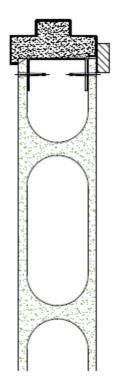


# JUNCTION BETWEEN GULFWALL & STUD WALL (PLAN VIEW)

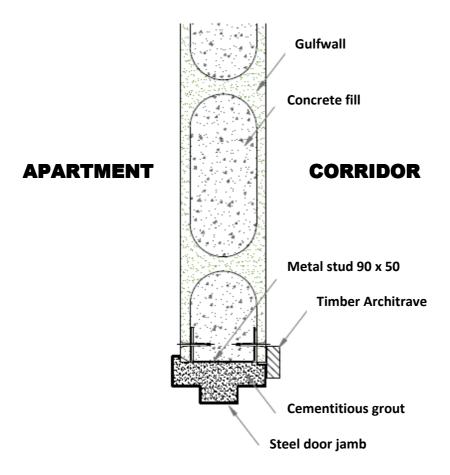
# **Fire Rated Entry Detail**



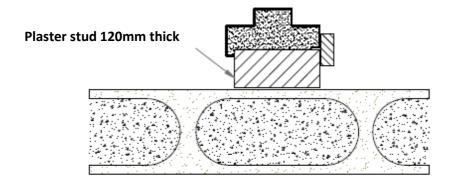
#### DOOR OPENING



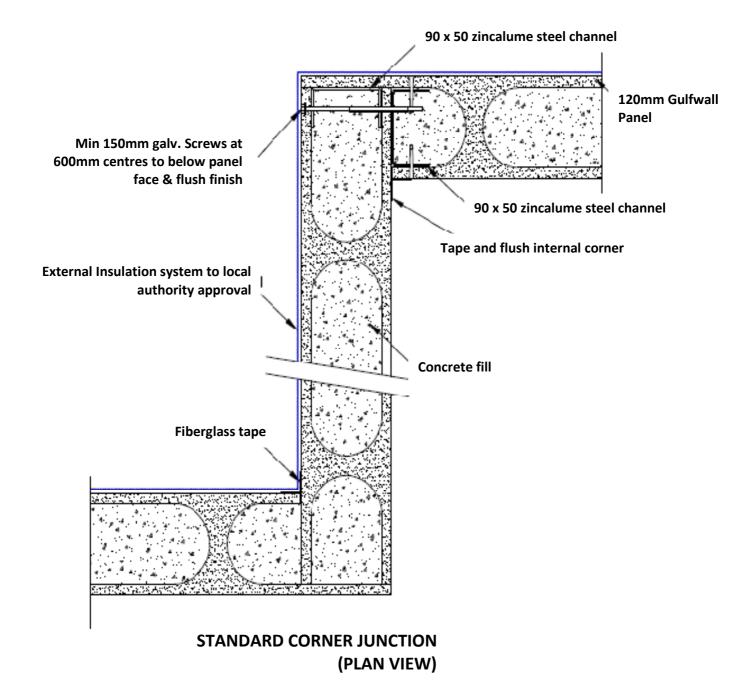
## Fire Rated Entry Detail Adjacent to Wall



