

You are safe under our structure...
You are safe under our structure...



IRAQI TRUST FOR PRECAST CONCRETE

الثقة العراقية للكونكريت الجاهز

Who Are We?



Our Factory



Our Factory



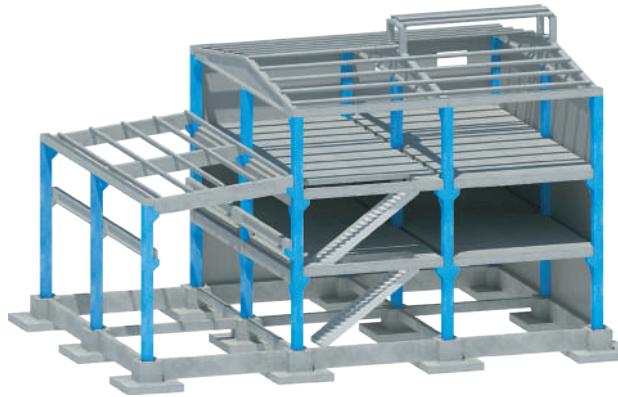
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طريق بغداد - بعقوبة القديم



03



Colon

01

Columns are prefabricated structural elements that transfer vertical and horizontal loads from other structural elements to the foundations. The lower end is usually connected to the foundations as fixed. The upper end can be manufactured as articulated or rigid depending on the purpose of use of the structure, earthquake zone, height of the structure, whether there is a crane or not, column openings and intervals. Columns are manufactured as square or vertical cross-section main carrier columns, intermediate floor columns, V columns, thinned-end consoles for fixing beams on them, and short and long k.



Intermediate Beam

02

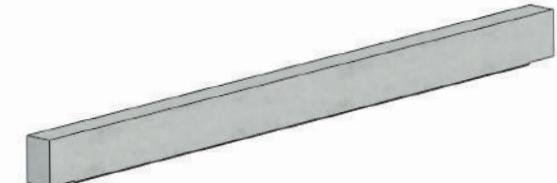
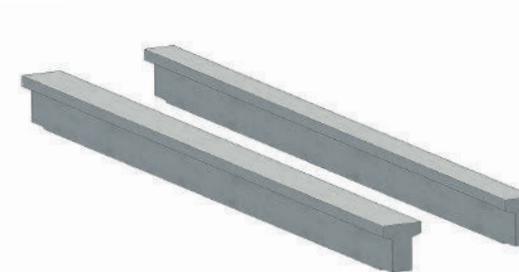
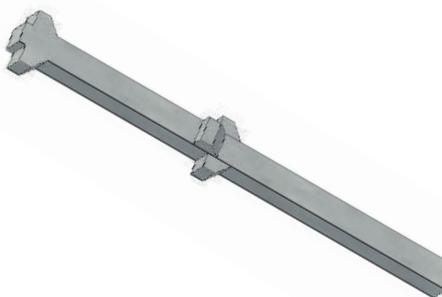
The mezzanine beams used in structures with mezzanine floors are prefabricated elements that carry hollow floor elements, live loads and topping concretes. They are produced as pre-stressed or non-pre-stressed according to the height and clearance distance of the structure. The installation of mezzanine beams is done with a pin or plate system.



Earthquake Beam

03

Earthquake beams, which do not have load-bearing features such as intermediate floor beams, are designed to increase the earthquake resistance of columns by creating a frame around the floor. Earthquake beams are installed with a pin or plate system. The pin gaps left on the beam are placed on the pins on the column and the remaining gaps are filled with high-strength grout mortar and fixed. The pins are also tightened with a nut and bolt system. In plate systems, the plate left under the floor beam is placed on the plate left on the column and fixed by welding between them.

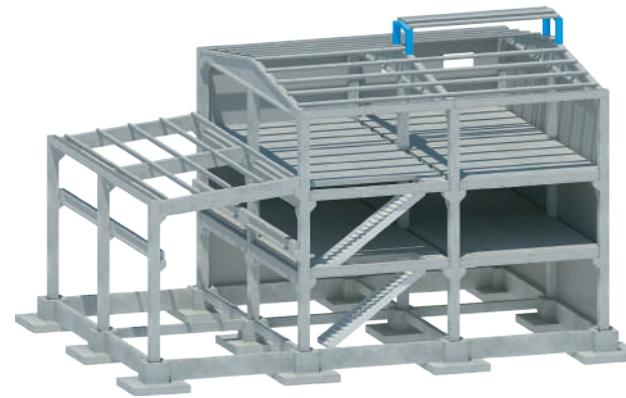




Roof Truss

04

Roof trusses are elements that transfer the loads coming from the purlin beams to the columns. Thanks to its design, it also creates the roof slope. Its design is made by considering the load to be applied by the purlin beams and the width to be passed. The pre-stressing method used to pass large openings with small sections also prevents the roof trusses from deflected. Roof truss assembly is made with the pin system as in other elements. The pin holes left on the roof truss are made by placing them on the pins on the column. The remaining gaps are filled with high-strength grout mortar. The pins are also tightened with a nut and bolt system.



