EXMET gurantees that all materials used in fabrication of our products conform to the relevant standards:

1. **Mild Steel Sheet (Black):**
   - BS 1449 : Part 1
   - ASTM A 1008-21 & ASTM A 36 - 19 (for structural steel)

2. **Pre-galvanized Steel (Mill Galvanized)**
   - BS EN 10346 - DX 51
   - ASTM A 653 - 94 LFQ

3. **Electro-galvanization after fabrication**
   - BS EN ISO 2081-2018
   - ASTM B 633
   - ASTM A 1059 for fasteners

4. **Hot dip galvanization after fabrication**
   - BS EN ISO1461 : 2009
   - ASTM A 123 & ASTM A 153

5. **ALU-ZINC coated steel (Galvanum)**
   - ASTM A 875 (5%)
   - ASTM A 792 (55%)

6. **Powder Coated**
   - BS EN 13438: 2005 (formerly BS 6497:1984)

7. **Stainless Steel:**
   - BS EN 10088-2
     Grade 304 (1.4301) / Grade 316 (1.4401)
   - ASTM A 240 / A 240M
   - ASTM A 666

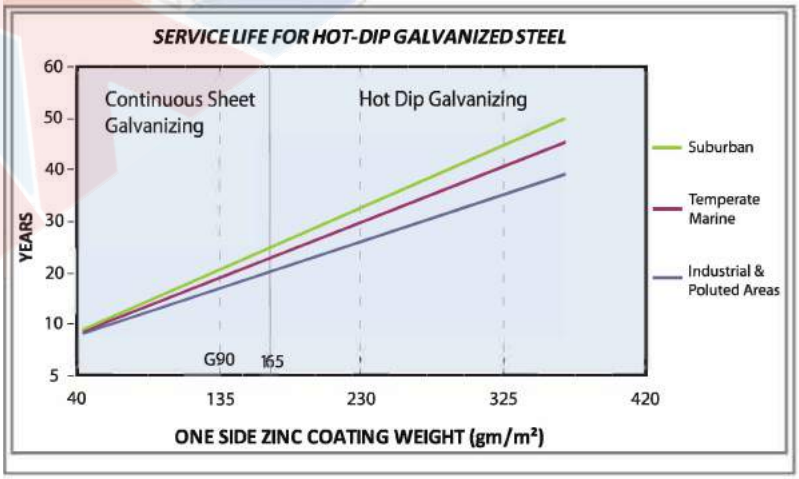
PROTECTION OF STEEL

The major concern of all engineers is how to protect the steel. The steel is one of metals which can be affected by corrosion. The causes of corrosion are either chemical corrosion or electro chemical corrosion. In all cases, we have to take care to choose the right material finish to PREVENT THE CORROSION but how?

A. ZINC coating (Galvanization)

In simple words, it is immersing the steel in a molten bath of zinc to give the desired coating thickness (depend on the duration & temperature of Zinc). This zinc film will protect the steel from corrosion by reacting with any attacks instead of the steel itself. This method can be done:

1. To steel coils or sheets it's called continuous sheet galvanizing to BS EN 10346 / ASTM A 653.
2. To fabricated steel it's called hot-dip galvanizing after fabrication to BS EN ISO 1461. This also can be done by electrogalvanizing method utilizing the ions transfer between Anodes and Cathodes.



B) Powder Coatings

1. Epoxy polyester powders with good resistance to weathering, applied on G.I. steel or black steel, can be easily maintained in addition to easy application.
2. PVC coating : Poly Vinyl Chloride which is good resistant but has some toxicity problems when burned.

C) Using Stainless Steel

In more aggressive enviroments & where the maintenance of the steel product is not possible, the use of stainless steel which is highly resistant to most aspects of weathering and attacks becomes a must.

This resistance is forming in the stainless steel by the Chromium since the Chromium rich Oxide film occurs naturally on the surface. This invisible film is not only inert and tightly bonded to the surface, it also reforms quickly if the surface is damaged.