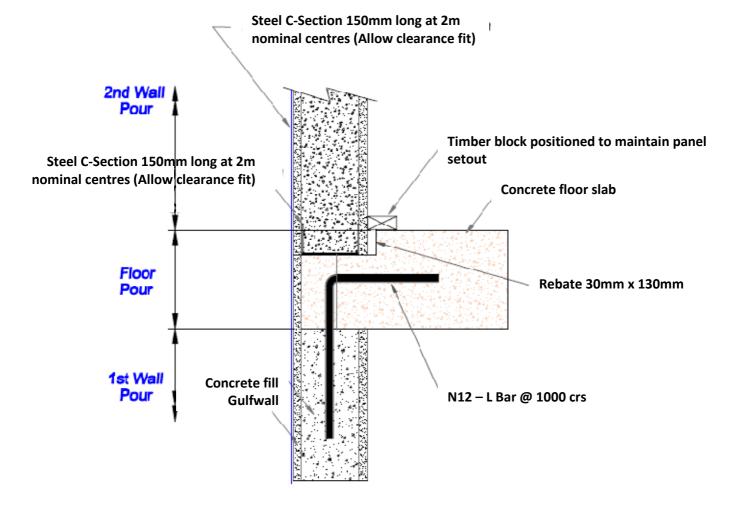
# DOOR OPENING ADJACENT TO WALL PANEL



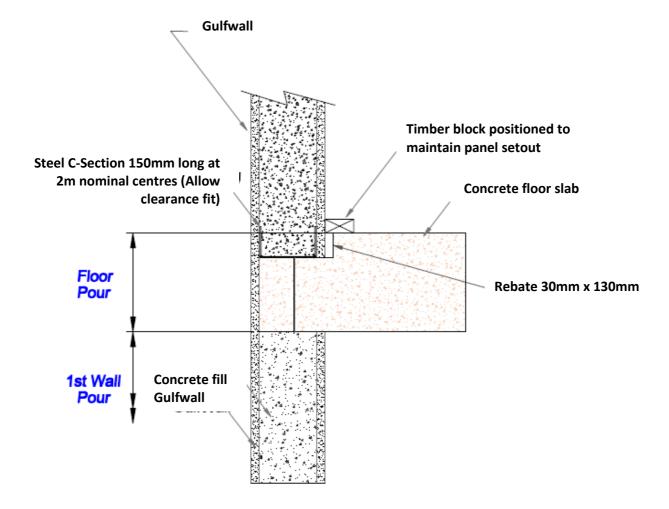
#### **External Wall Finishing Detail**



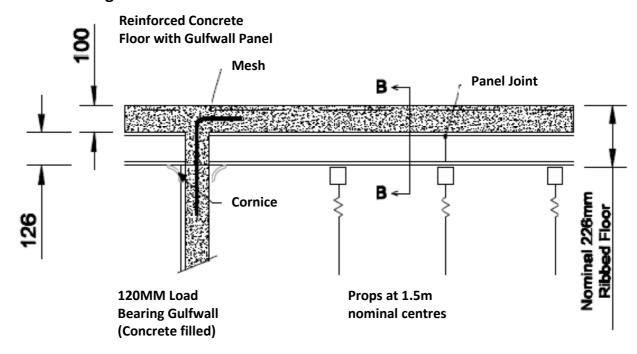
#### **External Wall Construction Method**

