MEJIBO / Formwork joint bar

Made in

Version : 20231225

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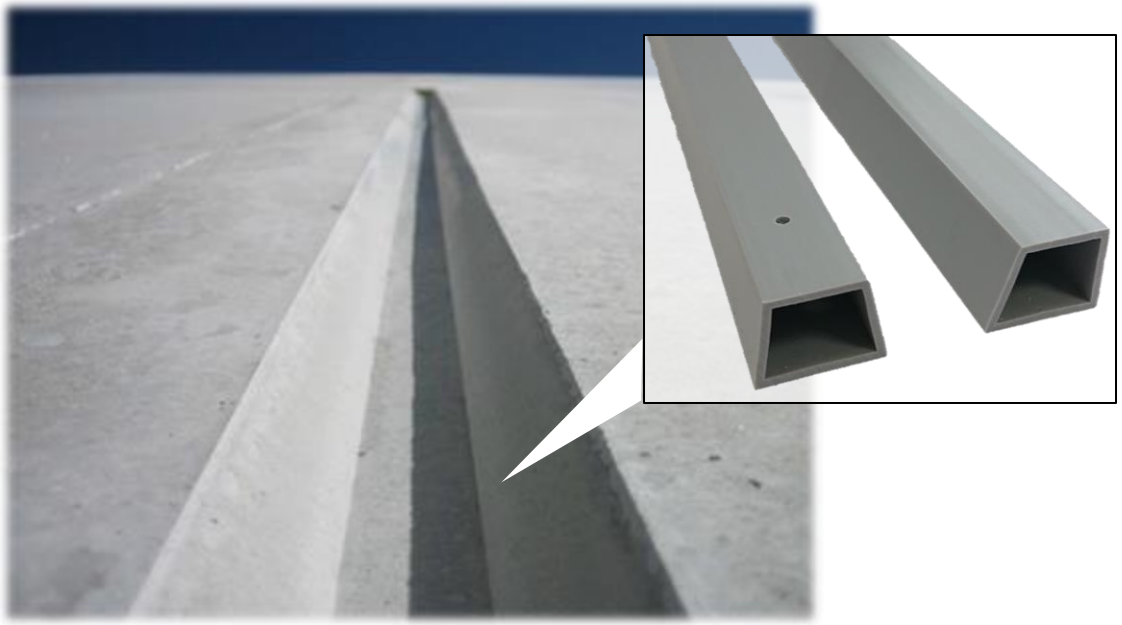
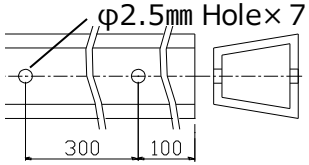
- Control cracks
- Make neat, clean grooves in concrete walls



Key features

- Can control the position where cracks appear
- Easy to remove while keeping the joint shape neat
- Strong, light-weight, and easy to handle
- Does not absorb water and does not deform
- Easy to install as it has holes

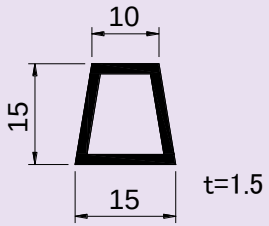
Hole diagram



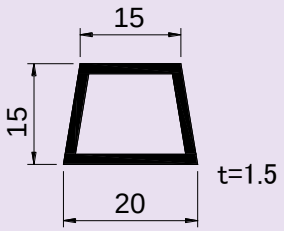
- Product drawing

Symmetric

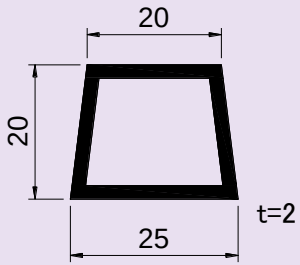
M-15V



M-20V

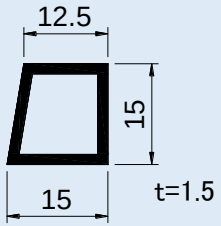


M-25V

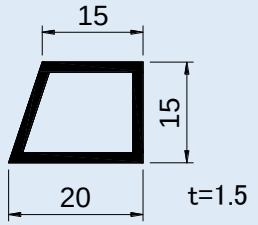


Asymmetric

K-15V



K-20V



- **Material** : PVC
- **Length** : 2,000㎜
- **MOQ** : 100pcs
  (other than M-25V)
  50pcs
  (only M-25V)

