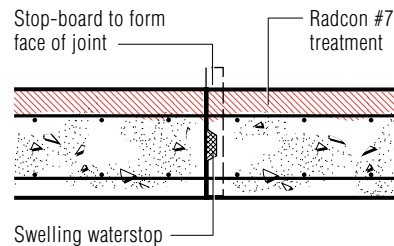
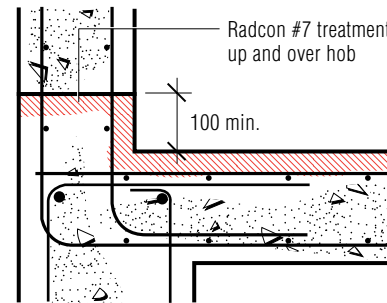


CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

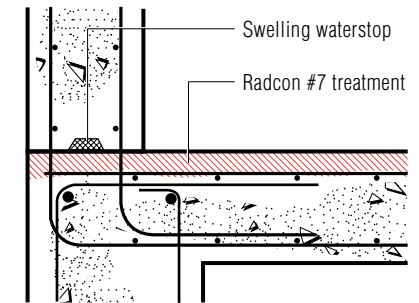
- Formed between adjacent concrete pours
- Aim is to produce a well-bonded, watertight joint between the hardened concrete and the freshly-placed concrete so it acts monolithically
- Generally all the reinforcement should continue across the joint
- A temporary stop-board should be used to form the face of the joint and should be subsequently roughened before placing the adjacent pour



DETAIL PPJ1 CONSTRUCTION JOINT



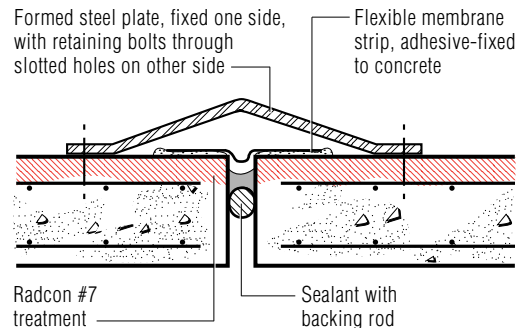
DETAIL PPJ2 CONSTRUCTION JOINT



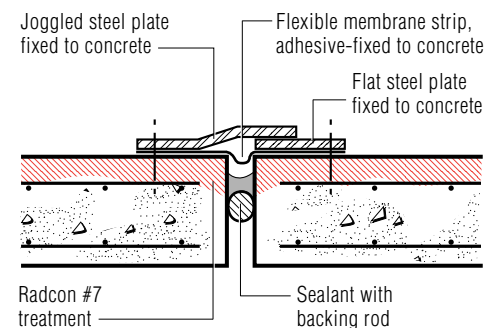
DETAIL PPJ3 CONSTRUCTION JOINT

EXPANSION JOINTS

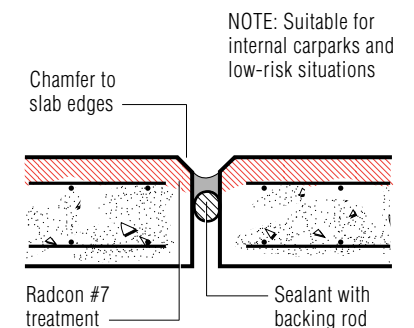
- Used to divide a structure into separate independent units
- Aim is to allow for relative movements between units due to expansion, contraction, differential foundation settlements or applied loads
- Expansion joints should allow relative movement in all directions and are usually formed using filler strips of the required thickness between abutting cast-in-situ concrete elements



DETAIL PEJ1 EXPANSION JOINT



DETAIL PEJ2 EXPANSION JOINT

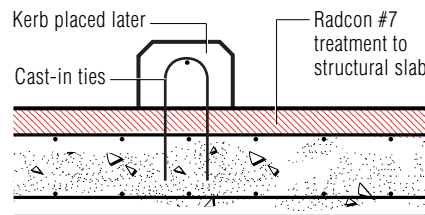


DETAIL PEJ3 EXPANSION JOINT

NOTE: Suitable for internal carparks and low-risk situations

KERBS AND HOBBS

- Kerbs and hobs are usually added to the structural slab later, to which they are anchored by cast-in ties

