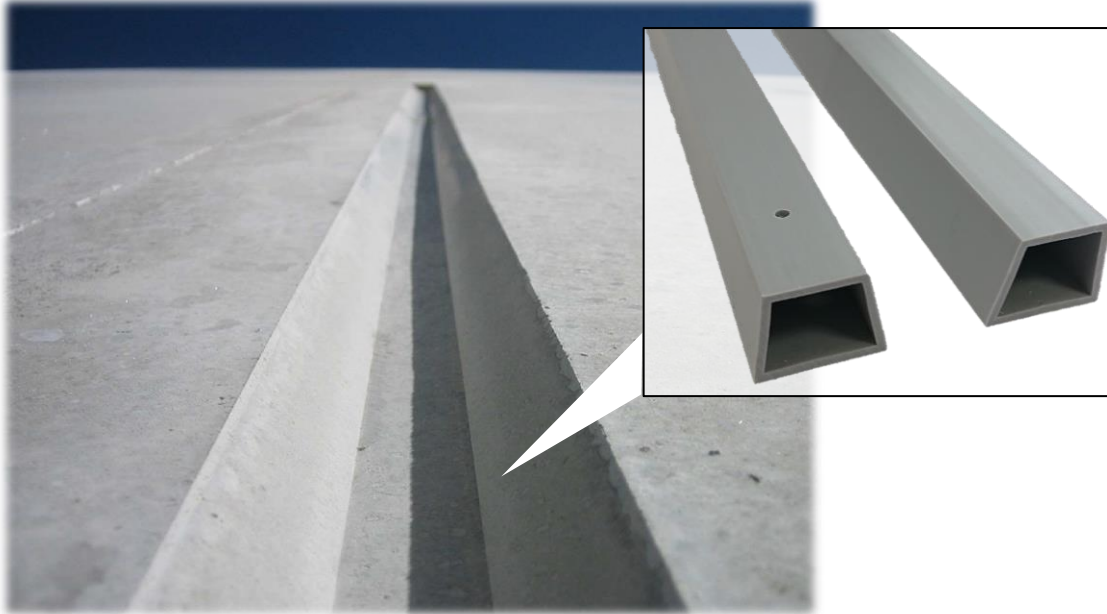
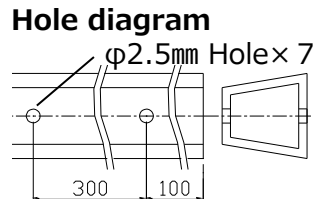


- Control cracks
- Make neat, clean grooves in concrete walls



Key features

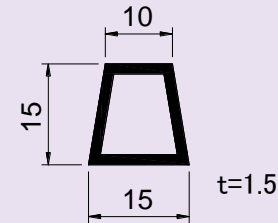
- Can control the position where cracks appear
- Easy to remove while keeping the joint shape neat
- Strong, light-weight, and easy to handle
- Does not absorb water and does not deform
- Easy to install as it has holes



