



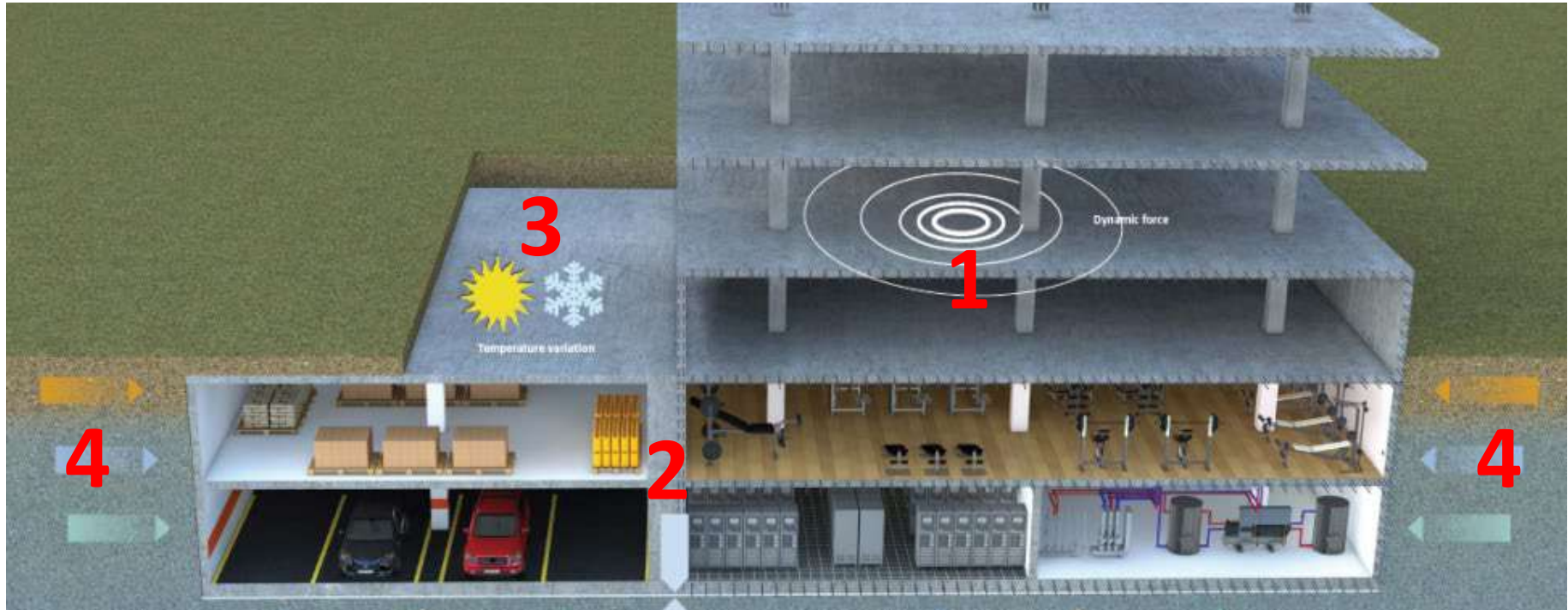
## BELOW GRADE LIQUID MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING WOC 2020

BUILDING TRUST





# TYPICAL TYPES OF STRESS ON BUILDINGS



- 1 LIVE LOADS
- 2 DEAD LOADS
- 3 TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS
- 4 MOISTURE, WATER

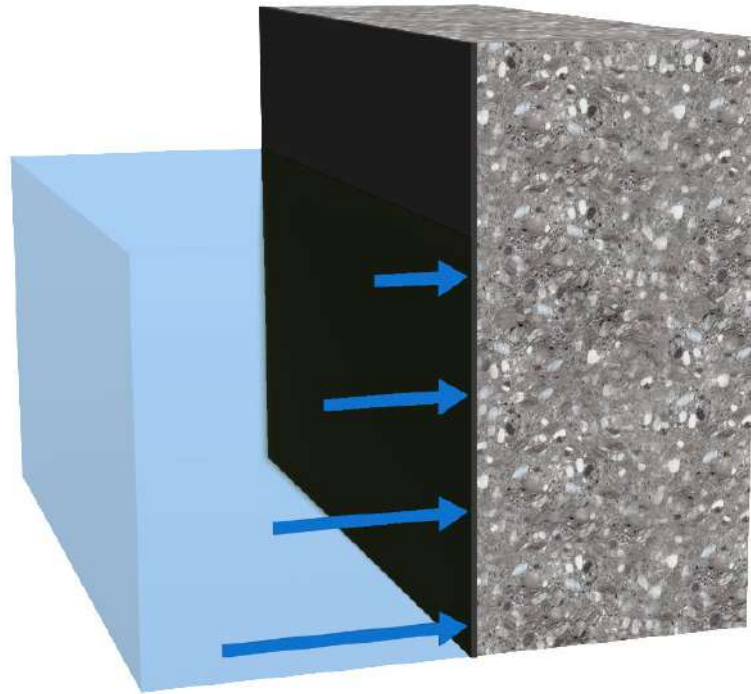
# EXPOSURES AND STRESS ON BELOW GRADE STRUCTURES

Almost **80%** of all complaints against builders relates to water penetration into the building and resulting damage.

