ALUMUNIUM

- 1807 - 1940
- O2 SILIKON
- LIGHT N BRIGHT
- AMERIKA : ALUMINUM
- INGGRIS : ALUMUNIUM
- DAYA RENGGANG 90-140 N/MM2 (FURNITURE)
- KONSTRUKSI : 500 N/MM2
- CASTING : ZINC, IRON
- TDK BERKARAT
- EXTRUSION PROCESS
- WELDABILITY (PROSES LAS MUDAH DISATUIN)
- MACHINABILITY : MILLING/PENGGILINGAN
- GLUEING
- LOW TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE

- BUCKLING/LENGKUNG MENIPIS
- EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE
- FATIGUE 9CENDEREUNG GAGAL DALAM PROSES PENGERJAAN
- THERMAL EXPANSION
- ELECTROLITYC CORROSION
- DEFLECTION /PEMBELOKAN

- ALLOY USAGE
- LARGE RIVETS /PAKU
- Welding
- EXTRUDED SECTIONS
- ADHESIVE BONDING
- MILLING

- TEBAL MINIMAL 1.2 MM, PANJANG 10M, LEBAR 300-600MM

- ROLL 1.5 M
- PLATE , KETEBALAN <= 6MM
- SHEET O.5 , 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6,0
- TUBE

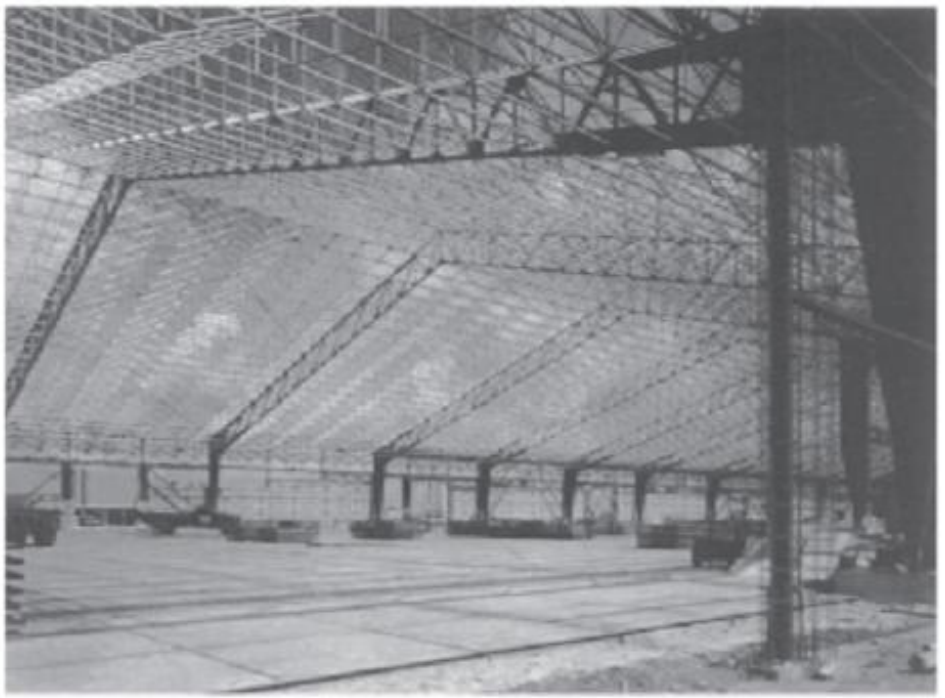
- CLAD SHEET ; LEBIH TAHAN
- TREDPLATE : ANTI LICIN
- PROFILED SHEET
- EMBOSSED SHEET
- COLD ROLLED SHEET

MECHANICAL JOINTS

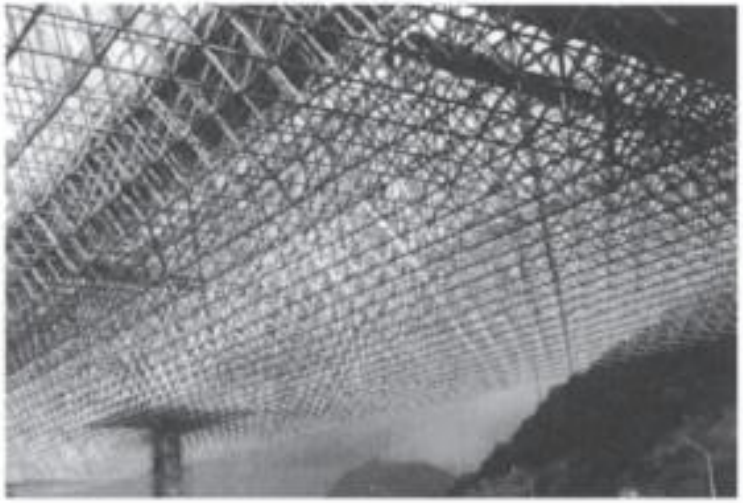
- BOLTING N SCREWING (baut)
- ISOLASI
- RIVETING (PAKU)



