

PARGING AND FINISHING

BUILDING CODE REFERENCES

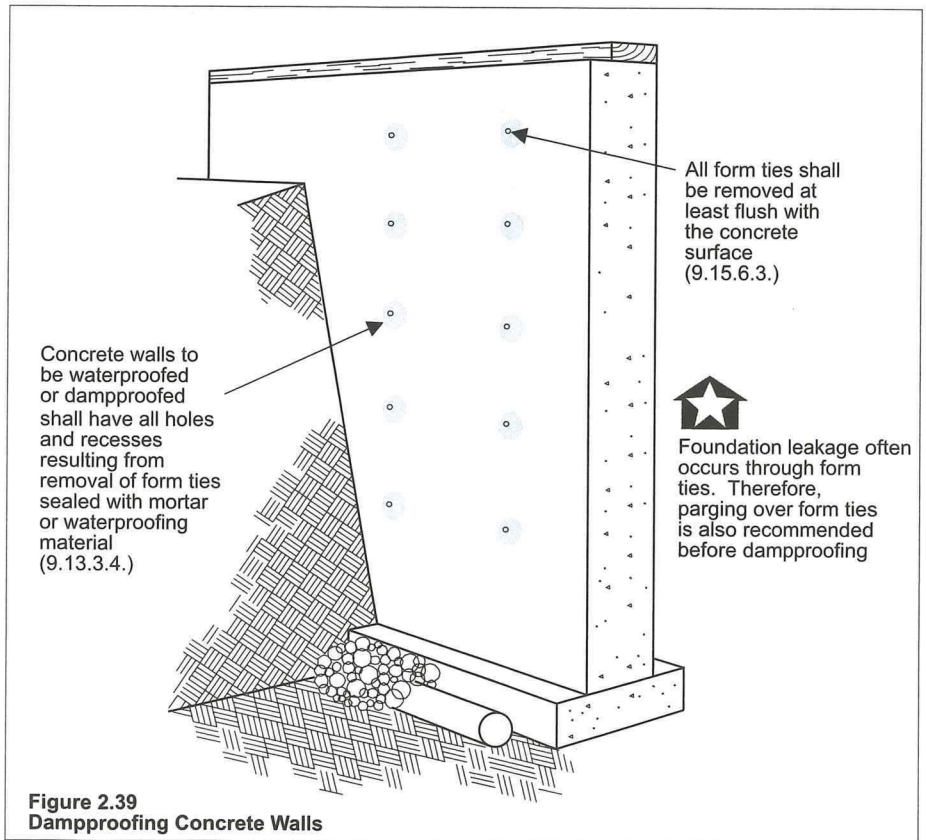
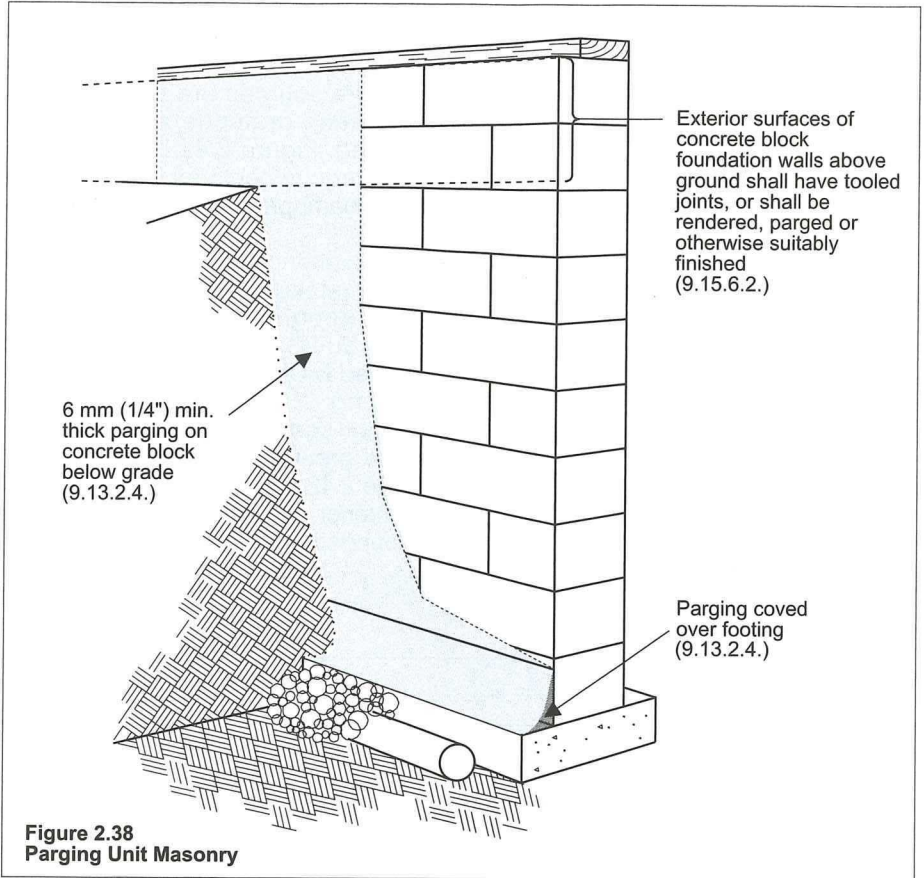
DIVISION B

