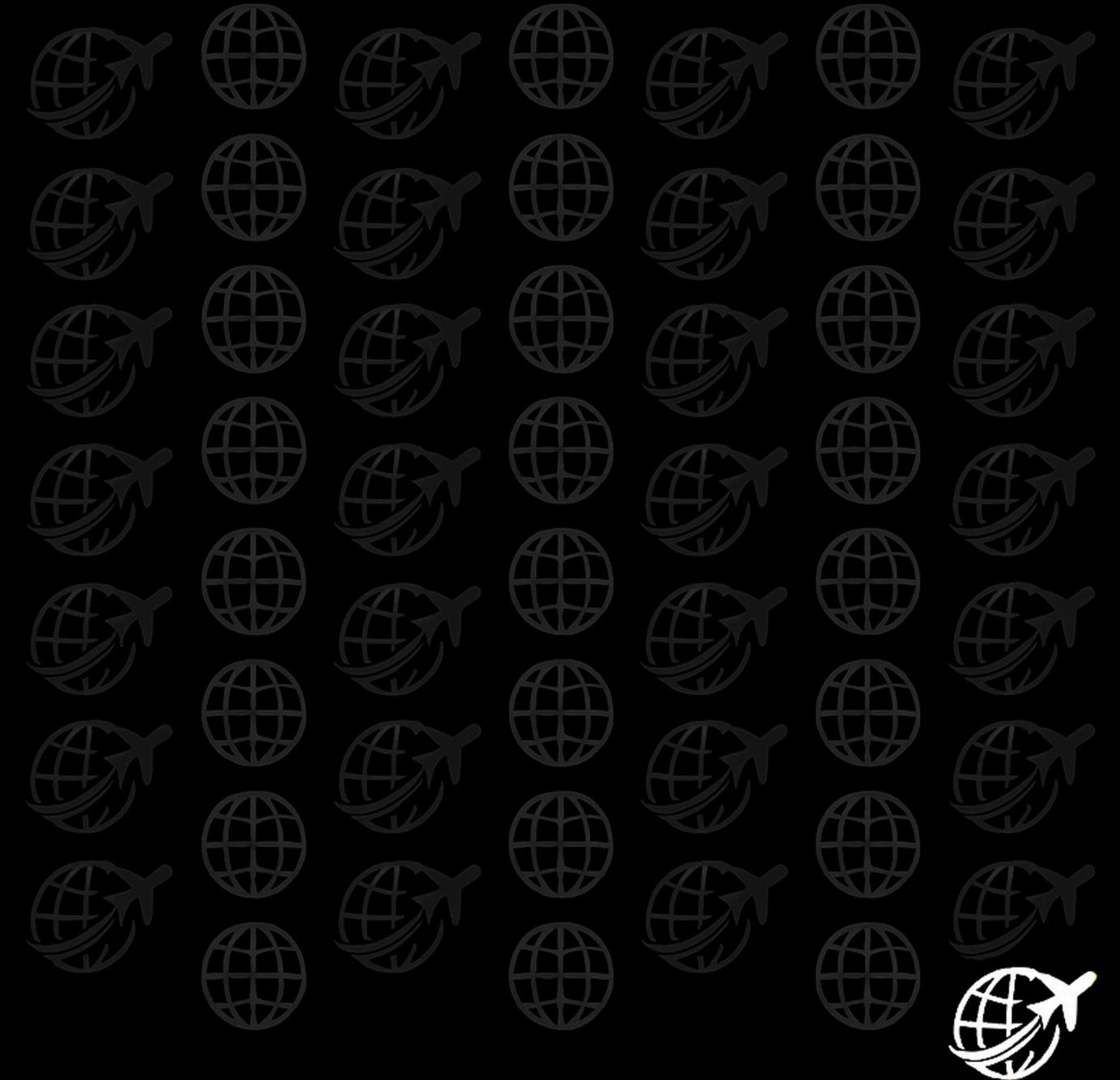




VELINOR
INTERNATIONAL

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Agricultural Development Plan

The exports division has initiated its activities in the distribution and sale of diverse flat and long steel sections.



This complex has implemented effective measures to promote sustainable export development, aiming to streamline the process of addressing the demands of export markets, minimizing supply chain duration and expenses, and enhancing trade relations with target countries.

