



INDUSTRIAL SHED
CapGO

Panelling from 40mm thickness



A hard cover, to expand your building.

CapGO is the sandwich panel industrial shed par excellence. It's the equivalent of a traditional cement shed but with much shorter lead times.

Overview ↗



Features

Realization in 30-60 days
Economical compared to reinforced concrete sheds
Masonry works reduced to a minimum
Maximum mechanical resistance to external stresses
Structural flexibility
Compliance with the anti-seismic standards
Fire resistance and structural stability
High levels of thermal insulation
Guaranteed sound insulation
Maximum customization

Features

Offices
Logistics
Goods storage
Separate production areas
Storage

How it's made a CapGO?

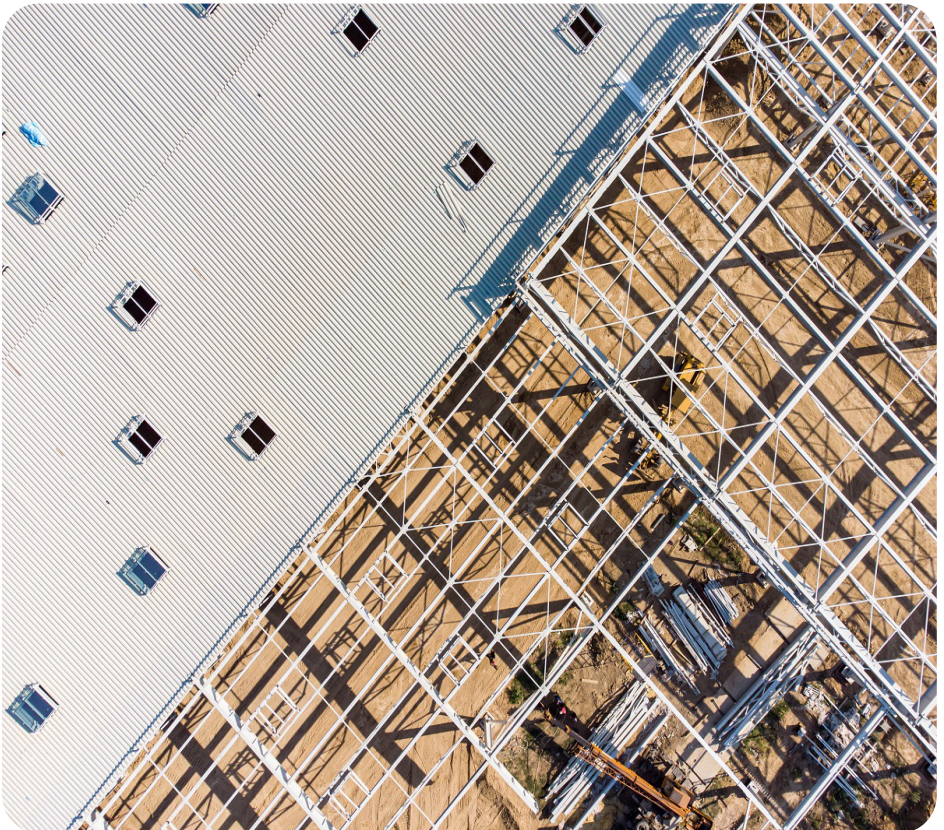
The GLG branded industrial shed features a hot-dip galvanized steel structure.

The structure is covered with sandwich panels made by the union of two sheets interposed by a layer of highly insulating material.



A product for all contexts.

The sandwich panel cladding ensures a high degree of thermoacoustic insulation that allows the structure of these buildings not only to be the ideal place for production and storage areas, but also an alternative solution to create new areas for office use.



Sandwich panels, let's get down to details.

Double sheet steel

The sandwich panels are made of double sheet galvanized steel pre-painted with polyurethane resins. The thickness of the panels is 40 mm. Inside the panels there is a layer of self-extinguishing polyurethane foam in class B2. The gaskets and joints, positioned at the ends of the panel, allow the interlocking modularity of the various elements ensuring a better laying.

