



HPL DECOR PVT.LTD.

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# About the Company

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- ▶ HPL DECOR PVT LTD, is inside the commercial enterprise of high-pressure decorative laminates.
  - ▶ Our main products include the laminates for interior and exterior use.
  - ▶ Starting from 0.5 mm to 20 mm, in various design and sizes.
  - ▶ Within a short interval of time our company has made itself to full fill the quality and requirements of architects, interior designers as well as globally in 12 countries.
  - ▶ We are professional manufacturer of HPL Sheet, Sunmica- Mica, Formica Sheet, HPL External & internal Wall Cladding panels, High Pressure Laminate Sheet, Compact Laminate Sheet, Toilet Cubical Sheet Etc.

# Our Mission and Vision

## Mission

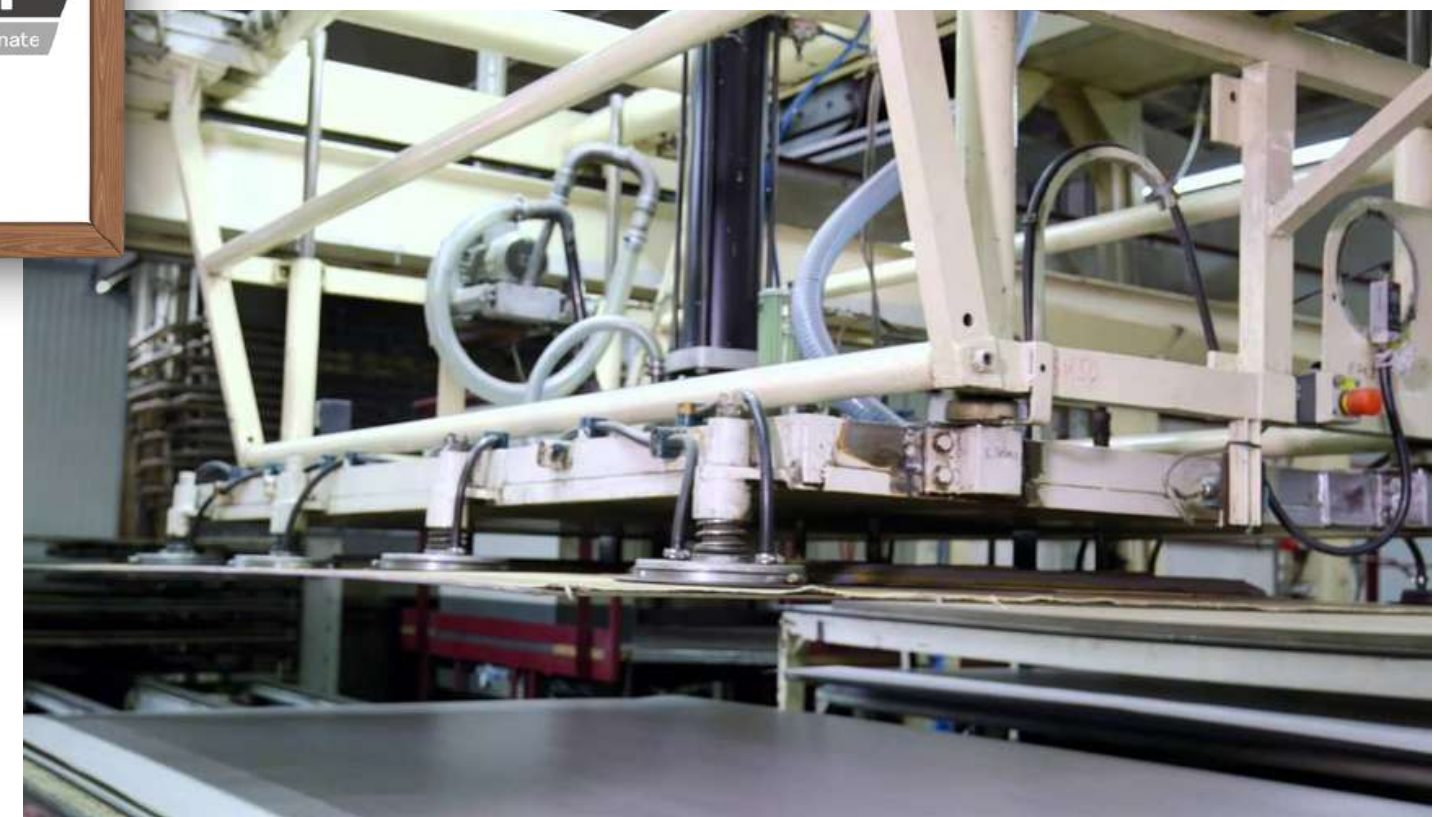
Our mission is to consistently innovate and produce sustainable, high-quality HPL solutions that inspire creativity and elevate spaces. Committed to customer satisfaction, environmental stewardship, and technological advancement, we aim to empower architects, designers, and individuals to bring their visions to life while ensuring durability, style, and functionality in every surface we create."