The majority of these damages are because of the failure to waterproof efficiently .



# EXPOSURES AND STRESS ON BELOW GRADE STRUCTURES



Water intrusion into below grade structures can be stopped creating barrier – **MEMBRANE**

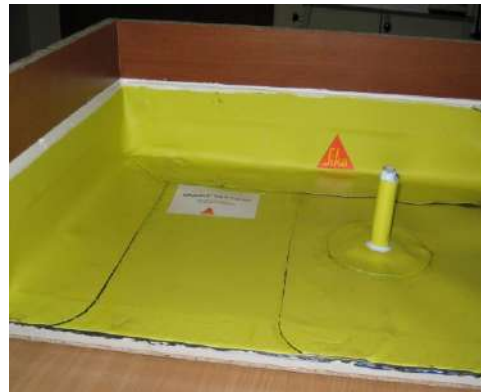
The most common and the most efficient place to place a membrane is a positive side of the wall so water is stopped before it touches the structure





# DIFFERENT TYPES OF BELOW GRADE WP MEMBRANES

- **Mineral-based systems** - bentonite clay (which expands when wet to protect concrete)
  - asphalt
  - crystalline waterproofing materials (which penetrate and seal )
- **Prefabricated membranes** -modified bitumen
  - elastomeric or thermoplastic sheets
- **Liquid-applied waterproofing** - hot applied
  - cold application systems to waterproof surfaces





# LIQUID APPLIED BELOW GRADE WP MEMBRANES

## ADVANTAGES :

- Low VOC
- Outstanding physical properties
- Alkali resistant
- Superior tensile strength
- Excellent crack bridging abilities
- Flexible in all weather conditions
- **Seamless application**
- **Fully bonded system**





# CHECKLIST

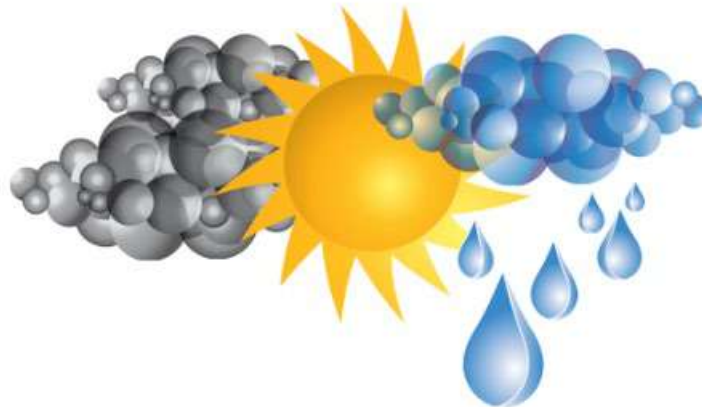
## THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED BEFORE DECISION TO USE LIQUID APPLIED WP MEMBRANE



- Weather conditions
- Substrate conditions
- Applicator experience - Training
- Product

# ☑ Weather conditions

- Minimum ambient temperature 41°F
- Maximum ambient temperature 95°F
- Maximum relative humidity 95%
- Avoid direct sun
- Do not proceed if rain is imminent within 8–12 hours of application





# ☑ Substrate conditions

- Substrate temperature must be at least 5°F above measured dew point temperatures
- Dry, free of dust, laitance, grease and any other contaminants
- Sufficient compressive and tensile strength
- Minimum temperature 41°F
- Maximum temperature 95°F
- CSP 2-4



# ☑ Applicator experience - Training

- LAM should not be installed by contractor with no LAM experience
- Training is important to understand the entire application process
- Warranty requires trained applicator





# ☑ Product

Successful application is conditional on choosing the right product.

