



CORPORATE OFFICE: Iindal Centre, 12, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066, India MARKETING OFFICE: Plot No.2, Sector 32, Near Exit-10, Gurgaon - 122 001, Haryana, India E sales@iindalpanther.com | www.jindalpanther.com

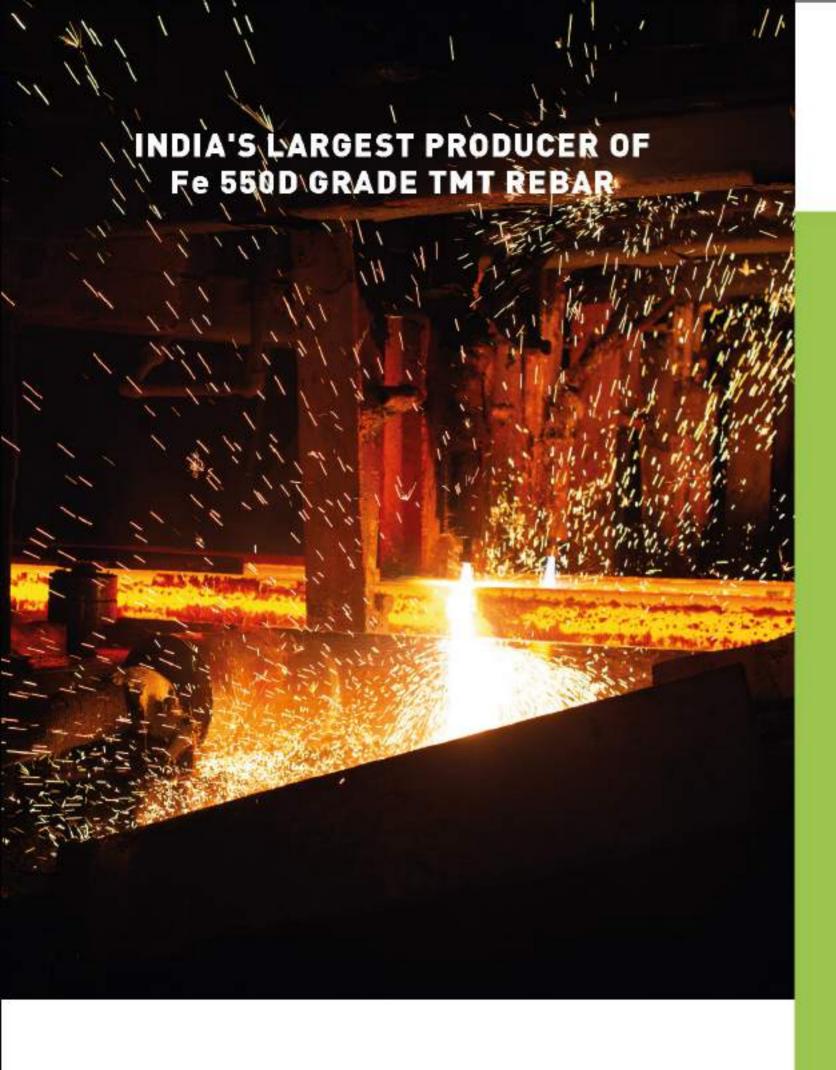






UNMATCHED STRENGTH
WITH FLEXIBILITY





# WELCOME TO THE FUTURE OF BUILDING SAFETY AND LONGEVITY

As we look to the future, we have anticipated what will be required for our country to achieve lean steel structure that is yet the strongest and brings value for money.

Steel offers the widest range of strength compared to other metals giving it significant advantage in construction. There are more than 200 grades of steel globally, and we take pinde in offering JINDAL PANTHER®. Fe 5500 - the strongest grade in TMT Rebars so far in practice.

This grade of steel is produced using a technology such that it has two desirable properties simultaneously, higher strength and higher ductility, thereby making it most suitable for earthquake resistant structures. Higher strength is achieved by the addition of certain alloying elements, keeping the percentage of carbon lower, thereby ensuring that the steel remains sufficiently ductile.

Ductility is the degree of plastic deformation before fracture or simply how much strain a material can hold before fracture.

JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 5500 has enhanced physical, chemical and mechanical properties as compared to the bars in other strength grades. This is achieved by highly controlled and advanced manufacturing processes at JSPL's own manufacturing plants, which gives:

Enhanced Strength	Minimum 5% Saving on Steel*
Rich Chemistry	Superior Properties
Cleaner Steel	World Class Technology

<sup>\*</sup> Subject to Design

# WELCOME TO THE FUTURE OF TMT REBARS

# **UNMATCHED BENEFITS OF Fe 550D**

JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 5500 TMT Rebars offer 32% higher strength than conventional steel [415 MPa vs 550 MPa]

#### HERE'S HOW STRONGER STEEL AFFECTS YOUR CONSTRUCTION

#### REDUCTION OF STEEL CONSUMPTION

Designing structures with Fe 550D reduces the steel consumption by 12-15% with optimisation using consistent primary steel

#### REDUCTION IN BAR CONGESTION

Using stronger grade steel means reduction in bar diameter that results in increased bar spacing as fewer rebars are needed.

#### REDUCTION IN LABOUR COST

Using lesser steel requires less labour which saves on labour cost.

#### **FASTER CONSTRUCTION**

Less time is wasted on placing/tying of bars. And less weight on cranes improves construction efficiency.

#### BIGGER SAVINGS

When the same structure is constructed with 3 different grades of steel, there will be remarkable saving in case of use of Fe550D.



# Fe 550D 6mm - 40mm range



\*can be reduced further on request

# RIGHT TMT REBAR = HIGHER SAVING



Steel TMT rebars are used in every RCC construction, be it for residential or commercial purpose, and account for roughly 25% of the total cost of construction

With some smart thinking you can not only make your construction stronger and longer-lasting but also make a saving.

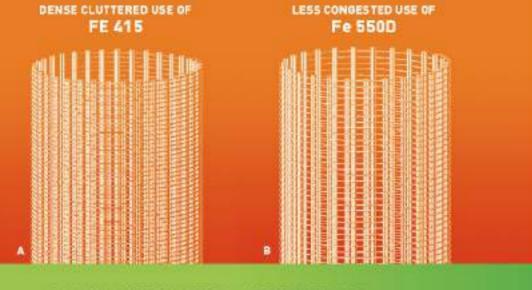
All thanks to the superior grade steel TMT rebars like JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 550D

Read on to know how this happens.



## HERE'S HOW HIGHER GRADE FE 550D TMT REBAR SAVES YOUR MONEY.

- Higher grade steel TMT rebars like JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 550D has higher load bearing capacity while maintaining the same ductility as per BIS 1786
- Better load bearing capacity of Fe 5500 means lesser number of rebars required in total.
- It also translates into using TMT rebars with lesser diameter so less congestion.



COLUMN A USES MORE Fe 416 TMT REBARS AND IS CONGESTED

COLUMN B USES LESSER NUMBER OF Fe 550D TMT REBARS GIVING LESS CONGESTION\*

#### THUMB RULE

10% INCREASE IN STRENGTH = 1/2% REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION

#### JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 500D & Fe 550D REBARS CONFORM TO BIS STANDARDS AND ARE EVEN BETTER ON MANY PARAMETERS

Permittee	NS Fe 600C	Indel Perither Ne 6000	815 Pe 5500	Indel Penthe Pe 5800
% Carbon	0.26	0.20-0.25	0.25	0,22-0.25
% Silcon		0.15-0.25		0.15-0.25
% Mangarassa		0.90-1.00		0,95-1,05
99-Sulphur (max)	0.040	0.030	0.040	0.030
% Phosphorus (max)	0,040	0.090	0.040	0,030
% Sulphur + Phosphorus (mex)	0,078	0.066	0.075	0.055
% Carbon Equivalent (CE)	0.50	0.35-0.40	0.61	0.35-0.41
Yield Strees (N/mm2) min	800	696	660	575
% Elongation min	18.0	13	148	18
Tenelie Strength (N/mm2) min	565	800	800	645
UTS/YS Rato (min)	.1.1	1.16	1.08	1.15

SHIFT FROM LOWER GRADE = SAVE UP TO 22% TMT TO HIGHER GRADE TMT

Size of TMT Ber (mm)	Per Mtr. Weight of ber
	0.395
10	0.617
12	0,86
16	1.58
20	2.47
26	3.85
26	4,89
32	6.32
36	- 0