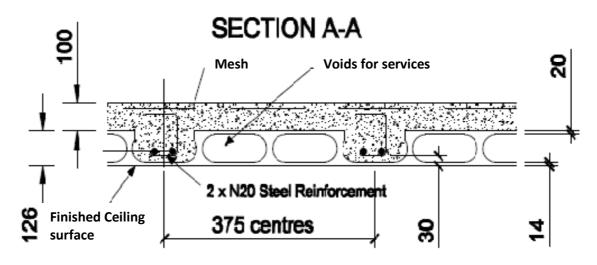


#### **External Wall Construction Detail**



#### **Gulfwall Flooring**

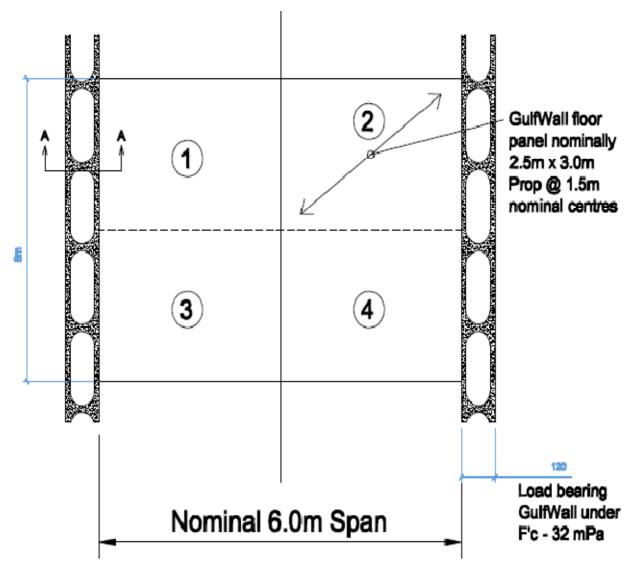




**SECTION B-B** 



RIBBED FLOOR SLAB
To Engineer's specification

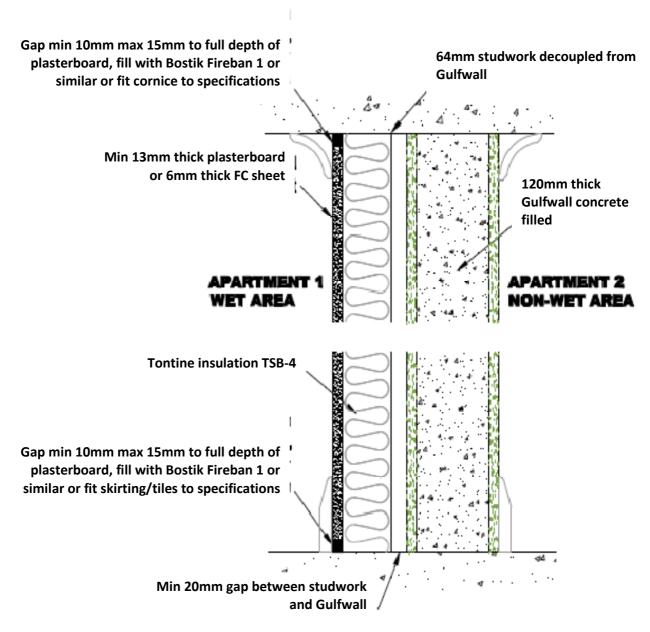


**PLAN VIEW** 

GulfWall flooring lost formwork detail Reinforced concrete floor

#### **Sound Insulation 1**

NOTE: No mechanical connections are permitted between Gulfwall and stud work.

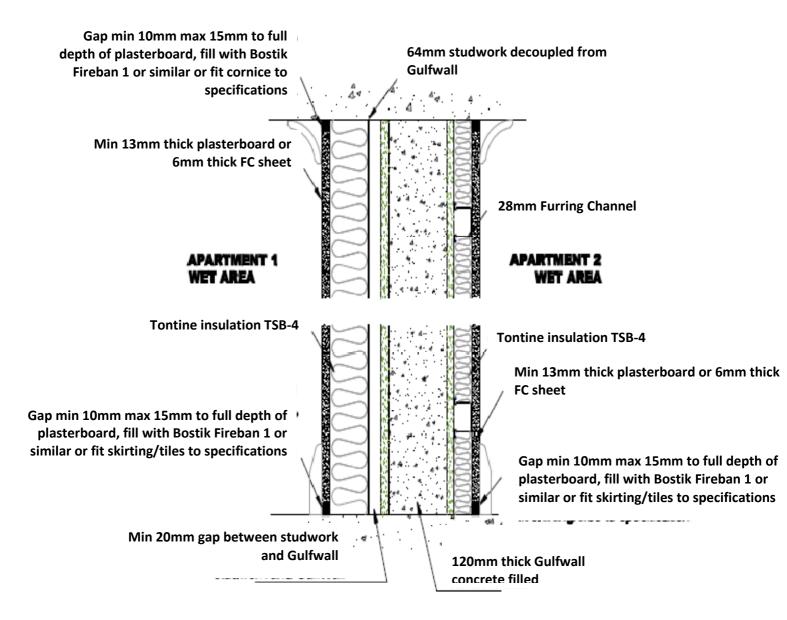


Nominal minimum overall width 210 depending on materials used

INTERTENANCY WALL R<sub>W</sub> + C<sub>tr</sub> 50 AND DISCONTINUOUS CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN APARTMENT WET AND NON-WET AREAS

#### **Sound Insulation 2**

NOTE: No mechanical connections are permitted between Gulfwall and stud work.