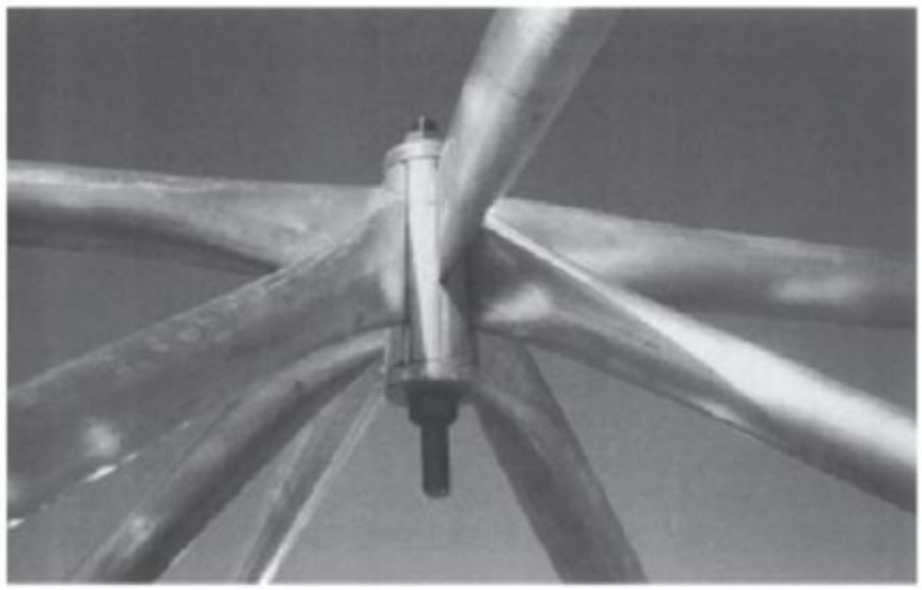
Aluminium structure, in the form of a 28m cube, used for enclosing an auditorium in Medellin, Columbia, 1990.



Aluminium roof structure on 80m span warehouse for Compagnie Maritime Belgique, Antwerp, 1957. Back-to-back bulb-angle construction, using large cold-driven rivets.



Aluminium roof structure for exhibition hall in Rio de Janeiro, 1978, using Professor Marsh's 'M-dec' system.



Space-frame joint in BACO's 'Triodetic' system, using a special node extrusion with serrated grooves.



Aluminium structure for the 51m diameter dome on the Selangor State mosque, at Shah' Alam, Malaysia, 1987. Built by BACO Contracts, using their 'Triodetic' system.

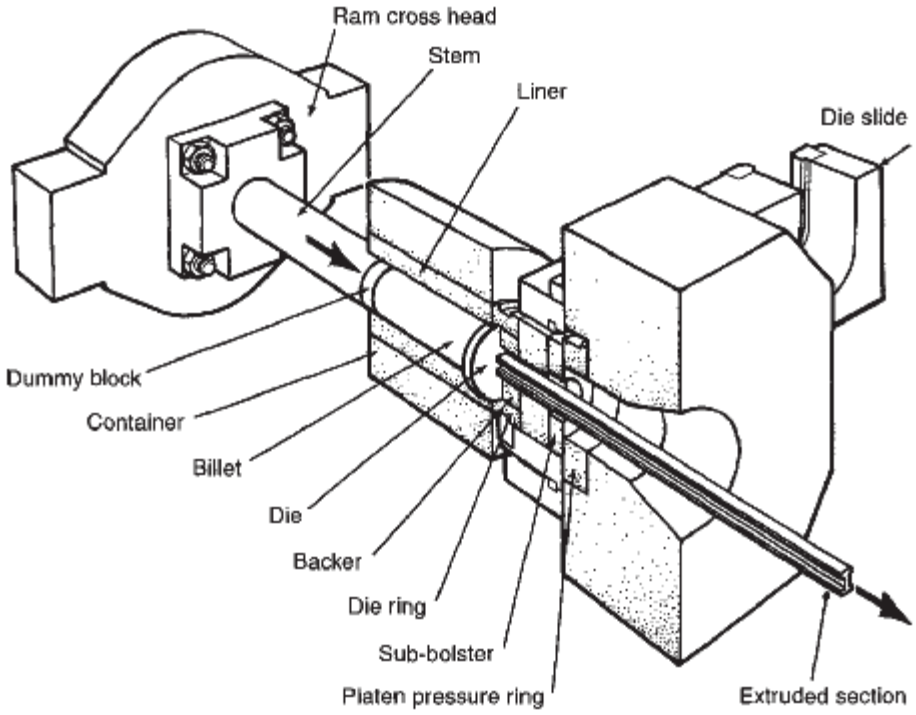


Figure 2.1 Extrusion process (direct extrusion).

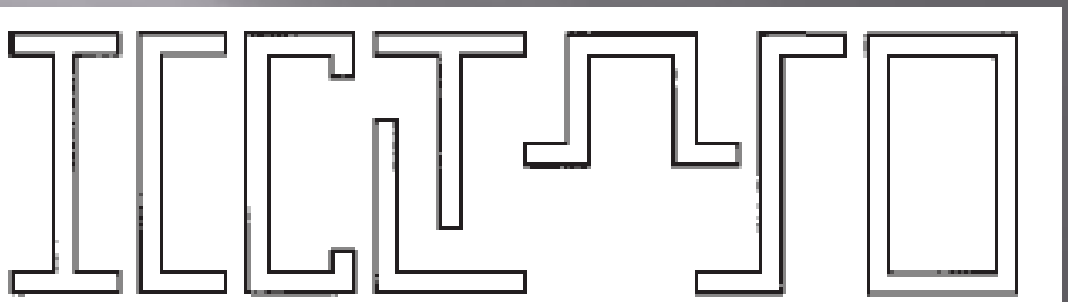


Figure 2.9 Conventional profiles.