Comparative summary for Slabs, Columns and Beams using Fe 415, Fe 500 and Fe 550D

Average savings for Stabs: 13% - 19% Average savings for Columns: 8% - 22% Average savings for Beams: 12% - 22%

	SLAB						
Combinations	Designed in Pe 416	Designed in Fe 600	Designed in Fe 880	Seving from 415 to 550	Severy from 500 to 550		
3mX3m elab (125mm thick)	58Kg	49Kg	45Kg	1996	100		
Reinforcement	Brem at apacing of 200mm	Smm at epacing of 225mm	8mm at spacing of 250mm				
4mX4m slab (125mm thick)	100Kg	92Kg	70Kg	2290	1846		
Reinforcement	Som at appealing of 195mm	Smm at epacing of 200mm	8mm at apacing of 250mm				
5mX5m sisb (150mm thick)	181Kg	156Kg	190Kg	186	16%		
Reinforcement	Brinn at specing of 175mm	Brim at spacing of 195mm	Smm at apacing of 225mm				
			Awreige cost wering upto	1996	1946		

COLUMN						
Sza	Designed in Fe 415	Designed in Fe 600	Designed in Fe 550	Saving from 415 to 560	Saving from 600 to 660	
230 X 350 Reinforcement	45Kg 4-20mm+ 4-12mm	38Kg 8-16mm	35Kg 4-16mm + 4-12mm	22%	2%	
230 X 450 Reinforcement	58Kg 4-20mm+ 0-16mm	48Kg 10-16mm	43Kg B-16mm+ 2-12mm	20%	10%	
230 X 800 Reinforcement	88Kg 12-20mm	72Kg 8-20mm+ 4-16mm	67Kg 4-20mm+ 8-16mm	250	7%	
300 X 350 Reinforcement	58Kg 4-20mm+ 6-16mm	48Kg 10-16mm	44Kg 8-18mm+ 2-12mm	246	P**	
900 X 450 Reinforcement	89Kg 10-20mm+ 2-16mm	72Kg 8-20mm+ 6-16mm	87Kg 4-20mm+ 6-16mm	10%	2%	
300 X 600 Reinforcement	113Kg 6-25mm+ 9-20mm	109Kg 14-20mm	99Kg 10-20mm+ 4-15mm	1796	8%	
			Average cost sering upto	220	996	

BEAM						
Designed in Fe 415	Designed in Fe 500	Designed in Fe 550	Saving from 415 to 550	Saving from 900 to 550		
28Kg 6-16 dia	26Kg 4-16 dia+ 2-12dia	22Kg 2-16 dis+4-12 dis	21%	1596		
52Kg 4-20 die+ 2-16dia	48Kg 4-18 dis+ 2-20 dis	40Kg 6-16 dia	23%	1696		
60Kg 3-20 dia + 3-16 dia	53Kg 2-20da+3-16da+1-12da	48Kg 6-16 dia	23%	1896		
26Kg 4-16dis +2-12dis	22Kg 4-12dia+2-16dia	20Kg 5-12dia+1-16dia	23%	996		
38Kg 6-16dia	35Kg 4-16dis +2-12dis	29Kg 4-12dia+2-16dia	23%			
56Kg 4-16dis+2-20dis	50Kg 6-16dia	48Kg 5-16dia+1-12dia	17%	896		
7Kg 6-16dia	25Kg 4-16dia +2-12dia	22Kg 4-12dia+2-16dia	1896	1296		
38Kg 6-16dia	34Kg 4-16dia +2-12dia	29Kg 4-12dia+2-16dia	23%	1496		
57Kg 4-18dia+2-20dia	50Kg 6-18dia	43Kg 4-16dia +2-12dia	23%	1496		
27Kg 6-16dia	25Kg 4-16dia +2-12dia	22Kg 4-12dia+2-18dia	18%	1296		
40Kg 6-16dia	35Kg 4-16die +2-12die	30Kg 4-12dis+2-16dis	25%	14%		
57Kg 4-16dis+2-20dis	48Kg 6-16da	43Kg 4-16dis +2-12dis	24%	1096		
	1	Average cost saving upto	22%	12%		