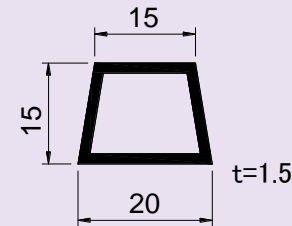
Product drawing

Symmetric

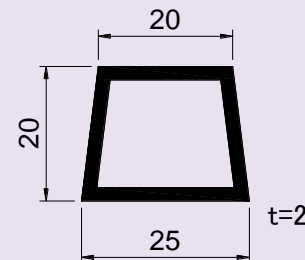
M-15V



M-20V

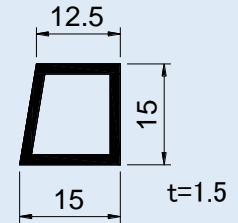


M-25V

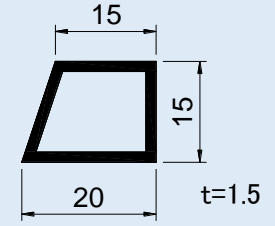


Asymmetric

K-15V



K-20V



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

● Purpose of MEJIBO

To control cracks in concrete and mortar

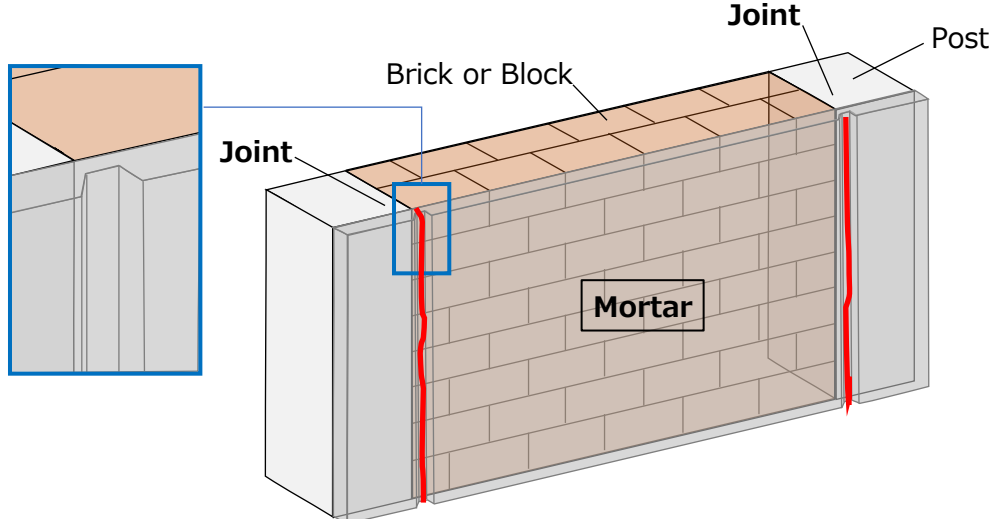
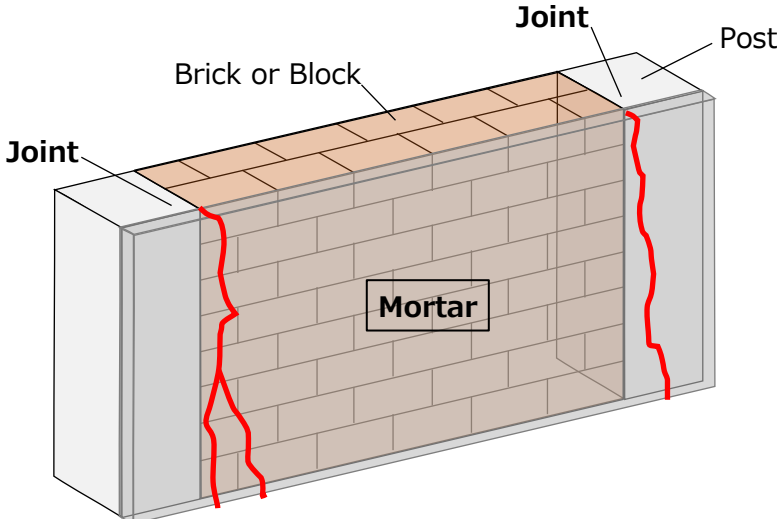
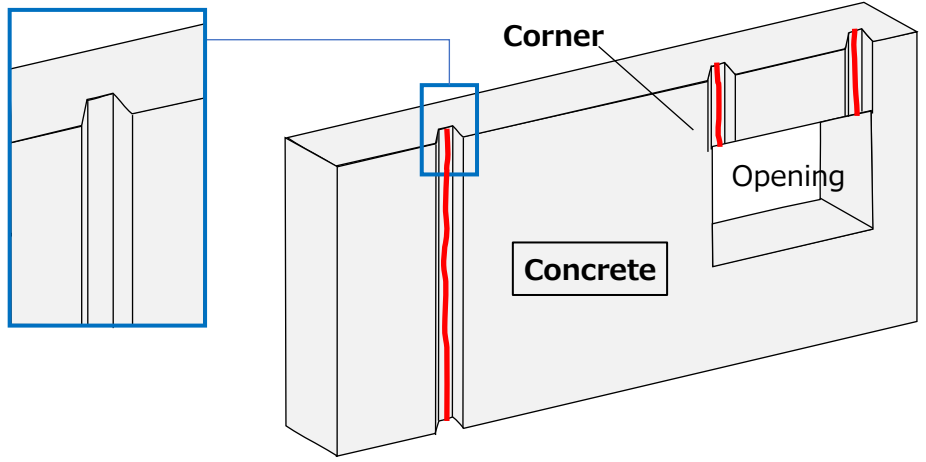
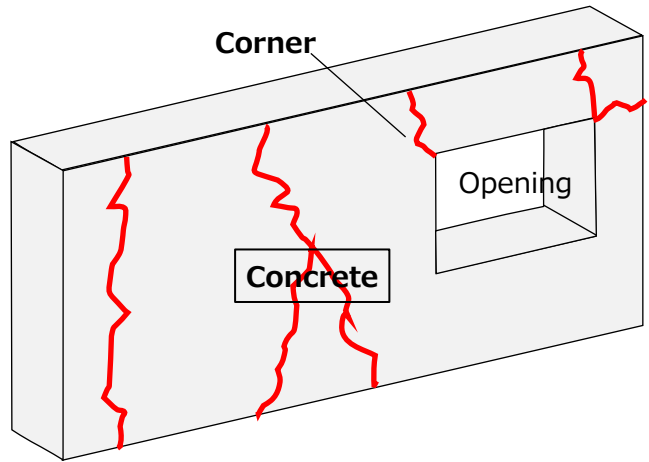
When concrete or mortar dries...

