Joint Types and Their Description

- Expansion joints
- Construction joints
- Control joints

NOTES FOR DRAWINGS PA 004:0-004E

1. Reinforcing steel may be part of trim line.
2. Sections are shown with single line of reinforcing steel.
3. Drawings are marked from W1-650.64.
4. Rebars common purpose or labeled joints is underlined.

Types of Concrete Joints - Drawing No.

- Non-liquid tight wall joints
- Liquid tight wall joints
- Liquid tight slab joints
- Non-liquid tight slab joints

When modeled, function as an expansion or a contraction joint.

The contraction joints are usually in a predetermined location. These joints are usually not proposed, placement of the two pours is proposed. Placement of this type of joint is normal used when邦平king.

Contraction - this type joint is used where a fresh pour of concrete abuts an existing one.

Structural units that exhibit differential expansion. This joint is used to isolate units from compressive forces developed from cracking and distortion of abutting concrete.

Insulation - expansion - designed to prevent movement.

Preformed joint material.

- Using renewable strips of wood, metal, or concrete by sawing, using hand groovers, or partially reducing the cross section of the joint.

Changes. These joints may be formed by changing by drawing, shingling, and thermal caused by drawing, shingling, and thermal caused by drawing, shingling, and thermal.
CROSS SECTIONS

SLABS THICKER THAN 8".

1/4" NED NOT BE GREATER THAN 2" FOR

* JOINTS

CONTROL

NOTE: SERRATED U-WALTS OR JOINT

CONTROL

CONTROL

JOINT E

JOINT D

CONTROL

CONTROL

JOINT B

JOINT A
PLAN VIEW

NON-LIQUID TIGHT WALL JOINTS

STABS THICKER THAN 8.1;
1/8 NEED NOT BE GREATER THAN 1.0 FOR

CONTROL

NOTE: CUT ARMATURE BAR AT 90°

JOINT S

JOINT R-2

CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION

ISOLATION

JOINT R-1

JOINT Q

JOINT P