Leveraging contemporary expertise, engaging specialized personnel, conducting precise analyses of international markets, and offering professional pre- and post-sales services, coupled with a methodical approach to marketing, constitute Velinor International's competitive advantages in its pursuit of a distinguished position within the global steel trade.





We are advancing with consistent and intentional efforts to enhance the satisfaction of our esteemed customers and producers, effectively contributing to the development of exports, fostering the growth of domestic enterprises, and establishing a sustainable framework for expanding industrial relations throughout the region.

This company takes pride in delivering comprehensive and professional services by leveraging robust relationships with the steelmaking industries nationwide and by addressing the needs and conditions of our esteemed clients. Our commitment to providing high-quality steel products that fulfill customer requirements, coupled with competitive pricing and efficient logistics services, has established Velinor International as one of the most reliable and distinguished brands in the steel market.





Steel rebar is a crucial element in concrete structures, utilized to enhance concrete's tensile strength. This product is available in plain and square types, offered in various grades (A1, A2, A3, A4) and sizes, and is essential for the construction of robust and secure structures.

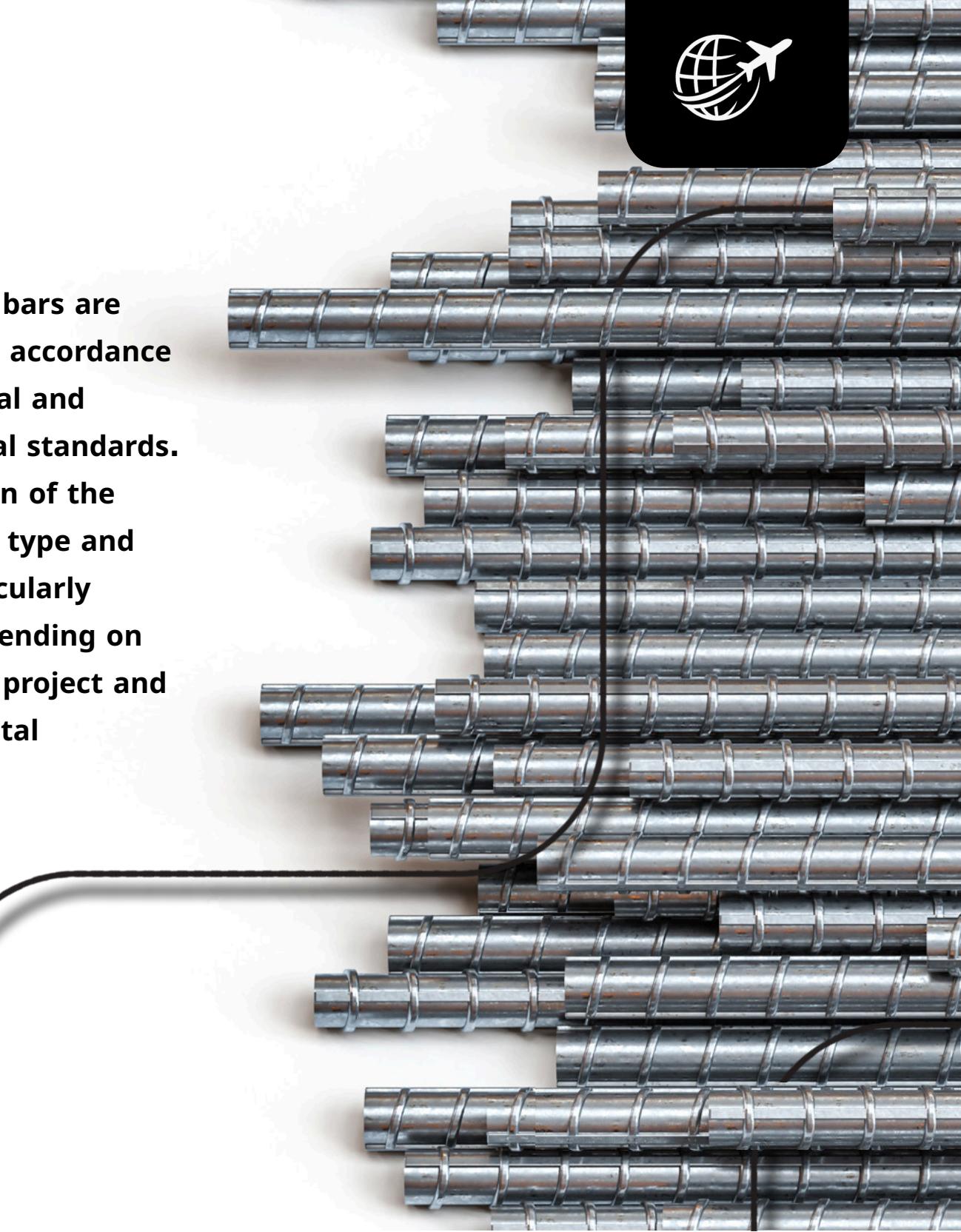