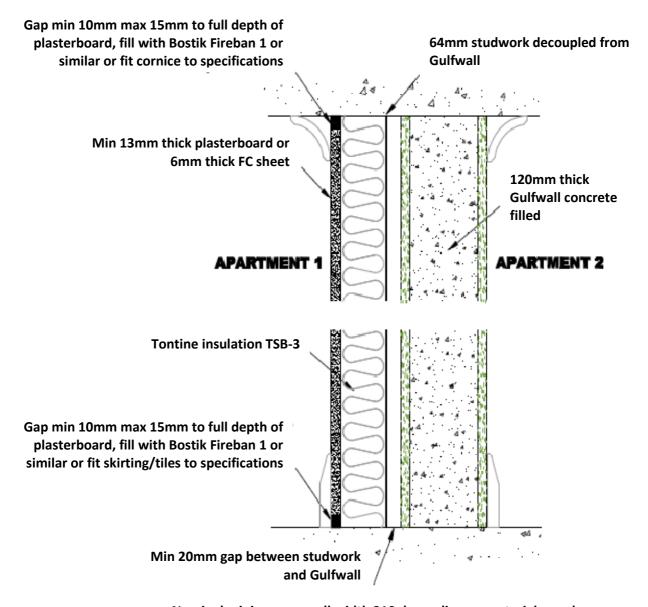
Nominal minimum overall width 244 depending on materials used

INTERTENANCY WALL R<sub>W</sub> + C<sub>tr</sub> 50 AND DISCONTINUOUS CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN APARTMENT WET AREAS



#### Sound Insulation 3 - Option 1

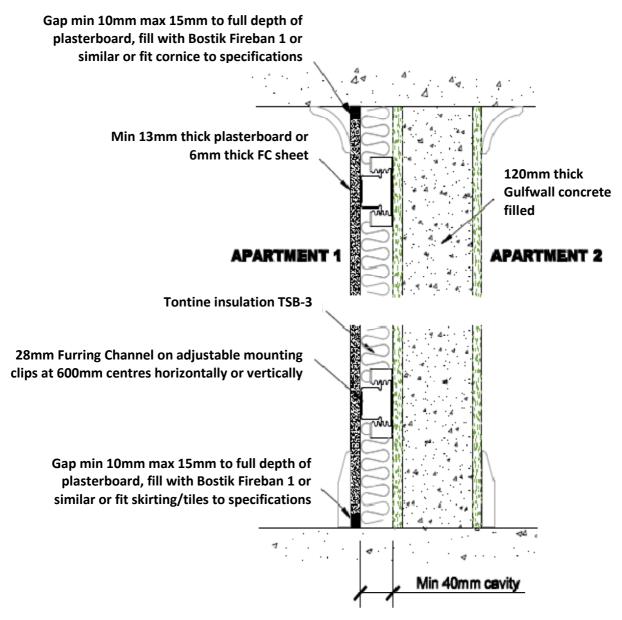
NOTE: No mechanical connections are permitted between Gulfwall and stud work.



Nominal minimum overall width 210 depending on materials used

INTERTENANCY WALL R<sub>W</sub> + C<sub>tr</sub> 50 AND DISCONTINUOUS CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN APARTMENTS

#### Sound Insulation 3 - Option 2

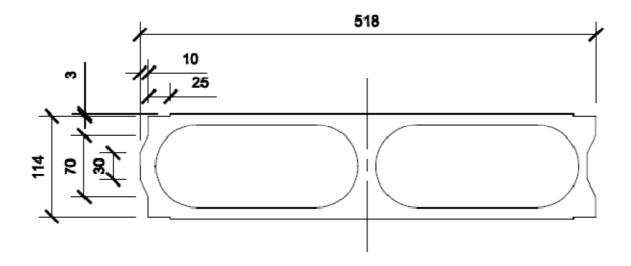


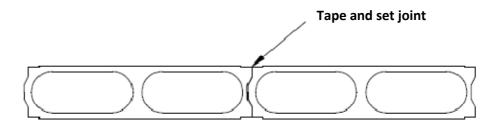
Nominal minimum overall width 166 depending on materials used