## REMEMBER Fe 550D IS HIGHER LOAD BEARING

 **■ LOWER NUMBER OF REBARS** ■ LOWER DIAMETER

**EXECUTE** CONGESTION

**REDUCED LABOUR/TIME** 

# THUS BIGGER SAVINGS!!



DESCRIPTION	DIA-MISE STEEL CONSUMPTION					(In ke)	COMPLMETION	CONTRIBUTION For SQ.FT (in kg.)			
		10	12	10	20	25	32		(11-49)	Fe SCCD	Fe 1500
FOOTING	668.475	3163,080	248.145	932,332	361,630	0.000	0.000	4811,861	4907,895	0.300	0.259
2% sets for lap & chains				98:238				96.233			
COLUMN						-	40		10000000		10000
Fe 5000	4072.669	3768.687	4041.6	2803.66	0	0	0	18974.80	18374.83	6.67	E.916
Fe 8800	4768.018	3043.335	9982.592	912,669	0	0	0	17408.493	17408.493		100000
BEAN											
Boan-8000	6443.064	0	0414108	7207,608	1549.037	0	0	20674.378	20074.378	1,092	0.914
Beam-580C)	6648.263	0	7798.414	3055.014	0	0	0	17310.621	17910.621	*****	-
SLAD	-										
Slab-6000	10956.09	0	0	D	0	0	0	13955.32	1005532	0.7	0.7
81ab-856D	19250.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	13056.32	1325832		100
STAIRCASE	284.064	.0	2851.284	0	0	0	0	2905.228	2015.008	0.165	0.165
Typical (G+3rd) Picorares (in equ. Pc)			440				4	10007.8			
Total Steel consumption	46301.840	10093.06	31934.123	15089.007	1960.987	0	0				
	OVER	ALL STEIN, CO	HOUSETTION	AVERAGE PI	IR SQ FT			*		0.22	2.947

5% - 5% average steel/cost saving in a building when using higher grade Fe 550D Jindal Parither TMT Rebers.

# COMPARE AND SEE HOW JINDAL PANTHER® TMT REBAR IS SUPERIOR TO SCRAP BASED REBAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA

DANTED: OTHER						
YOU GET (JINDAL PANTHER)	PANTHER' VIR	• OTHERS	YOU GET (SCRAP ROUTE)			
Surpasses minimum specified Levels of Bureau of upto 6% - 8% savings  Indian Standards (BIS)	SURPASSES STANDARDS	INCONSISTENT IN QUALITY	Less value for money and no savings	Barely qualifies the minimum requirements of BIS		
Uses virgin iron ore and deploys state-of-the-art steel making and refining processes  Highly clean & homogenous steel quality	IRON ORE	SCRAP	Uncertain chemical and mechanical properties due to inclusion of tramp elements	Use scrap or ingots for steel melting without any secondary refining process		
Steel is made using  BF / DRI → EAF / BOF / NOF → Chemistry with very low levels  LRF → Concast route  A highly controlled steel  chemistry with very low levels  of sulphur & phosphorus	BF / DRI → EAF / BOF / NOF → LRF → Concast Route	INGOT	Variations in chemical composition leading to structural instability	Follow the melting process of secondary steel through induction furnace route leading to no control over chemistry		
Rebars are manufactured using High Yield Quenching and Self Tempering (HYQST) Technology perfected by Siemens of USA / QST from SMS Meer of Germany  High strength and ductility due to fine grain multiphased composite structure	Uniform Martensite Ring Soft Inner Ferrite & Pearlite Core UNIFORM MICROSTRUCTURE	Non-uniform Martensite Ring NON-UNIFORM MICROSTRUCTURE	Non-uniform grain size and inconsistent steel quality	Use outdated rolling process & technology		
Provides precise and uniform parallel rib pattern engraved through computer controlled notch making machines	UNIFORM RIB PATTERN	NON-UNIFORM RIB PATTERN	"X" rib/non-uniform pattern which has low fatigue life and reduces bond strength with concrete	Use conventional machines for engraving ribs		
Meets UTS/YS (Ultimate Tensile Strength to Yield Strength) ratio and high percentage elongation  Superior earthquake resistant qualities due to high capability of absorbing energy	EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT	NOT FOR SEISMIC ZONES	Much lower resistance to cyclic loading which is not recommended for seismic zones	Use old technology leading to high variation in elongation		
Has predefined and transparent pricing  Fixed and uniform rates evidenced through a well-displayed price list at our dealers' shops	UNIFORM PRICES	FLUCTUATION IN PRICES	Daily fluctuations in rates	Costs are linked to raw material movement like scrap & ingot		
Is a National Brand (b) World-class quality	TRUSTWORTHY	QUESTIONABLE	Average quality	Are local/regional brands		