## Vision

Empowering spaces worldwide through cutting-edge, sustainable HPL solutions. As pioneers in the industry, we envision a future where our innovative products redefine interior design possibilities, delivering unparalleled quality, durability, and aesthetic appeal. Committed to environmental responsibility, customer satisfaction, and continual innovation, we aspire to be the catalysts of positive change in the realm of surfaces, inspiring creativity and functionality in every space."

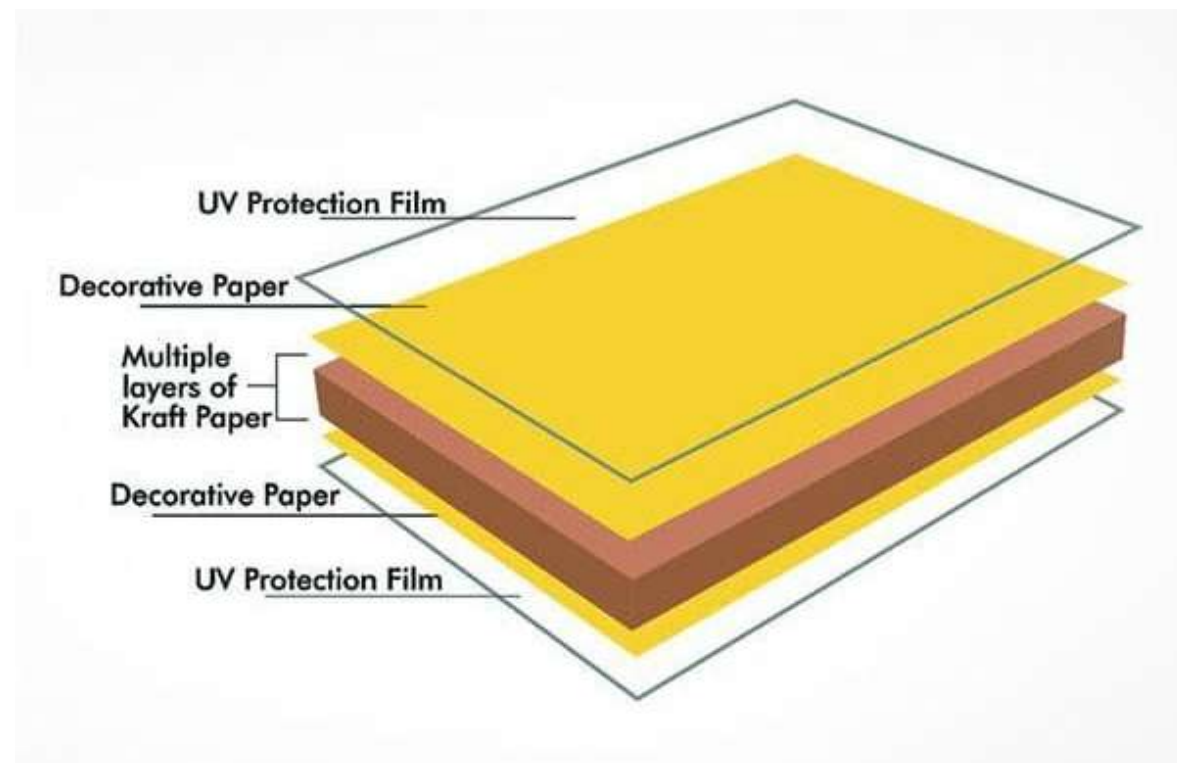


# HPL COMPACT LAMINATE MANUFACTURING PROCESS



## HPL EXTERIOR COMPACT LAMINATE

HPL Decor is a high-quality exterior grade decorative product used for creative building exterior applications. At par with the global standards and available in large format panels, this revolutionary product complies with EN438- Part 6. HPL Decor compact laminate panels are produced under high pressure and high temperature. Special protective film on the top surface provides excellent UV resistance, protecting the panels from harsh solar rays, and from other extreme weather conditions including heavy rains, acid rain, hail & heat. Under the design layer, use of double hardened resins makes the HPL Decor panels capable of withstanding erosion from natural elements. HPL Decor panels are available in single side and both side decorative options.



