



VRGT Waterstop Submittal Package

Project Name: _____

Architect: _____

Engineer: _____

General Contractor: _____

Sub Contractor: _____

Specification Section: _____

Profile Type: _____

Profile Catalog #: _____

Table of Contents:

- Factory Made
- URGT Waterstop Compound Technical Data
- Waterstop Installation Procedure
- Common Factory Made Intersection
- VRGT Waterstop Splicing Guidelines

INSERT DRAWING HERE
(PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY)

INSERT SPEC SHEET HERE
(PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY)



Technical Data Sheet TPER Waterstop Compound

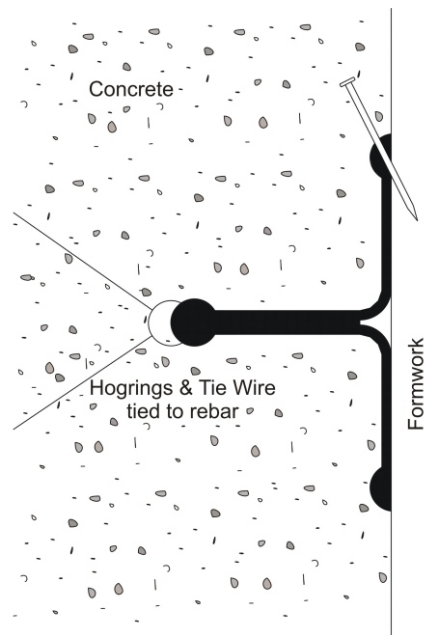
Typical Properties	Minimum Value	ASTM Method
Hardness, Shore A (± 3)	90	D-2240
Tensile Strength, lb/in (MPa)	2300 (15.9)	D-412
Elongation, %	530	D-412
Brittle Point, °F (°C)	-65(-54)	D-746
Specific Gravity, g/cm ³	0.96	D-792
100% Modulus, psi (MPa)	1000(6.9)	D-638
Ozone Resistance	500pphm Passed	D-1171

IMPORTANT: The technical data herein is believed to be accurate. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product. NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR MECHANABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a license to operate under or recommendation to infringe any patents.

Split Waterstop Installation Procedure (Ribbed & Dumbbell)

Preparation:

During progress of work all waterstop should 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 Split (Ribbed & Dumbbell) Waterstop:

The joint where the Split Waterstop will be placed should be located by use of the construction drawings. The Split Waterstop is designed where split legs are separated where they can be attached to formwork. The inside of the legs should be flush against the formwork to prevent any concrete from getting in between the waterstop and formwork. The use of small nails should be used to attach to formwork. After the first concrete pour has cured, remove the formwork carefully to prevent the Split Waterstop from tearing. Then cut the nail that is projected outside of the concrete. Then use adhesive to join the two legs together to form a continuous Split Waterstop. Then attach Hogrings and tie wire to the end to secure Split Waterstop to rebar that will keep it in the correct position. Now it is ready for the second concrete pour.

Placement of Concrete:

Care should be taken during concrete placement to prevent excessive movement of the Split Waterstop 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 Split Waterstop & concrete.



Waterstop Splicing Field Guide

Following is the proper procedure for field splicing of nonmetallic waterstop. BoMetals highly recommends that all intersections be factory fabricated and that only straight butt joints be attempted in the field.

Equipment:

You will need a Teflon covered waterstop splicing iron (part # SI-414 Splicing Iron), a sturdy heat resistant work surface (part # ST-10 Field Splicing Machine), access to 115 VAC power, circular saw with carbide tipped blade, framing square, and miscellaneous jigs and fixtures to aid splicing.

Caution: When splicing PVC waterstop, inhalation of the fumes may be harmful to your health. Splicing should be done in only in well-ventilated areas.

Splicing:

1. Preheat splicing iron to 350°F-380°F for PVC or 390°F-410°F for TPER. Preheat iron for at least 30 minutes to assure even temperature.
2. Layout and cut the ends square using carbide tipped circular saw. Ends must be cut square and cleaned of debris to assure proper alignment and bond strength.
3. Dry Fit joint to check fin and bulb alignment before welding. Repeat step 2 if necessary.
4. Place iron between butt ends of the waterstop. Apply light and even pressure to the waterstop in the direction of the iron. Insure that the butt ends are heated evenly across the waterstop profile. A slot in the work surface would be helpful in allowing the iron to protrude below the bottom of the waterstop profile. Keep the waterstop in place and pressure applied until a 3/16" bead forms around the entire outside edge of the waterstop profile on both butt ends. Caution: Iron and plastics are hot. Take precaution to avoid burns. Do not hold the waterstop in contact with the iron so long that it begins to darken and burn. Burnt material will contaminate the joint and cause possible joint failure.
5. Remove iron and **immediately** join the butt ends together with light and even pressure. Care must be taken to align the profiles and maintain the continuity of the bulbs and ribs. Hold in place for approximately 3 minutes or until the bond is cooled enough to hold together. Do not bend, stretch, or stress the joint for approximately 10 minutes or until it has cooled to room temperature. Failure to join the ends quickly or premature stress can result in a poor weld and joint failure.
6. Wipe the iron clean with a clean dry cloth to remove any molten material. Burnt material will contaminate future joints and cause possible failures. Caution: Iron and plastics are hot. Take precaution to avoid burns.
7. Contact BoMetals Inc. 1-800-862-4835 with any questions or for assistance.