<Wall without groove>

Random cracks Looks **BAD**

<Wall with groove>

Cracks form in the groove Looks **GOOD**



● Purpose of MEJIBO

To design



Groove



Groove

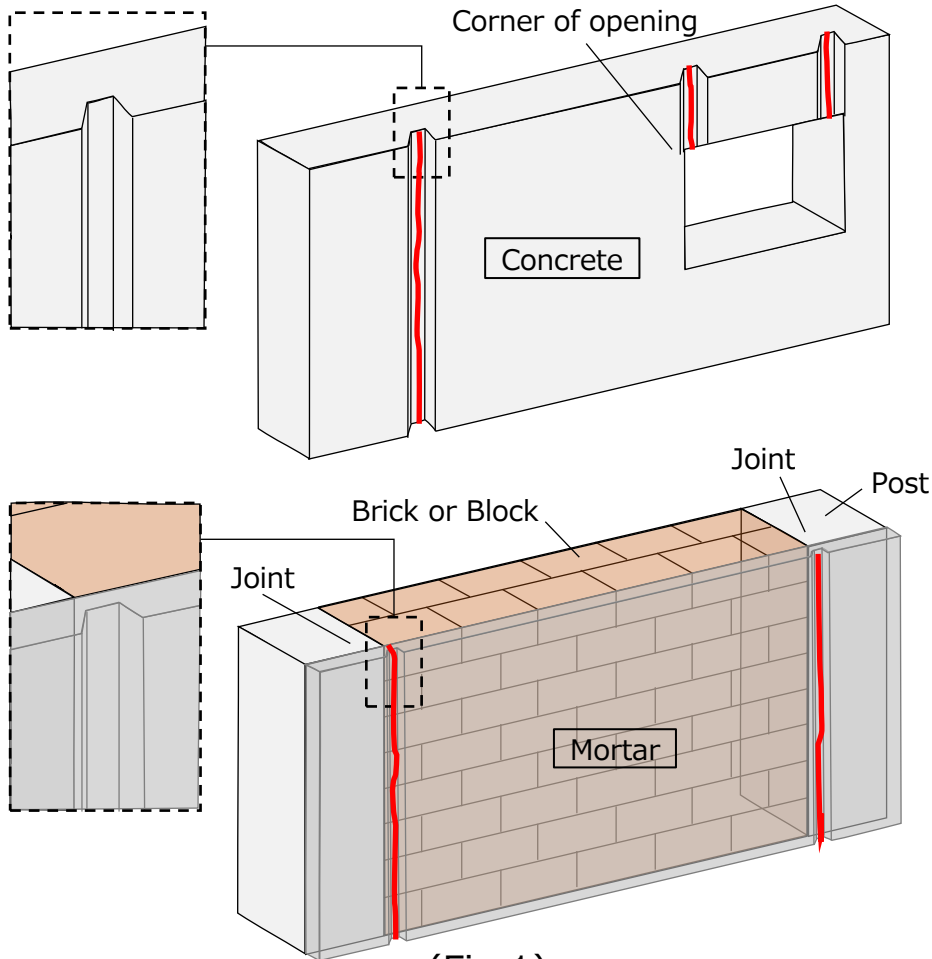
● Differences in usage by MEJIBO shape

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)



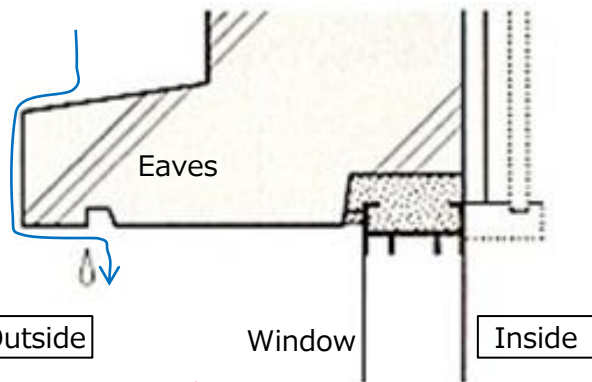
(Fig 2)

