This specification is available in a variety of computer formats on CD-ROM or DVD. Contact Earth Shield® Technical Sales for more information. It can also be found on the web at <u>www.earthshield.com</u>.

Suggested Short Form Guide Specification

Flexible PVC Waterstop for Concrete Joints

Waterstop indicated in drawings and specifications for contraction (control), expansion, and construction joints shall be Earth Shield[®] Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop **Part No. <u>####</u>** [Designer insert appropriate part number here] as manufactured and available from J P Specialties, Inc. — Murrieta, CA, USA 92562 — Phone 800-821-3859; 951-763-7077; Fax 951-763-7074; www.earthshield.com; E-mail <u>davidp@earthshield.com</u>

- 1. Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall be manufactured with prime virgin resin.
- Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall be independently certified for use in potable water per NSF/ANSI Standard 61. Third-party certified documentation to be provided by the manufacturer.
- 3. Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall be California Prop 65 compliant and contain no hazardous phthalates.
- 4. No equals or substitutions allowed.

PVC Waterstop Shop Made Fittings for Directional Changes

Intersection and change of direction waterstops shall be factory fabricated as manufactured and available from J P Specialties, Inc. — Murrieta, CA, USA 92562 — Phone 800-821-3859; 951-763-7077; Fax 951-763-7074; Web <u>www.earthshield.com</u>; E-mail <u>davidp@earthshield.com</u> and installed at all locations on the drawing by the Contractor. The Contractor shall only weld straight lengths of waterstop with all change of directions (fittings) being fabricated and supplied by Manufacturer.

1. No equals or substitutions allowed.

Suggested Long Form Guide Specification

PART 1 GENERAL

- 1. Provision Includes
 - A. Embedded waterstop in concrete including contraction, expansion and construction joints creating a continuous diaphragm to prevent the passage of fluid.
 - B. The use of nonmetallic waterstops for use in concrete joints subjected to chlorinated water, sea water, and many waterborne chemicals.

1. References

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

- A. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
- B. Federal Specifications
 - 1. COE CEGS-03250 July 1995 Guide Specification for Military Construction.
 - 2. Corps of Engineers CRD C572-74
 - 3. Bureau of Reclamation C-902
- C. Canadian General Standards Board
 - 1. 41-GP-35M Types 1 and 3
- D. NSF International
 - 1. NSF/ANSI Standard 61 Certification for Drinking Water System Components Health Effects.
- 3. Submittal Procedures

- A. Flexible PVC Waterstop
 - 1. Earth Shield® PVC Waterstop submittal shall contain the following:
 - a. Samples of each size and shape to be used.
 - b. Plate drawings of the waterstop profile indicating all dimensions.
 - c. Shop drawings of shop made fittings to be provided by the manufacturer or prepared by the contractor.
 - d. Manufacturer's Literature, MSDS sheets, installation, safety, and splicing instructions.
 - e. Certificate of compliance to physical properties outlined in this specification with third-party independent test reports (all testing reports within three years of date of submittal).
 - 2. Flexible PVC Waterstop and Splices Specimens identified to indicate manufacturer, type of material, size, quantity of material, and shipment or lot represented. Each sample shall be not less than 6 inches long of each type, size, and lot furnished. One splice sample of each size and type for every 50 splices made in the shop and every 10 splices made at the job site. The splice samples shall be made using straight run pieces with the splice located at the mid-length of the sample and finished as required for the installed waterstop. The total length of each splice shall be not less than 12 inches long.

4. Delivery and Storage

Material delivered and placed in storage shall be stored off the ground and protected from sunlight, moisture, dirt, and other contaminants.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

1. Flexible PVC Waterstop

Intersection and change of direction waterstops shall be factory fabricated.

A. Manufacturer:

J P Specialties, Inc. – Murrieta, CA, USA 92562 – Phone 800-821-3859; 951-763-7077; Fax 951-763-7074; Web <u>www.earthshield.com</u>; E-mail <u>davidp@earthshield.com</u>

- B. Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall be manufactured from a prime virgin, flexible polyvinyl chloride (PVC) compound, containing no pigments, scrap or reclaimed material.
- C. Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall be certified for use in potable water per NSF/ANSI Standard 61. Third-party certified documentation to be provided by manufacturer.
- D. Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall be California Prop 65 compliant and contain no hazardous phthalates.