Roof Lantern

05

Roof lanterns are prefabricated elements mounted on trusses for ventilation and lighting purposes.

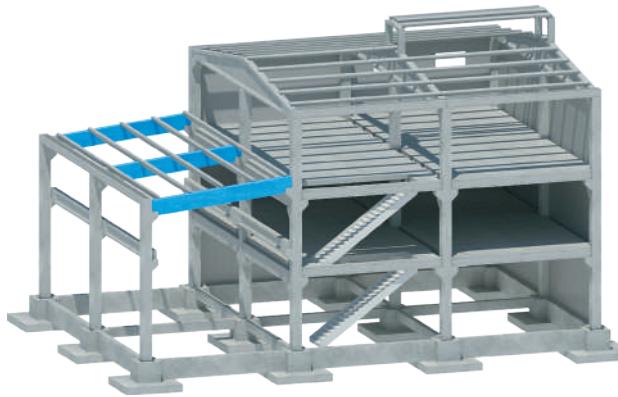


Crane Beam

06

Used for the assembly of cranes, the remaining gaps are fixed by filling them with high-strength grout mortar for assembly with pins or welds on column gussets. Pins are tightened with washer nuts. In plate systems, the plate on the column gusset and the plate on the crane beam are placed on top of each other and welded to each other. They are designed with or without foresight according to the crane lifting capacity and axle clearances to be used.





Porch Beam

07

Prefabricated porch beams are prefabricated concrete elements with horizontal load-bearing properties that transfer the loads coming from the purlin beams to the prefabricated columns. Porch beams are designed to be connected to the columns of the additional and existing building according to the dimensions of the columns at lower or higher elevations in the additional structures to be built next to the existing structures. The roof slope changes according to the elevation difference between the prefabricated columns to which the concrete porch beams are connected. Porch beams are connected to the pins in the columns and the pin gaps are filled with high-dose non-shrinkage grout mortar and the assembly is completed.



Gutter Beam

08

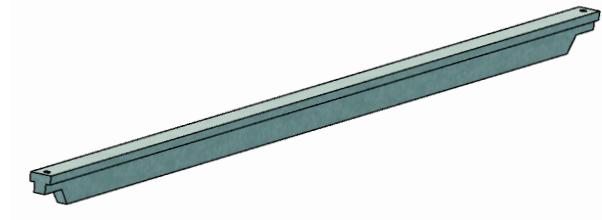
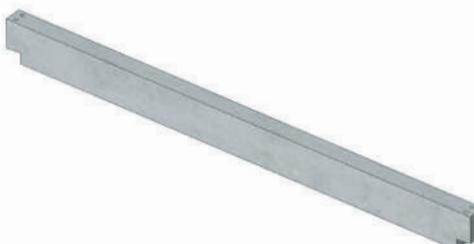
Gutter beams are responsible for carrying and discharging snow and water loads to the substructure in the building, and also have a carrier function perpendicular to the trusses. They are manufactured in sizes appropriate to the need. Gutter beams may vary depending on the column and roof truss axis of the building. Their design is also made by taking these issues into consideration. Their assembly is done with a pin system. The pin holes left on the gutter beams are placed on the pins on the column and the remaining gaps are filled with high-strength grout mortar and fixed.

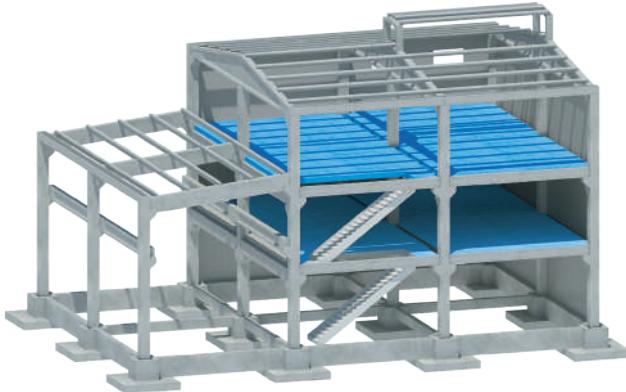


Purlin Beam

09

Purlin beams are responsible for carrying roof cladding, snow load, solar energy system and other suspension loads in the building and are designed by calculating these loads. In prefabricated designs, these beams are pre-stressed concrete prefabricated horizontal carrier elements that transfer the roof load to the trusses and allow wide openings to be crossed. Their assembly is done with a pin system. The design is carried out according to the environmental conditions and climate conditions of the region where the project will be carried out, altitude values, and snow, rain, wind loads and dead loads that may come on the beam. Purlin beams are the most sensitive element among the concrete prefabricated structural elements due to their cross-sectional dimensions.