Applications for **Asymmetrical** products

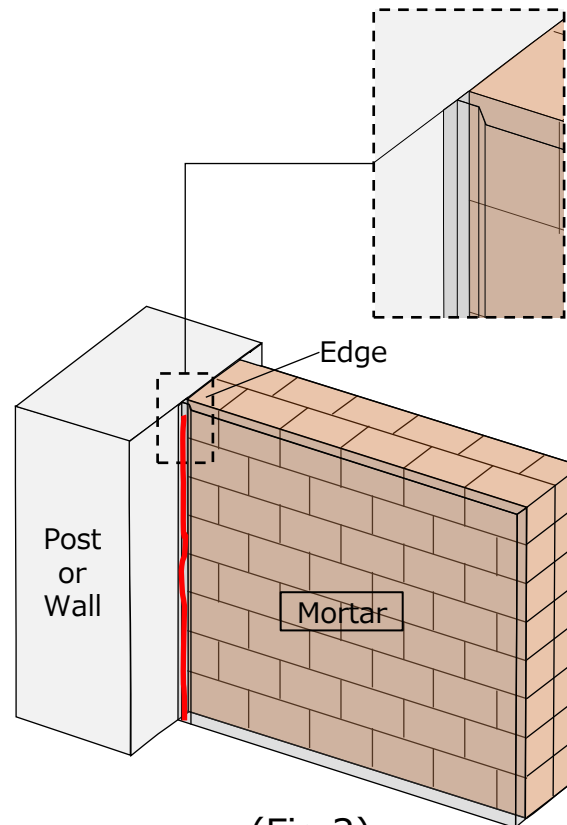
CASE 1 When installing eaves over windows, a groove is provided to prevent rainwater from getting closer the inside through the eaves. If there are no grooves, rainwater gets closer to the inside. (Figure 1)

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)

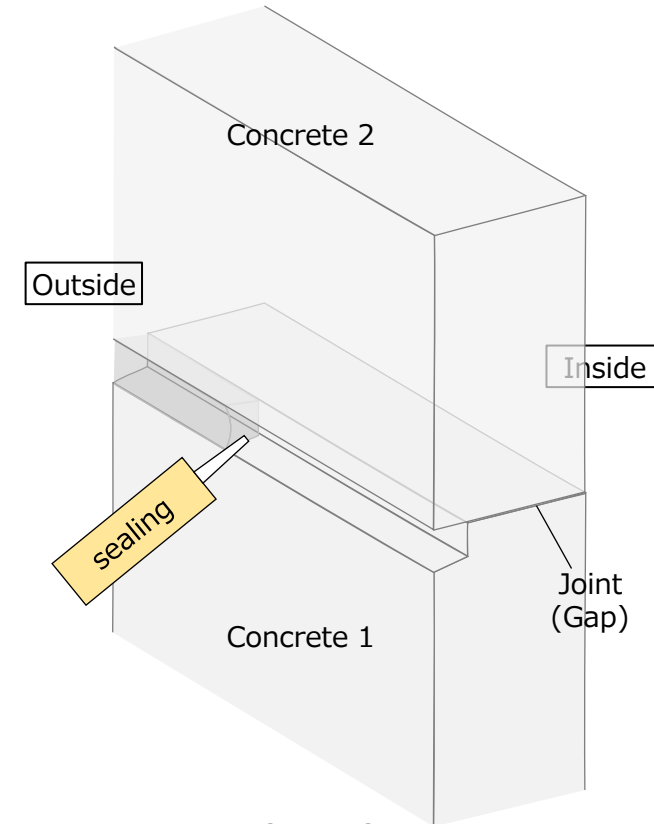
CASE 3 When laying concrete vertically, rainwater can easily enter through the joint. A groove is provided for sealing to prevent rainwater from entering the joint (gap). If there are no grooves, sealing cannot be performed. (Figure 3)



(Fig 1)



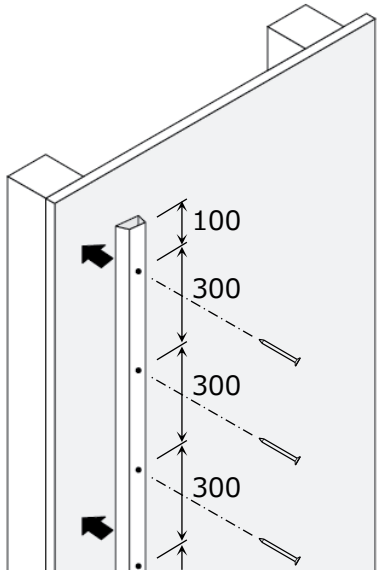
(Fig 2)