- ▶ **SIZE AVAILABLE : 1220MM X 2440MM, 1220MM X 3050MM**
- ▶ **THICKNESS : 4MM, 6MM, 8MM, 10MM, 12MM, 16MM, 18MM, 20MM**

## HPL SHEET PROPERTIES AND SALIENT FEATURES

- ▶ No distortion even in extreme climatic changes such as from -20° C to +80° C or from a dry climate to a relative humidity in excess of 85-90%.
- ▶ Highly UV resistant with almost no shade fading even after 10 years of installation.
- ▶ Resistant to extreme weather conditions, Eg, heavy rains, acid rain, hail & heat.
- ▶ Suitable for installation as ventilated facade system.
- ▶ Colour stable- optimal light fastness.
- ▶ Wide range of wood grain décor species & solid colours.
- ▶ Double hardened resins providing resistance against erosion from natural elements.
- ▶ Impact resistant-wind and other elements .
- ▶ Fire retardant -FR rating Class 1.
- ▶ Easy & rapid installation, Low cost maintenance.
- ▶ Heat insulation and wall protection-protects buildings from excess temperature in summer to excess cold in winter & aiding removal of heat and moisture from rain or condensation
- ▶ Suitable for all exterior vertical applications
- ▶ Available both in exterior and interior grade



UV RASISTANT



HEAT RASISTANT



MINIMUM MAINTANANSE



ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY



FLAME RASISTANTANT



EASY TO CLEAN



WEATHER RASISTANT



INDOOR & OUTDOOR USE



IMPACT RASISTANT



WATER RASISTANAT



EASY INSTALLATION

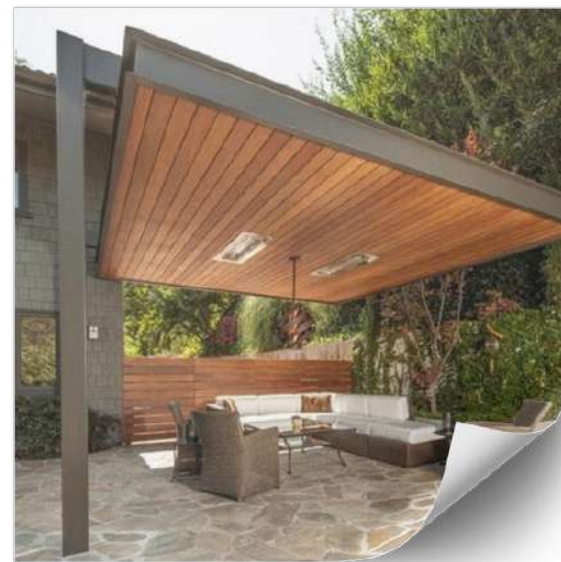


STABILITY

## ARRAY OF APPLICATIONS:

▶ HPL DECOR has variad kinds of usage, a few are mentioned below

- ▶ Facade Cladding
- ▶ Balcony Cladding
- ▶ Partition
- ▶ Gate Cladding
- ▶ Duct Covering
- ▶ canopy
- ▶ Sliding Gates
- ▶ Pedestrain Shelter
- ▶ Roof Cladding
- ▶ Awning
- ▶ Soffit
- ▶ Prefab Hut
- ▶ Parapet
- ▶ louvre
- ▶ Highlighter
- ▶ Signage