Hollow Flooring 10

The hollow floor system is a concrete prefabricated floor element produced with a prestressed system to reduce dead load by arranging gaps within the floor thickness and thus to be able to cover wide openings.



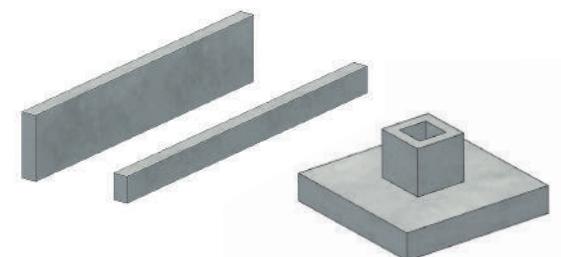
Facade Panel 11

They are prefabricated structural elements that can be applied at certain heights from the ground, d: 12 cm thick, used in areas such as building interior and exterior facades and perimeter walls. They can be manufactured with insulation and optionally door or window gaps can be left.



Infrastructure 12

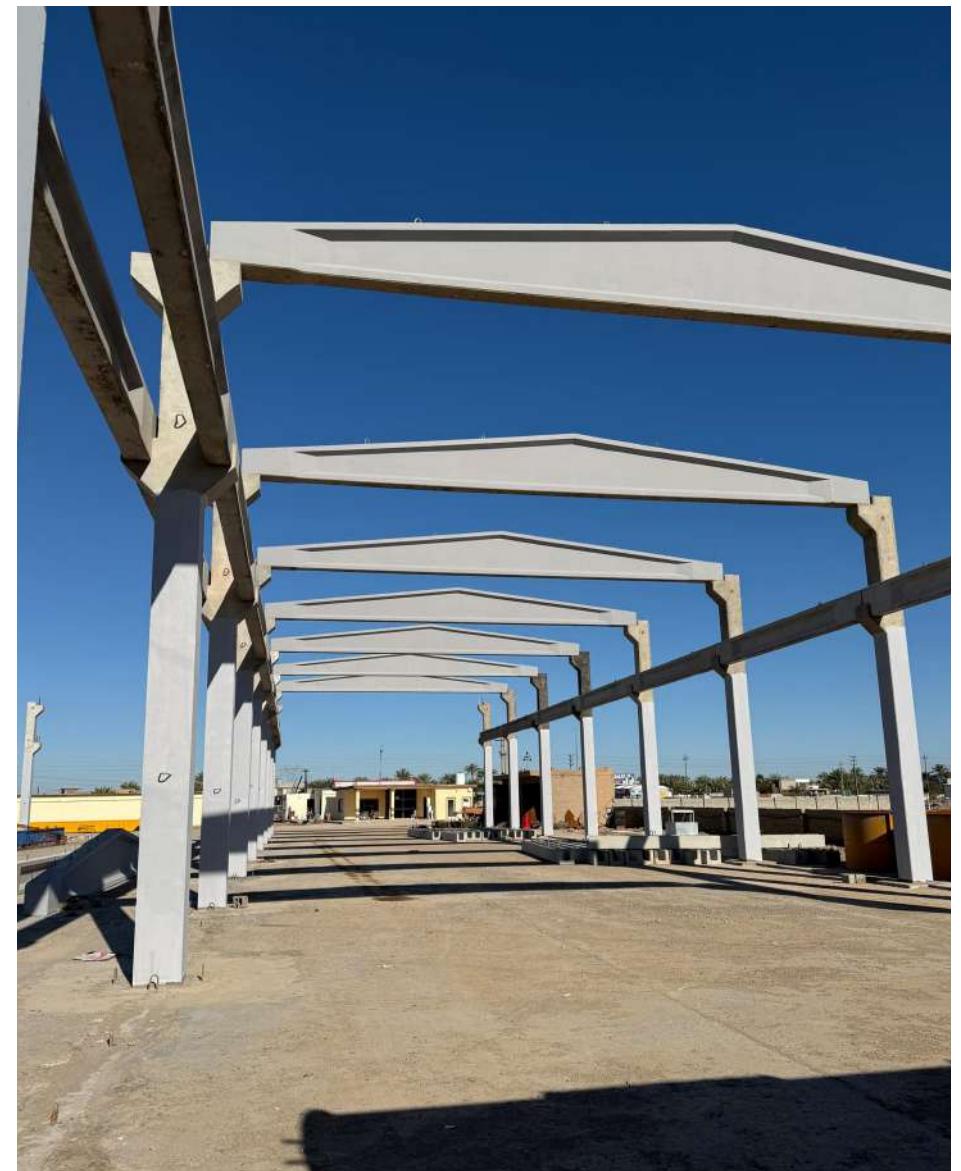
The substructure consists of foundation, socket, tie line and curtain elements. Sockets are reinforced concrete elements cast in situ that connect columns to foundations. These manufacturings are not made in the factory, but in the construction site (cast in situ). The sections are determined by calculating the ground bearing values and building loads. The method applied in the connection of columns to foundations is to insert prefabricated columns into socket foundations and concreting them.