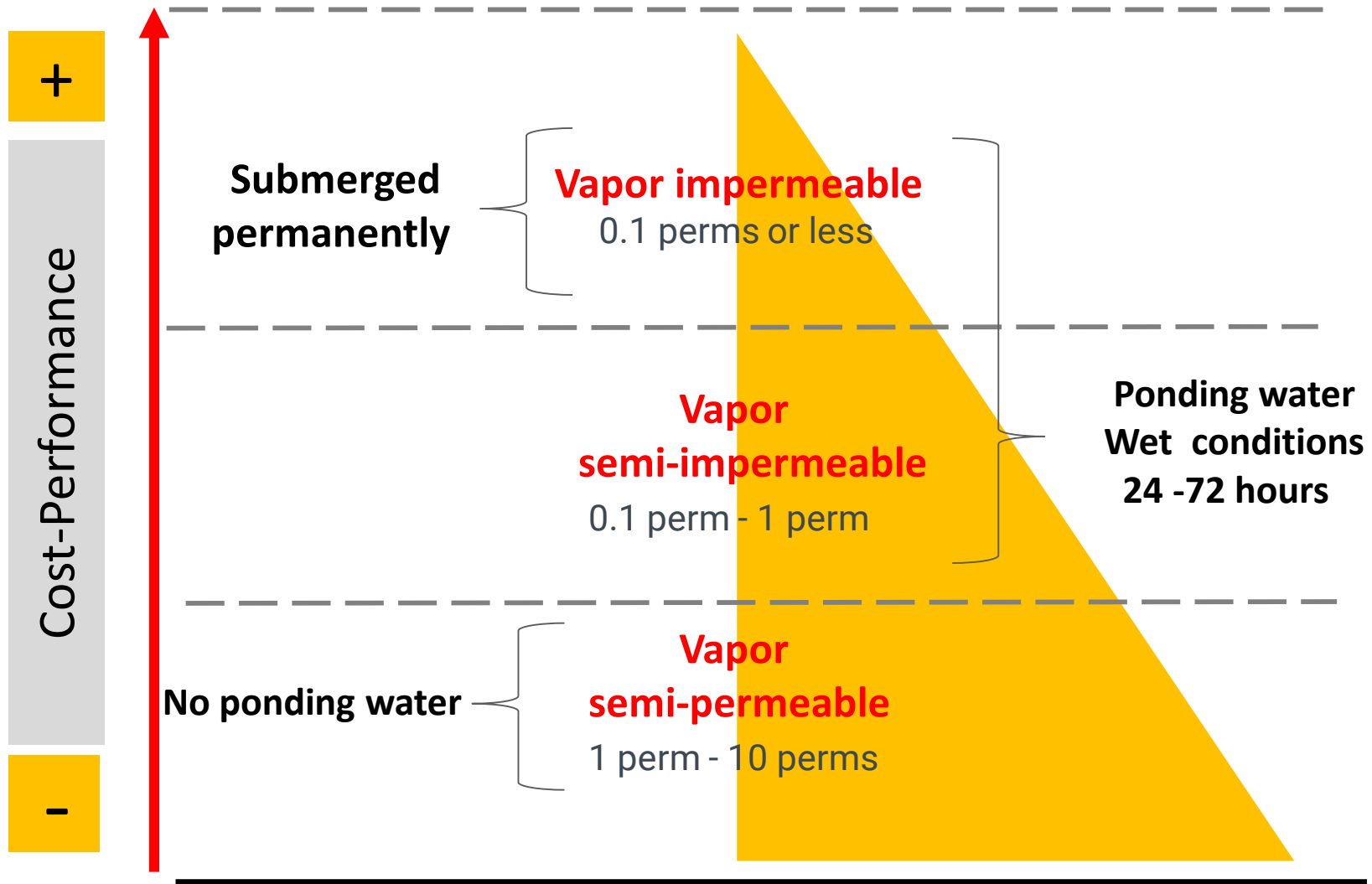
## **Product specification :**

ASTM C 836 – Standard specification for Cold Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membranes

## **Product testing :**

ASTM E 96 – water vapor transition





Optimal performance of liquid applied below grade waterproofing membrane requires proper water management including proper drainage on a waterproofing membrane level and proper use of pitched or sloped substrate.