LEED INFORMATION

GALVANIZED STEEL

LEED Requirement	EXMET Compliance
MR 4: Recycled Content	• Post-consumer content - (30%-60%)* • Post-industrial / Pre-consumer - (10-15%)*
MR 5: Regional Materials	• Products are produced within 800 km distance
IEQ 3.1: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan – During Construction	• VOC content is zero
IEQ 4.2: Low-Emitting Materials – Paints and Coatings	

* recycled content generally varies in different products

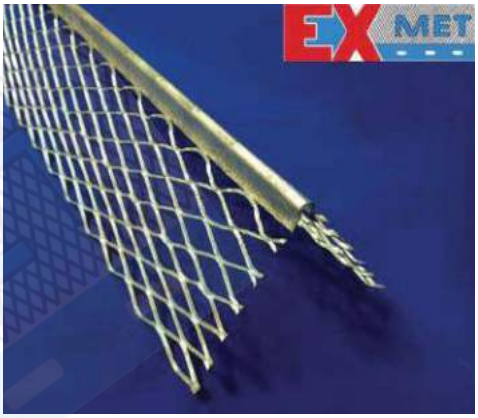
STAINLESS STEEL

LEED Requirement	EXMET Compliance
MR 4: Recycled Content	• Post-consumer content – 60%
MR 5: Regional Materials	• Products are produced within 800 km distance
IEQ 3.1: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan – During Construction	• VOC content is zero
IEQ 4.2: Low-Emitting Materials – Paints and Coatings	

PLASTERING ACCESSORIES
I - BEADS

Specifications
EXMET plastering BEADS are manufactured in accordance with BS EN 13658 - 1 & 2 : 2005 / ASTM C 1063-15

Materials used
1 - Pre-galvanized steel to:
BS EN 10346 :2015 - DX 51 D
ASTM A 653 - 20 LFQ
2. ALU-ZINC coated steel to ASTM A 875 (5%) & ASTM A 792 (55%)
3. Stainless steel to:
- BS EN 10088 - 2: Grade 304 (1.4301) / Grade 316 (1.4401)
- ASTM A 240 / A240M (types 304 & 316 / 316L) 2B finish



1 - ANGLE BEAD

This is also known as the Corner Bead. It is used for reinforcement and protection of plaster corners and edges. It is resistant to impact damage and cracking; recommended at the corners of the building.

Materials Thickness:

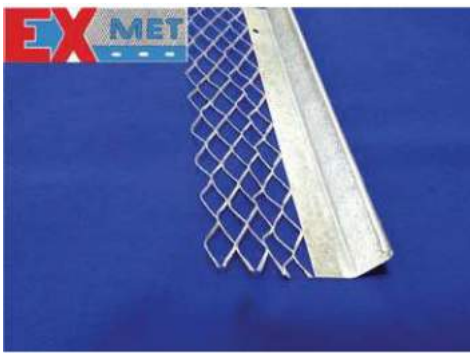
Min. thickness requirements for Galvanized Beads:
as per BS EN 13658 - 1&2:2005 is 0.40mm
as per ASTM C 1063-15 is 0.44mm

Fixing:
Angle beads should be properly fixed by plaster dabs or nails and washers made of the same materials as the bead.

Packing: 50 pcs / carton

Type Code	Wings (mm)	Material	Length (m)
AB – 48 gs / ss	48 x 48	Galv. Steel / Stainless Steel	2.7 - 2.9
AB – 52 gs / ss	52 x 52	Galv. Steel / Stainless Steel	2.7 - 2.9
AB – 63 gs / ss	63 x 63	Galv. Steel / Stainless Steel	2.7 - 2.9
AB – 70 gs / ss	70 x 70	Galv. Steel / Stainless Steel	2.7 - 2.9

*Other sizes can be arranged.

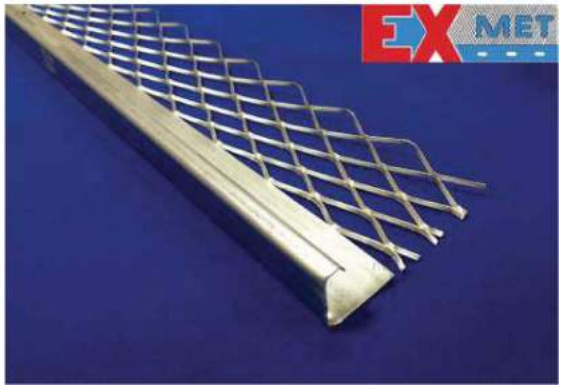


2 - BELL CAST RENDER STOP BEAD

Designed to provide a stop to the render just above the damp course and above reveals to produce a straight edge, provide protection against impact and deflect rainwater.