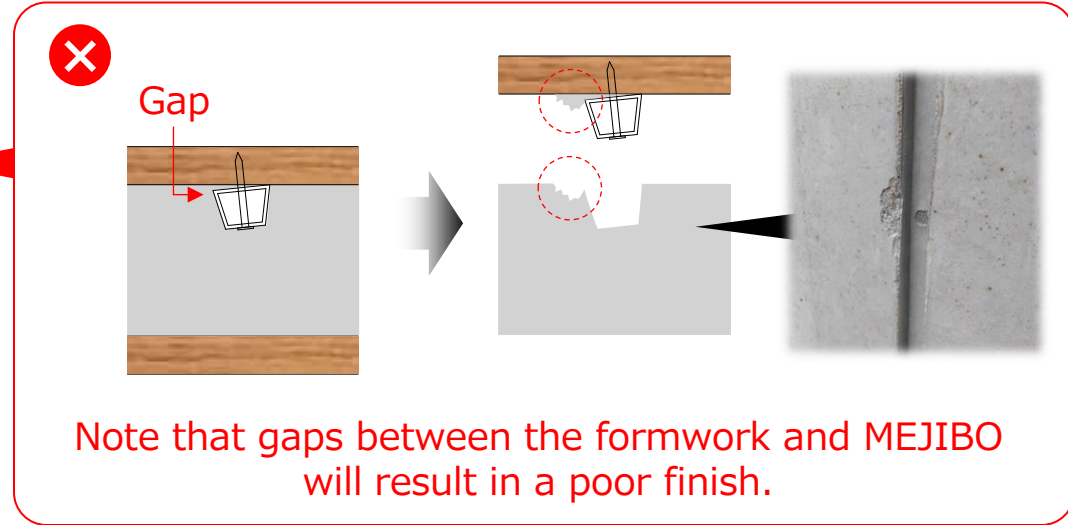
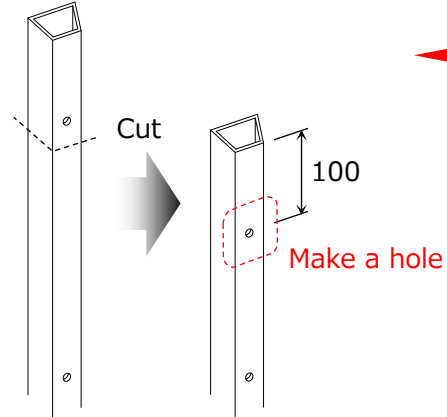
(Fig 3)

● Installation (Pre-Installed Method)

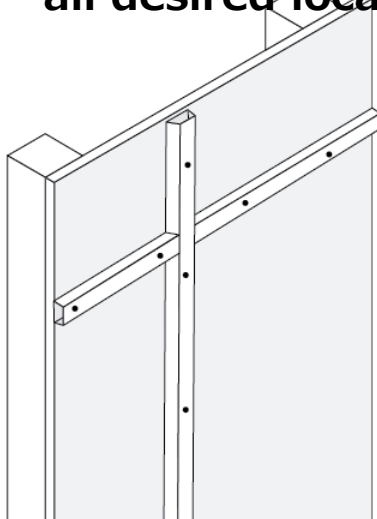
① Secure the MEJIBO to the wooden formwork with nails (Nail in every hole)



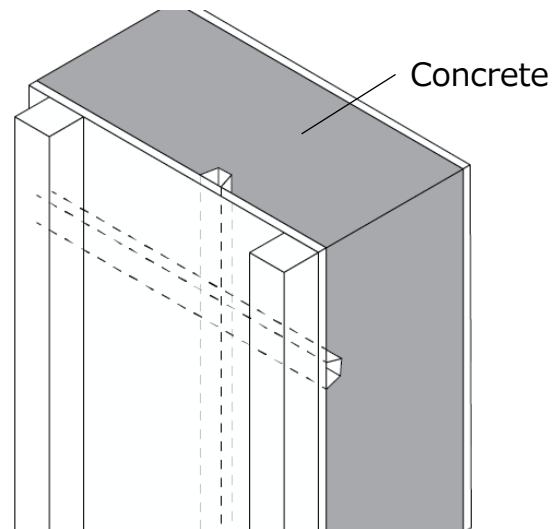
If cut, add a hole at 100mm from the edge and secure with nails.



