
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA / NASA UFGS-03 15 14.00 10 (November 2009)

Preparing Activity: USACE (CW) Superseding
UFGS-03 15 14 00 10 (April 2006)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated October 2009

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DIVISION 03 - CONCRETE

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11/09

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SECTION 03 15 14.00 10

EXPANSION, CONTRACTION AND CONSTRUCTION JOINTS IN CONCRETE FOR CIVIL WORKS 11/09

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for materials, techniques and workmanship requirements for forming expansion, contraction and construction joints in concrete structures.

Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable items(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 UNIT PRICES

NOTE: If Section 01 22 00.00 10 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT is included in the project specifications, this paragraph title (UNIT PRICES) should be deleted from this section and the remaining appropriately edited subparagraphs below should be inserted into Section 01 22 00.00 10.

1.1.1.1 Waterstops

1.1.1.1.1 Payment

Payment will be made for costs associated with waterstops, including labor, materials and use of all equipments and tools required to complete the waterstop work. No separate payment will be made for expansion and contraction joints which are included in the costs for the items to which work for expansion and contraction joints are incidental.

1.1.1.1.2 Measurement

Waterstops will be measured for payment by the linear meter foot in place. In computing the quantity of the waterstops, no allowance will be made for laps. No separate measurement will be made for expansion and contraction joints which are included in the costs for the items to which work for expansion and contraction joints are incidental.

1.1.1.1.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a RID outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

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

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME BPVC SEC IX

(2007; Addenda 2008) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 1011/A 1011M

(2009a) Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon,

	Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability
ASTM A 109/A 109M	(2008) Standard Specification for Steel, Strip, Carbon (0.25 Maximum Percent), Cold-Rolled
ASTM A 167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM B 152/B 152M	(2006a1) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM D 1751	(2004; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D 1752	(2004a; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion
ASTM D 2628	(1991; R 2005) Standard Specification for Preformed Polychloroprene Elastomeric Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements
ASTM D 2835	(1989; R 2007) Lubricant for Installation of Preformed Compression Seals in Concrete Pavements

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

COE CRD-C 513	(1974) Specifications for Rubber Waterstops
COE CRD-C 572	(1974) Specifications for Polyvinylchloride Waterstops

1.3 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project. Submittals should be kept to the minimum required for adequate quality control.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the

submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.] [information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Splicing Waterstops[; G][; G, [_____]]

Procedures for splicing waterstops for approval.

SD-04 Samples

Field Molded Sealants and Primer

Four L One gallon of field-molded sealant and 1 L one quart of primer (when primer is recommended by the sealant manufacturer) for testing.

Waterstops[; G][; G, [_____]]

Waterstop materials and splice samples for inspection and testing identified to indicate manufacturer, type of material, size and quantity of material and shipment represented.

SD-06 Test Reports

Premolded Expansion Joint Filler Strips
Compression Seals and Lubricant
Metallic Waterstops

Certified manufacturer's test reports for premolded expansion joint filler strips, compression seals and lubricant, and metallic waterstops to verify compliance with applicable specification.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Premolded Expansion Joint Filler Strips

Premolded expansion joint filler strips shall conform to ASTM D 1751 or ASTM D 1752, Type I, or resin impregnated fiberboard conforming to the physical requirements of ASTM D 1752.

2.1.2 Joint Seals and Sealants

2.1.2.1 Field Molded Sealants and Primer

Field molded sealants and primer shall conform to ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade NS or P, Class 25, Use [T] [NT] for horizontal joints and Type M, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT for vertical joints. [Except, the joint sealant that will be submerged underwater for part or all of its service life shall meet the requirements of USE I.] Bond breaker material shall be polyethylene tape, coated paper, metal foil or similar type materials. The back-up material shall be compressible, nonshrink, nonreactive with sealant, and nonabsorptive material type such as extruded butyl or polychloroprene foam rubber.

2.1.2.2 Compression Seals and Lubricant

Compression seals shall conform to ASTM D 2628; lubricant for installation shall conform to ASTM D 2835.

2.1.3 Waterstops

Submit a sample of each material consisting of a piece not less than 300 mm 12 inches long cut from each 60 m 200 feet of finished waterstop furnished, but not less than a total of 1.2 linear meters 4 linear feet of each type and size furnished. For spliced segments of waterstops to be installed in the work, one spliced sample of each size and type for every 50 splices made in the factory and every 10 splices made at the job site shall be furnished for inspection and testing. The spliced 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 spliced sample shall be not less than 300 mm 12 inches long.

2.1.3.1 Non-Metallic Waterstops

Rubber waterstops shall conform to COE CRD-C 513. Polyvinylchloride waterstops shall conform to COE CRD-C 572.

2.1.3.2 Metallic Waterstops

a. Flexible Metal Waterstops - Copper waterstops shall conform to ASTM B 152/B 152M, temper soft annealed, 570 g 20 oz weight sheet. Stainless steel waterstops shall conform to ASTM A 167, Type 304L, No. 1 Finish or equivalent, annealed, 0.9525 mm 0.0375 inch (20 Gage) strip.

b. Flat Steel Waterstops - Flat steel waterstops shall conform to ASTM A 109/A 109M, temper No. 2, No. 2 edge, No. 1 Finish or ASTM A 1011/A 1011M, Grade D.

2.2 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

2.2.1 Materials Tests

2.2.1.1 Field-Molded Sealants

Samples of sealant and primer, when use of primer is recommended by the manufacturer, as required in paragraph FIELD MOLDED SEALANTS AND PRIMER, shall be tested by and at the expense of the Government for compliance with paragraph FIELD MOLDED SEALANTS AND PRIMER. If the sample fails to meet specification requirements, provide new samples and the cost of retesting will be deducted from payments due the Contractor at a rate of \$[_____] per sample.