Type Code	Size (mm)	Material	Length (m)
BC - 19 gs /ss	19	Galv. Steel / Stainless Steel	2.7 - 2.9

3 - PLASTER STOP BEAD



This is also known as Casing Bead. It is used in building construction to give a neat finish line to plaster around window and door openings and at the ends of plastering.

Material Thickness:

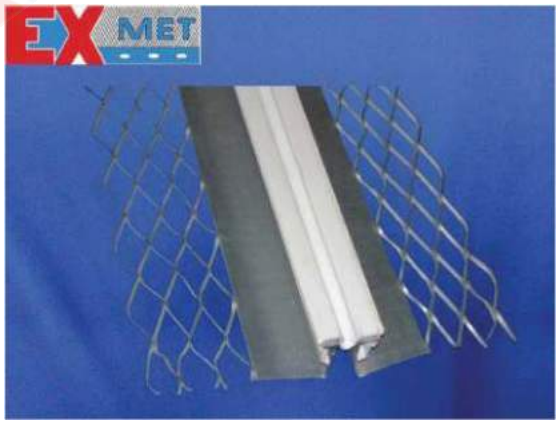
Min. thickness requirements for Galvanized Beads:
as per BS EN 13658 - 1&2:2005 is 0.40mm
as per ASTM C 1063-15 is 0.44mm

Fixing:
plaster dabs, nails and washers of the same material as the bead

Packing:
50 pcs / carton

Type Code	Size (mm)	Material	Length (m)
PS - 10 gs / ss	10	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9
PS - 13 gs / ss	13	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9
PS - 16 gs / ss	16	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9
PS - 19 gs / ss	19	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9

4 - MOVEMENT BEAD



Used to allow plaster movements at joints. Same specifications as plaster stop beads but joint together with white PVC joint.

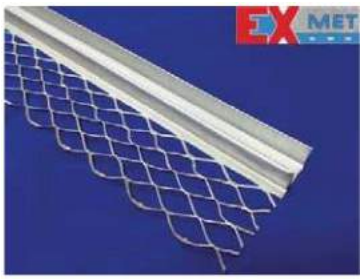
Material Thickness:

Min. thickness requirements for Galvanized Beads:
as per BS EN 13658 - 1&2:2005 is 0.40mm
as per ASTM C 1063-15 is 0.44mm

Fixing:
plaster dabs, nails and washers of the same material as the bead

Type Code	Size (mm)	Material	Length (m)
MPS - 10 gs / ss	10	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9
MPS - 13 gs / ss	13	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9
MPS - 16 gs / ss	16	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9
MPS - 19 gs / ss	19	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 - 2. 9

5 - ARCHITRAVE JOINT BEAD



This is also called a Groove Bead. It is used to give a decorative joint or lines to divide between different wall segments.

Material Thickness:

Min. thickness requirements for Galvanized Beads:
as per BS EN 13658 - 1&2:2005 is 0.40mm
as per ASTM C 1063-15 is 0.44mm

Fixing:

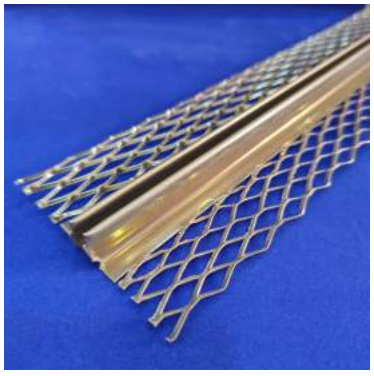
by nails and washers of the same material as the bead

Packing:

50 pcs / carton

Type Code	Depth (mm)	Groove Width (mm)	Material	Length (m)
AJB– 15 gs /ss	13	15	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	3.0
AJB–20 gs /ss	13	20	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	3.0
AJB – 27 gs / ss	13	27	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	3.0

6 - CONTROL JOINT BEAD



Control Joint Bead is used for normal plastering to ensure exact thickness of plastering and to divide between different wall segments or to make a joint for long plastering areas where the work needs to be done on several stages.