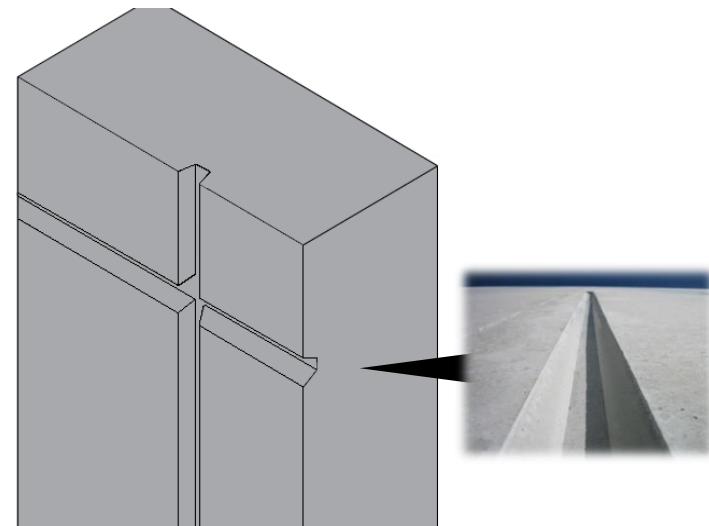
② Secure to all desired locations



③ Apply concrete to wall

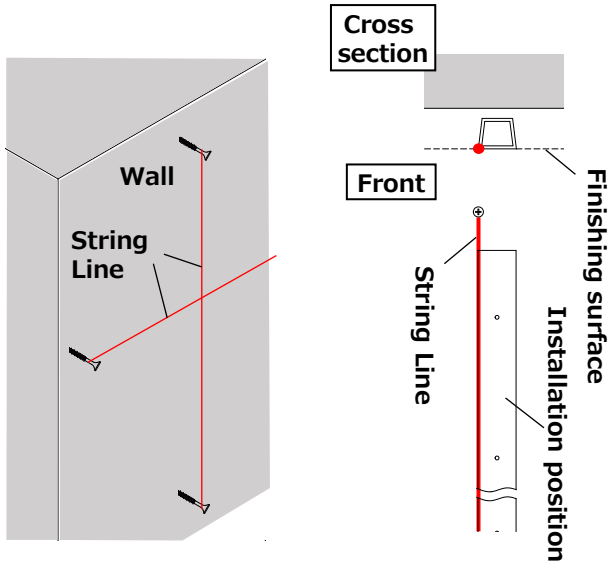


④ Remove the formwork

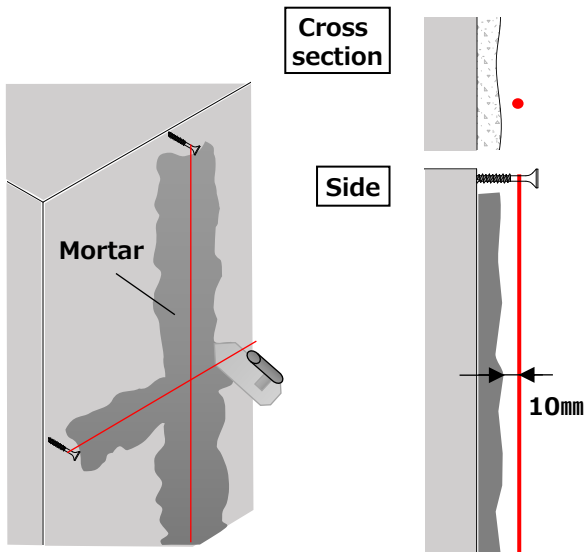


● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

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



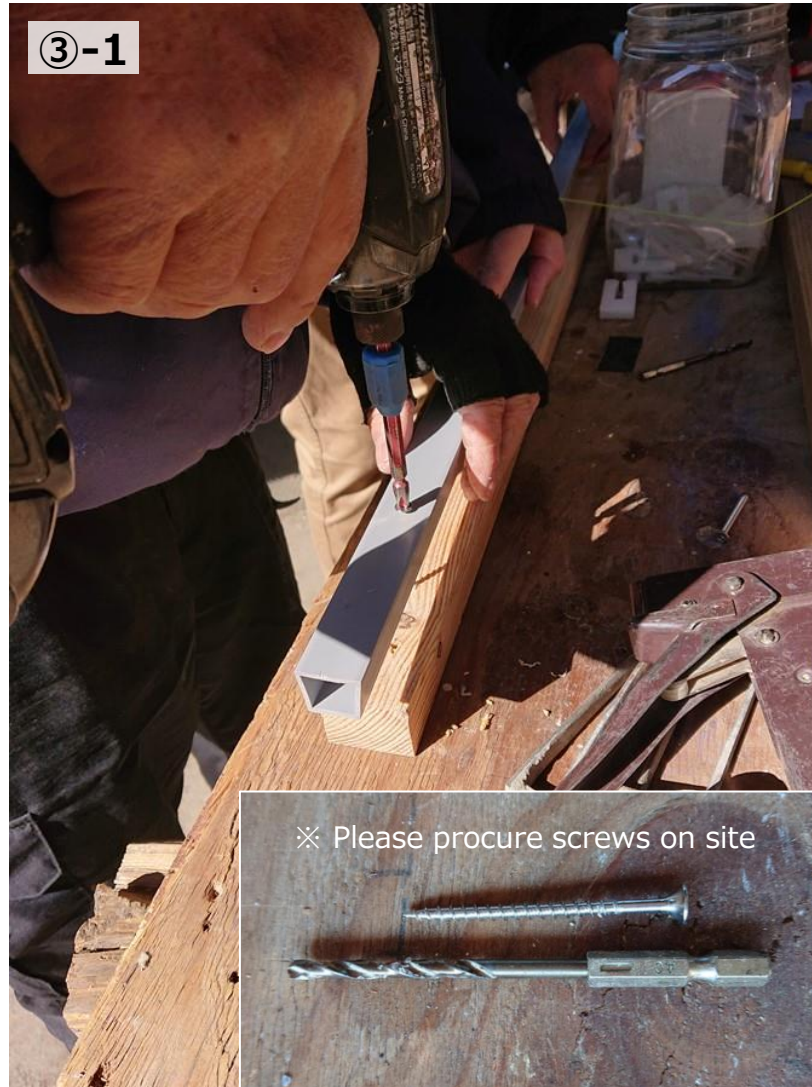
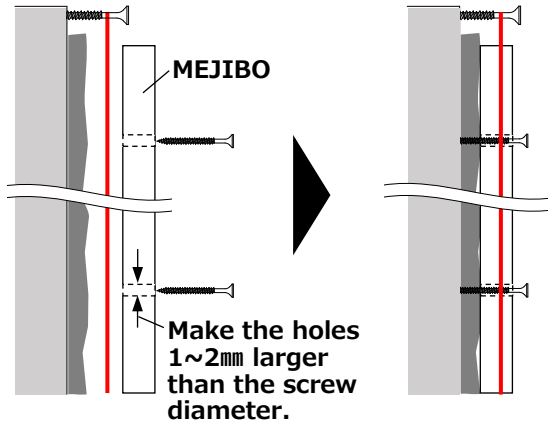