2.2.1.2 Non-Metallic Waterstops

NOTE: Testing of Non-Metallic Waterstops will be performed by the Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station.

Samples of materials and splices, as required in paragraph WATERSTOPS, shall be visually inspected and tested by and at the expense of the Government for compliance with COE CRD-C 513 or COE CRD-C 572 as applicable. If a sample fails to meet the specification requirements, provide new samples and the cost of retesting will be deducted from payments due the Contractor at the rate of \$[_____] per material sample retested and \$[_____] per spliced sample retested.

2.2.2 Splicing Waterstops

2.2.2.1 Procedure and Performance Qualifications

Demonstrate procedure and performance qualifications for splicing waterstops in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

2.2.2.2 Non-Metallic Waterstops

Demonstrate procedure and performance qualifications for splicing non-metallic waterstops by the manufacturer at the factory and the Contractor at the job site by each making three spliced samples of each size and type of finished waterstop.

2.2.2.3 Metal Waterstops

Demonstrate procedure and performance qualifications for splicing metal waterstops at the job site by the Contractor. The brazing procedure, brazers and brazing operators for splicing copper waterstops shall be qualified in accordance with Part QB (Brazing), Article XI (Brazing, General Requirements), paragraph QB-170 (Peel Tests) and other applicable requirements of Articles XI, XII, and XIII of ASME BPVC SEC IX. The welding procedure and welders for splicing stainless steel waterstops shall be qualified in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Joint locations and details, including materials and methods of installation of joint fillers and waterstops, shall be as specified, as shown, and as directed. In no case shall any fixed metal be continuous through an expansion or contraction joint.

3.1.1 Expansion Joints

Provide premolded filler strips with oiled wood strips secured to the top thereof and accurately positioned and secured against displacement to clean, smooth concrete surfaces. The wood strips shall be slightly tapered, dressed and of the size required to install filler strips at the desired level below the finished concrete surface and to form the groove for the joint sealant or seals to the size shown. Material used to secure premolded fillers and wood strips to concrete shall not harm the concrete and shall be compatible with the joint sealant or seals. The wood strips shall not be removed until after the concrete curing period. The groove shall be thoroughly cleaned of all laitance, curing compound, foreign materials, protrusions of hardened concrete and any dust which shall be blown out of the groove with oil-free compressed air.

3.1.1.1 Joints With Field-Molded Sealant

Joints shall not be sealed when the sealant, air or concrete temperature is less than 4 degrees C 40 degrees F. Immediately prior to installation of field molded sealants, clean the joint of all debris and further cleaned using water, chemical solvents or other means as recommended by the sealant manufacturer. The joints shall be dry prior to filling with sealant. Install bond breaker and back-up material where required. Joints shall be primed and filled flush with joint sealant in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1.1.2 Joints With Preformed Compression Seals

Install the joint seals with equipment capable of installing joint seals to the prescribed depth without cutting, nicking, twisting, or otherwise distorting or damaging the seal and with no more than five percent stretching of the seal. The sides of the joint and, if necessary, the sides of the compression seal shall be covered with a coating of lubricant, and the seal shall be installed to the depth indicated with joint installation equipment. Butt joints shall be coated with liberal applications of lubricant.

3.1.2 Contraction Joints

Joints requiring a bond breaker shall be coated with curing compound or with bituminous paint. Waterstops shall be protected during application of bond breaking material to prevent them from being coated.

3.1.3 Waterstops

Waterstops shall be carefully and correctly positioned during installation to eliminate faulty installation that may result in joint leakage. The bottom of each waterstop shall be embedded a minimum of 150 mm 6 inches in firm rock or sealed to other cut-off systems. Install all waterstops so as to form a continuous watertight diaphragm in each joint. Adequate

provision shall be made to support and protect the waterstops during the progress of work. Any waterstop punctured or damaged shall be replaced or repaired at the Contractor's expense. The concrete shall be thoroughly consolidated in the vicinity of the waterstop. Provide suitable guards to protect exposed projecting edges and ends of partially embedded waterstops from damage when concrete placement has been discontinued. Joints in waterstops shall be spliced together by qualified splicers using the approved splicing procedures to form a continuous watertight diaphragm. Splices shall be as follows:

a. Non-Metallic Waterstops - Make all splices on a bench in a temporary shop provided at the site of the installation or at the manufacturer's plant. A miter guide and portable power saw shall be used to cut the ends to be joined to insure good alignment and contact between joined surfaces. Maintain continuity of the characteristic features of the cross section of the waterstop (ribs, tabular center axis, protrusions and the like) across the splice.

b. Rubber Waterstops - Splices shall be vulcanized in accordance with the approved procedure.

c. Polyvinylchloride Waterstops - Make splices by heat sealing the adjacent surfaces in accordance with the approved procedure. Use a thermostatically controlled electrical heat source to make all splices. The correct temperature at which splices should be made will differ with the material concerned but the applied heat should be sufficient to melt but not char the plastic. Waterstops shall be reformed at splices with a remolding iron with ribs or corrugations to match the pattern of the waterstop. The spliced area, when cooled and bent by hand in as sharp an angle as possible, shall show no sign of separation.

d. Flexible Metal Waterstop - Splices in copper shall be lap joints made by the approved brazing procedure. Make splices in stainless steel by the approved welding procedure. Damaged waterstops shall be repaired by removing damaged portions and patching. Patches shall overlap a minimum of 25 mm 1 inch onto undamaged portion of the waterstop.

e. Flat Steel Waterstops - Splices shall be welded.

-- End of Section --