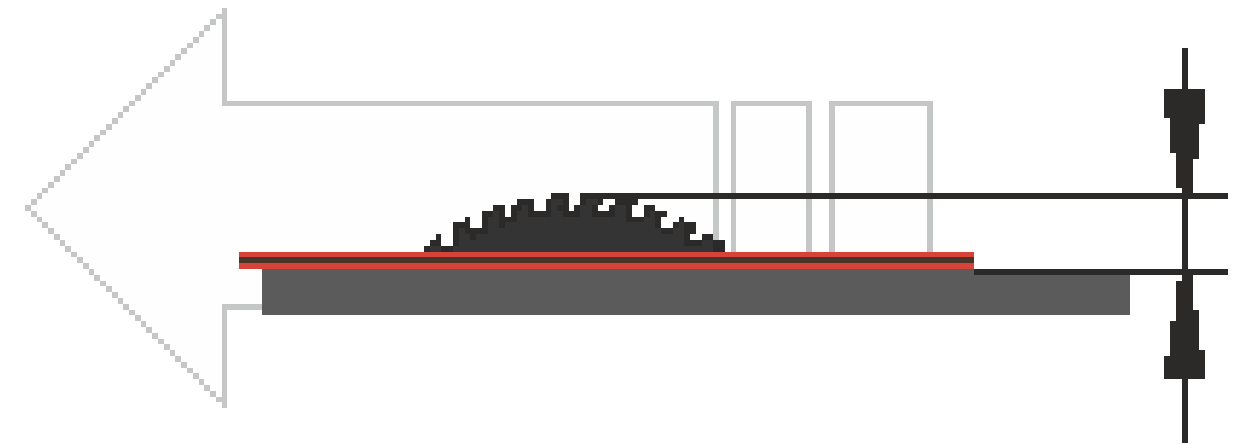




## SAWING

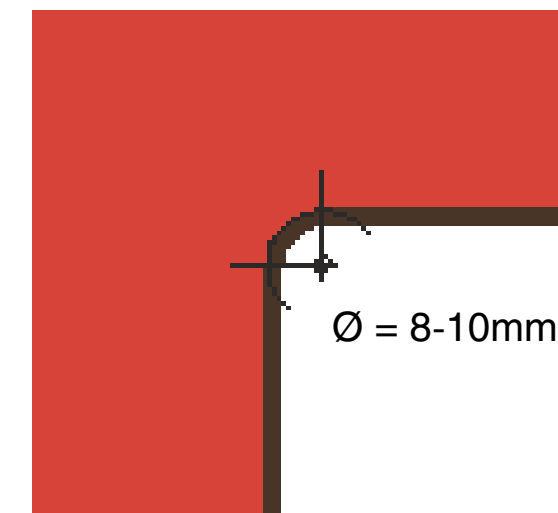
- ▶ Saw blades normally used for cutting double sided composites are generally suitable for cutting HPL Décor Compact grades. Saws of less than 2 mm in thickness are not recommended. Breakout on the underside of Compact sheets can be reduced by various methods:

- By the use of a pre-scoring blade on the underside.
- Using a base-board of plywood or hardboard beneath the Compact sheet.
- Altering the exit angle of the saw blade by adjusting the height setting.



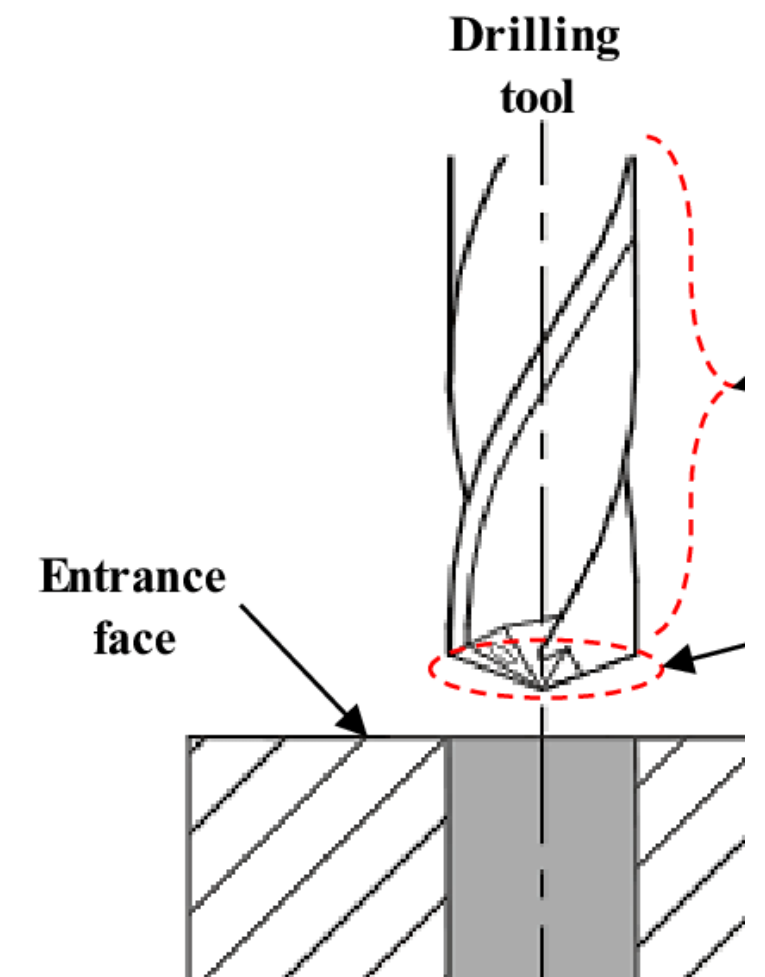
- ▶ Note: The higher the saw blade the better the top cut and the worse the bottom cut and vice versa. The feed speed essentially governs the quality of the saw cut when sawing Compact laminates having two decorative faces. A speed of between 0.03 mm and 0.05 mm per saw tooth has been found to be the most successful.

- ▶ Round off corners at cut-outs to avoid stress cracks or cracking. The recommended radius for all internal cut outs is 8-10 mm.



## DRILLING

- ▶ The most suitable drills for use on Compact laminates are those designed for plastic sheet materials. These drills have a point angle of 60°- 80° instead of the normal 120° for drilling metal.
- ▶ To avoid breakout on the reverse side, the feed speed of the drilling head and the pressure applied should be gradually reduced approaching the point of breakthrough. Working on a firm underlay, such as plywood or chipboard, will also reduce the risk of breakout.
- ▶ For blind boring into the face, the depth of the hole should be such that at least 1.5mm of material remains between the bottom of the hole and the other side of the sheet.
- ▶ TCT lip and spur drills will produce clean flat-bottomed blind holes, with less risk of point penetration on the reverse side. This will allow maximum depth of material to be used for fixings. Compact sheets less than 8 mm thick are not considered suitable for concealed fixing.
- ▶ When drilling parallel to the surface (edge drilling) at least 3 mm of material must remain on either side of the hole. Threaded holes can be produced using engineers' screw cutting taps. Self-tapping screws or threaded brass inserts may also be used.



