Wall Thickness Policy

1. All external walls (viz. facing an area exposed to outside OR facing a common area OR adjacent to another unit) – 150 mm thick (using any difficult to penetrate material eg. Concrete, thin Concrete or brick/block).
2. Internal walls (non-toilet & DB):
   a. For conventional walls (any form of brick/block):
      i. If FTF is 3.2 m or lesser (subject to height of wall (below slab/beam) is <= 2.7 m: 100 mm thick (may vary upto 115 mm based on widths available in market)
      ii. If FTF is > 3.2 m OR height of wall (below slab/beam) is > 2.7 m: 150 mm thick
   b. Dry Walls (to be considered only in Luxury or Hi-end residential projects or Supremus office, where carpet area increase due to lower wall thickness is valuable):
      i. 100 mm – 125 mm, as per manufacturer specifications.
   c. Hollow Concrete panel (to be considered only in Luxury or Hi-end residential projects or Supremus office, where carpet area increase due to lower wall thickness is valuable): 75 mm (eg. Acotec)
3. Internal Walls (toilet):
   a. In building with conventional walls, all walls which are likely to be chased for plumbing should be 150 mm thick.
   b. In building with dry walls, thickness of 100-125 mm should be assumed as per manufacturer specification, after confirming that the said specification is for 'wet walls'.
   c. In building with Hollow Concrete Panel walls: 125 mm.
4. Internal walls (DB):
   a. In building with conventional walls, wall on which DB is to be fixed should be 230 mm thick. The backing behind the DB should not be reduced to less than 100 mm. These conventional walls are preferred to be in brick (instead of block) for ease of chasing.
   b. In case of buildings using Dry Walls or Hollow Concrete Panels, discussion on DB fixing is to be done with partition manufacturer, prior to finalization of wall thickness for this particular wall.
5. The material to be used for the 150 mm thick conventional walls could be any of the following, based on pricing, availability and ease of usage – same is to be determined jointly by Procurement and Construction Management teams:
   a. 150 mm solid concrete blocks
   b. 150 mm lightweight concrete blocks

c. 150 mm bricks (regular) (cannot be used for external walls which require weather protection)
d. 150 mm bricks with fly ash (cannot be used for external walls which require weather protection)
e. 150 mm hollow blocks (in select areas only)
f. 150 mm hollow clay blocks
g. Any other alternative which is cost / time / quality superior.

6. The material to be used for the 100 mm thick conventional walls could be any of the following, based on pricing, availability and ease of usage – same is to be determined jointly by Procurement and Construction Management teams:
   a. 100 mm solid concrete blocks
   b. 100 mm lightweight concrete blocks
   c. 100 mm bricks (regular)
   d. 100 mm bricks with fly ash
   e. 100 mm hollow clay blocks
   f. Any other alternative