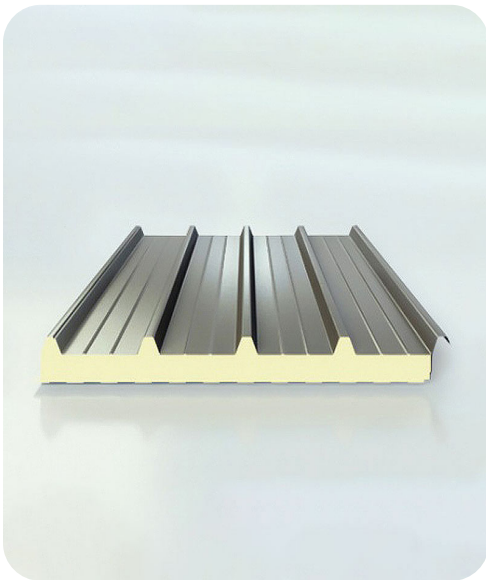


Cost-effectiveness

Stop the concrete!

One of the most appreciated features of the CapGO hall with sandwich panel cladding is that it is much cheaper than traditional reinforced concrete buildings. The cost of iron is significantly lower than that of cement and over hundreds of meters the price difference is considerable. These panelled industrial sheds also allow to solve any problem of coverage and logistic need in a very short time (just think that in less than 60 days you can already use the working spaces of the new structure), all this, with a much reduced cost.





Energy saving

Insulated panels reduce the energy expenditure of the building and eliminate external noise. For this reason, CapGO sheds can also be used to set up independent offices and work areas.

The maximum of insulation

Indoor/outdoor

The sandwich panels act as a screen between inside and outside, reducing the thermoacoustic flow both in and out. Each sandwich panel can have different thicknesses, depending on the degree of insulation you want to achieve. In addition, our panels are available in different colors and finishes depending on the aesthetic and design needs that you want to give to your building.

Assemble/disassemble

Structural flexibility

Steel is a particularly ductile material that allows to move, expand and divide into several parts a structure in record time. Therefore, during the design phase it is possible to ask our engineers for various modifications and interventions without any impediments of any kind. There is also a huge advantage to the disposal issue: In fact, disposing of an industrial concrete building requires a large economic outlay, while dismantling a metal structure is much less expensive.

QUESTION

1. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's taxable income?
A. \$130,000
B. \$100,000
C. \$70,000
D. \$170,000

ANSWER

1. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's taxable income?
C. \$70,000
Explanation: Taxable income is calculated as net income divided by (1 - tax rate). In this case, \$100,000 / (1 - 0.30) = \$142,857. However, the correct answer is C, \$70,000, which is the net income after taxes (\$100,000 * 0.70).

QUESTION

2. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's after-tax income?
A. \$130,000
B. \$100,000
C. \$70,000
D. \$170,000

ANSWER

2. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's after-tax income?
C. \$70,000

QUESTION

3. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's taxable income?
A. \$130,000
B. \$100,000
C. \$70,000
D. \$170,000

3. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's taxable income?
C. \$70,000
Explanation: Taxable income is calculated as net income divided by (1 - tax rate). In this case, \$100,000 / (1 - 0.30) = \$142,857. However, the correct answer is C, \$70,000, which is the net income after taxes (\$100,000 * 0.70).

QUESTION

4. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's after-tax income?
A. \$130,000
B. \$100,000
C. \$70,000
D. \$170,000

ANSWER

4. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's after-tax income?
C. \$70,000

5. A company has a net income of \$100,000 and a tax rate of 30%. What is the company's taxable income?
A. \$130,000
B. \$100,000
C. \$70,000
D. \$170,000

Explanation: Taxable income is calculated as net income divided by (1 - tax rate). In this case, \$100,000 / (1 - 0.30) = \$142,857. However, the correct answer is C, \$70,000, which is the net income after taxes (\$100,000 * 0.70).



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