Material Thickness:

Min. thickness requirements for Galvanized Beads:
as per BS EN 13658 - 1&2:2005 is 0.40mm
as per ASTM C 1063-15 is 0.44mm

Fixing:

by nails and washers of the same material as the bead

Packing:

50 pcs / carton

Type Code	Depth (mm)	Groove Width (mm)	Material	Length (m)
CJ – 13 gs / ss	13	10	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	3.0
CJ – 19 gs / ss	19	10	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	3.0

II - EXPANDED METAL LATH

Specifications:

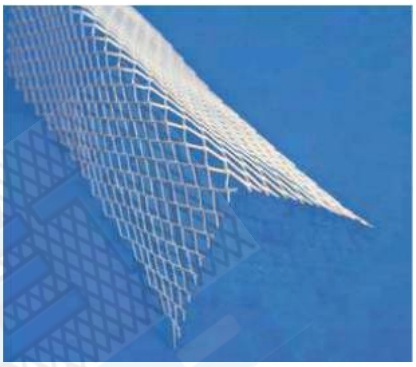
EXMET expanded metal lath is made in accordance with BS EN 13658 -1&2: 2005 and ASTM C 847-18

Materials used:

1 - Galvanized Steel to BS EN 10346 : 2015 - DX 51 D (ASTM A 653-94)
2 - ALU-ZINC coated Steel to ASTM A 875 (5%) & ASTM A 792 (55%)
3 - Stainless Steel to BS EN 10088-21 (ASTM A 240 types 316 & 304)

CORNER MESH

Used in building construction for reinforcement of plaster work for inside corners to prevent cracks and give straight corner finish.



Fixing: corner mesh to be fixed by Plaster dabs or nails & washers of the same mesh material.

Material Requirements:

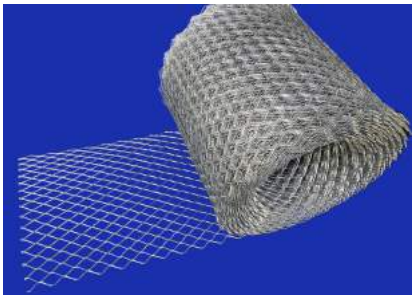
Minimum weight requirements :
as per BS EN 13658 - 1&2:2005 is 0.87Kg/m²
as per ASTM C 1063-15 is 0.92Kg/m² (1.7 lb/yd2)

Packing: 50 pcs / carton

Type Code	Wings (mm)	Material	Length (m)
CM50 gs/ss	50 x 50	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 / 2. 44
CM75 gs/ss	75 x 75	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 / 2. 44
CM100 gs/ss	100 x 100	Galv. steel / Stainless steel	2.7 / 2. 44

COIL MESH

Used in building construction for reinforcement of plaster to prevent cracking of joint between different materials, lintels and opening of electrical and mechanical conduits.



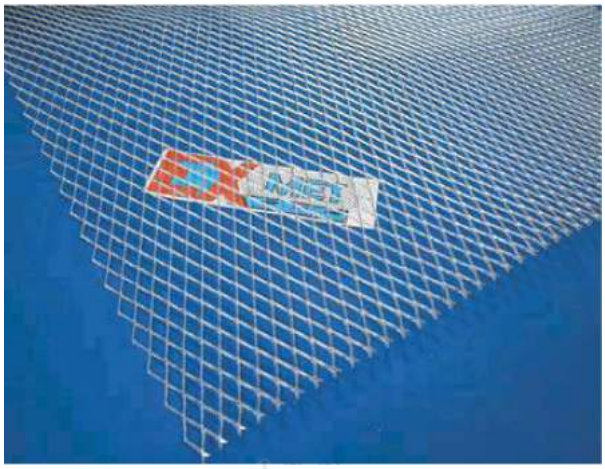
Materials Thickness:

Based on application required

Type Code	Width (mm)	Weight Kg/m²	Length (m)
SCM 4"	100	0.55 - 0.90	25 , 40 & 50 (coils)
SCM 6"	150	0.55 - 0.90	25 , 40 & 50 (coils)
SCM 7"	175	0.55 - 0.90	25 , 40 & 50 (coils)
SCM 8"	200	0.55 - 0.90	25 , 40 & 50 (coils)

For heavy weight coil mesh, we can supply strip mesh (see next page)

DIAMOND METAL LATH (Sheets & Strips)



EXMET sheet lath is used for Plastering Rein-forcement, as background for plastering in walls & suspended ceiling and also to make fire protection plaster to steel columns &beams.
It can be supplied in full sheet or in Strips to the required width.