## Rivet Method:

- ▶ Rivets are used in a panel mounting application to secure two or more components together. The rivet is easily installed with access only required from one side of the assembly.

These systems require substructure (50x25mm rectangular aluminum channel), 10x30 size SS screw, POP rivets etc.

**1) Creation of Aluminum structure:** The aluminum substructure (standard specified) generally consists of vertical support profiles/hollow sections are mounted on the wall using rivets/angle brackets.

Considering dimensional behavior of laminate at relative humidity as well as effect of climatic temperature on metal sub-construction, there is need to make fixed points & sliding points to fix the panels.

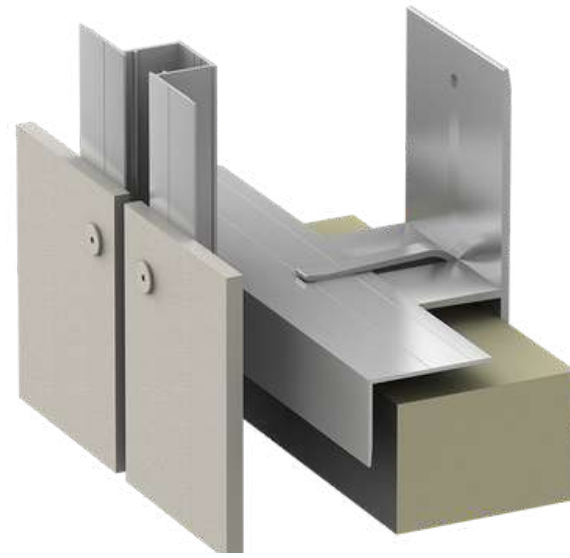
**A) Fixed points:** fixed points are used for uniform distribution & shrinkage movement. The diameter of the drill hole in Aica exterior clad must measure 5 to 6mm

**B) Sliding point:** The diameter of drill hole in Aica exterior cladding must be larger than the diameter of the fastening as per required expansion clearance. Thus is the shaft diameter of the fastening plus 2mm for every meter of cladding material from the fixed point. The head of the fastening must be big enough so that the hole in exterior clads is always covered

**Procedure:** Make 6mm thru hole from back side & 20mm from front side on aluminum rectangular channel for screw fixing with channel and wall. Then mark screw position on wall with the help of rectangular channel for wall plug fixing. While plug fixing, provide space approx. 450 to 600mm between two channels as well as between two fasteners. Keep minimum 15mm distance of channel alignment from floor, sides & ceiling of wall area. Fix all plugs (approx. 30mm) to the marked area. Fix all rectangular channels on the wall with the help of 10x30mm size screw.



## Rivet Method:



**2) Panel cladding:** Mark the holes in the aluminum triangular substructure as well as in laminate panel for the rivet fixing. Make the drill in the compact laminate for Rivet fixing. While marking, keep rivet space in-between 20-60mm distance from corner as well as maintain minimum 450 to 600mm space in-between two Rivet. Compact laminate is then fixed with Rivet using Rivet gun on aluminum substructure. Fix the other panels in same fashion with maintaining 3mm gap in-between two panels. The aluminum substructure (standard specified) generally consists of vertical support profiles/hollow sections are mounted on the wall using rivets/angle brackets.

**Important note:** Using rivets system, the mouth piece drilling on the center of the plate is opened with the same diameter as the rivet, other holes are opened 2-3 mm wider than the rivet diameters, thus enabling movement of clad panels in case of expansion. The placement of the holes should be minimum 20 mm & maximum 60mm distance from the plate edge and distance maximum 10 times of the material thickness



## Adhesive system:

▶ Adhesive system is simple system for rear ventilated facades and visible roof under faces. These systems require 50x25mm rectangular aluminum channel, 10x30 size SS screw, PU sealant, VHB structural glazing tape, PU primer black etc. PU sealant & VHB tape should have good quality and resistance to UV radiation

**A) Creation of aluminum structure:** Make 6mm thru hole from back side & 20mm from front side on aluminum rectangular channel for screw fixing with channel and wall. Then mark screw position on wall with the help of rectangular channel for wall plug fixing. While plug fixing, provide space approx. 450 to 600mm between two channels as well as between two fasteners. Keep minimum 15mm distance of channel alignment from floor, sides & ceiling of wall area. Fix all plugs (approx. 30mm) to the marked area. Fix all rectangular channels with wall with the help of 10x30mm size screw.