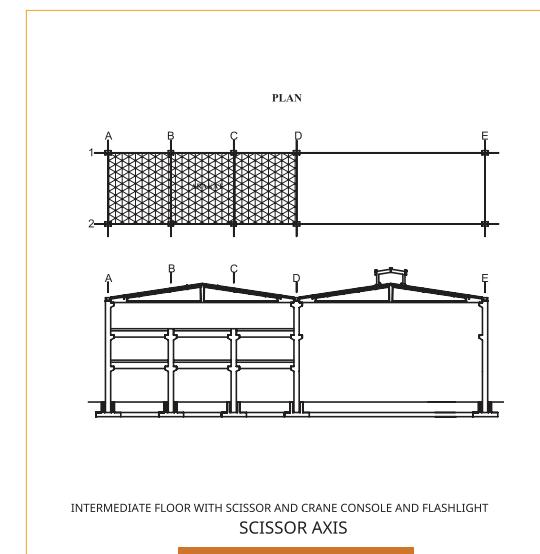
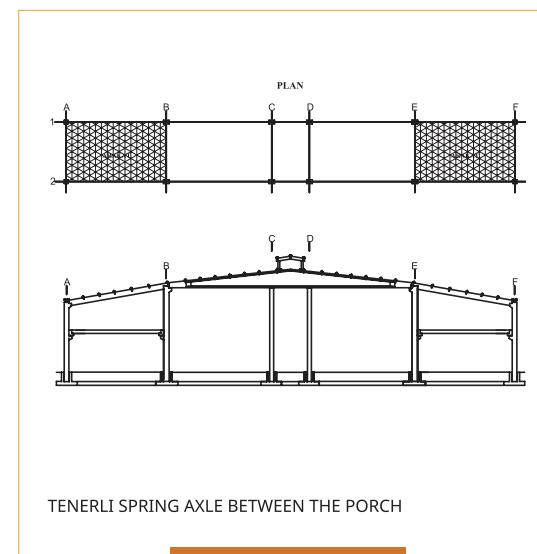
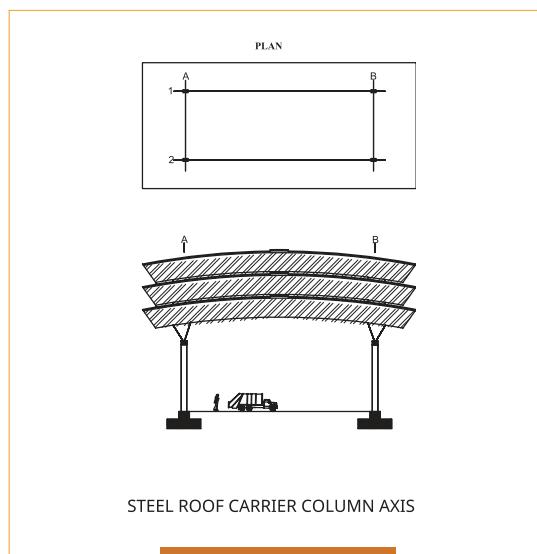
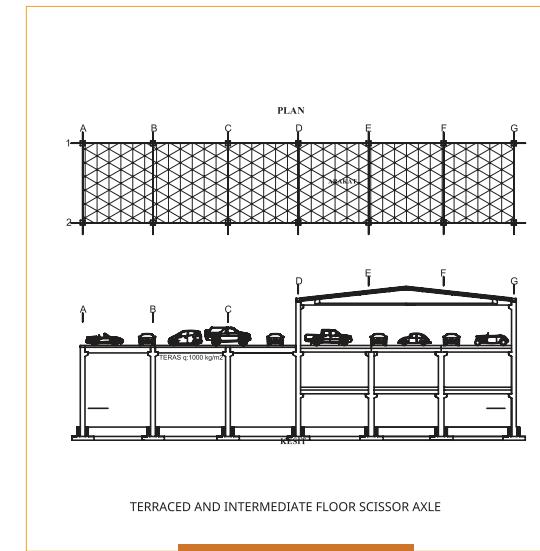
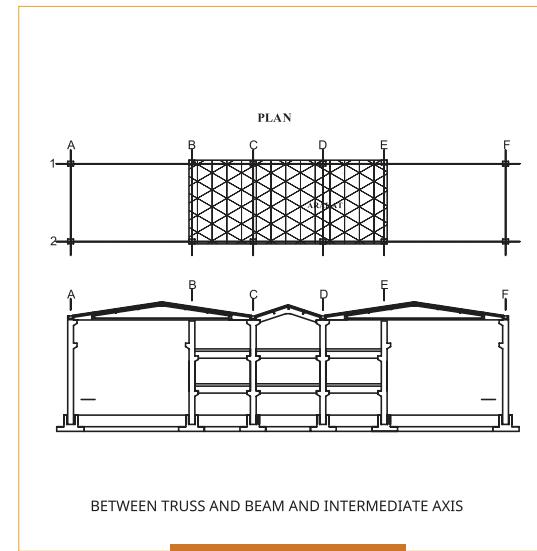
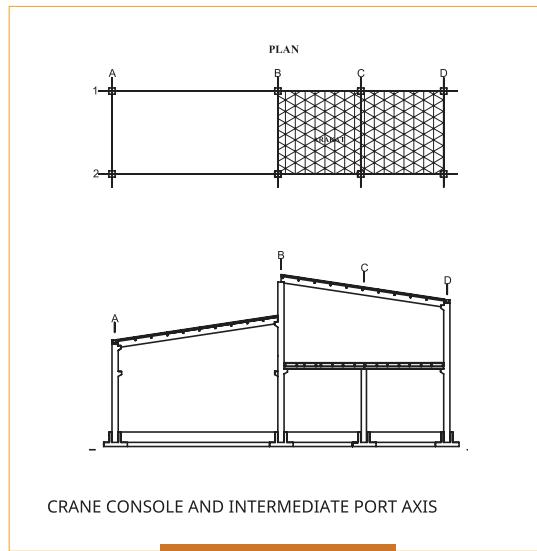
Industrial Buildings

