

TPER PRODUCT DATA SHEET
TBS-9316



Pounds per Lineal Foot
1.07

TPER Waterstop is manufactured from a specially formulated Thermoplastic Vulcanizate Rubber. This product has excellent physical properties and chemical resistance and will assure an owner of a facility that require containment for environmentally sensitive materials.

WHERE TO USE BASE SEAL WATERSTOP

Base Seal waterstops are used in below grade construction. Between concrete walls and slabs, in back-filled retaining walls.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF TPER WATERSTOP		
Typical Properties	Nominal Value	ASTM
Hardness Shore A, ±3	90	D-2240
Specific Gravity	0.96	D-792
Tensile Strength, psi (MPa)	2300 (15.9)	D-412
Elongation, %	530	D-412
Brittle Point, °F (°C)	-65 (-54)	D-746
Stress @ 100% Elongation, psi (MPa)	1000 (6.9)	D-638
Ozone Resistance	Passed with no cracking at 500 pphm	D-1171

INSTALLATION

Preparation

During progress of work all waterstop shall be protected from damage and should be free of oil, dirt and concrete spatter. Waterstop coils should be uncoiled several days before installation to insure ease of installation and fabrication. Be sure steel reinforcing bars do not interfere with proper positioning of waterstop.

Location & Placement of Base Seal

The joint where the Base Seal will be placed should be located by use of the construction drawings for the project. The center of the Base Seal should be placed in the center of the concrete joint as shown on construction drawings. Due to the design of the Base Seal, a continuous support system (formwork or compacted grade) should be used to support the Base Seal during the installation process to prevent the Base Seal from becoming deformed. The Base Seal should be placed at that location and should be sufficiently held in place to insure that it is correctly positioned to form continuous watertight diaphragm in the joint unless otherwise shown. Please make sure the ribbed side of the Base Seal will be in contact with the concrete. The use of a double headed nail should be used if the Base Seal needs to be attached to formwork. If Base Seal will be placed directly on compacted grade, the use of larger stakes should be used to secure the Base Seal.

Placement of Concrete

If the Base Seal is made for a moving joint, then an expansion board will most likely be used. Formwork would need to be provided to secure the expansion board to the center of the Base Seal and on top of the bulb. Care should be taken to prevent any puncture of the Base Seal. Then pour the concrete on the side of the expansion board and let it cure. Then remove formwork and continue with second pour. If the Base Seal is made for construction or control joints, then both slabs can be poured at once. Care should be taken during concrete placement to prevent excessive movement of the Base Seal to insure against displacement. Always thoroughly and systematically vibrate concrete around the waterstop to avoid air entrapment and to provide a positive contact between the Base Seal and concrete. Make sure to prevent any damage or ultraviolet exposure to the external side of the Base Seal.

Splicing

Waterstops may need splicing at intersections, abrupt changes of direction, or to form longer lengths. Field splicing of straight butt joints is fairly simple. Mitered fittings such as ells, tees and crosses in both flat and vertical styles, are harder to splice correctly. We recommend that these types of fittings be factory fabricated. Please contact us for more details.

<p>141 Hammond Street Carrollton, GA 30117</p> <p>Phone 770-832-2000 ■ 800-862-4835 ■ FAX 770-832-2095 Visit our website @www.bometals.com Address email to info@bometals.com</p> <p><i>Founded in 1989, BoMetals has become an industry leader in the design and manufacture of concrete and masonry accessories.</i></p>
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