INTERTENANCY WALL R<sub>W</sub> + C<sub>tr</sub> 50 AND BETWEEN APARTMENTS

# **Partition System**

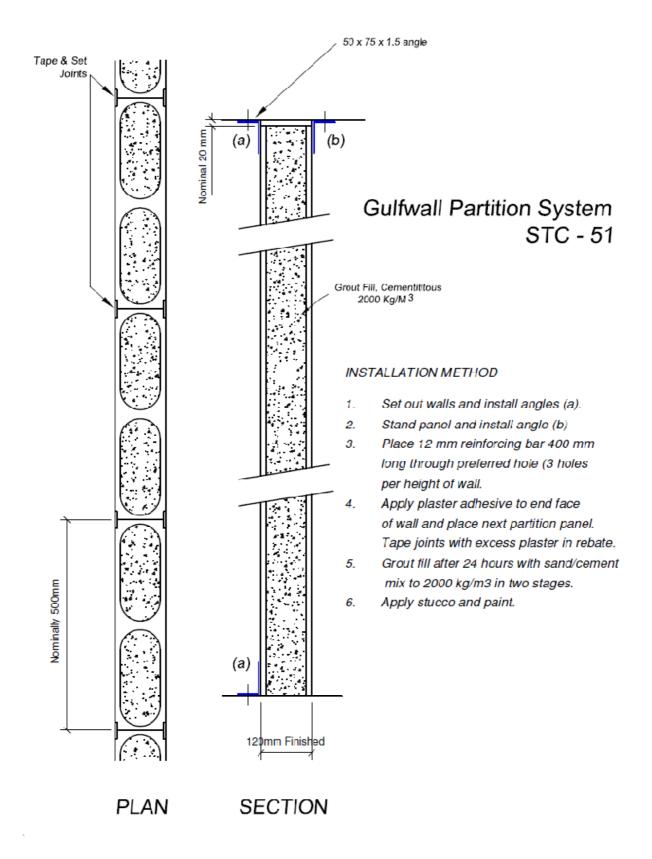
# **Typical Section**





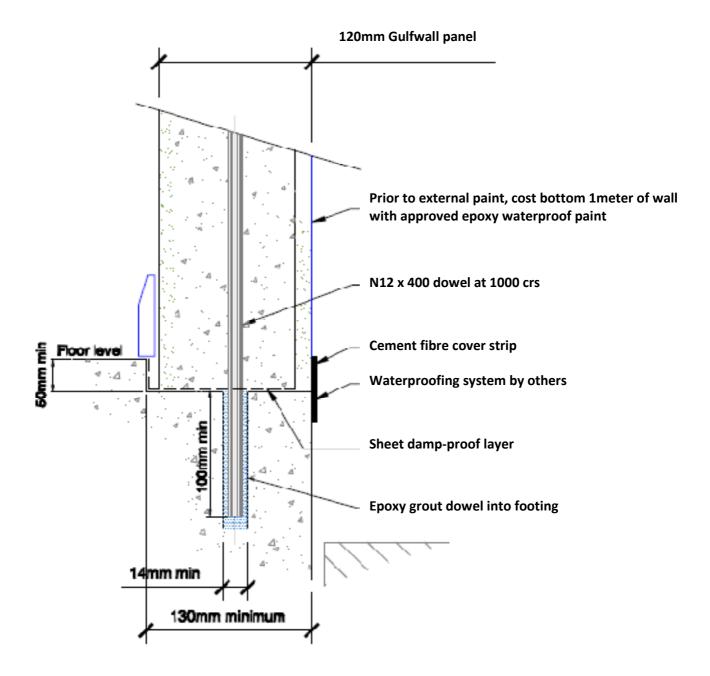
TYPICAL PARTITION JOINT