Material thickness: Depends on the weight required and above 0.40 mm thickness.

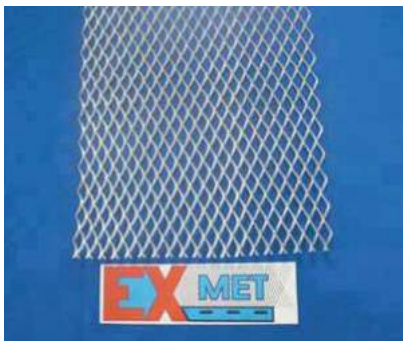
1 - Minimum weight according to BS 13658 : 2005 is 0.87 kg/m ^{2}
2 - Minimum weight according to ASTM C 847 is 1.40 kg/m^2
3 - Minimum weight according to QCS sec 24 part 2.5 is 1.22 kg/m ^{2}

METAL LATH SHEET

Type Code	Weight (Kg/m²)	Material	Sheet Size (mm)
ML600–A	0.62	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–B	0.92	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–C	1.05	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–D	1.22	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–E	1.40	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–F	1.62	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–G	1.82	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600
ML600–H	1.92	Galvanized Steel / Stainless Steel**	2440 x 600

*For ordering sheet lath, please mention the code and the material (eg: ML600 - A/ SS 304)

**Stainless steel available in 304 & 316L grades



STRIP MESH

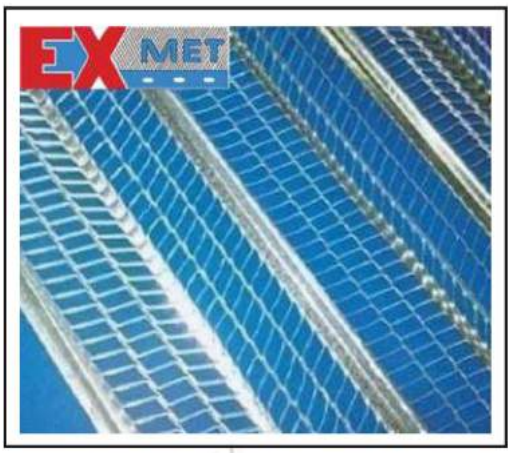
Available in same weight & specifications of metal lath sheets (above) with the following sizes:

Materials : Galvanized steel, stainless steel 304 & 316

Width (cm)	150	175	200	250	300
Length	2.44mtr (Consult our team for other lengths)				
Weight	0.62, 0.92, 1.05, 1.22, 1.40, 1.62, 1.82 and 1.92 Kg/m²				

*for ordering ; ML 150 - A / SS 304

Rib Lath



EXMET rib lath is used for plastering reinforcement and when there are no block or concrete backgrounds are available, it can be used for ceiling and partitions.

Materials:

- Galvanized Steel acc. to BS EN 10346 - DX 51 D
- Stainless Steel acc. to BS EN 10088 - 2 - 1.4301, grade 304

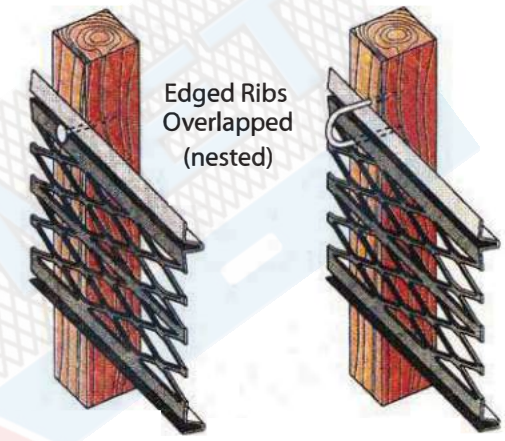
Material Thickness:

According to the requirements of BS EN 13658-1 & 2: 2005 (revised BS 1369: part 1: 1987)

Fixing;

1. Fixing Rib Lath to timber is done by nail fixing or staple fixing, there should be water resistant membrance between the Rib Lath and the wood (timber).

