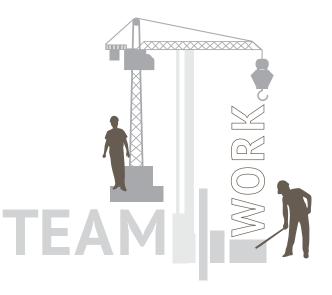
PREMEXO LET'S PROGRESS TOGETHER

PREMEXO PEB LLP

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Our Services



Our PEB Steel Buildings are designed in compliance with the latest design and building codes (IBC 2009, MBMA 2012, AISC 2005, AWS 2008, AISI 2007)

Our Company equipped with state-of-the-art machinery and technology,

- merged arc welding lines from Lincoln, USA.
- heavy shering machine with 6500mm x 16mm, plasma cutting 3m x 16m,
- ► C/Z purlin machine with 1 tuch auto change and more machine use for

Our team erection building with 10 year experienced engineers building,

our team Process the Erection work in line with project schedule, approved safety also with customers satisfaction





Pre-Engineered Buildings

Pre-engineered steel buildings (PEB) are a steel structures built over a structural concept of primary members, secondary members, roof and wall sheeting connected to each other and various other building components. These buildings can be provided with different structural and non-structural additions such as skylights, wall lights, turbo vents, ridge ventilators, louvers, roof monitors, doors & windows, trusses, mezzanine floors, fascias, canopies, crane systems, insulation etc., based on the customer's requirements. All the steel buildings are custom designed to be lighter in weight and high in strength. Thus steel building designs have become more flexible, durable and adaptable over the last four decades which has made steel one of the preferred materials for building construction.

PEB's are ideal for non-residential and wide-span lowrise buildings. Some of the key advantages of PEB include economical in cost, factory controlled quality, durability, longevity, flexibility in expansion, environmentally friendly, faster installation, etc. Pre-engineered steel buildings are used for diverse applications such as factories, warehouses, showrooms, supermarkets, aircraft hangars, metro stations, offices, shopping malls, schools, hospitals, community buildings and many more.

As a leading PEB manufacturer, Premexo provides the complete service of engineering, fabrication and erection thus ensuring better quality control at every stage of the process.

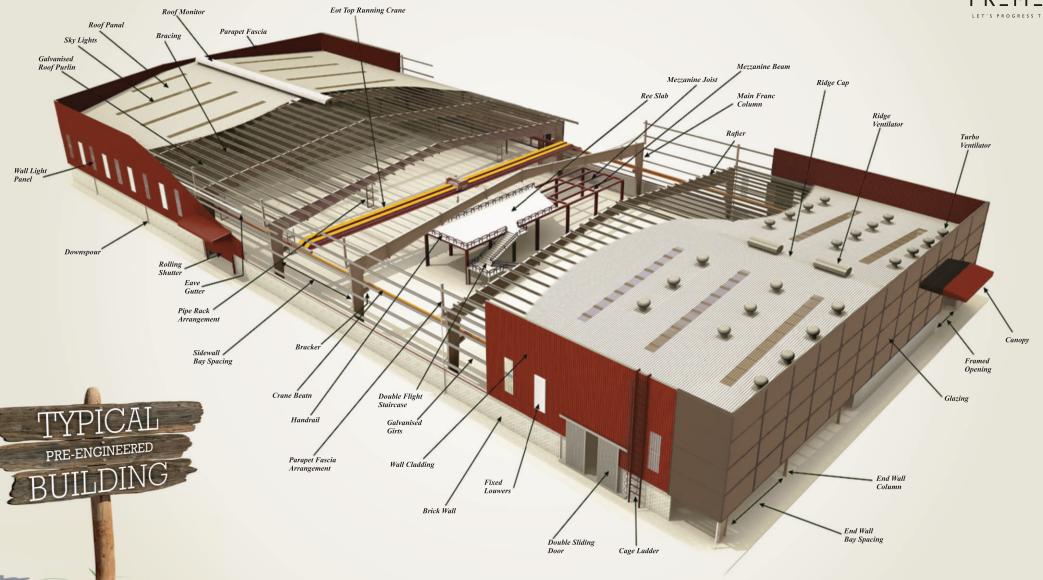
Pre-engineered steel buildings consists of following

