



DCA CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

Durajoint® Waterstop Storage, Handling & Installation Guidelines

Storage and Handling

Store/Cover waterstops to protect from elements such as sun, dust, moisture and oils.

Durajoint Waterstop (PVC/TPER) Installation

1. Center the waterstop in the joint and secure into the correct position by using wood framing or hog rings spaced at 12" on center along the length of the Waterstop and wire tie to adjacent reinforcing steel.
2. Place the centerbulb in the center of the expansion joint with each concrete edge just touching the outer most part of the centerbulb. DO NOT embed the centerbulb in concrete.
3. Consolidate concrete by vibrating around the waterstop thoroughly to prevent honeycombing and ensure that the waterstop has been totally encapsulated.
4. Field Splice fabrication:
 - Waterstops should be clean and free of foreign materials.
 - Miter ends at 45° angle either full width or diamond cut (1/2 width both sides) for continuity of ribs and/or center bulb.
 - Using a Teflon covered splicing iron at approximately 350-380°F, place the mitered ends on both sides of Teflon splicing iron, allow 1/8" molten bead to develop.
 - Immediately press together with center bulb/ first inside rib aligned.
 - Welds should be spark tested to ensure quality. Call Durajoint Concrete Accessories for detailed Splicing Guide.

Durajoint® Waterstop (PVC/TPER) Preparation

1. Uncoil waterstop prior to installation allowing it to relax for ease of fabrication and handling.
2. Position the waterstop the proper distance from all steel reinforcing bars. Using Hog Rings every 12 inches on center on both sides can be helpful in the process. A typical rule of installation is to allow clearance and cover equal to twice the size of the largest aggregate used.
3. Clean concrete joint with exposed waterstop after first pour to remove wood framing, nails, dirt and debris and protect waterstop from damage during progress of work.

Durajoint® Waterstop (PVC/TPER) Preparation Quality Assurance

Waterstop splicing defects which are unacceptable include, but, are not limited to the following:

1. Charred or burnt splices.
2. Free lap or adhesively connected joints.
3. Misalignment that reduces waterstop cross section more than 15%.
4. Bond failure at joint deeper than 1/16" or 15% of material thickness.
5. Misalignment of center bulb, ribs and/or end bulbs greater than 1/16".
6. Visible porosity in the welded area including pin holes, bubbles in the welds.
7. Visible signs of splice separation when cooled splice is bent at a sharp angle using hand pressure.
8. Misalignment of waterstop splice resulting in the misalignment of the waterstop in excess of ½" in 10 feet.