② Apply mortar to the installation surface to a thickness that leaves distance of only 10mm from mortar to the string.



● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

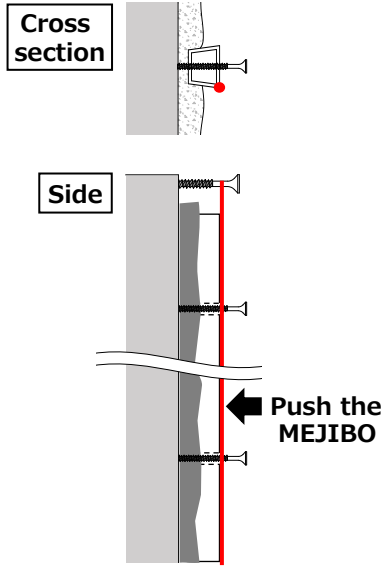
③ Secure the MEJIBO with screws and support it so that it will not fall.

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



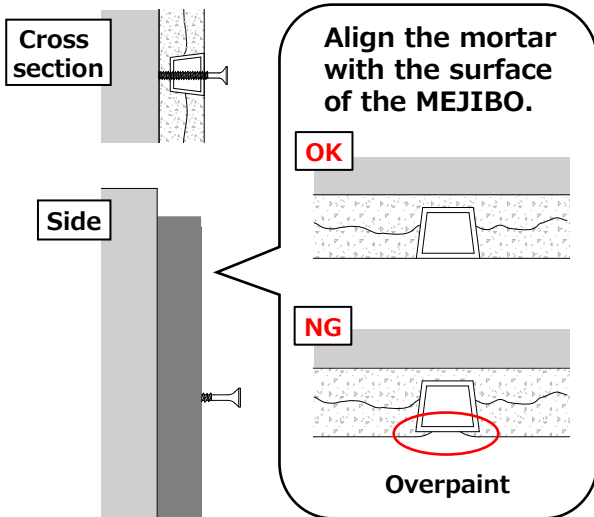
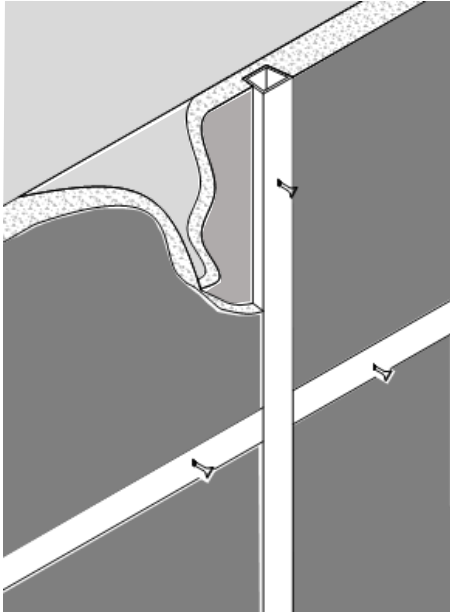
● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