2. Fixing Rib Lath to Steel Channels is done by wire tie fixing (wire gauge 14) at intervals of 150 mm. maximum.



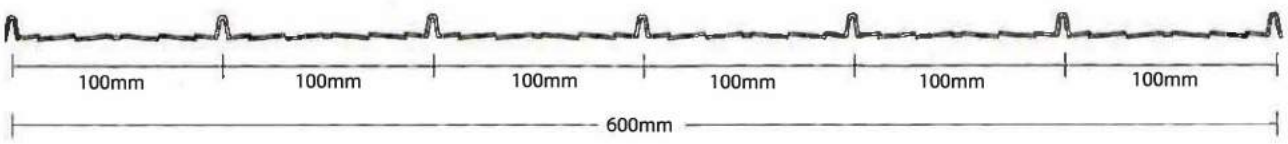
Nail Fixing

Staple Fixing

Code	Weight (kg/m²)	Rip Depth (mm)	Size (mm)
RLG–3	1.15	9.6mm (3/8")	600 x 2500
RLG–5	1.80	9.6mm (3/8")	600 x 2500

Edged Ribs nested and wired at 150 mm intervals

Wire Tie Fixing



III - NON METAL ACCESSORIES

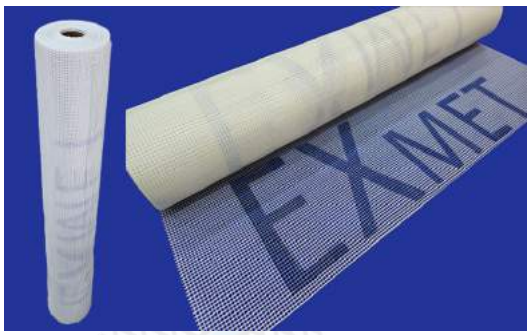
Specifications

EXMET offering different solutions for special rendering coats, non metalic accessories are used in thin plaster coats as well as light weight block / concrete applications.

FIBER GLASS MESH

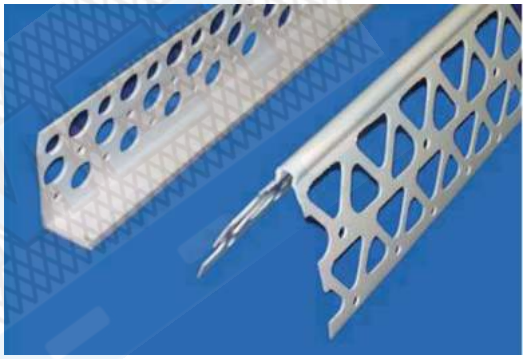
Mesh fabric is woven of pure glass textile fibres.
Used to reinforce plastering, and also used as reinforcement base for ceramic tiles, gypsum or wooden surfaces.
It has a good corrosion resistance, alkali resistant, suitable for decorative plasters.
Easy to install, no need for nailing.
Working temperature (0 - 60 °C) - Fire Rated quality.

Weight 78 gm/m^2
140 gm/m^2



uPVC BEADS

Used for reinforcement and finishing of light weight concrete plastering.
It has a good corrosion resistance, suitable for decorative plasters.
working temperature (0 - 60 °C)
Beads are made of uPVC.



uPVC Plaster Stop Bead

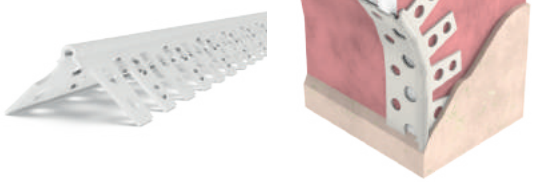
Type Code	Size (mm)	Length (m)
PS – 6 PVC	Depth – 6	3.0
PS – 10 PVC	Depth – 10	3.0
PS – 13 PVC	Depth – 13	3.0
PS – 16 PVC	Depth – 16	3.0

*Other sizes can be arranged.