● Purpose of MEJIBO

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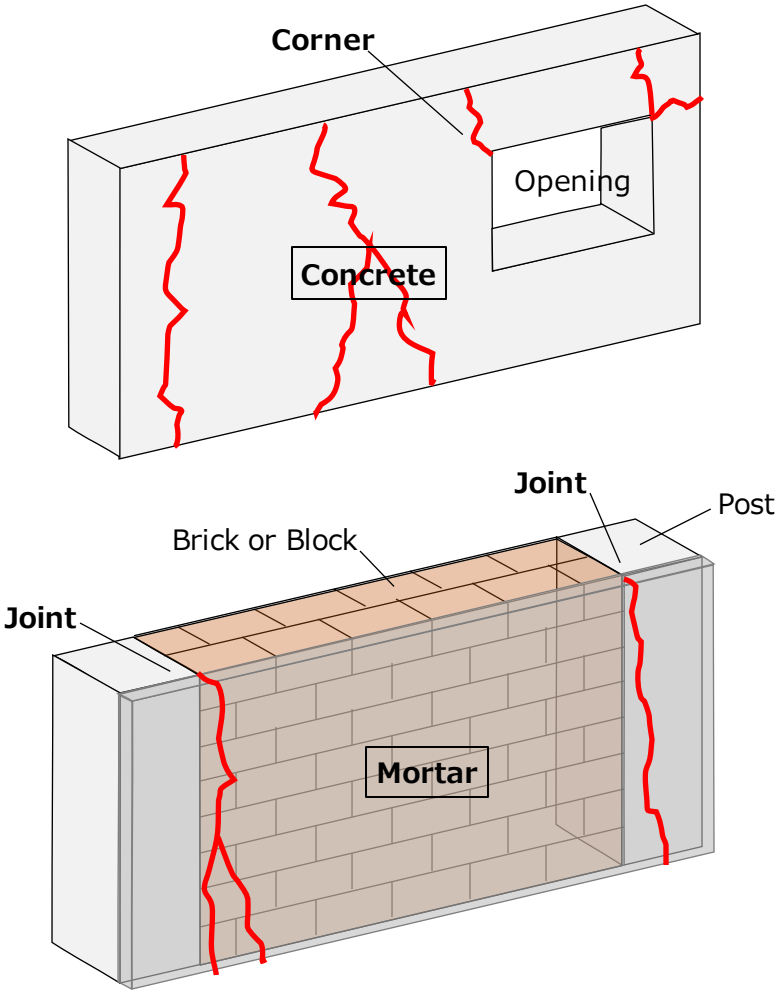
To control cracks in concrete and mortar