④ Push the MEJIBO to the string.



● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

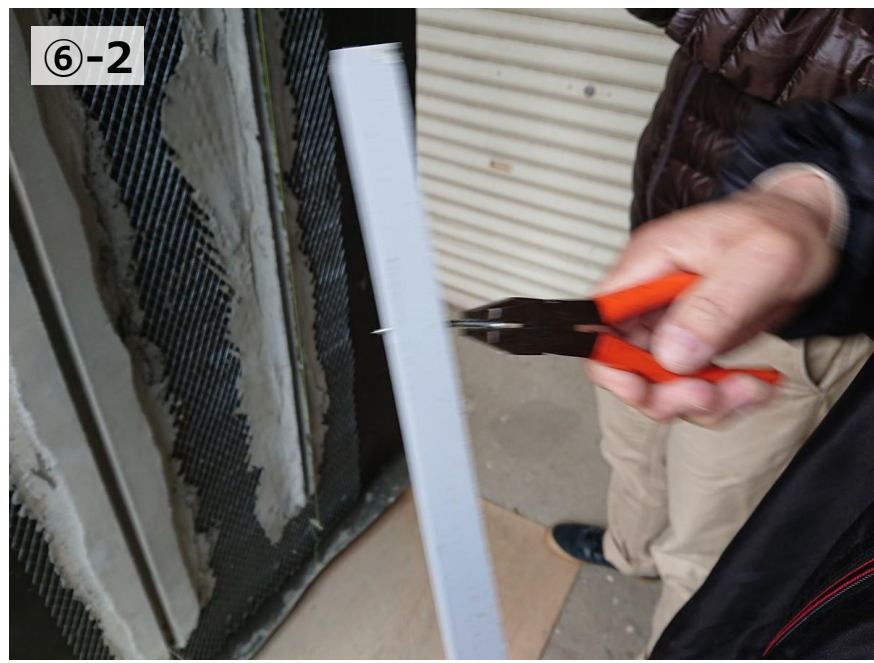
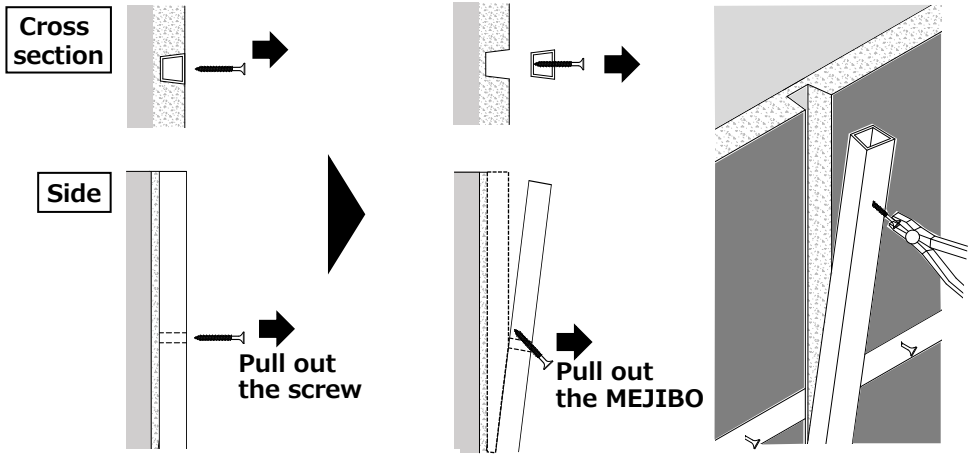
⑤ After the mortar has cured, remove the string and finish the surface according to the height of MEJIBO.



● Installation (Retrofitted Method)

⑥ After 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)



The appearance of the original small hole



The appearance of the enlarged hole (Need repair)



● Construction example <MEJIBO>

■ OFFICE (HO CHI MINH / VIETNAM)



■ FACTORY (BA RIA-VUNG TAU /VIETNAM)