## THE TECHNICAL DETAILS

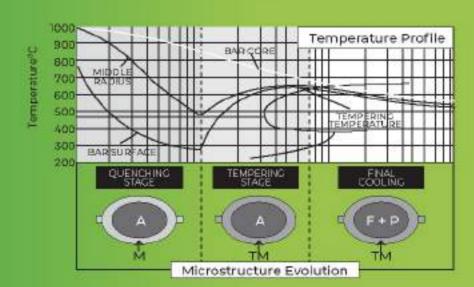
JINDAL PANTHER® Fe550D Rebars are Thermo Mechanically Treated (TMT)
Steel Bars produced through advanced HYQST (High Yield Quenching and
Self Tempering Process) /QST (Quenching and Self Tempering) process

HYQST/QSF process includes hot rolling of the billets in the most modern bar mill followed by water quenching, self-tempering and atmospheric cooling. During quenching, the temperature of the rebar drops at a faster rate at the periphery leading to a harder surface, while the high temperature core gets cooled slowly. The thermal stresses generated during quenching are relieved by the heat released from the core during the next step called self-tempering. Finally atmospheric cooling at the cooling bed leads to a strong casing and a soft core in the rebars giving it significant strength and ductility.

The reason behind such unique combination of strength and ductility is that at a higher cooling rate, the surface attains a hard phase of steel known as Martensite while the core will have soft phases like Ferrite and Pearlite.

#### Metallurgical Aspect:

Steel can attain a wide variety of properties by altering its microstructure, which depends on its chemical composition as well as the thermal treatment it is subjected to. Rebars have a combination of different microstructures which provides it both strength and ductility.

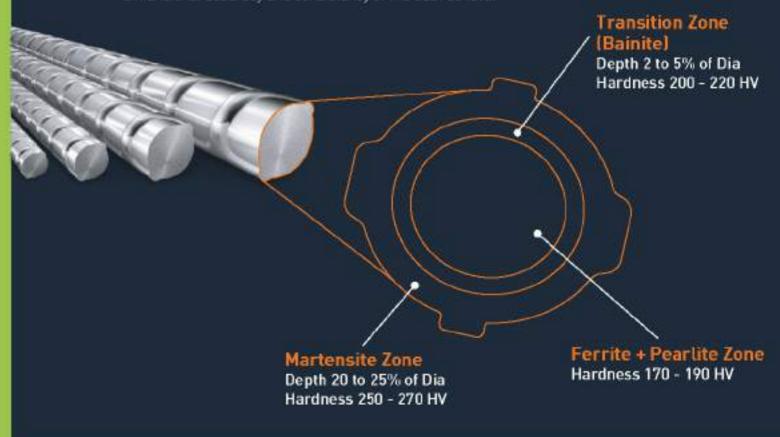


At the periphery, it has a hard phase called Martensite. Although the outer layer is quenched, the inner core of the cross section is still hot and it is in Austenitic Phase at higher temperature. As the bar cools, heat flows from the centre of the bar to its surface, leading to varying cooling rate across its cross section, the process known as self-tempering. Thus it exhibits a variation in microstructure in the cross section, having strong and tough Martensite in the surface layer of the bar, an intermediate layer of Martensite and Bainite, and the core attains a soft Ferrite and Pearlite microstructure. Any thermal stress generated in Martensite during quenching is relieved in this process. Once this process is over, the TMT bars are subject to atmospheric cooling. This is done in order to equalise the temperature difference between the soft inner core and the tough exterior. The inner core remains soft giving the TMT bar superior ductility. This unique manufacturing technique and the absence of Cold stress make the rebar corrosion-resistant and boost its weldability.

