

Internal Expansion PVC Waterstop

Overview

Any concrete structure with joints that is subject to a hydrostatic load on one face of the structure can use Plaswire WaterStop. In water reservoirs, canals, dams, sewage treatment plants, bridges, stadiums, basements, floor slabs, parking garages, and other similar buildings, it stops water from moving through concrete joints.

A carefully blended polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material is called Plaswire WaterStop. It is chemically inert, strong, resilient, and unaffected by weathering, freezing temperatures, or continuous submersion in water. It is reasonably simple to install and splice, although it can tolerate being handled roughly throughout the installation process. Concrete additives and the majority of organic chemical-containing water solutions have no effect on Plaswire WaterStop. It can allow for joint movement while also preventing water from passing into the joints.





Properties

Alkalis, acids, hydrocarbon oxidation, sewage, and the majority of organic chemical water solutions do not influence the WaterStop. It has a high level of resistance against ageing, corrosion, and abrasion. See more on table 1.

Table 1

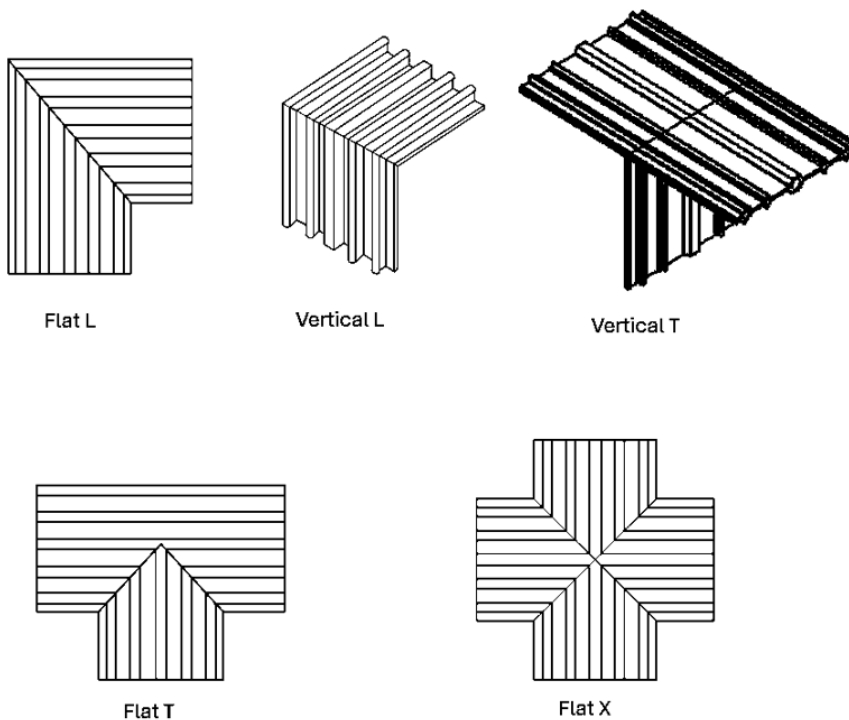
<i>Properties</i>	<i>Test Method</i>	<i>Unit Value</i>	<i>Tolerance</i>
Tensile Strength N/mm	DIN 53455	≥10	
Elongation at break	DIN 53455	≥200	
Relative Density – S.G.	EN ISO 1183-1 Method A kg/m ³	1500	±20
Shore A Hardness	EN ISO 868	78-82	±2

Types of Waterstops

Type		Available dimensions	Available Lengths
XTRS		150mm, 200mm, 250mm, 300mm	10 m, 12m, 15m
XTCB			
XTRR			
XTPW			

**Other configuration as required against suitable data*

Joints



Web 4-6mm

Caution

Waterstops must be installed with care to ensure they are free of any dirt even after being stored carefully. There's a chance that the waterstops will get damaged during installation if they come into contact with the rebars' sharp edges.

It is recommended to use a first concrete layer to secure the waterstop in place. The vibrating head must stay away from the waterstop during compaction. It is crucial that the waterstop on the freshly laid concrete does not get broken, loose, or disconnected during the formwork removal process.

This holds particular significance for external waterstops. If, after taking all necessary precautions, it is still discovered that there are problematic spots in the waterstop, those areas must be documented and fixed appropriately right away. It is necessary to fasten external waterstops in place before backfilling the work area. When building activity is interrupted for an extended period of time, the waterstops need to be shielded from outside influences. The waterstops can be protected by using a formwork box to cover them.