When concrete or mortar dries･･･

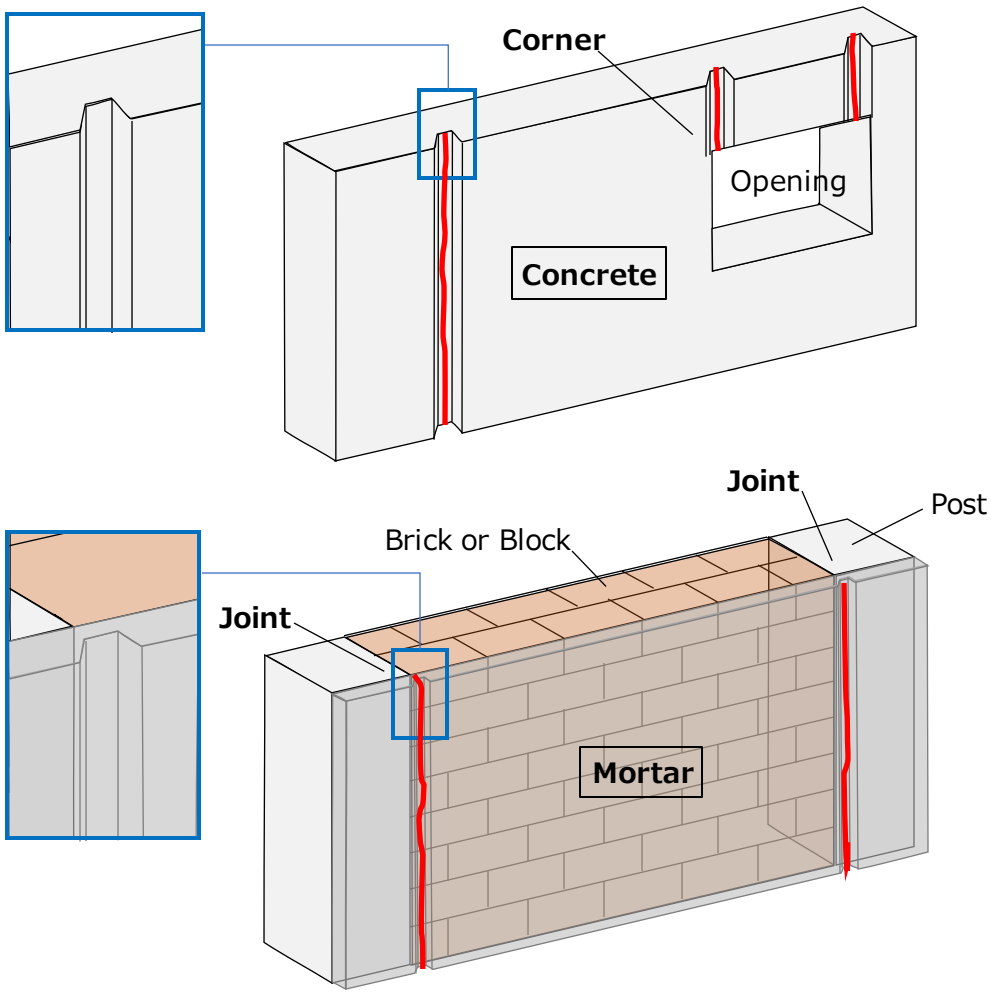
<Wall without groove>

Random cracks **Looks BAD**



<Wall with groove>

Cracks form in the groove **Looks GOOD**



● Purpose of MEJIBO

To design

● Differences in usage by MEJIBO shape

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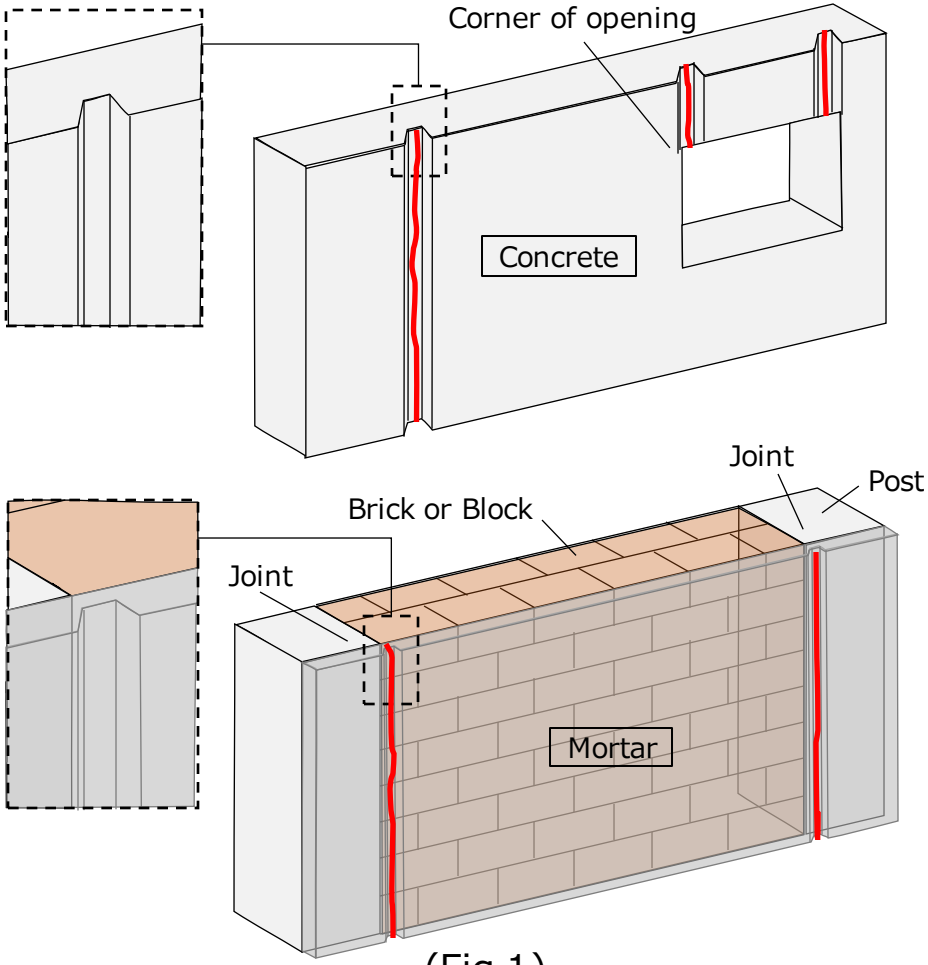
Applications for **Symmetrical** products

CASE 1 Concrete and mortar walls generally tend to crack randomly. A groove is provided to control the position where cracks appear. (Figure 1)

CASE 2 Grooves are formed to incorporate designs into relatively simple concrete or mortar walls. (Figure 2)



(Fig 1)

(Fig 2)

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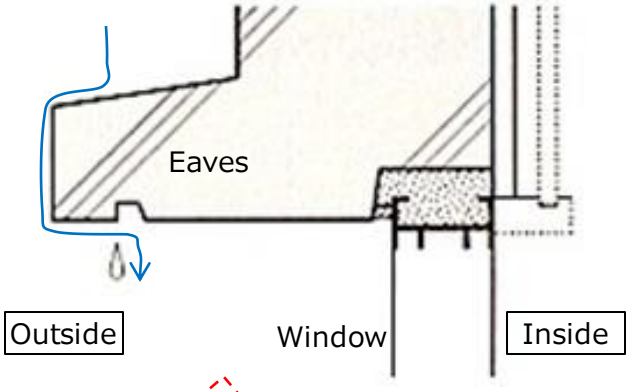
Applications for **Asymmetrical** products