## TYPES OF WATERPROOFING APPLICATIONS

# LIQUID APPLIED BELOW GRADE WP MEMBRANES

- Between Slabs
- Foundation Walls
- Planters
- Plazas



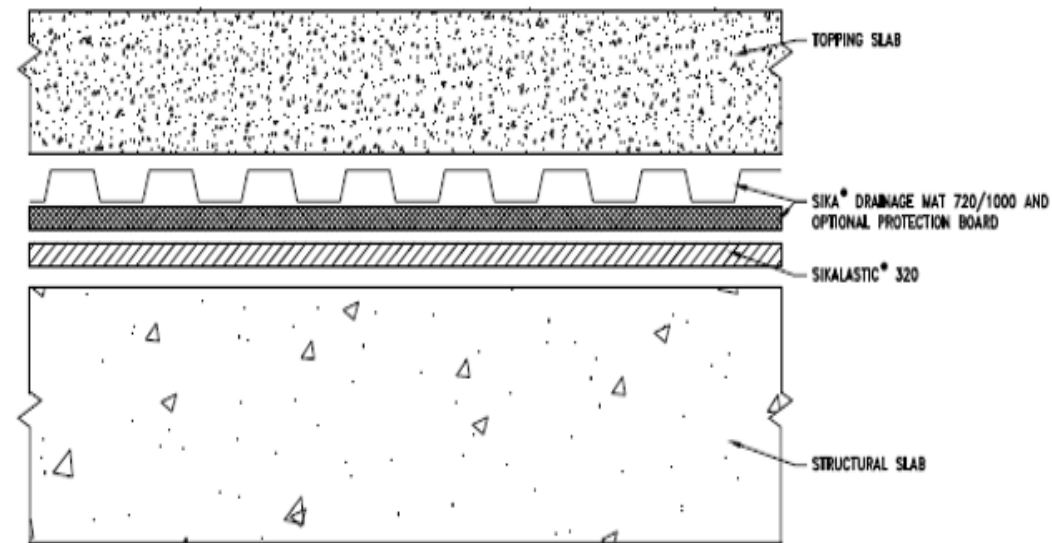