Thus we can see high level of engineering and equipment with sophisticated controls are required to produce Thermo-Mechanically Treated [TMT] Bars to achieve the above properties.

This HYQST/QST process delivers greater tensile strength to the rebars as well as higher elongation. This improves the bend/re-bend properties of the rebars, thus making it safe from natural calamities such as an earthquake. The special ribbed design of the TMT bars form a stronger bond with the concrete or cement. We can achieve higher mechanical properties with low alloying. It helps to reduce the steel weight.

JSPL is having level 2 automation systems for achieving the above microstructure and the desired mechanical properties. The advanced control systems in mills also help in attaining dimensional accuracy and consistency of the desired level.



# **MECHANICAL PROPERTIES:**

YS (YIELD STRENGTH): MIN. 550 MPA UTS (ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH): MIN 600 MPA ELONGATION: MIN 16% UTS/YS: MIN 1.10

JSPL is a primary and integrated steel producer. Thus it ensures clean steel with very low levels of detrimental Sulphur and Phosphorous, and low ppm of gaseous contents. Thus the TMT produced have negligible internal defects and impurities.

Our Jindal Panther TMT Rebars can be used in extreme environments like marine, coastal and saline conditions as well as in the high seismic zones.

### Stress Strain Curve Comparison of Fe 500D & Fe 550D

STRESS STRAIN CURVE JSPLTMT REBARS FOR IS 1786 FE 550D AND FE 500D



# **DUPLICATE SE SAVDHAAN**

# ASLI JINDAL PANTHER TMT REBAR KI PEHCHAAN PANTHER KA NISHAN



With an ever growing demand for stronger infrastructure, JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 550D TMT Rebar finds extensive use in a variety of modern construction

# **APPLICATIONS OF Fe 550D**

Due to changing applications such as high rise buildings and long span structures, it has become imperative for innovative and conscientious steel makers to commercially produce grade Fe 550D - a grade vastly superior to the existing grade



JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 5500 TMT Rebar has been made to impart strength and superior ductility for construction of a stronger India.

This is achieved by using enhanced steel quality, superior chemical properties and better rolling techniques.



