



Dumbbell – Use where negligible or no movement is expected.



Ladyrith - Split form bulkhead not required. Use in vertical joints where little or no differential movement is expected. Horizontal joints may be difficult to form properly. Quality splicing is difficult at intersections and changes in direction.



Base Seal - Use at joints of slab-on-grade or walls that will be back-filled. This design is easy to form and ensures accurate functional placement.



Split - Eliminates split formwork in long straight runs. Do not use where design of the forms or location of reinforcing prohibits opening of the split flange. Quality splicing is extremely difficult and intersections are not possible.

2.3 WATERSTOP DESIGNS FOR MOVING JOINTS



Ribbed with Center Bulb - The most versatile design available. The center bulb accommodates lateral, transverse and shear movement. Larger center bulbs accommodate greater movement without significantly stressing the material. Ribbed shapes provide a more watertight seal than dumbbell.



Dumbbell With Center Bulb – Accommodates transverse, lateral and shear movements. Larger center bulbs accommodate greater movement.

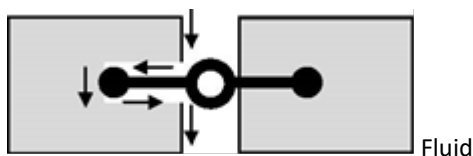


Tear Web - Use Where Large Movements Are Expected. Tear Web Keeps Concrete Out Of The Bulb During Concrete Placement. Upon Joint Movement, The Thin Tear Web Ruptures Allowing Substantial Mechanical Deformation Of Center Bulb Without Stressing The Material.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PVC WATERSTOP DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- A. Waterstop failures are rarely the result of a ruptured waterstop due to hydrostatic pressure. Typically, a 3/8" thick PVC waterstop in a joint width of 1/2" can be calculated to have a safety factor of 17 when subject to 200 ft. of head pressure. Failures are more commonly the result of fluid migration around the waterstop as shown.

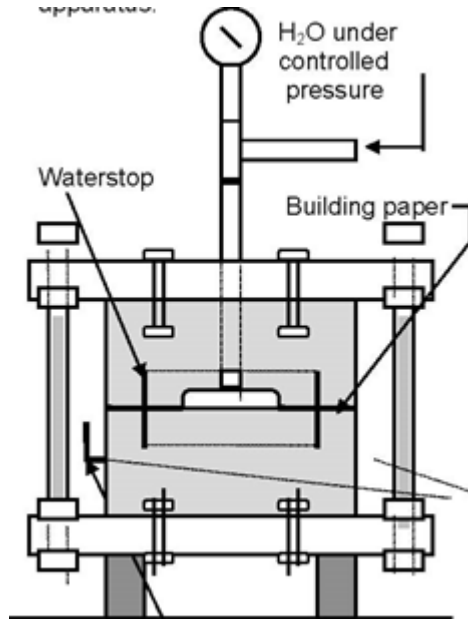


- B. Fluid Migration - This type of failure can only be predicted by testing and is affected by the following factors:

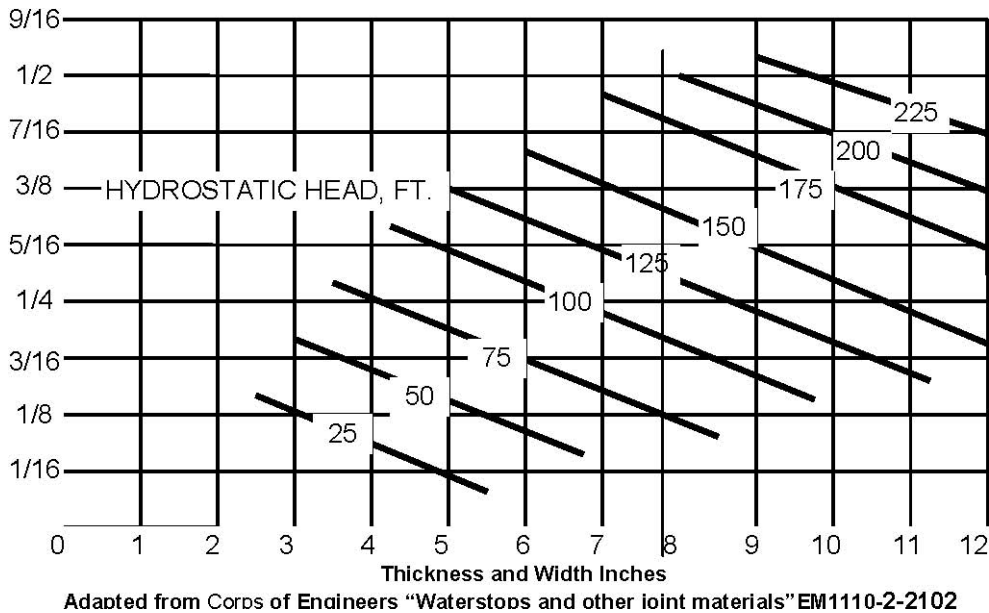
1. Improper profile selection
2. Joint gap with waterstop in tension

3. Quality of waterstop installation and splices
4. Quality of concrete placement

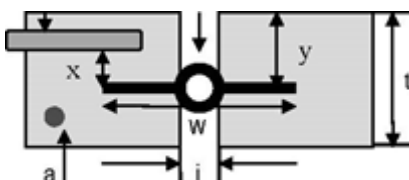
C. Testing for this failure can be conducted using the following apparatus:



Based on test results for fluid migration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommends use of the conservative guidelines below for waterstop size selection.



Additional factors must be considered beyond fluid migration when selecting a waterstop. These factors include the thickness of the concrete, location of reinforcement and mix design. Follow the parameters shown below.



a=largest aggregate size w not less than $6a+j$ b=reinforcement x not less than $2a$ w not greater than t y not less than $.5(w-j)$ d=differential movement ID=inside diameter of ID \geq d (conservative) centerbulb



- A. FINAL SELECTION IS MADE AFTER THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED:
1. Type of concrete joint
 2. Direction and magnitude of movement
 3. Waterstop location in the joint
 4. Waterstop design and size
- B. Sika® Greenstreak offers the world's largest selection of waterstops. Sizes range from 100 to 300 mm (4 to 12 in) in width and from 3 and 12 mm (1/8 to 1/2 in) in thickness. Contact Sika Canada for assistance in selecting the appropriate profile or to request a supplement illustrating the majority of profiles available.
- C. FACTORY MADE FITTINGS: Sika® Greenstreak PVC waterstop are made to be easily spliced in the field with a thermostatically controlled heating iron. However, experience has shown that field welded mitered intersections are seldom done correctly. For this reason, it is highly recommended that fittings be fabricated by Sika, leaving only straight butt splices for the field.
- D. Ells, Tees and Crosses are available in vertical and flat styles for all profiles with the exception of some A-symmetrical shapes.
- E. ANCHORING: Waterstops should be properly positioned prior to concrete placement. Grommets, pre-punched holes (factory applied), or hog rings (installed by others) are applied to the outermost edge of the waterstop provide the installer a convenient and economical means of wire tying the waterstop to adjacent reinforcement. This procedure should be required for all PVC waterstop installations.

END OF SECTION

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