Steel
reinforcement
bar



Branch Length (m)	Size (mm)	Hardness and Features	Surface Shape	Type of Round Bar
A1	Simple	Soft, high bendability	6 to 40	6 or 12
A2	Ribbed (Spiral)	Semi-hard, formable	8 to 32	6 or 12
A3	Ribbed (Winged)	Hard, suitable for heavy structures	8 to 32	6 or 12
A4	Ribbed (Composite)	Hard, high strength, low deformation	12 to 32	6 or 12

Reinforcing bars are produced in accordance with national and international standards. The selection of the appropriate type and size is particularly crucial, depending on the specific project and environmental conditions.





Advantages of Steel Round Bars

Enhancing the tensile strength of concrete

Uniform distribution of stress within the structure

High durability against environmental factors

Production in compliance with national and international standards

Reinforcement of concrete structures, including foundations, columns, beams, and slabs.

Construction of bridges, tunnels, and infrastructural facilities.

Application in precast concrete components

Application in construction, industrial, and civil engineering projects.

Common applications of steel round bars



Wire rod, also known as coiled rebar, is a final steel product manufactured through the hot rolling process applied to semi-finished steel materials such as billets.

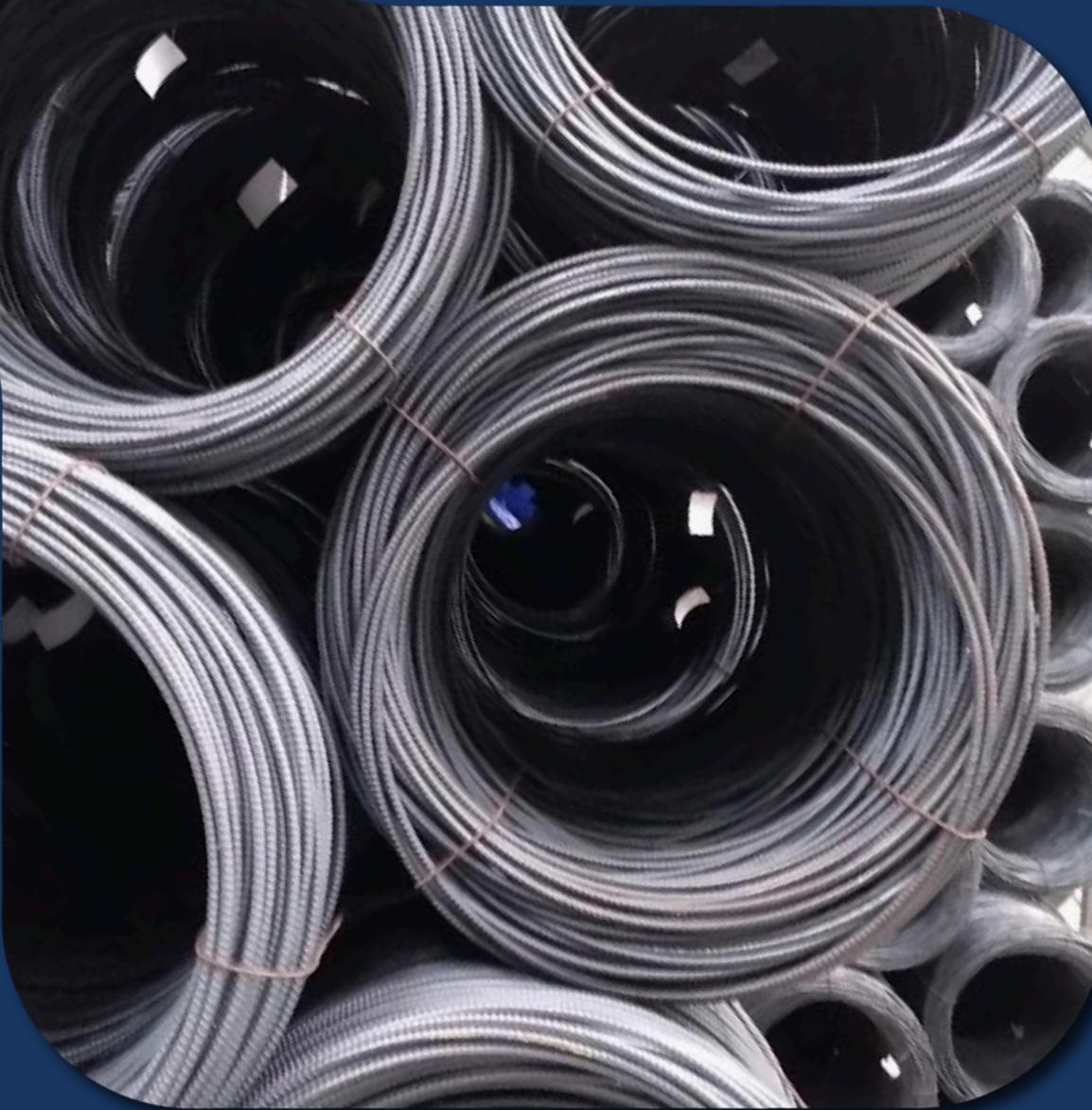
After production, the rod is wound into coils (Coil) — a compact and efficient form that simplifies handling, storage, and transportation.