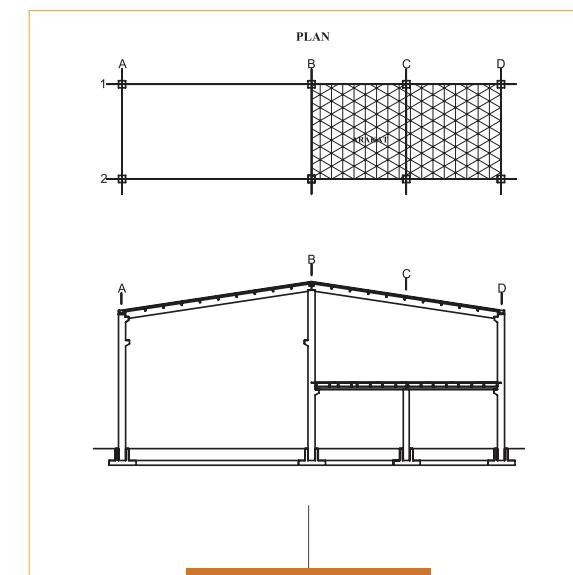
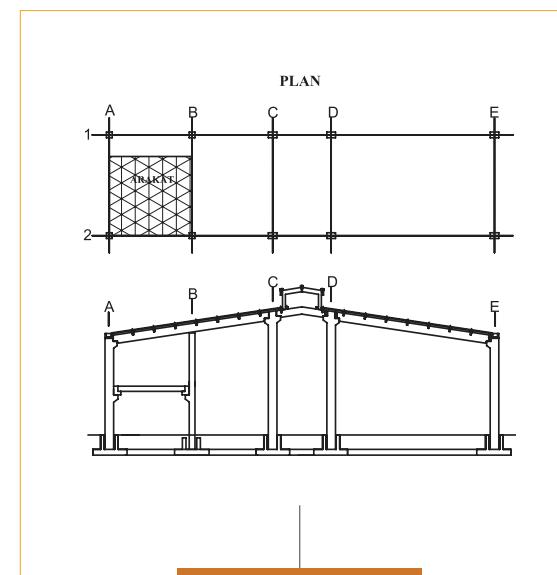
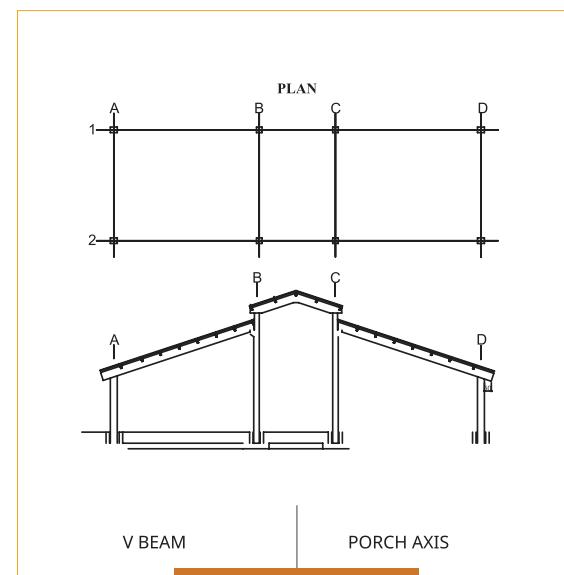
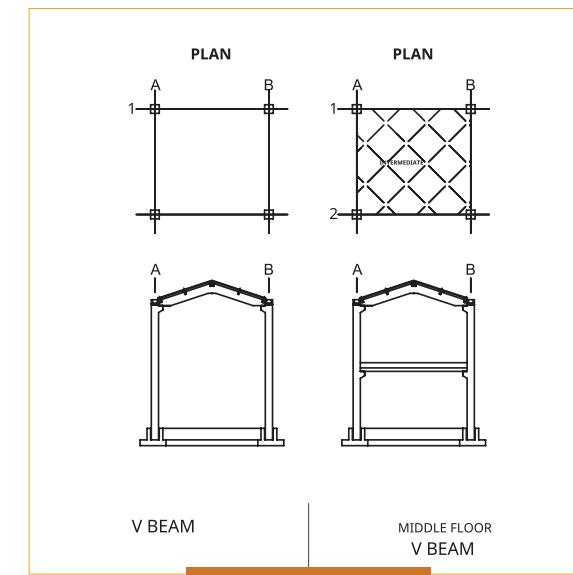
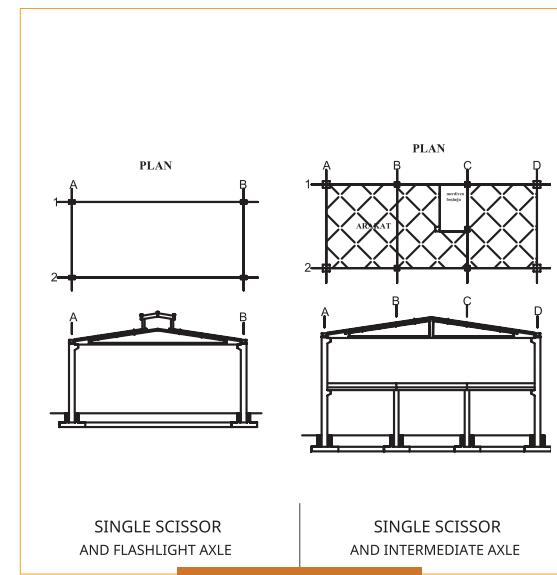
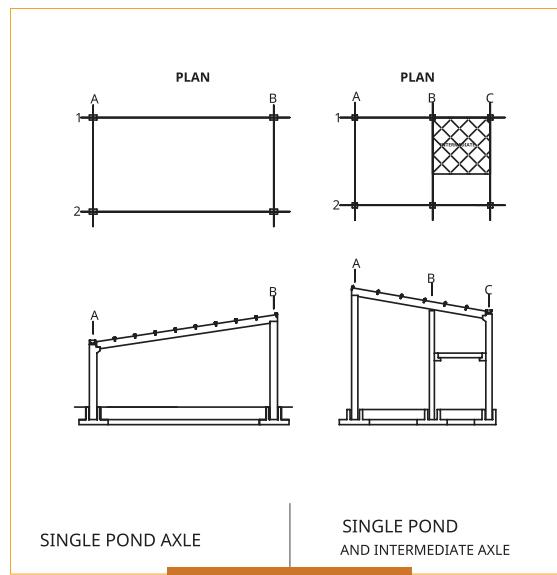
Industrial buildings are places where products are processed and made ready for sale, usually referred to as factories. These structures, which are extremely important for industry, must meet various standards and needs.