#### **Partition System**



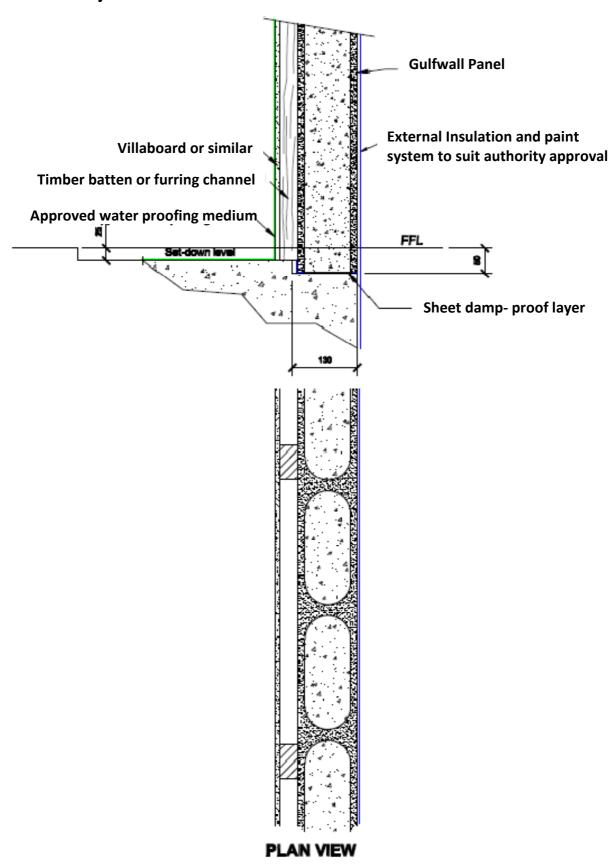
#### **Domestic Detail**

#### **External Gulfwall Panel Location**

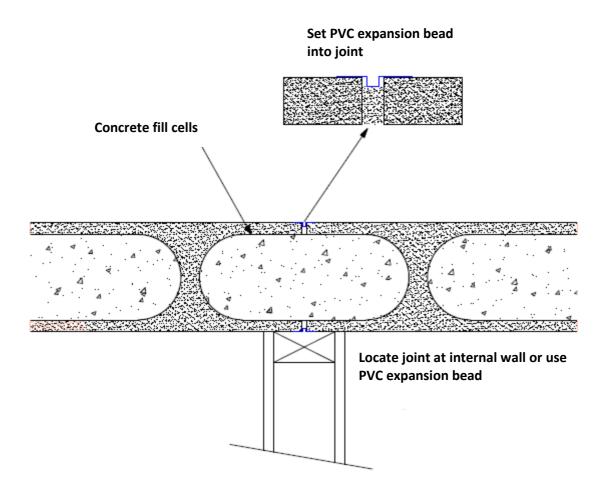


NB – It is critical that builder casts rebate true and flat. Top of panel will follow any variation in rebate surface