**COMPONENTS OF BELOW GRADE  
WATERPROOFING SYSTEM AND INSTALLATION**



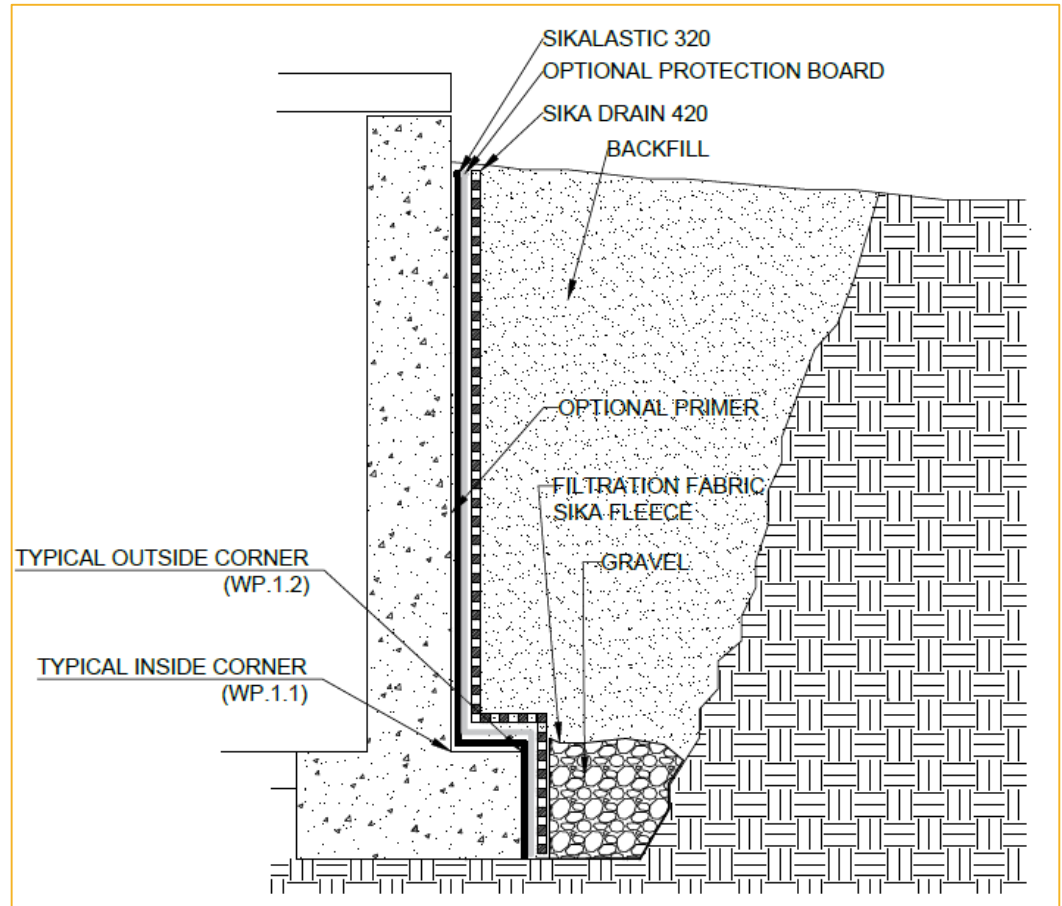
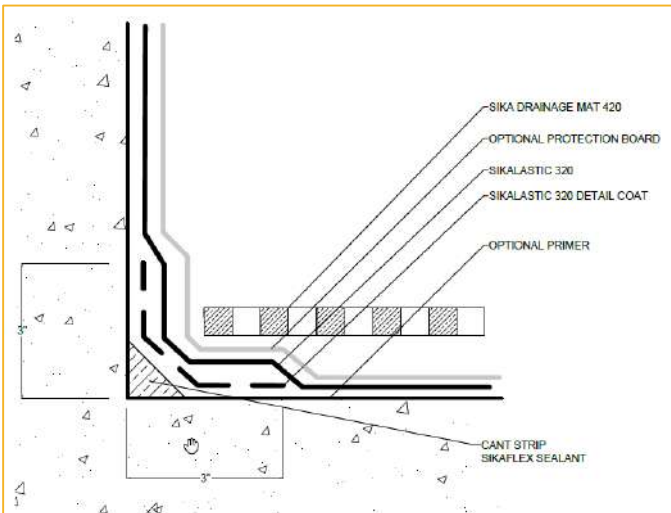
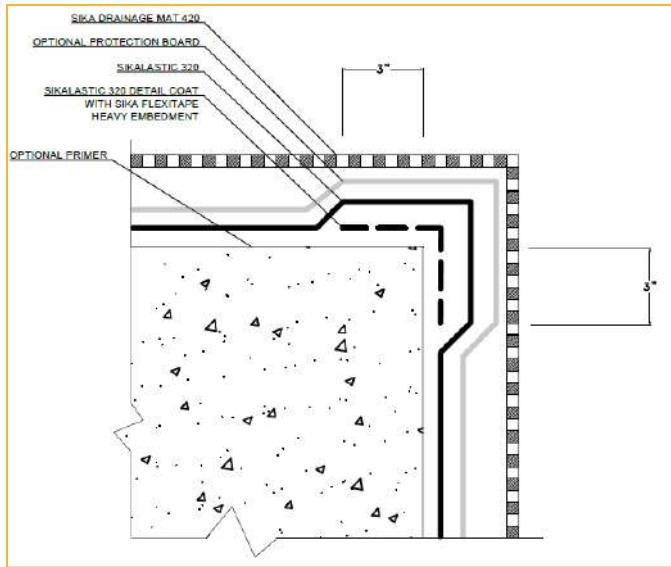