**B) Surface preparation and priming:** Abrade (rough) both the bonding area (front side of the channel & backside of laminate surface) using either cleaning pad/scrubber/fine emery paper. Clean the roughed surfaces and apply black primer (recommended) on these bonding areas and allow drying to leave a tack free film. Kindly note, primer coating on laminate backside surface is to be done just before bonding but before sealant application on the frame to get better bonding results.

**C) VHB & Sealant application:** Paste VHB tape & PU sealant on front side of framed aluminum channel. Always apply VHB tape before sealant as there is skin formation on sealant bead if exposed long in air. Apply the sealant as a triangular bead of 6-8mm base and height approx. 10-12mm away from the tape.

**D) Panel Cladding:** Align the compact laminate & fix the same on channel with the help of VHB channel & PU sealant. Apply pressure with a rubber roller or by hand. Kindly ensure proper alignment of panel before pressurized for bonding. Enough pressure should be applied so that both surfaces fully contact the tape. Fix other compact laminate in same fashion & maintain 3mm to 4mm gap between two compact laminate. Kindly note to achieve maximum bonding strength, minimum 24 hours is required for optimum curing after installation process.



## Z-Clip Method:

- ▶ A Z-clip system involves installing clads on the wall structure (lip-up) and strips/clips on the back of the panel (lip down). Once the panel is “dropped” into place, blocking at the top of the panel keeps the compact laminate from being removed.  
This system required 50x25mm rectangular aluminum channel, Z-clip, 10x30 size SS screw, 8x6mm SS Screw etc.
- ▶ **Creation of aluminum structure using Z-clip:** Make 6mm thru hole from back side & 20mm from front side on aluminum rectangular channel for screw fixing with channel and wall. Then mark screw position on wall with the help of rectangular channel for wall plug fixing. While plug fixing, provide space approx. 450 to 600mm between two channels as well as between two fasteners. Keep minimum 15mm distance of channel alignment from floor, sides & ceiling of wall area. Fix all plugs (approx.30mm) to the marked area. Fix all rectangular channels with wall with the help of 10x30mm size screw. Fix Z-clip on rectangular channel with the help of 8x6mm SS screw. Keep minimum 450 to 600mm space in-between two Z-clip .
- ▶ Fix Z-clip on another side of exterior laminate in reverse fashion with the help of 8x6mm size SS screw.
- ▶ Then with the help of Z-clip, slide or hang laminate panel on framed rectangular channel.
- ▶ Fix all other laminate panels in same fashion with maintaining 3mm gap in-between two compact laminate.
- ▶ **Important note in all above three procedures:** An efficient air circulation must be secured between Aica exterior wall cladding and the surface or the coating of the building. The blank grouting spaces allowed for ventilation between the plates should not be filled with any material. An efficient air circulation must be provided from the ground level of the plate to the top edge. A minimum of 50 cm<sup>2</sup> space is required for every 1 meter width. If no air ventilation gap is reserved at the construction framework, deformation will occur on the exterior plates.



# CERTIFICATIONS AND RECOGNITIONS



- ▶ As mark of our standard of quality, which are maintained throughout.
- ▶ HPL Decor has been recognized and awarded by several institutions for its above par quality of its various products.

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

### DISCLAIMER

Prices vary with respect to type, finish, thickness, size and colour. Please consult with our branches/dealers/factories before quoting. Advance notice of intended discontinued items will be informed to our regular customers. Our company shall not be held liable for any consequences resulted from disruption in supply. High Pressure Laminates are meant for indoor use only. Avoid using on areas exposed to direct sunshine or light reflective areas.

### LIMITED WARRANTY:

Catchlite warrants that, under normal use and services, the material and workmanship of its products shall confirm to the standards set forth on the applicable technical data sheet for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of sale to the first consumer purchaser. Dealers and distributors are provided with the technical data sheets, which contain specific standards of performance for the product. In the event that a product does not perform as warranted, the purchaser's sole remedy shall be limited to repair or replacement of all or any part of the product, which is defective, at the manufacturer's sole discretion. This warranty is not transferable, and expires upon resale or transfer by the first consumer purchaser. This warranty shall not apply to defects or damage arising from any of the following: Accidents, abuse or misuse, exposure to extreme temperature, improper fabrication or installation & improper maintenance. No other warranties, expressed or implied, are made. Under no circumstances shall the manufacturer be liable for any loss or damage arising from the purchase, use, or inability to use these products, or for any special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages. No fabricator, installer, dealer, agent or employee of Catchlite has the authority to modify the obligation or limitation of this warranty.

### LIABILITY:

Whereas the products are manufactured to exacting standards, the nature of the application procedure is beyond control. While we are pleased to offer advice, we cannot guarantee the incising results or accept liability, for all information is provided in good faith but without warranty expressed or implied. The liability of the Company is limited to replacement of defective goods only. It is, therefore, necessary that prior to any commercial use you should conduct your own tests to evaluate the efficacy of the product under the particular condition for its intended use.