Prefabricated structures are highly preferred because they are state-of-the-art products, can easily pass through wide openings, are resistant to fire and natural disasters, and can be designed according to need. Our company manufactures them professionally using high-quality materials, high-strength concrete and pre-stressing technology with our experienced engineers and technical staff. The manufactured prefabricated elements are transported and assembled with our strong vehicle fleet and machine equipment, and delivered to the customer.

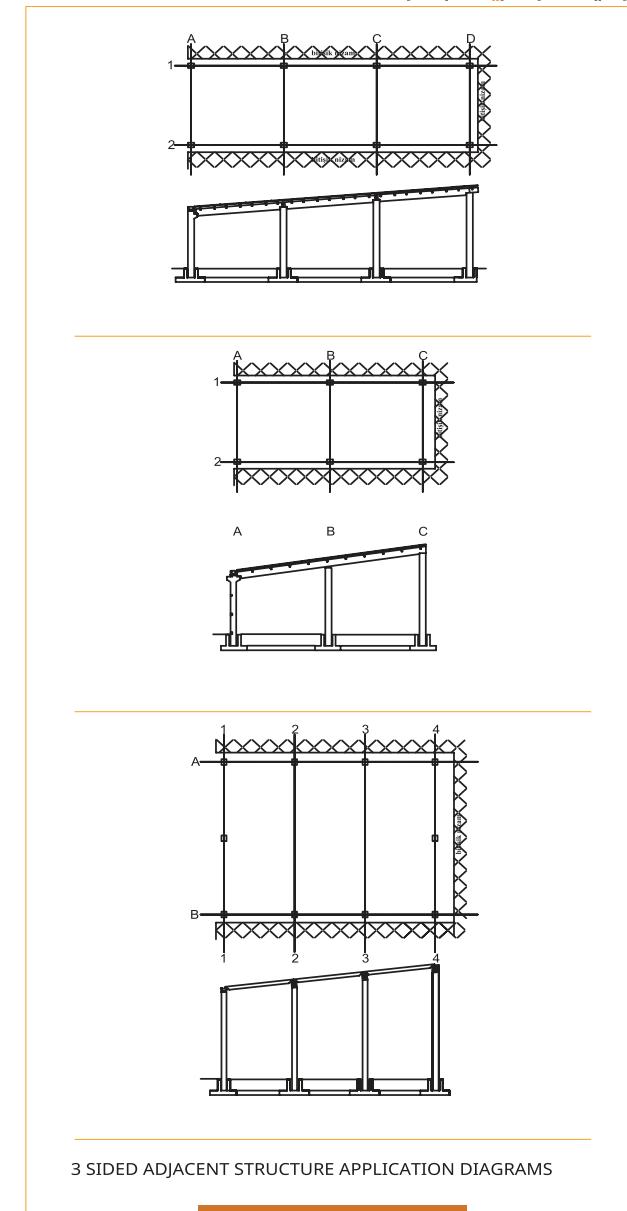
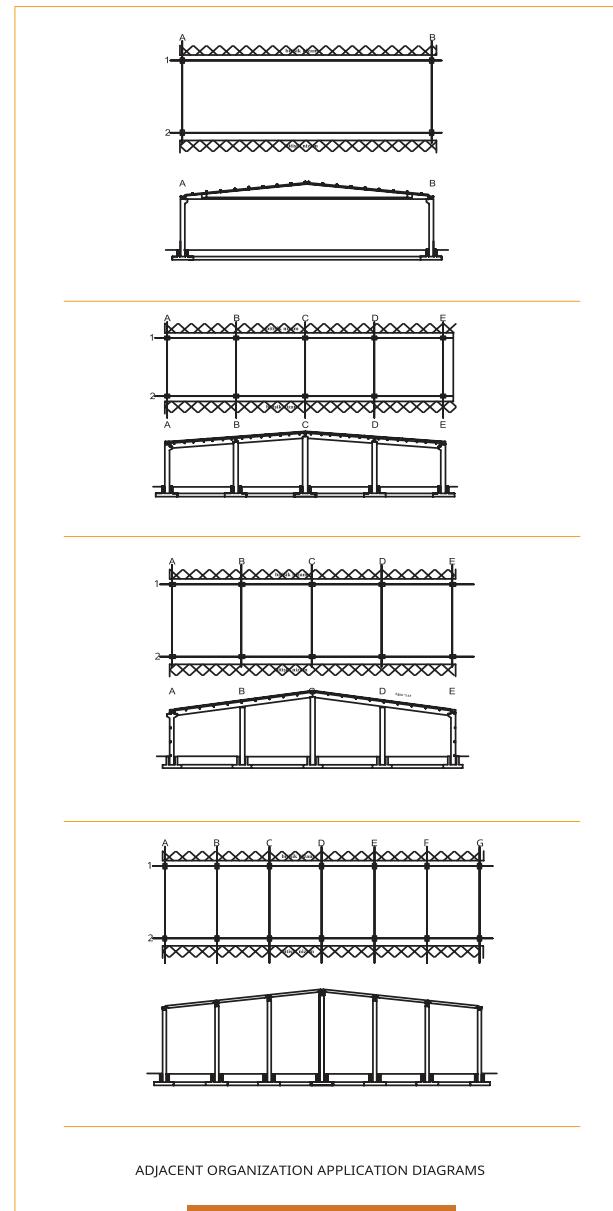