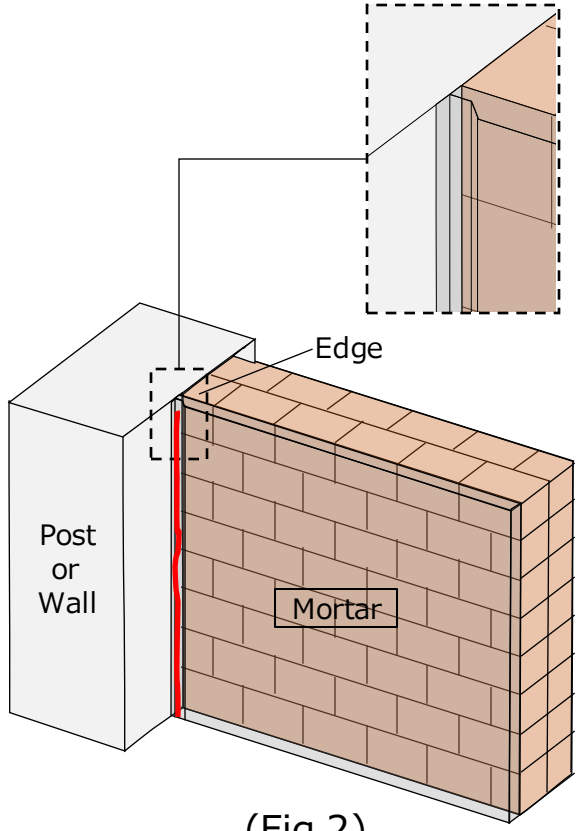
CASE 1 When installing eaves over windows, a groove is provided to prevent rainwater from getting closer the inside through the eaves. If there are no grooves, rainwater gets closer to the inside. (Figure 1)

CASE 2 When a mortar wall touches another post or wall, cracks are likely to form at the end. A groove is provided to control the position where cracks appear. If there are no grooves, cracks occur randomly and looks bad. (Figure 2)

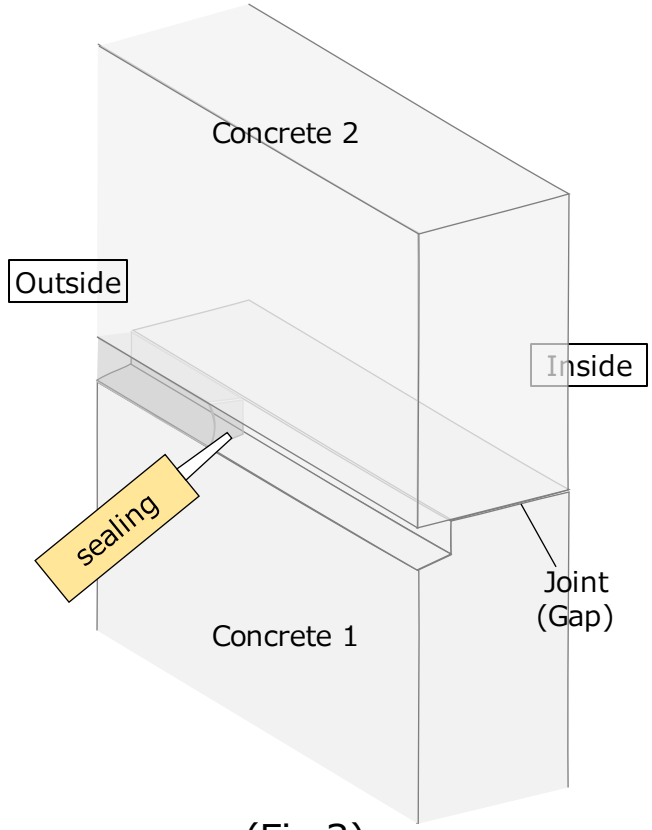
CASE 3 When laying concrete vertically, rainwater can easily enter through the joint. A groove is provided for sealing to prevent rainwater from entering the joint (gap). If there are no grooves, sealing cannot be performed. (Figure 3)



(Fig 1)



(Fig 2)



(Fig 3)

● Installation (Pre-Installed Method)