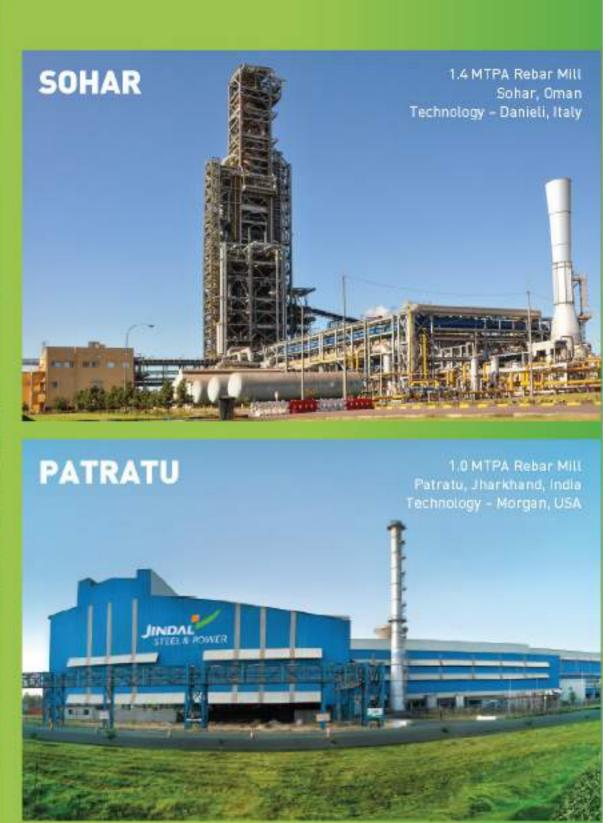


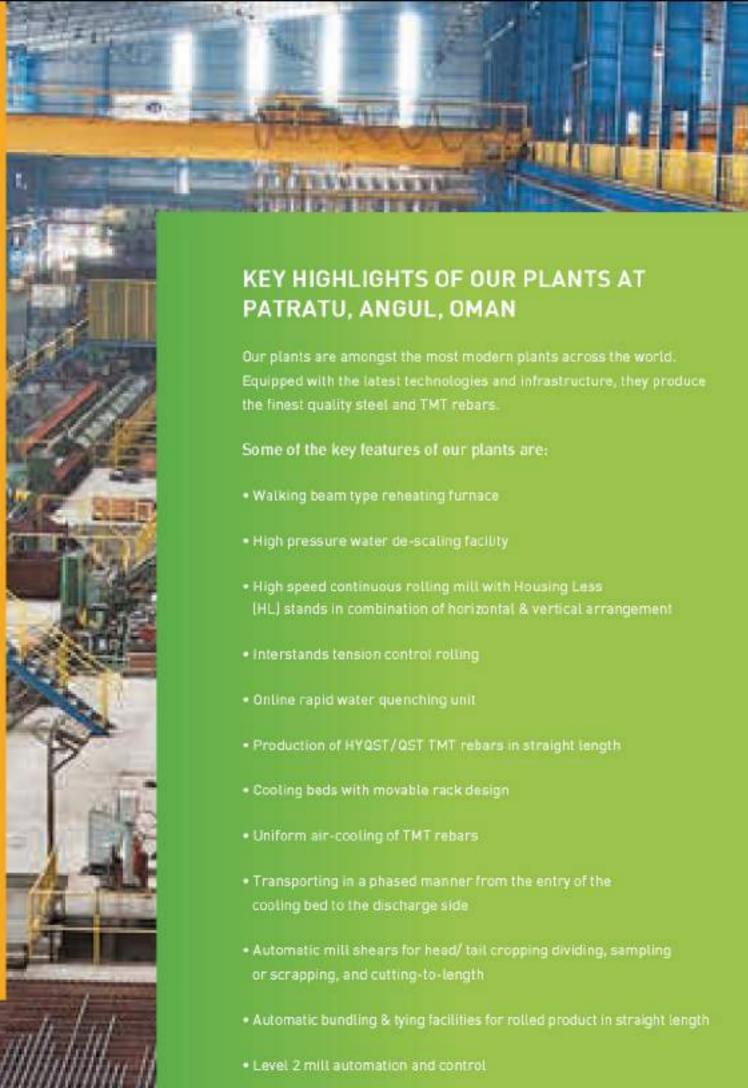




# ANGUL 1.4 MTPA Rebar Mill Angul, Odisha, India Technology - SMS Meer, Germany

# **OUR PLANTS**







# **OUR PROCESS**

JINDAL PANTHER® Fe 550D TMT Rebars are manufactured using the unique iron-making, steel-making and rolling process, which makes them stronger, sater and more ductile than any other TMT rebars, thus ensuring utmost quality.

#### A REBAR IS NOT A REBAR IF IT IS NOT TMT

Thermo-mechanical processing, also known as Thermo-Mechanical Treatment [TMT], is a metallurgical process that integrates work hardening and heat treatment into a single process, while the quenching process produces high strength bars from low carbon steel. The process presses the surface layer of the bar, which pressurises and deforms the crystal structure of the intermediate layers, and simultaneously begins to temper the quenched layers using the heat from the bar's core.

# HIGH QUALITY OUTPUT FROM HYQST TECHNOLOGY FOR PATRATU AND QST FOR ANGUL

Our rebar mill in Patratu is from Morgan, USA having High Yield Quenching and Self Tempering (HYQST) technology which is an internationally renowned Thermo-Mechanical Treatment Technology. The rebar mill in Angul is from SMS MEER, Germany with the QST (Quenching and Self Tempering) technology. Both the mills are with state-of-the-art technology ensures a robust process.

These techniques employ a special split style nozzle cooling process for producing fine grain multiphase composite rebar with superior strength and ductility.

#### STEP 1: QUENCHING

The hot rolled bar from the finishing mill at 1050° Celsius is rapidly quenched by special split style nozzle cooling process. The quenching converts the bar surface layer to martensite, which causes it to shrink. The shrinkage pressurises the core helping it to form the correct crystal structures, while the core remains hot and austenite.