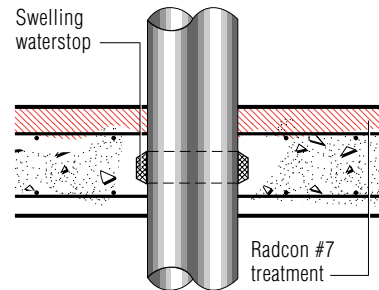


DETAIL PM1 KERB

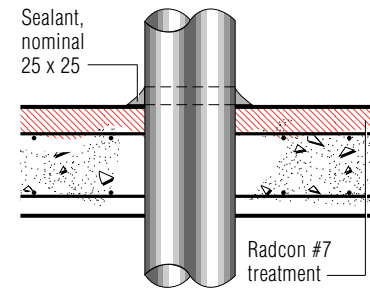
NOTE: If modifying any Design Details shown here, please confirm with your local RADCON #7 representative to ensure the watertightness is not compromised

PENETRATIONS

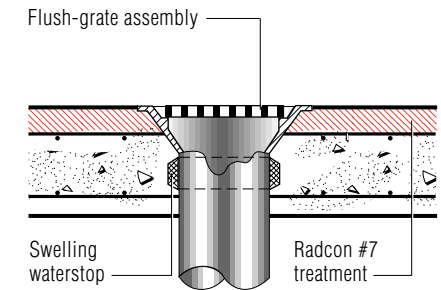
- Penetrations are required where services pass through slabs
- Aim is to ensure a waterproof joint is achieved between the slab and the penetration
- Penetrations are usually cast in-situ with suitable waterproofing details or added later through cored holes (see Detail RP6 on Roof Detail Sheet RD3)



DETAIL PP1 PENETRATION



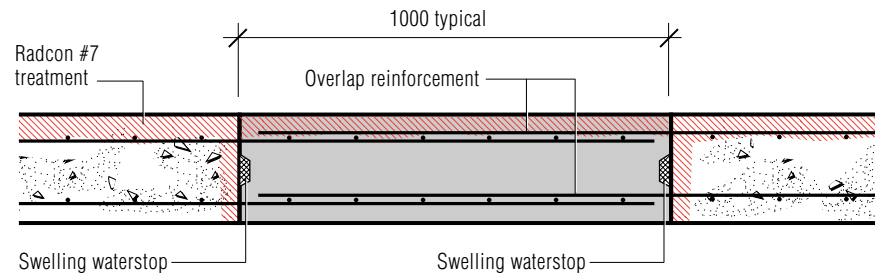
DETAIL PP2 PENETRATION



DETAIL PP3 PENETRATION

POUR STRIPS

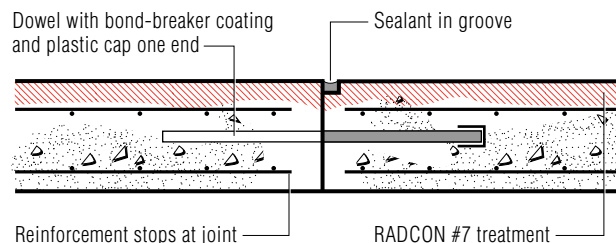
- 'Pour strips' are temporary gaps which are left open for a certain time to allow the concrete on each side to shrink, thus minimising induced tensile stresses
- Aim is to produce a watertight, homogeneous infill with full structural continuity
- The main reinforcement should be overlapped in the region of the pour strip which is typically one metre wide



DETAIL PPS1 POUR STRIP

CONTRACTION JOINTS

- Purpose-made plane of weakness in a concrete section
- Aim is to ensure that cracking due to shrinkage and temperature contraction will occur along predetermined lines
- Generally reinforcement should not continue across the joint. For shear transfer across the joint, dowels may be used with one half coated to prevent bond



DETAIL PCJ1 CONTRACTION JOINT

NOTE: If modifying any Design Details shown here, please confirm with your local RADCON #7 representative to ensure the watertightness is not compromised