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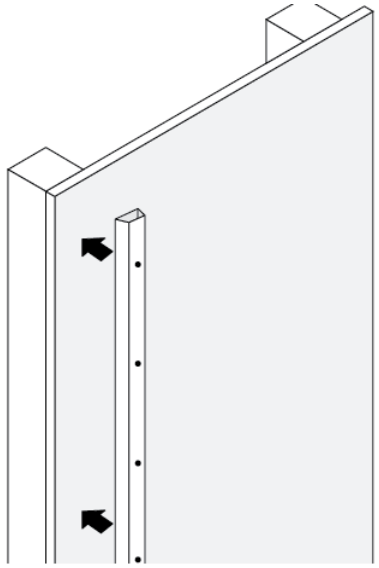
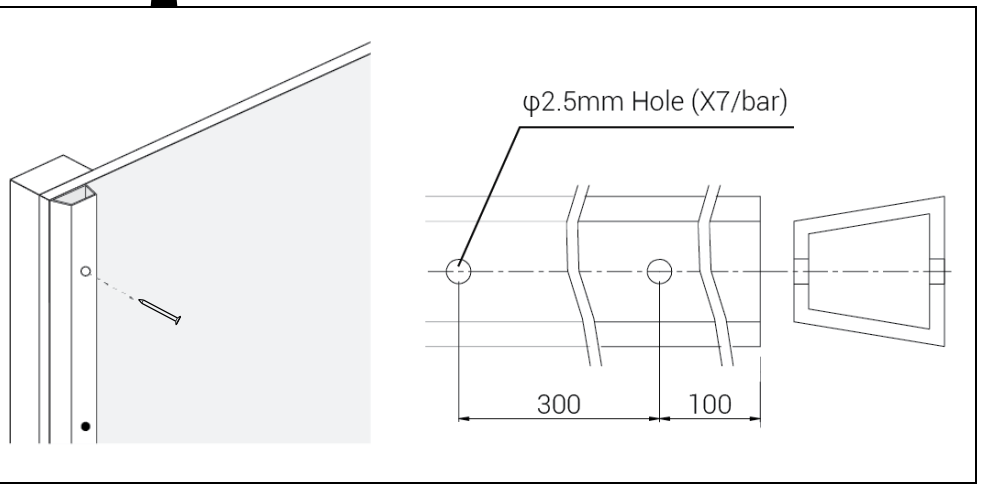
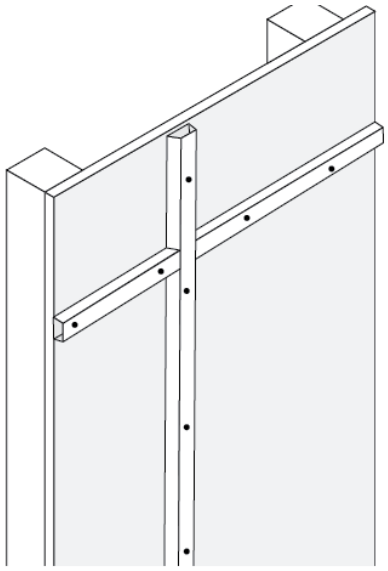
①Secure the MEJIBO to the plywood with nails