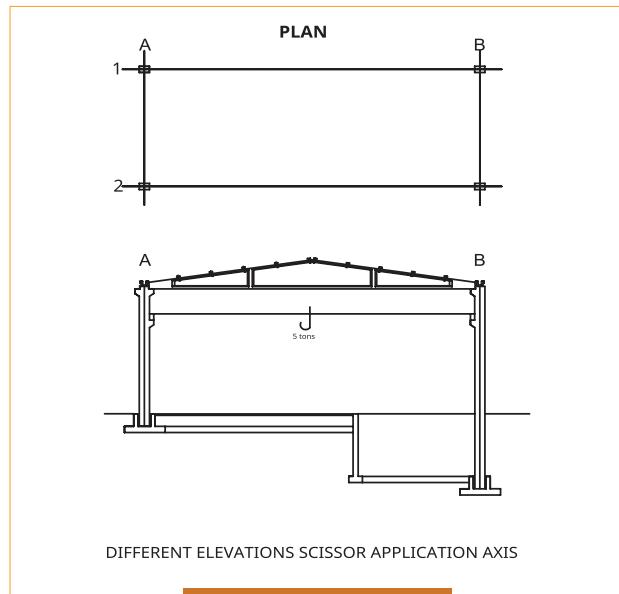
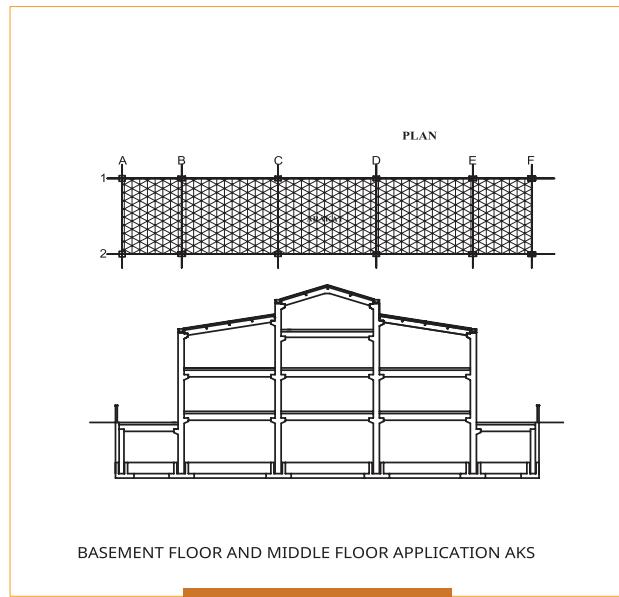


ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURE SCHEMES





ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURE SCHEMES





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الثقة العراقية للكونكريت الجاهز



Some of Our Projects



Some of Our Projects



IRAQI TRUST FOR PRECAST CONCRETE
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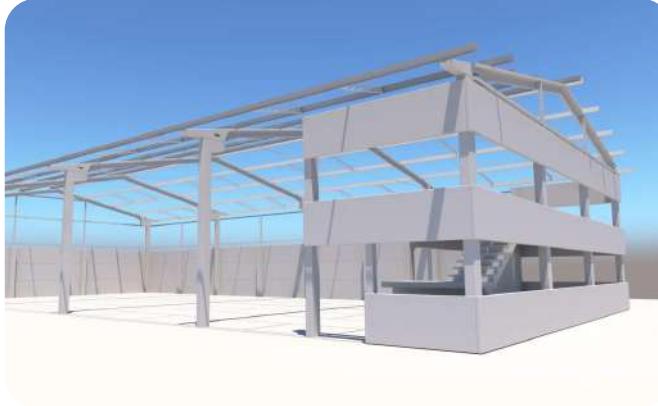
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طريق بغداد - بعقوبة القديم



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