# Components of waterproofing system :

- Drain mat
- Protection board
- Waterproofing membrane
- Primer

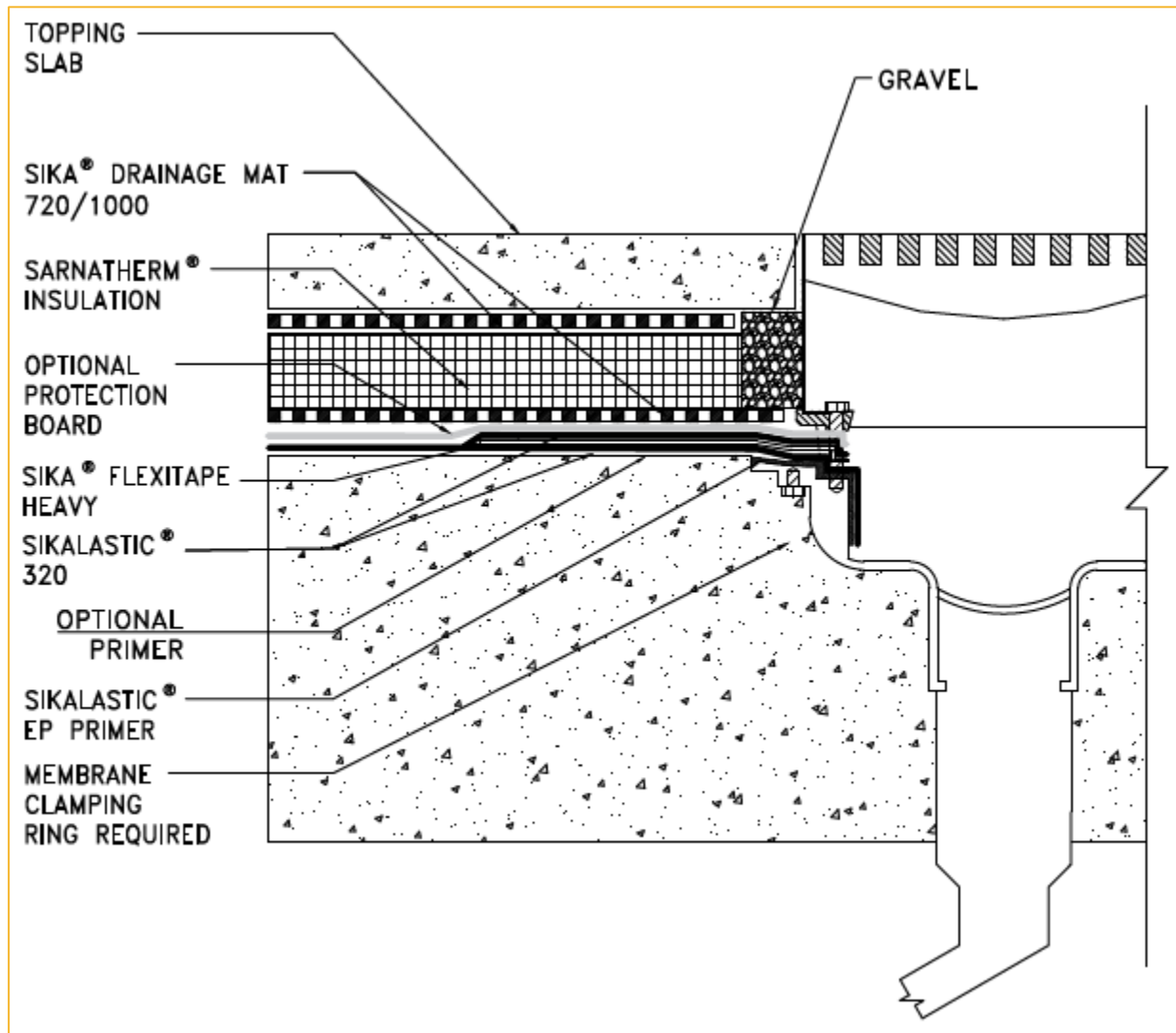


# DETAILS

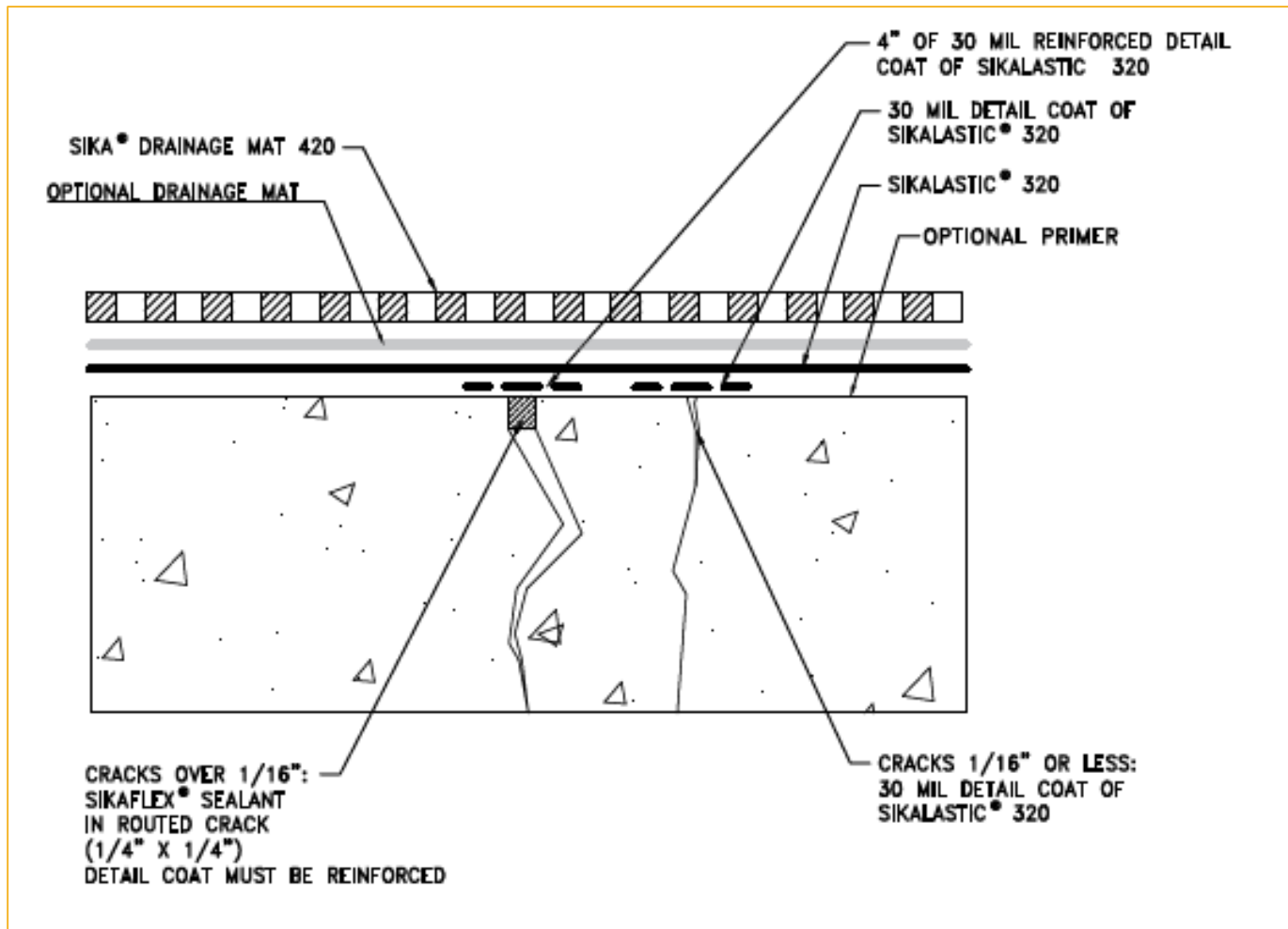




# DETAILS



# MORE DETAILS! Ability to customize to a project is important



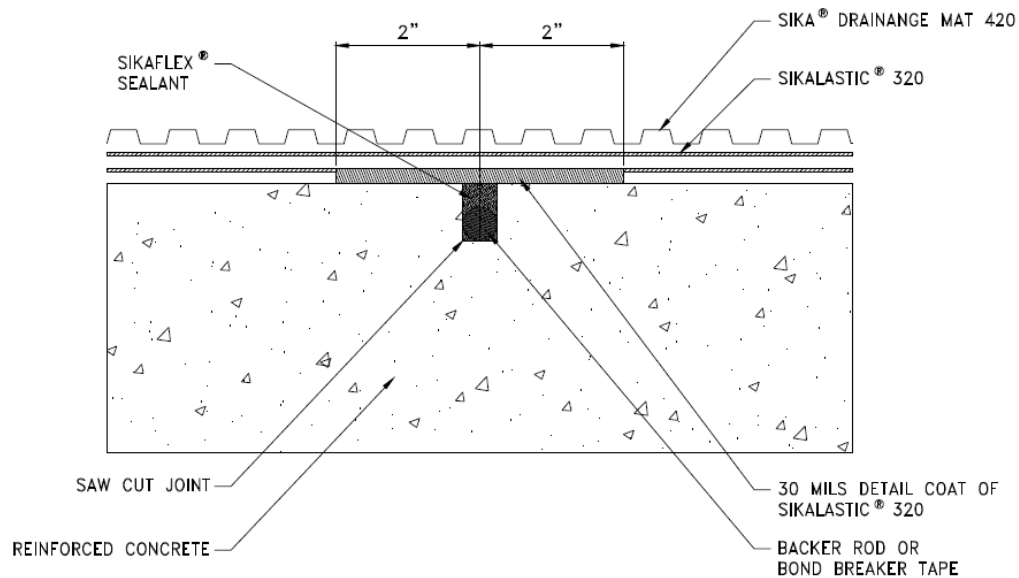
# PREPARATION

- Concrete must be sound, free of bond-inhibiting contaminants, dry or damp
- Allow 48 hours for new slabs to cure and 24 hours after stripping forms before coating
- Substrate temperatures should be between 40 – 110F
- Avoid applying in direct sunlight or other vapor drive prone conditions
- If old asphaltic coating exists, remove to 'ghost' and prime with epoxy primer



# PREPARATION

- Apply 4" wide 30 mil detail coat of waterproofing to cracks < 1/16"
- Rout cracks > 1/16" to at least 1/4" by 1/4" and seal with pu sealant
- After is tack-free (~ 3 hours) apply the 4" wide 30 mil detail coat.
- Also seal all joints and coves with pu sealant



Sealant Options	Substrate	Tack-free
Sikaflex 1a	Dry or damp	~ 3 hours
Sikaflex 11 FC	Dry	~ 1-2 hours
Sika Hyflex 150 LM	Dry	< 1 hour

# MIXING

- Mix 1 pint (16 oz) water to the 5 gallon pail of waterproofing for 3 minutes
- Use low speed drill and jiffy paddle
- Avoid entrapment of air and do not use up and down pumping action
- Apply within 20 minutes of mixing
- Cures in 2 - 4 hours (16 hours without mix water)





# INSTALLATION



- Roll, brush, squeegee, trowel, or spray apply
- Install 40-90F

# SPRAY APPLICATION



- Roll, brush, squeegee, trowel, or spray apply
- Install 40-90F

# FLOOD TEST



- After minimum 4 hours of curing conduct flood test
- Plug drains and flood with 2" water head for 24 hours
- Check for leaks, make any repairs immediately & then retest

# PROTECTION



- Protect as soon as possible
- Do not allow more than 14 days exposure to UV
- Install protection board or
- Drainage Mat



# DRAINAGE MAT PROTECTION



Mat	Usage
A	Soil, sand, or stone ballast.
B	New concrete or grout. Capable of pedestrian traffic.
C	Pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
GRS	Potential contact with roots.