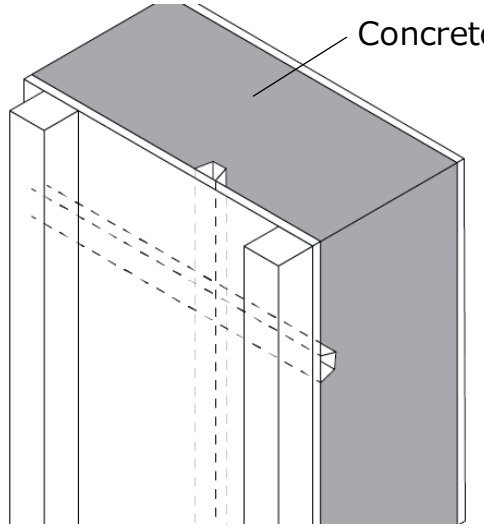




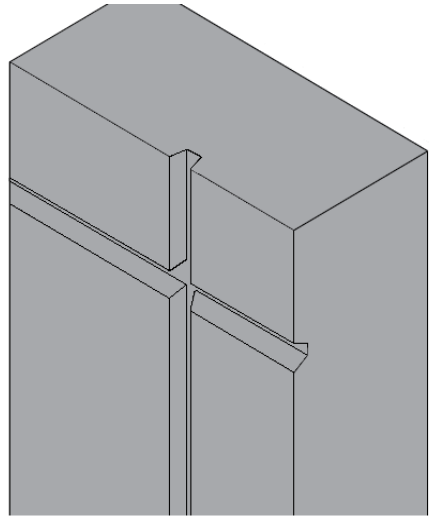
②Secure to all desired locations



③Apply concrete to wall

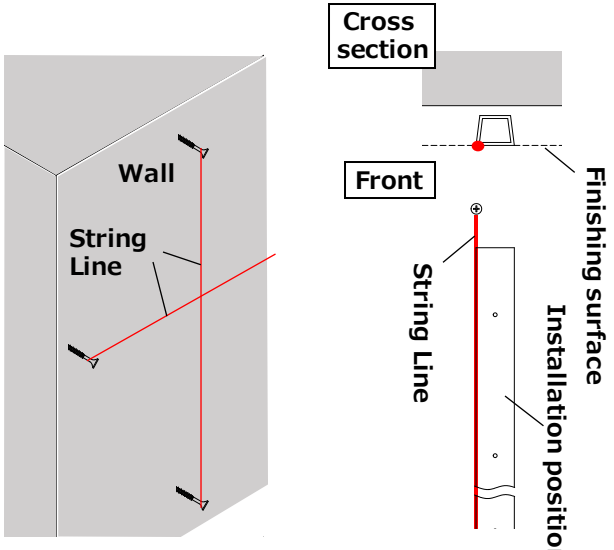


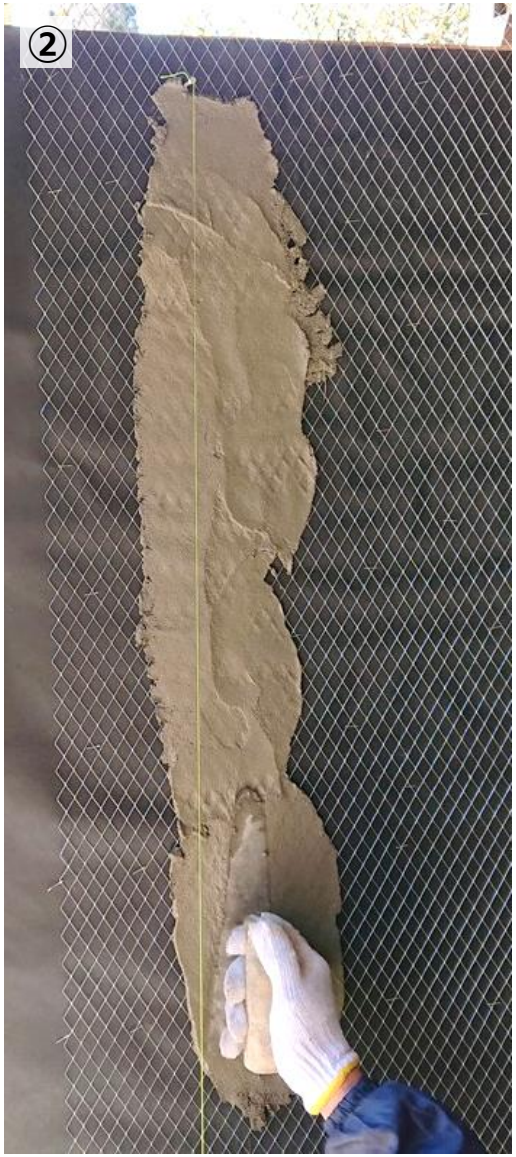
④Finish by demolding the MEJIBO



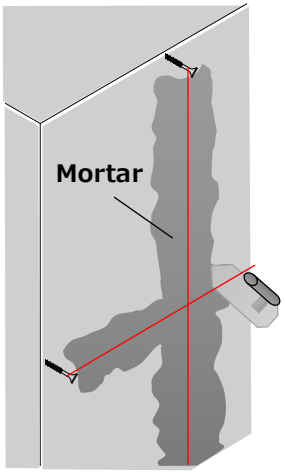
● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

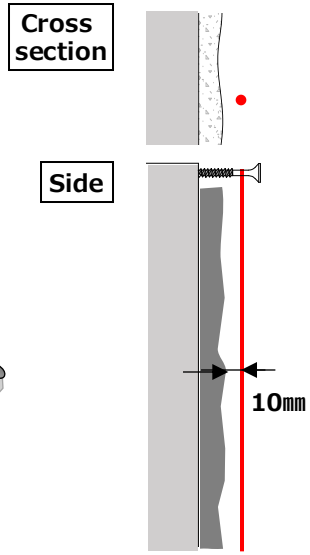
①Attach the string line at the position where the MEJIBO will be installed.





②Apply mortar to the installation surface to a thickness that leaves distance of only 10mm from mortar to the string.





●Installation (Retrofitted Method)

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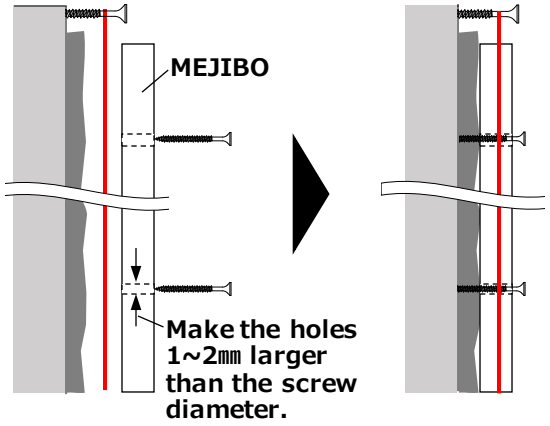
③Secure the MEJIBO with screws and support it so that it will not fall.