Wire rods are produced and supplied in diameters ranging from 5.5 mm to 16 mm.

Products within the 5.5 mm to 8 mm diameter range are commonly referred to as wire rods or steel wires, depending on their application.



Steel wire and coil



Analysis / Grade

1008
1006
1010
1012
1015
A1
A2
A3
3SP
5SP
RST34



Advantages of Steel Coil

Easy Forming, Cutting, and Bending

Available in a Wide Range of Thicknesses and Widths

Smooth and Uniform Surface Finish

Can Be Coated with Paint, Oil, or Zinc

Ideal for Mass Industrial Production

Common Applications of Steel Coil

Production of Various Sheets and Profiles

Automotive and Parts Manufacturing Industries

Production of Household Appliances and Industrial Equipment

Manufacture of Welded Pipes and Construction Materials

Production of Sandwich Panels, Metal Roofs, and Container Bodies



A steel profile is a metallic cross-section available in various shapes, including square, rectangular, and circular. It is among the most commonly utilized products in construction, civil engineering, and industrial sectors, owing to its exceptional strength, long-lasting durability, and excellent weldability.



**Steel
profile**



These sections are utilized in the construction of diverse types of columns, beams, bridges, metal frameworks, as well as industrial and transportation structures, and are manufactured in various dimensions and thicknesses. Steel profiles, known for their excellent formability, also demonstrate dependable performance in large and intricate projects.





Advantages of Steel Profiles

**High Strength Against
Heavy Loads**

**Long Service Life in
Various Environmental
Conditions**

Easy to Weld and Form

**Available in a Variety of
Sizes for Different
Applications**

Type of Cross-Section Surface	Dimensions (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Length (m)
Square	Dimensions: from 10x10 to 500x500 mm	Thickness: 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 6 mm	Length: 6 and 12 m
Rectangular	Dimensions: from 20x30 to 135x300 mm	Thickness: similar to above	Length: 6 and 12 m

Example of Common Dimensions



Steel pipe is one of the primary and most widely used steel sections across various industries. It is produced in welded (seamed) or seamless (mannesmann) types, in a wide range of sizes and thicknesses. With its high mechanical strength, pressure resistance, and easy weldability, steel pipe plays a vital role in industrial infrastructure, construction projects, and transmission lines.



Steel Pipe



Pipe Type	Outer Diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Length (m)
Straight Seam (ERW)	-	1 to 12 (depending on type of application)	Usually 6 or 12
Seamless (Mannesmann)	-	2 to 50	Usually 6 or 12
Spiral	-	5 to 25	As ordered / By order



Various types of steel pipes are used in the construction of fluid transmission lines, metal structures, building installations, oil and gas equipment, and large-scale infrastructure projects.