# PROTECTION



- Install appropriate drainage mat
- Weigh down or adhere with sealant

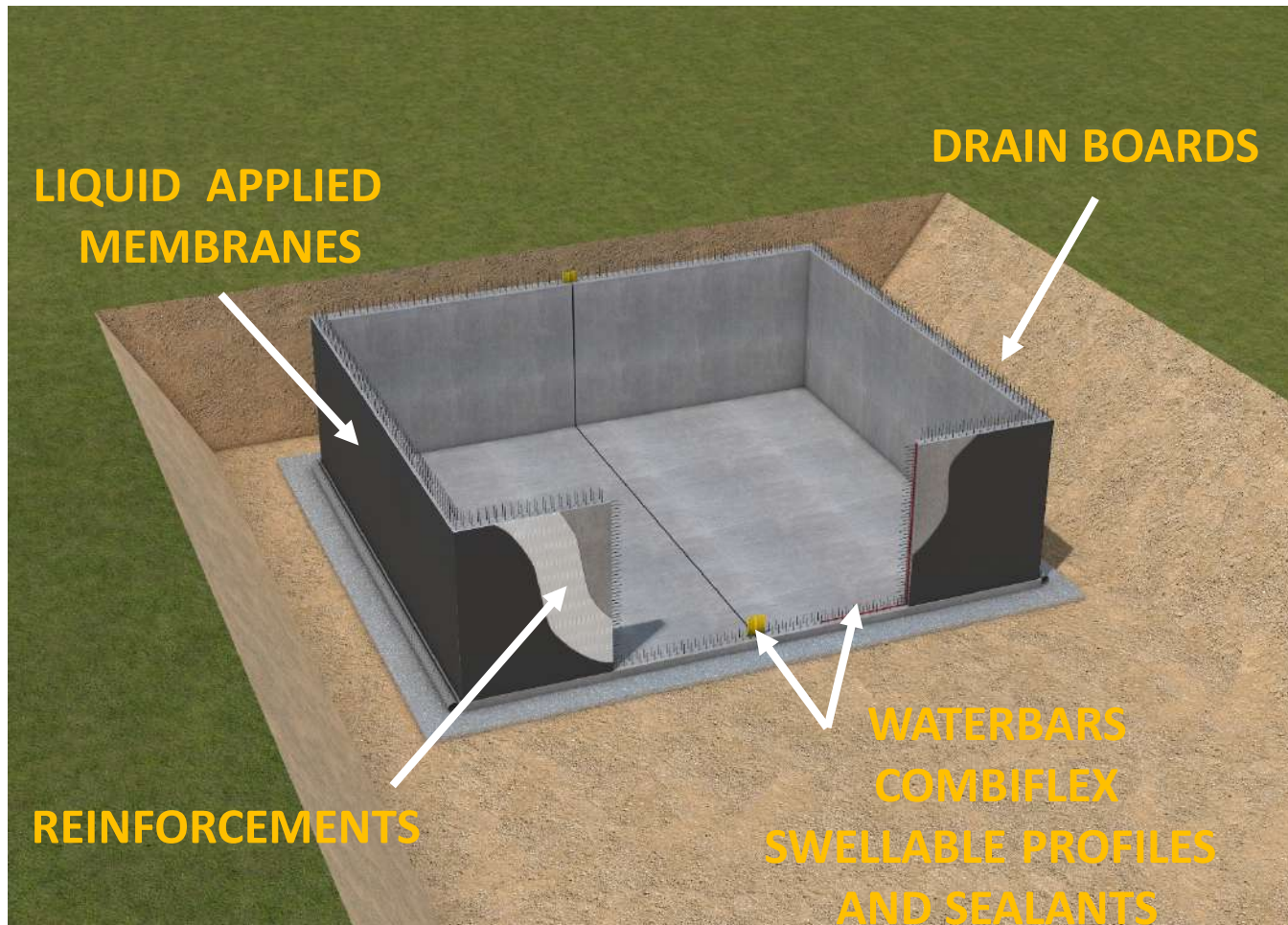
# PROTECTION



- Drainage mats provide protection, filter, allow water flow to prevent immersion



# BELOW GRADE WATERPROOFING IS A SYSTEM TOGETHER WITH ACCESSORY PRODUCTS



ON TOP OF LAM SIKA ALSO OFFERS A COMPLETE BELOW  
GRADE WATERPROOFING SOLUTIONS  
UTILIZING SINGLE PLY SHEET MEMBRANE  
INCLUDING PEEL AND STICK MEMBRANES  
OR FULLY BONDED PRE APPLIED SYSTEMS.

WE WILL BE HAPPY TO MEET YOU AT OUR  
**BOOTH # S10715**  
AND DISCUSS WITH YOU ANY QUESTIONS



THANK YOU

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