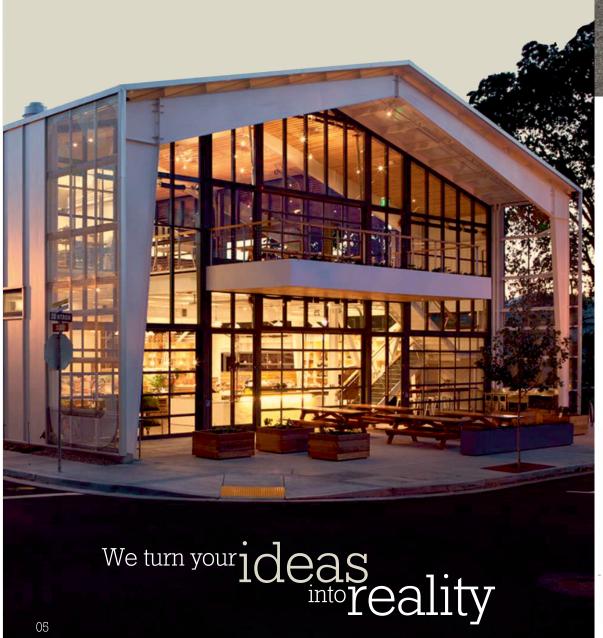
- Primary Members / Main Frames
- · Secondary Members / Cold Formed Members
- · Roof & Wall Panels

components:

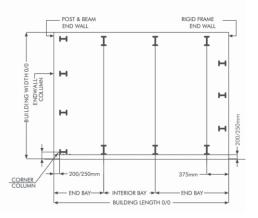
· Accessories, Buyouts, Crane System, Mezzanine System, Insulation, etc.

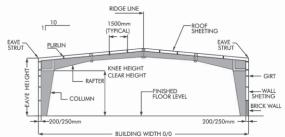






P.E.B. Nomenclature







Premexo pre-engineered buildings are custom-designed to meet your exact requirements. The basic parameters that define a pre-engineered building are:

Building Width

Building width is defined as the distance between the outer side of an eave strut of one side wall to the outer side of an eave strut of the opposite side wall.

Building Length

This is defined as the distance between the outside flanges of end wall columns in the opposite end walls, and is a combination of several bay lengths.

End Bay Length

End bay length is the distance from the outer side of the outer flange of endwall columns to centre line of the first interior frame column.

Interior Bay Length

This is the distance between the centre line of two adjacent interior mainframe columns. The most common bay spacings are 6 mts, 7.5 mts and 9 mts. The bay lengths can go up to 15 mts.

Building Height

Building height is the eave height, which is usually the distance from the bottom of the mainframe column base plate to the top outer point of the eave strut. Eave height can go up to 30 mts. When columns are recessed or elevated from finished floor, eave heigh is the distance from finished floor to the top of the eave strut.

Roof Slope (X/10)

This is the angle of the roof with respect to the horizontal base. The most common roof slope is 1/10. However, any practical roof slope is possible.