SR. NO.	Properties	Unit	IS 2046 : 1995*	HPL Laminates Conforms
1.	Thickness	mm	1.mm (± 10%)	Yes
2.	Resistance to surface wear	Revolutions (Min.)	350 (Min.)	Yes
3.	Resistance to immersion in boiling water ·Mass Increase ·Thickness Increase ·Appearance	% (Max.) % (Max.) Grade (MIN.)	10.0 11.8 4	Yes Yes Yes
4.	Resistance to dry heat at 180 deg C	Grade (MIN)	4	Yes
5.	Dimensional Stability at elevated Temperature ·Longitudinal ·Transverse	% (Max.) % (Max.)	0.55 1.025	Yes Yes
6.	Dimensional Stability at 20 deg C ·Longitudinal ·Transverse	% (Max.) % (Max.)	0.375 0.6	Yes Yes
7.	Resistance to impact by Small diameter ball	'N' (Min.)	20	Yes
8.	Resistance to Cracking	Grade (Min.)	4	Yes
9.	Resistance to scratching	'N' (Min)	2	Yes
10.	Resistance to staining	Reagent 1+2 (Min.) Reagent 3+4 (Min.)	5 4	Yes Yes
11.	Resistance to colour change ·In xenon arc light ·In enclosed carbon arc light	Wool standard (Min.) Wool standard (Min.)	6 5	Yes Yes
12.	Resistance to cigarette burns	Grade (Min.)	3	Yes
13.	Resistance to steam	Grade (Min.)	4	Yes
14.	Appearance		Free from foreign particles	Yes

\*All tests may not be valid for embossed & metallic Laminates



# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Specification data sheet for compact laminate - standard EN 438 - 4: 2005



Properties	Test Method as per EN 438-2 CLAUSE NO.	Property or attribute	Unit (max or min)	Values of CGS Grade	HPL DECOR values
<b>Length &amp; Width Tolerance</b>	6.4.6		mm	+10 mm - 0 mm	+8mm -0mm
<b>Thickness Tolerance</b>	EN 438, Table 1	5.0 ≤ t ≤ 8.0	mm	±0.40	≤ ±0.40
<b>Compact Density</b>	ISO 1183	Density	g/cm <sup>3</sup> (min)	1.35	1.39
<b>Resistance to Surface wear</b>	10	Wear Resistance	Revolutions (min)	≥350	400
<b>Resistance to immersion in Boiling water</b>	12	Thickness increase	max (%)	2	0.85
		Mass increase	max (%)	2	0.95
		Appearance	Grade (min)	4	4
<b>Resistance to Dry Heat at 180°C</b>	16	Appearance	Grade(min) Gloss Others	3 4	4 4
<b>Dimensional Stability at elevated temp.</b>	17	MD CD	(max. %)	0.30 0.60	0.25 0.55
<b>Resistance to Impact by Large Diameter Ball</b>	21	Drop Height	mm (min.)	1800	>1850
<b>Resistance to Staining</b>	26	Appearance	Grade(min) Group 1&2 Group 3	5 4	5 4
			Grade(min)	3	3
<b>Resistance to Cigarette Burns</b>	30	Appearance	Grade(min)	3	3
<b>Light fastness (Xenon arc Light)</b>	27	Contrast	Grey Scale	4 to 5	5
<b>Resistance to Water Vapour</b>	14	Appearance	Grade (min)	4	4

Note: All our products comply to applicable standards, but results may differ based on the application and handling of the product.

Properties	Test method as per EN 438-2 Clause No	Property or attribute	Unit (max or min)	EGS And EGF	HPL DECOR Value
<b>Resistance to UV-light</b>	28	Contrast Appearance	*Gray scale (min) *Rating (min)	No Requirement No Requirement	Fulfilled Fulfilled
<b>Resistance to artificial weathering</b>	29	Contrast Appearance	*Gray scale (min) *Rating (min)	3 4	3.5 4