1. In advance, use a drill to make the holes at both ends of the MEJIBO 1~2㎜ larger than the screw diameter.
2. Attach a screw to the wall to support the MEJIBO.



● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

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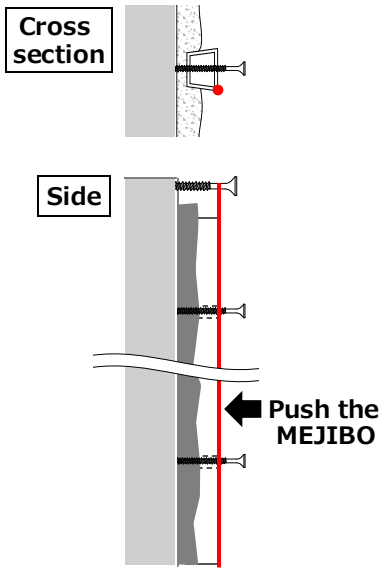
④Push the MEJIBO to the string.



● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

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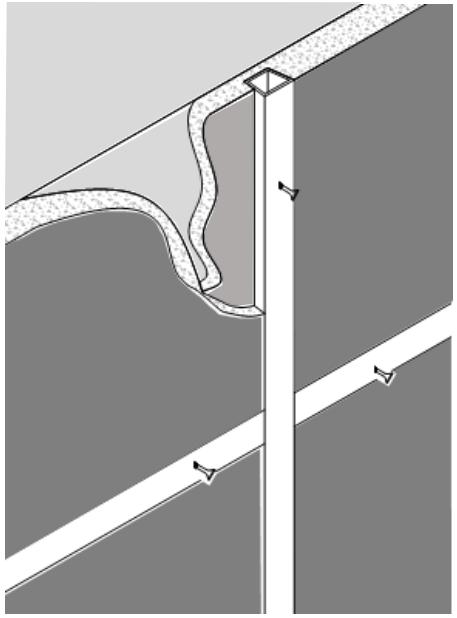
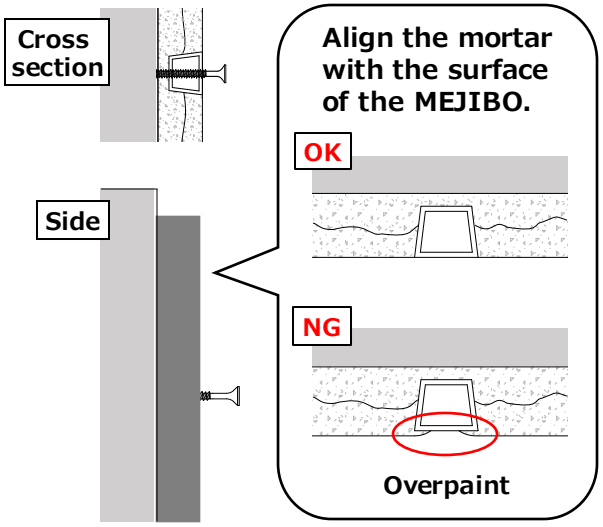
⑤After the mortar has cured, remove the string and finish the surface according to the height of MEJIBO.





● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

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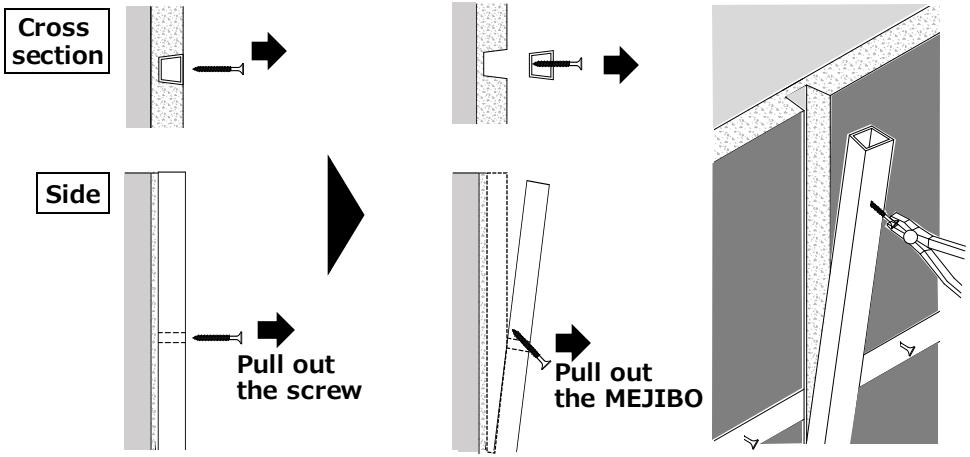
⑥After the mortar has cured, remove the MEJIBO.