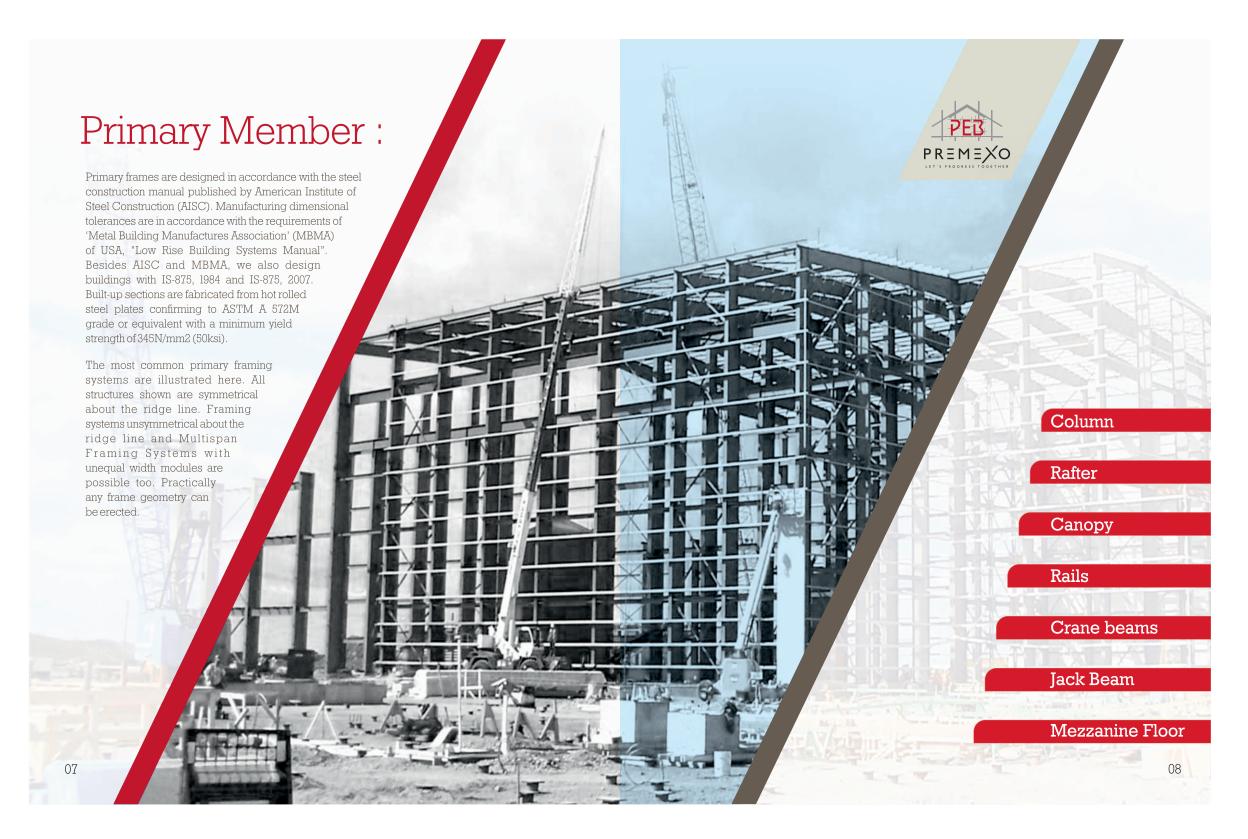
Design Loads

Unless otherwise specified, Premexo pre-engineered buildings are designed for the following minimum loads:

Roof Live Load: 0.75 kN/m2

Design Wind Speed: As per IS:875 for location. Design for seismic loads, collateral loads or any other local conditions must be specified at the time of quotation.

Loads are applied in accordance with the latest American Codes and Standards applicable to pre-engineered buildings unless otherwise requested at the time of quotation.









Mezzanine Floors



Mezzanines in Buildings

Intermediate Mezzanine Floors are possible in metal buildings. Mezzanine Floors can be provided in complete or partial area in pre-engineered buildings to suit loading requirements for office and storage. Mezzanine Floors consist of steel decks, supported by joists framed to the mezzanine beams. Main mezzanine beams normally run across the width of the building and are located under the main rafters while joists run parallel to the length of the building. The top flange of the joists fit immediately below the top flange of the mezzanine beam.

The economy of the mezzanine floor is affected by the applied load and support column spacings. Multilevel equipment platforms, catwalks, staircases etc. can be accommodated, if complete data is available





Secondary Member:

Secondary Framing Systems Secondary framing consists of elements which support the roof and wall sheeting and transfer load to the primary framing. These include Roof Purlins, Wall Girts, Eave Struts, Clips etc.

 $\bf Roof\ Purlins: Roof\ purlins\ are\ cold-formed\ Z\ profiles, normally\ 200\ to\ 250\ mm\ deep\ out\ of\ 1.6\ to\ 3.15\ mm\ thick\ steel.$ These are fixed to the top

flanges of the rafters by means of clips bolted to the rafters, and the purlin web bolted to the clips. Purlin ends overlap to act as continuous beams.

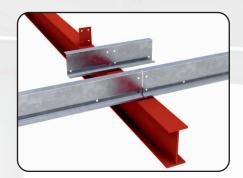
metal roof and wall systems

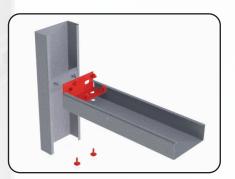
Wall Girts:

Wall girts are cold-formed Z sections, normally 200 to 250 mm deep out of 1.6 to 3.15 mm thick steel. These are fixed to the outer flange of the side wall columns. There are two types of fixations:

Fixed to the outer flange of the side wall columns by means of

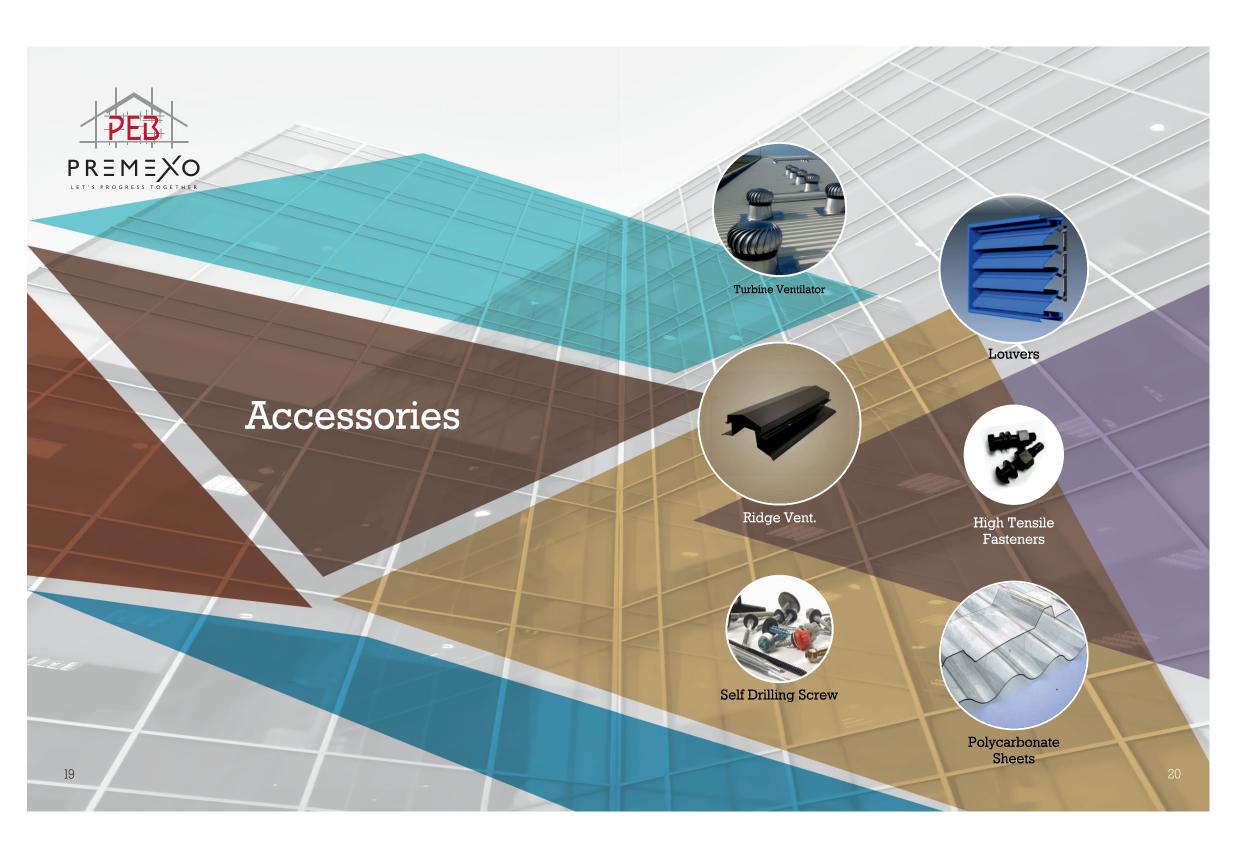
clips bolted to the column and girt web bolted to the clips. Overlap connections are provided for continuous beam action. Endwall girts and flush girts on side walls are normally flushed to the outer flange of the columns by means of clips which are bolted to the column web and girt web bolted to the clips.









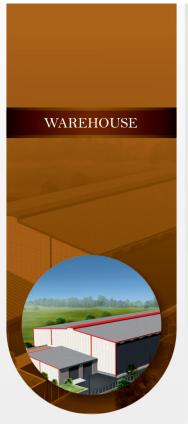




Let's Gether...



Approval preparation Stage 2 **Approval** Stage 4 customer Stage 3 Painting Fabrication **Delivery and Erection** Stage 5 Prior to commencement of shipment of fabricated steel to the Dispatch site, the OMD team deputes a Project Engineer to assist the erection team in providing on site service to Premexo's clients. The project engineer makes frequent Stage 6 site visits through this phase of the project and communicates client needs to the OMD engineer Erection ensuring efficient and timely response. Stage 7 Stage 8 Sheeting Handover



Application













We are Environment Friendly

Optimal material usage without compromising on factor of safety Usage of reusable and recyclable material Organized collection of rain water for harvesting Usage of smillight though skylights and wall lights for day lighting Usage of wind through turbine ventilators for natural ventilation Usage of swinds insulation for interior temperature control Integrated operating system for error free execution Wind Milliad solar panels are other installable features Install Solar Panels for energy efficient solutions















