Thanks to their dimensional variety, they are suitable for a wide range of industrial and construction applications.



Advantages of Steel Pipe

Variety of Sizes and Thicknesses

Excellent Weldability, Cutability, and Formability

High Resistance to Pressure and Impact

Suitable for Corrosive Environments with Anti-Rust or Galvanized Coating

Common Applications of Steel Pipe

Water, Oil, Gas, and Steam Transmission Lines

Heavy and Light Steel Structures

Concrete Columns and Piles

Manufacture of Fences, Railings, Supports, and Industrial Equipment



Steel angle is one of the most important and widely used sections in construction, industrial, and structural applications.

This metal section is produced with two perpendicular sides (L-shaped) and, due to its high strength, easy connectivity, and excellent load-bearing capacity, it plays a vital role in many projects.



Steel Angle



Steel angles are produced in equal-leg and unequal-leg types,

with various thicknesses and lengths, made from hot-rolled or cold-rolled steel.

They are widely used in the construction of steel frameworks, bridges, frames, trusses, industrial equipment, and structural connections.

Type of Angle (Profile)	Dimensions (Flange x Flange mm)	Thickness (mm)	Branch Length (m)
Equal Flange	Dimensions: from 25×25 to 500×500 mm	Thickness: 2 to 20 mm	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m
Unequal Flange	Dimensions: from 30×20 to 200×100 mm	Thickness: 3 to 15 mm	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m





Advantages of Steel Angle

Variety of Sizes and Thicknesses

Ease of Welding, Cutting, and Installation

High Resistance to Bending and Compressive Forces

Ideal for Complex and Heavy Structural Connections

Construction of Steel Frameworks and Light or Heavy Structures

Connection of Beams, Columns, and Steel Plates

Used in Industrial Structures, Warehouses, and Bridges

Reinforcement of Corners, Walls, and Structural Joints

Common Applications of Steel Angle



The steel channel (U Channel) is one of the most commonly used steel sections in construction, metal structures, and industrial projects.

It is produced in a U-shaped form with two parallel flanges.

Due to its unique geometric design, high strength, and ability to withstand bending and axial loads, this section plays a key role in the construction and reinforcement of structures.



Steel Channel



Type of Channel	Web Height (mm)	Flange Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Branch Length (m)
Light (Pressed or Rolled)	Web Height: 30 to 140 mm	Flange Width: 15 to 70 mm	Thickness: 2 to 6 mm	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m
Heavy (Hot Rolled)	Web Height: 160 to 400 mm	Flange Width: 65 to 115 mm	Thickness: 6 to 20 mm	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m

Steel channels are produced in two main types: rolled and hot-formed, available in light and heavy grades, with parallel or tapered flanges. They are widely used in the construction of industrial sheds, steel frameworks, supports, doors, machinery, and industrial frames.



Advantages of Steel Channel

High Resistance to Pressure and Bending

Variety in Sizes and Standards

Ease of Welding and Installation

Ideal for Reinforcing and Supporting Structures

Common Applications of Steel Channel

Reinforcement of Walls, Stairs, and Load-Bearing Surfaces

Construction of Metal Frameworks and Industrial Frames

Used in Doors, Windows, Machinery Chassis, and Warehouses

Applied in Civil and Structural Engineering Projects



The steel beam is one of the most essential sections in metal construction and structural engineering, produced in H-shaped or I-shaped profiles.

With its high resistance to bending and axial loads, it serves as a primary structural element in the construction of steel frameworks, bridges, warehouses, and high-rise buildings.