1. Pull out the screws.
2. Insert a screw diagonally into the MEJIBO and pull the MEJIBO out by gripping screw with pliers.



● Finish (Retrofitted Method)

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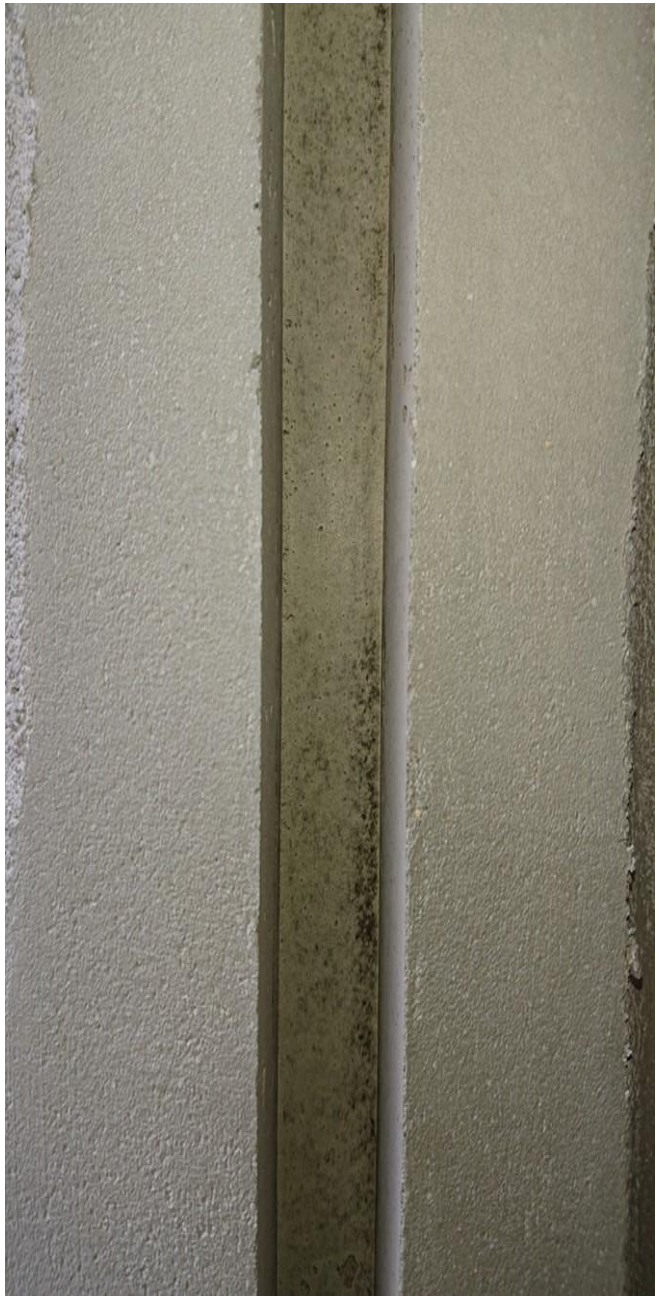
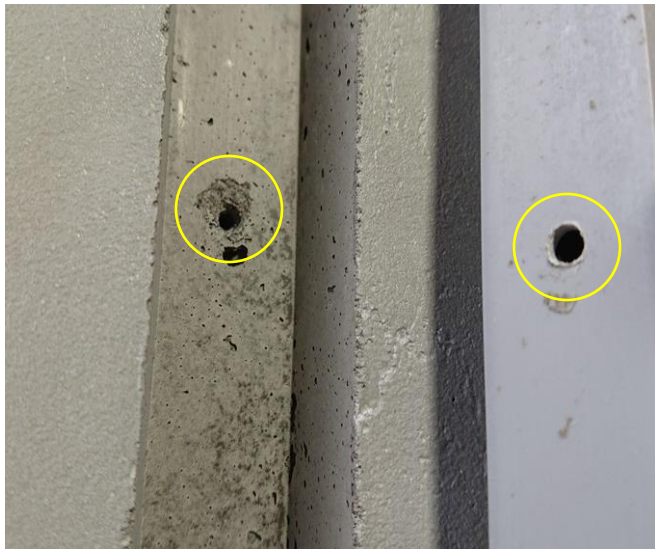


The appearance of the original small hole

The appearance of the enlarged hole
(Need repair)



●Construction example ＜MEJIBO＞

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■OFFICE（HO CHI MINH／VIETNAM）

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■FACTORY（BA RIA-VUNG TAU ／VIETNAM）