#### STEP 2: SELF TEMPERING

The bar leaves the quench box with a temperature gradient through its cross section and as the bar cools, heat flows from the bar's centre to its surface and the bar heat and pressure correctly tempers an intermediate ring of martensite and bainite.

#### STEP 3: ATMOSPHERIC COOLING

Finally, the slow cooling after quenching automatically tempers the austenite core to ferrite and pearlite on the cooling bed, that now has a strong and tough, tempered martensite on the surface layer of the bar, an intermediate layer of tough martensite and bainite and a refined, ferrite and pearlite core, giving it the ductile property.



# A LOOK AT OUR LAB TESTING FACILITIES

JSPL has a state-of-the-art NABL accredited testing facility having latest testing equipment to ensure an almost zero-defect product. The facilities include

- · Optical Emission Spectrometers
- Metal Analysers
- X-Ray Fluorescence & X-Ray diffraction analysers
- Leco Analysers for Carbon, Sulphur, Oxygen, Nitrogen and Hydrogen
- · Linder Test Apparatus for characteristics of Iron ore/Pellets
- Gas Chromatographs
- · Universal Testing machines
- Hardness Testers
- · Bend and Rebend Testing machines
- Impact Testing machines
- Wet Analysis Laboratory
- · Optical microscopes

This helps in having a proper quality check as well as ensures continual Research and Development for product upgradation.

Besides the latest computerised machines, our employees are trained and skilled to monitor the quality 24 x 7 to produce the finest TMT bars.

JSPL mills are accredited with latest integrated management systems ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018. We are serving the premier quality Jindal Panther™ TMT rebars for Infrastructures – Airports, Roads, Bridges, Buildings, Refineries, Power Plants, Metros, Ports, Dams etc.

Sohar Plant is approved by UK CARES and DCL[Dubai Central Laboratory].

Angul Bar Mill is approved by BIS IS1786, UK CARES BS4449, Hongkong CS2, Singapore SS560, Australia AS/NZS 4671.





# JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LIMITED, SALES & MARKETING

The presence of JINDAL PANTHER\* is across the country through its network of stockyards, plants, distributors and dealers

Additionally, our products are available online at http://shop.jindalpanther.com

#### Sales Team Contact Details

legional Sales Office	Contact Person	Mobile Number	Email	
Ahmedabad	Ramesh Vats	70088 07233	rameshvats@jindatsteel.com	
Bangatore	Amit Tyagi	8527044073	amittyagi@jindalsteel.com	
Bhopal	Pramod Mishra	9957458606	pramod.mishra@jindatsteet.com	
Bhubaneswar	Debasis Das	9777442369	debasis.das@jindalsteel.com	
Chandigarh	Navin Gupta	9888747470	navin.gupta@jindalsteel.com	
Chennai	T. Kannan	9444819597	kannan@spt.com	
Cochin	K Giridharan	9717991494	k.giridharan@jindalsteel.com	
Dethi	Prabhay Singh	9958509444	prabhav.singh@jindalsteel.com	
Guwahati	Rajib Sharma	9771481868	rajib.sharma@pat.jspl.com	
Haryana	Raghav Sachdev	99101 13330	raghav.sachdev@jindalsteel.com	
Hyderabad	Om Prakash Behara	9777445377	omprekash behera@bbsr.jspl.com	
Jaipur	Nishant Singh	9599770282	nishant.singh@jindalsteel.com	
Jammu	Adnan Mushtaq Wani	8527670999	am.wani@jindalsteel.com	
Kanpur	Abhijit Singh	8284066637	abhijit.singh@jindalsteel.com	
Kolkata	Ashish Minj	9771492006	ashish.minj@jindalsteel.com	
Mumbai	Vivek Jagtap	81696 46954	vivek.jagtap@jindalsteel.com	
Nagpur	Atul Kumar	9766127221	atul.kumar@jspl.com	
Patna	Sushil Singh	7070090832	sushiik@bbsr.jspl.com	
Raipur	Paras Sharma	9971777037	paras sharma@jindalsteel.com	
Ranchi	Lalit Dutta 709 1093737 I		lalit.dutta@jindalsteel.com	
Visakhapatnam	CV Pani	9777445240	cvpani@jindalsteel.com	

# JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LIMITED