## Wet Area Adjacent to External Wall

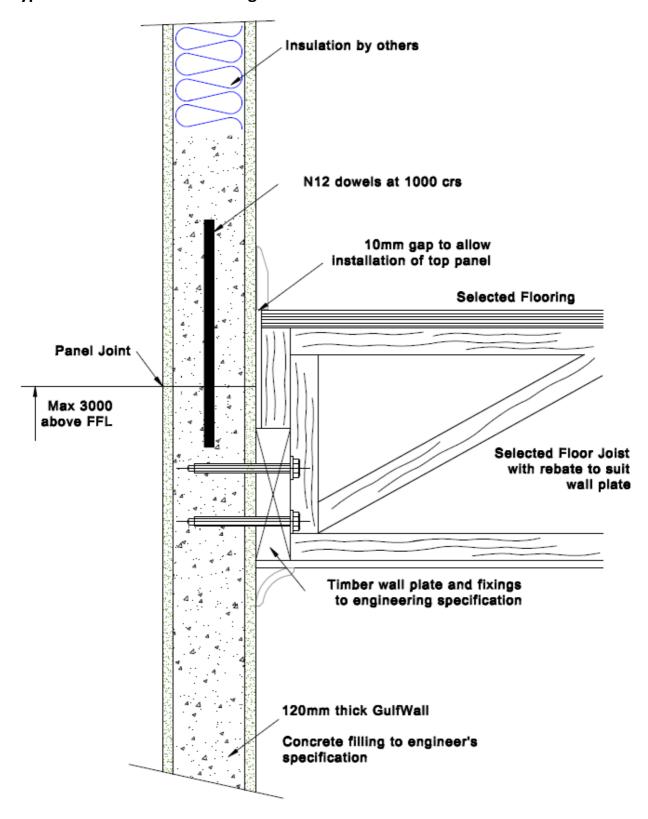


# **Expansion Joint Detail**



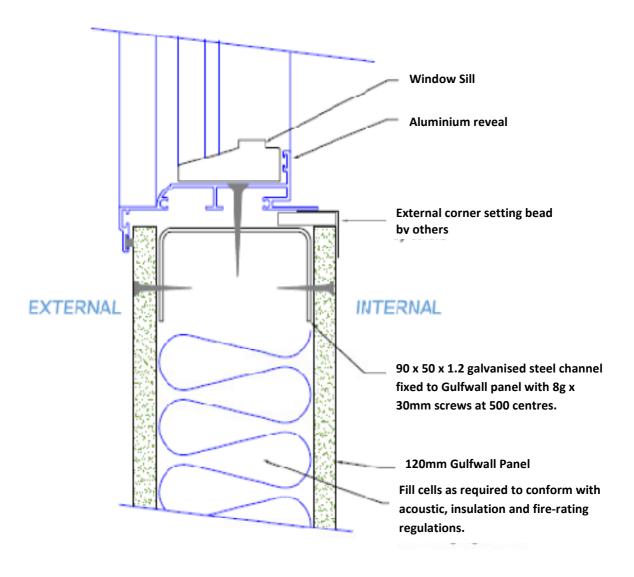
External Butt Joint Concrete Filled

## **Typical Timber Floor Joist Fixing**



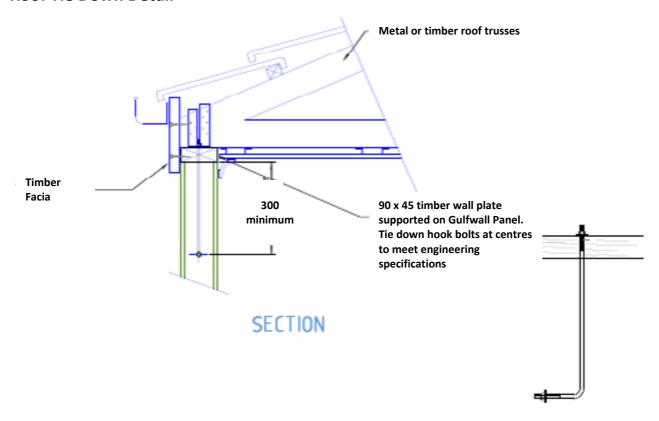
#### **Window Frame Detail**

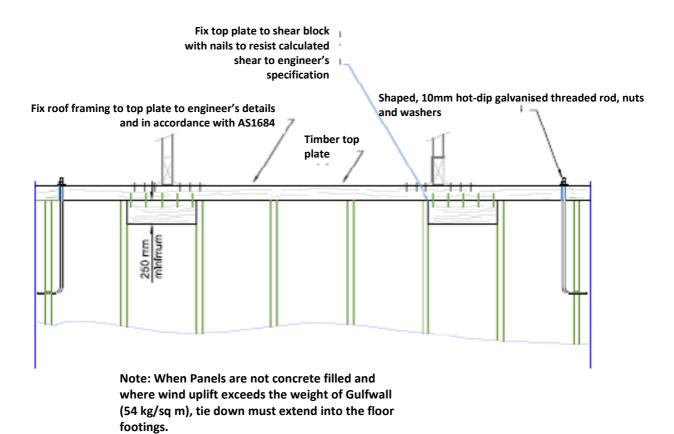
#### Note: Steel channel omitted when wall is concrete filled



NB – Gulfwall Installer will provide a trimmed opening for installation and water proofing of window assembly by others.

#### **Roof Tie Down Detail**





#### **Fence Detail**