uPVC Angle Bead

Type Code	Size (mm)	Length (m)
AB-45 PVC	45 x 45	3.0
AB-63PVC	63 x 63	3.0

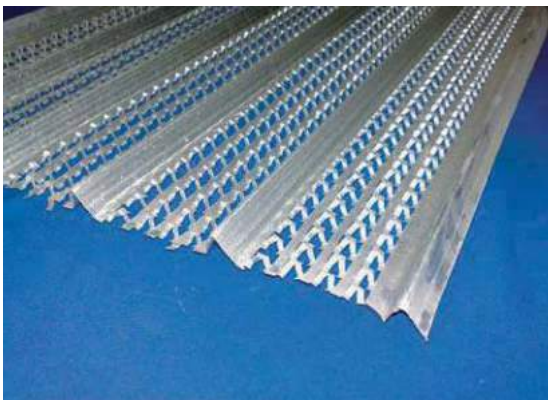
PVC ARCH BEAD



- uPVC
- White
- 3mm - 6mm Depth

1. A flexible PVC arch corner bead for thin coat plaster and drywall applications providing a high-quality finish and protection at drywall curves and arches.
2. **T**extured and knurled wings for a good joint compound adhesion.
3. Perforated wings allow for expansion and contraction from temperature changes.
4. Durable, impact and corrosion resistant

SuperRibLath(HYRIB)



EXMET Super Rib lath is used as a permanent shuttering for construction joints,reducing the efforts of traditional temporary plywood frame work as long as reducing the cost.

It can be used also as framework for column neck,footings and retaining walls.

Material:

Galvanized Steel acc. to BS EN 10346-DX51D
Stainless Steel acc. to BS EN 10088-2-1.4301, grade304

Item	Rib Depth (mm)	Weight (kg/m²)	Sheet Size
SRG 28	20.5 (8")	3.39	2500 x 450 mm
SRG 26*	20.5 (8")	4.40	2500 x 450 mm

*Non Stock Item

Installation Recommendation:

Hy rib sheets are fixed horizontally or vertically. It should lay on flat support and securely attached to the supporting framework using the same material with the hy rib by tying wire if reinforcement. (see Figure 1 and 2). The ribs should always point towards the first concrete section

2. Adjacent sheets should be side lapped by overlapping the outer edge ribs and securely tying them together. (see Figure 3)

3. Length ways, hy rib sheets should be overlapped by minimum of 90mm. (see Figure 4)

After pouring concrete, the supports will then be removed and hy rib will stay on the face of the concrete, then the other side will be poured with concrete.

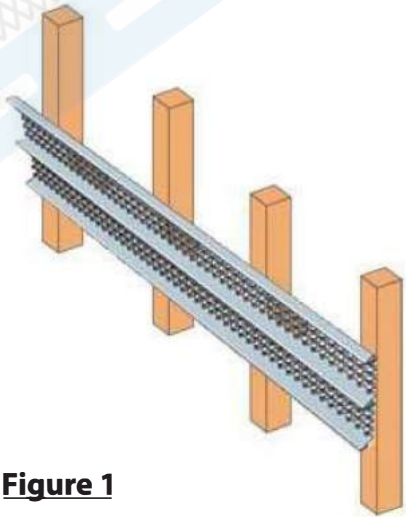


Figure 1

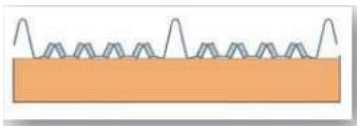


Figure 2

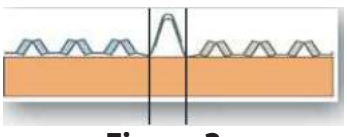


Figure 3

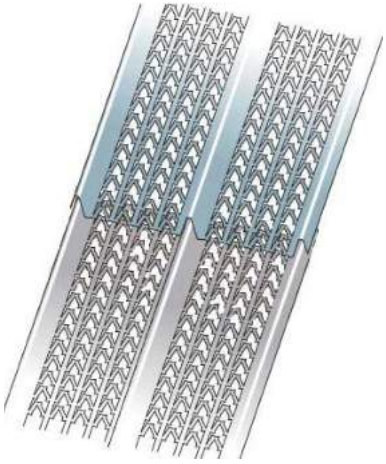


Figure 4