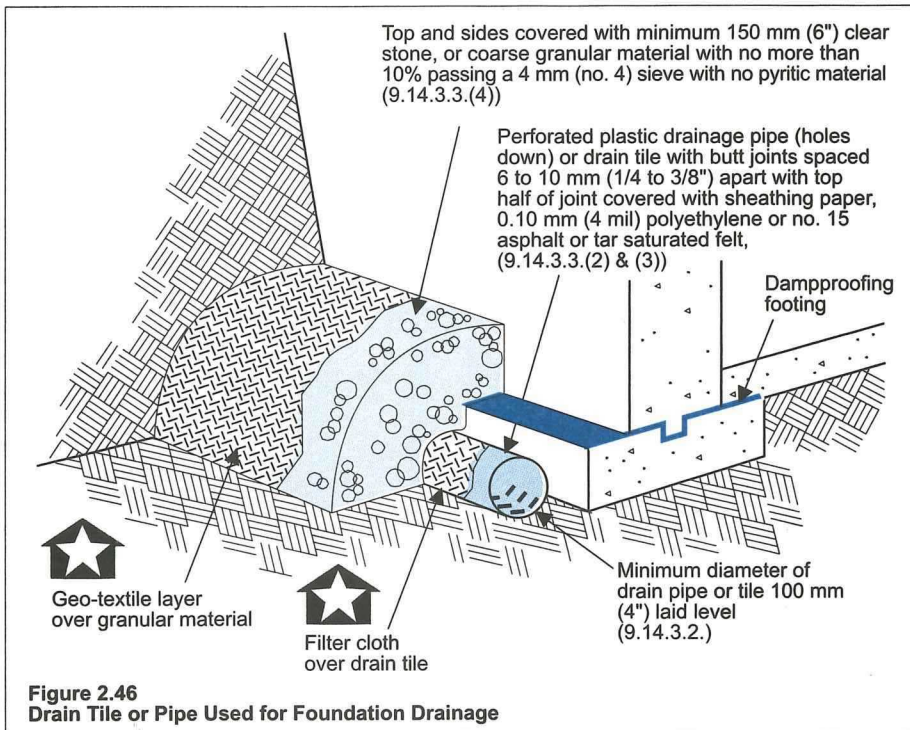
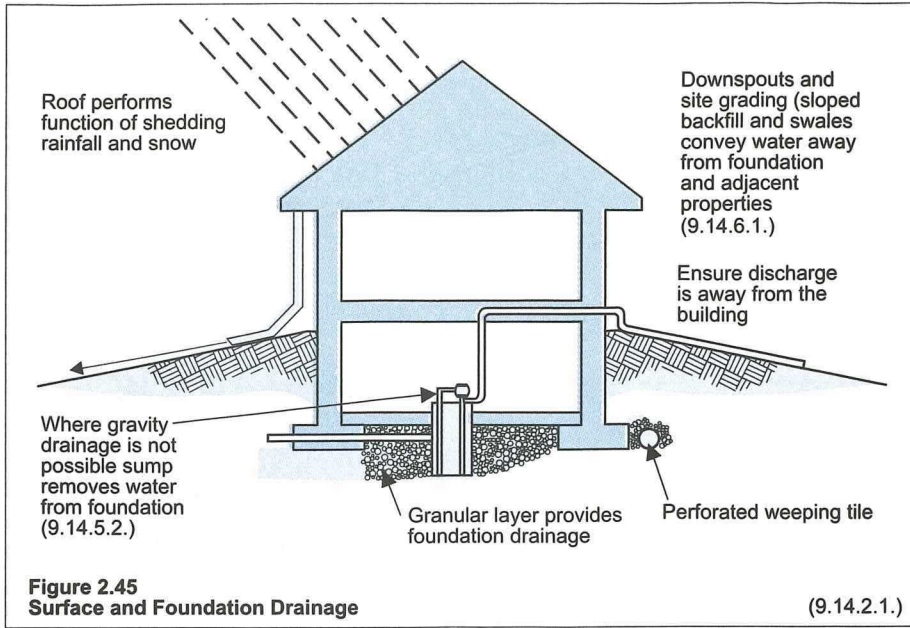
- 9.13.2.4. Preparation of Surface
- 9.13.3.4. Preparation of Surface
- 9.15.6.1. Foundation Walls below Ground
- 9.15.6.2. Foundation Walls above Ground
- 9.15.6.3. Form Ties

Concrete block foundation walls must be rendered, parged or suitably finished for the following reasons:

1. Above grade walls must be parged or finished to reduce the likelihood that water does not penetrate through cracks, holes or recesses. Before parging, care must be taken to remove form ties and to seal ties rod holes to create a uniform concrete surface.
2. Below grade concrete block walls must be parged before damp-proofing is applied in order to fill joints and provide a smooth surface comparable to solid concrete finish.
3. Where below grade walls are to be waterproofed, the exterior surfaces must be parged or sealed smooth to prevent accumulations of water and possible rupture of the water proofing material at sharp edges or openings.

Proper parging and surface finishing are the first step in controlling moisture penetration through foundation walls. Refer to Figures 2.38 and 2.39.





WATERPROOFING

BUILDING CODE REFERENCES

DIVISION B

- 9.13.3.1. Required Waterproofing
- 9.13.3.4. Preparation of Surface
- 9.13.3.5. Application of Waterproofing Membranes
- 9.13.3.6. Floor Waterproofing System

Steps must be taken where a high water table imposes a hydrostatic pressure on building elements. Where the exterior finished grade is higher than interior ground level and a high water table exists, floors-on-ground, roofs of underground structures and below grade walls must be waterproofed.

Waterproofing is best applied to smooth, uniform surfaces. Accordingly, unit masonry foundation walls must be parged, solid concrete walls must be sealed of all holes and cracks, and insulating concrete form walls must be repaired with no projections and depressions. Requirements for the waterproofing of floors and walls are illustrated in Figure 2.48. Where hydrostatic pressure occurs beneath the floor slab, a means of relieving this pressure must be provided or the slab must be designed to resist uplift pressures.

Extreme care must be taken to ensure compatibility between insulation on ICFs and waterproofing dampproofing membranes.