\*As per table

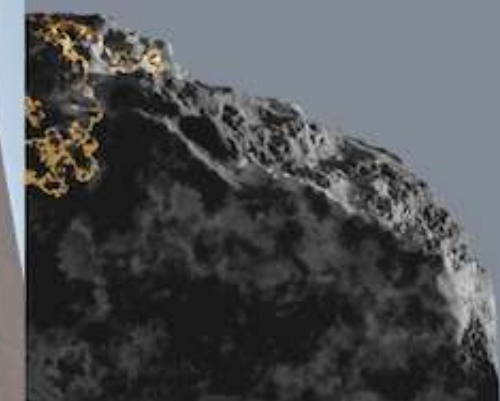
	Characteristics	Standard Test	Control characteristics	Units	DIN EN 438 -4 requirements	HPL DECOR Result CGS
Dimensional tolerance	Thickness	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.5		mm	2,0 ≤ t < 3,0 ±0,2 mm 3,0 ≤ t < 5,0 ±0,3mm 5,0 ≤ t < 8,0 ±0,4mm 12,0 ≤ t < 16,0 ±0,6 mm	comply
	Length	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.6		mm	+ 10 / - 0	comply
	Width	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.6		mm	+ 10 / - 0	comply
	Edge straightness	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.7	max. deviation	mm/m	1,5	comply
	Squareness	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.8	max. deviation	mm/m	1,5	comply
	Flatness	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.9	max. deviation	mm/m	2,0 ≤ t < 6,0 - 8,0mm 6,0 ≤ t < 10,0 - 5,0 mm 10 ≤ t - 3,0 mm	comply
Surface properties	Resistance to surface wear	DIN 438-2 (2005) Nr.10	taber test	number cycles	initial point - 150 average - 350	Comply (antistatic)
	Resistance to staining	DIN 438-2 (2005) Nr.26	Visual aspect	Minimal grade	group 1&2 - 5 group 3 - 4	5 5
	Scratch resistance	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.25	Visual aspect	Minimal grade	3	smooth surfaces - 3 other surfaces - 4
	Dry heat resistance (180°C)	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 16	Visual aspect		Smooth surf - 3, other surf -4	5
	Steam resistance	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 14	Visual aspect	Minimal grade	Smooth surf - 3, other surf -4	smooth surfaces - 4 other surfaces - 5
	Moisture resistance (48 hrs)	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 15 & 27	Visual aspect	Minimal grade	4	4
	Resistance to cigarette burns	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 30	Visual aspect	Minimal grade	3	5
	Resistance to wet heat (100°C)	EN 12721 (1997)		Minimal grade	Smooth surf - 3, other surf -4	5
	Light fastness	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 27	Visual aspect	Blue Scale minimum grade	4 - 5	≥ 7
	Surface Resistivity (23°C ± 2°C; Humidity 50% ±10%)	EN 10015 - 1		Ohms	1 x 10 <sup>8</sup> ⇔ 1 x 10 <sup>12</sup>	Comply (antistatic)
Strength requirements	Flexural modulus	EN ISO 178 (2003)	Tensile test	MPa (min)	9000	~ 15000
	Flexural strength	EN ISO 178 (2003)	Tensile test	MPa (min)	80	~ 130
	Tensile strength	EN ISO 527 - 2 (1996)	Tensile test	MPa (min)	60	~ 70
	Specific weight	EN ISO 1183-1 (2004)		g/cm <sup>3</sup> (min)	1,35	~ 1,45
	Resistance to crazing	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 24	Visual aspect	Grad (min)	4	4
	Resistance to impact by large diameter ball	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.21	Height of fall	(mm)	2st<6 - 1400 6st- 1800	> 2000
Behaviour under extreme conditions	Dimensional stability at elevated temperature	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr. 17	Dimensional change	% (max) longitudinal % (max) Transversal	0,30% 0,60%	< 0,1%
	Resistance to immersion in boiling water	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.12	Visual aspect	Minimum grade	Gloss surface - 3 Other finishes - 4	5
			Mass increase	% (max)	2,0st<5,0mm -5% 5,0st - 2%	< 1%
			Thickness increase	% (max)	2,0st<5,0mm -6% 5,0st - 2%	< 1%
	Resistance to moisture (48hrs)	DIN EN 438-2 (2005) Nr.15	Mass increase	% (max)	2,0st<5,0mm -2% 5,0st - 1%	comply
			Thickness increase	% (max)	2,0st<5,0mm -2% 5,0st - 1%	

# OUR PROJECTS



**PROJECT : IBCO INDUSTRIES LTD**  
**ADD: BAVLA - AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECTURE: NARENDRABHAI**

# OUR PROJECTS



**PROJECT : SHALIN PALETTE**  
**ADD : PALADI, AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECT : APURVA AMIN**

# OUR PROJECTS

**PROJECT : AASTHAA ONYX**  
**ADD : MEMNAGAR, AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECT : BHASKAR NAROLA**



# OUR PROJECTS



**PROJECT : NAKSHATRA RISE**  
**ADD : PALADI, AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECT : RUCHIR BHAI**

# OUR PROJECTS

**PROJECT : LAXMI VILLA**  
**ADD : PALADI, AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECT : NAGESH PANCHAL**



# OUR PROJECTS



**PROJECT : ARISTO**  
**ADD : VANDE MATARAM,**  
**AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECT : JAINISH BHAI**

# OUR PROJECTS



**PROJECT : PRAHARSH HIGHLAND**  
**ADD : SOUTH BOPAL, AHMEDABAD**  
**ARCHITECT : APURVA AMIN**



# OUR WORLD WIDE EXPORT



# Connect with us.



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Social Media

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