Test Method Required Results Property **ASTM D 792** Specific Gravity 1.38 to 1.40 Shore A Hardness (15 sec.) **ASTM D 2240** 77±3 at 25°C (77°F) **Tensile Strength** 2,100 psi ASTM D638 400% Ultimate Elongation ASTM D638 Stiffness in Flexure ASTM D747 700 psi Tear Resistance ASTM D624 320 lbs./inch **Brittle Point** ASTM D746 -37°C (-35°F) No Failure

Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Waterstop shall conform to the following typical physical properties:

| Property | Test Method | Required Results |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Accelerated Extraction Ten- sile Strength | Corps of Engi- neers | 2,005 psi |
| Accelerated Extraction Elongation | Corps of Engi- neers | 390% |
| Effect of Alkali Weight Change | CRD C572-74 | +0.11% |
| Effect of Alkali Hardness Change | CRD C572-74 | -0.6 points |
| Drinking Water Safe | NSF/ANSI 61 | Waterstop certified by NSF for use in potable water |
| California Prop 65 | CA Prop 65 | Compliant — No hazardous ph- thalates |

PART 3 EXECUTION

- Waterstop, Installations and Splices Waterstops shall be installed at the locations shown to form a continuous fluid-tight diaphragm. Adequate provision shall be made to support and completely protect the waterstops during the progress of the work. Any waterstop punctured or damaged shall be repaired or replaced. Exposed waterstops shall be protected during application of form release agents to avoid being coated. Suitable guards shall be provided to protect exposed projecting edges and ends of partially embedded waterstops from damage when concrete placement has been discontinued. Splices shall be made by certified, trained personnel using approved equipment and procedures.
 - A. Flexible PVC Shop Made Fittings Fittings shall be shop made using a machine specifically designed to mechanically weld the waterstop. A miter guide, proper template (profile dependent), and portable power saw shall be used to miter cut the ends to be joined to ensure good alignment and contact between joined surfaces. The splicing of straight lengths shall be done by squaring the ends to be joined and using an ST-10® waterstop splicing tool. Continuity of the characteristic features of the cross section of the waterstop (ribs, tabular center axis, protrusions, etc.) shall be maintained across the splice.
 - B. Flexible PVC Waterstop The splicing of straight lengths shall be done by squaring the ends to be joined and using an ST-10® waterstop splicing tool utilizing a thermoplastic splicing iron with a non-stick surface specifically designed for waterstop welding. The correct temperature (350°F to 380°F) shall be used to sufficiently melt without charring the plastic. The spliced area, when cooled, shall show no signs of separation, holes, or other imperfections when bent by hand in as sharp an angle as possible.

2. Preparation

- A. Uncoil waterstop 24 hours prior to installation for ease of handling and fabrication.
- B. Position waterstop to ensure proper distance from steel reinforcing bars to prevent rock pockets and honeycomb (see installation section 3.04).
- C. Protect waterstop from damage during progress of work.
- D. Clean concrete joint after first pour to remove debris and dirt.
- 3. Examination/Inspection
 - A. Prior to placement of concrete notify engineer for field inspection approval.
 - B. Inspect waterstop and field splices for defects and conformance to Quality Assurance Standard section 3.05.

C. Upon inspection of waterstop installation, replace any damaged or unacceptable waterstop and dispose of defective material.

4. Installation

- A. Position waterstop in joint as indicated on drawings.
- B. Center waterstop on joint, with approximately one-half of waterstop width to be embedded in concrete on each side of the joint.
- C. Allow clearance between waterstop and reinforcing steel of a minimum two times the largest aggregate size. Prevent rock pockets and air voids caused by aggregate bridging.
- D. Ensure centerbulb is not embedded at expansion joints.
- E. Secure waterstop in correct position using optional factory-installed brass eyelets (or JPS hog rings crimped between last two ribs on 12 inch maximum centers), and wire tie to adjacent reinforcing steel. Center-to-center spacing may be increased upon written request and approval from ENGINEER.
- F. Carefully place concrete without displacing waterstop from proper position.
- G. Thoroughly and systematically vibrate concrete in the vicinity of the joint, and to maximized intimate contact between concrete and waterstop.
- H. After first pour, clean unembedded waterstop leg to ensure full contact of second concrete pour. Remove laitance, spillage, form oil and dirt.
- Quality Assurance Edge welding will not be permitted. Centerbulbs shall be compressed or closed when welding to non-centerbulb type. Waterstop splicing defects which are unacceptable include, but are not limited to the following:
 - A.Tensile strength not less than 60 percent of parent sections.

B.Free lap joints.

- C.Misalignment of centerbulb, ribs, and end bulbs greater than 1/16 inch.
- D.Misalignment which reduces waterstop cross section ore than 15 percent.
- E.Bond failure at joint deeper than 1/16 inch or 15 percent of material thickness.

F.Misalignment of waterstop splice resulting in misalignment of waterstop in excess of 1/2 inch in 10 feet. G.Visible porosity in the weld.

- H.Charred or burnt material.
- I. Bubbles or inadequate bonding.
- J. Visible signs of splice separation when cooled splice (24 hours or greater) is bent by hand at sharp angle.

END OF SECTION

All information is presented in good faith and the results are believed to be accurate. All testing was done independently of Earth Shield® and J P Specialties, Inc.; therefore, neither Earth Shield® nor J P Specialties, Inc. makes any guarantee as to the testing data accuracy or the results obtained.