Steel Beam



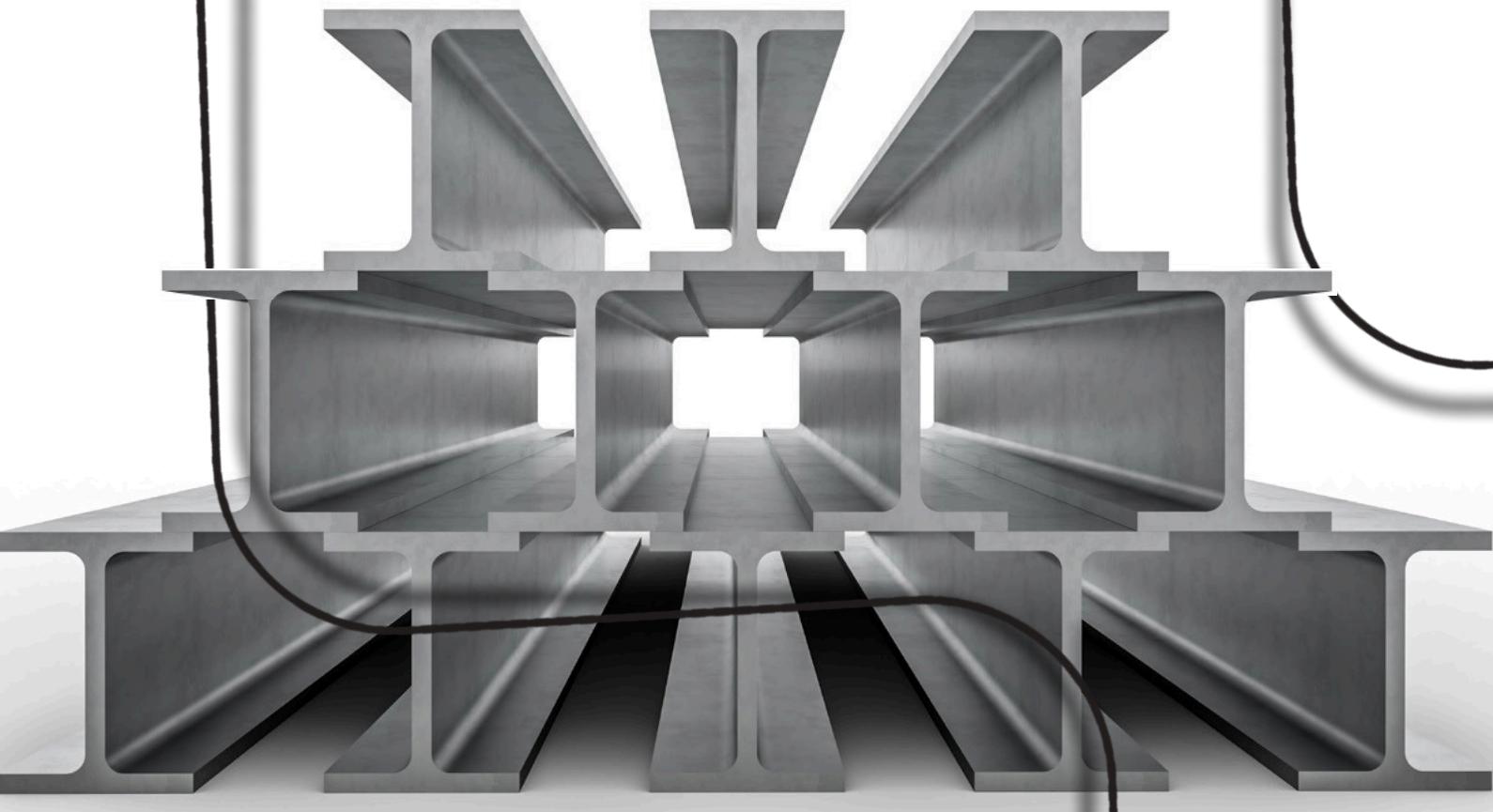
Type of Beam	Web Height (mm)	Flange Width (mm)	Web/Flange Thickness (mm)	Branch Length (m)
IPE (Equal Flange)	Web Height: 80 to 600 mm	Flange Width: 46 to 220 mm	Web/Flange Thickness: Proportional to size	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m
INP/IPN (Tapered Flange)	Web Height: 80 to 550 mm	Flange Width: Variable	Web/Flange Thickness: Proportional to cross-section type	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m
HEB (Wide Flange)	Web Height: 100 to 1000 mm	Flange Width: 100 to 300 mm	Web/Flange Thickness: Flange thicker than IPE	Branch Length: 6 and 12 m

Steel beams are produced in various types

— IPE, IPN, INP, and HEB —

according to European standards.

They are available in different sizes and weights, and are supplied in standard lengths and widths.





Advantages of Steel Beam

Easy Weldability and Connection

Compatibility with Various Structural Systems

Available in a Wide Range of Sizes and Standards

Exceptional Strength Against Bending, Pressure, and Heavy Loads

Load-bearing beams in heavy structures

Construction of steel frameworks and structural frames

Used in bridges, warehouses, industrial halls, and factories

Applied in civil projects, towers, and multi-story buildings

Common Applications of Steel Beam



The steel billet is the first transportable form of steel and is divided into three categories: bloom, slab, and billet.

Billets are used for the production of rebar, wire rod, and strip.

Billets with dimensions of 100, 120, 125, 130, 150, and 160 mm are defined as billets, with a cross-section of less than 15 centimeters.

Billets are classified into two grades: 3SP and 5SP — the 3SP grade has greater flexibility compared to 5SP, while the price of 5SP billets is lower.



Steel Billet



Product Name	Group	Dimensions (mm)	Length (m)
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Billet	3sp-5sp	100×100, 120×120, 125×125, 130×130, 150×150, 160×160	6 and 12
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Types of Billets

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This is a type of steel sheet produced through hot rolling. These sheets have a rough and matte surface.

Other names for black steel sheet include hot-rolled sheet, carbon steel sheet, and black plate.

Applications of black steel sheets include construction, automotive manufacturing, petrochemical industries, agriculture, and heavy industries.



Hot Rolled Steel Sheet (Black Steel Sheet)





The galvanized steel sheet is a type of steel sheet coated with a protective layer of zinc (Zn) to prevent corrosion and increase durability.



**Galvanized
Steel Sheet**





Sponge iron, also known as porous pellet, is the product of the direct reduction of iron ore.



Sponge Iron





Pellet is a primary raw material for steel production.

It consists of small spherical balls made from fine iron ore powder mixed with additives.

Pellets are produced in various types — large, standard, fine, and sponge pellets — and typically range in size from 10 mm to 25 mm.



Pellet





**Logistics
Services**



The Role of the Logistics Department in the Growth and Development of the Company

Increasing Customer Satisfaction

By providing timely and high-quality services, the logistics unit plays an important role in enhancing customer satisfaction and maintaining their loyalty.

Increasing Operational Flexibility

With an efficient logistics department, the company can quickly adapt to changes in customer needs.

Cost Reduction

By optimizing logistics processes and efficient management of resources, the company can reduce operational costs and increase profitability.

Improving Efficiency

By utilizing new technologies and optimizing processes, the logistics unit can enhance the overall efficiency of company operations.

Main Responsibilities of the Logistics Department in Velinor International

Procurement and Transportation of Goods

This responsibility includes identifying suppliers, negotiating and signing transportation contracts, and ensuring that the goods comply with customer requirements.

Information Flow Management

This responsibility involves managing information related to orders, transportation, inventory, and other logistics-related data.

Distribution

This responsibility includes planning and coordinating the delivery of goods to customers, optimizing transport routes, and reducing distribution costs.

International transportation refers to various methods of moving goods and passengers between countries.

These methods include air transport, land transport (road and rail), and combined or multimodal transport.





Types of International Transportation



The fastest method for transporting goods over long distances, but generally more expensive than other modes. This method is suitable for high-value, perishable, or time-sensitive goods requiring high-speed delivery.

Air Transportation

Ideal for heavy and bulky cargo over long distances. It is typically slower but more cost-effective than air transport.

Sea Transportation

Includes road and rail transport. Road transport is suitable for short and medium distances, while rail transport is better for longer distances and heavier loads, offering moderate speed and reliability.

Land Transportation (Road and Rail)

Uses two or more modes of transport for moving goods. This method is used to optimize costs and transit time during cargo movement.

Combined (Multimodal) Transportation



Factors Influencing the Choice of Transportation Method

The speed of transportation is important for certain goods, and fast delivery may be required.

Time

In some cases, the safety of goods during transportation is crucial, and the method with the lowest risk should be chosen.

Safety

Transportation-related laws and regulations vary from country to country and must be considered when choosing the mode of transport.

Regulations and Laws

Type of Goods

Some goods, due to their sensitivity or weight, require specific methods of transportation.

Distance

For long distances, air or sea transportation is more suitable, while for short distances, land transport may be more cost-effective.

Cost

Transportation cost is one of the key factors in selecting a method and varies depending on the type of goods, distance, and transportation mode.