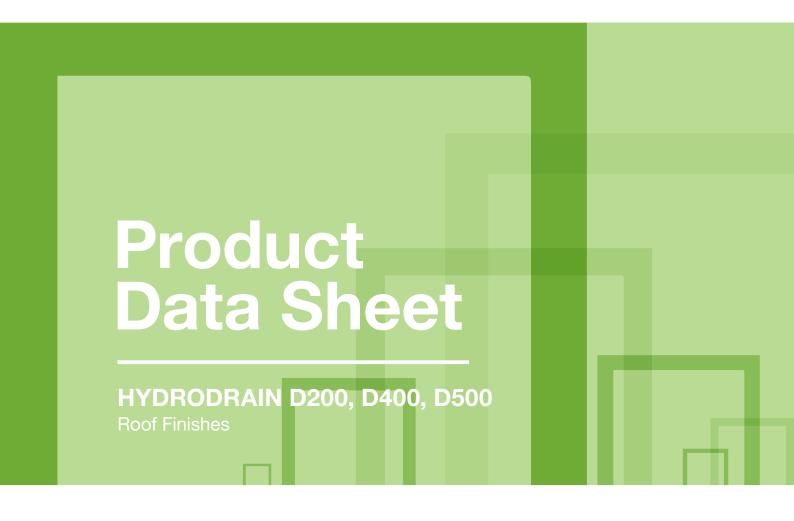


# Bitumen Waterproofing Hot Melt Waterproofing



## Hydrodrain D200, D400 and D500 are high strength, robust layers designed to provide structural drainage for podia and mixed deck amenity areas.

The Hydrodrain D range can also be used to provide a capillary break layer between slabs, to relieve external water pressure from buried structures and to provide draining under block paving, behind retaining walls, potable water reservoir roofs and walls, tunnels and intensive roof gardens.

Due to its high puncture resistance it also provides protection and prolongs the life of the waterproofing.

The Hydrodrain D drainage layers can be applied horizontally on roofs and below base slabs or vertically against walls.

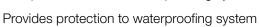


#### **Key benefits**

Robust, efficient, easy to install

Long life performance and high flow capacity

Compatible with most waterproofing systems





High impact and crush strength

Reduced excavation and backfill

## **Description and performance**

Hydrodrain D consists of a medium-weight non-woven geotextile filter thermally bonded on one side of a single cuspated HDPE core. Providing a drainage layer with clear void to allow flow in all directions. The geotextile filter has a flap extending beyond the core on one edge and filters a wide range of materials, allowing water to perculate into the core and be efficiently transported away to be discharged into outlets. The geotextile is bonded to the core to ensure that it does not deform into the drainage passages under the load of the backfill material allowing continuity of the drainage void.

The compressive strength and creep resistance properties of Hydrodrain D ensure that the core maintains its drainage capacity even when subjected to compressive loads.

Hydrodrain D is durable and sufficiently robust to resist the mechanical stresses imposed during installation and throughout the design life. It also eliminates the need for further protection of the waterproofing. Being much thinner than aggregate drainage layers, Hydrodrain D achieves superior flow characteristics, helps reduces dead loads and may reduce the required thickness of the roof slab construction.

Hydrodrain D enhances structural waterproofing performance by providing an additional barrier that prevents most water reaching the liner. The high puncture resistance of Hydrodrain D provides protection to and prolongs the life of the waterproofing.

## **Hydrodrain D Properties**

### **Product dimensions**

|                          | HYDRODRAIN D200 | HYDRODRAIN D400 | HYDRODRAIN D500 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Standard roll dimensions | 0.915m x 25m    | 0.915m x 50m    | 1.1m x 50m      |

## **Geocomposite properties**

|                               |                    | HYDRODRAIN<br>D200 | HYDRODRAIN<br>D400 | HYDRODRAIN<br>D500 |         |                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Thickness at 2 kPa            | mm                 | 52                 | 26.9               | 12                 | ± 10%   | EN ISO<br>9863-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tensile strength (MD/CD)      | kN/m               | 28/28              | 34/34              | 20/20              | -10%    | EN ISO<br>10319  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elongation at peak (MD/CD)    | %                  | 25/25              | 50/50              | 45/45              | nominal | EN ISO<br>10319  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass per unit area            | g/m²               | 2300               | 2500               | 1370               | approx  | EN ISO<br>9864   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CBR puncture resistance       | N                  | 4800               | 5600               | 2750               | -20%    | EN ISO<br>12236  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perpendicular<br>Water Inflow | (dimple side only) |                    |                    |                    |         |                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water flow at 50mm head       | I/m².sec           | 72                 | 72                 | 103                | ±30%    | EN ISO<br>11058  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |             | HYDRODRAIN<br>D200  |           |   | HYDRODRAIN<br>D400     |                          |                        | HYDRODRAIN<br>D500 |         |                    |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
|--|-------------|---|-----------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------|-------------|-----------------|
| At 2kPa<br>permeability<br>(coefficient) | m/s         | 2.8 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>  |           |   | 2.8 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> |                          | 2.5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> |                    |         |                    | ±30%            | EN ISO<br>11058  |      |             |                 |
| Breakthrough head                        | mm          | 0   |           | 0   |                        |                          |                        |                    |         | nominal            |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| In-plane water flow MD & CMD             |             | HG = 1.0 HG = 0.1   |           | HG = 1.0 HG = 0.1   |                        | HG = 1.0 HG = 0.1        |                        |                    |         | Hydraulic gradient |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| at 20 kPa<br>confining<br>pressure       | I/m².sec    | 95  | estimated | 29  | estimated              | 11.75                    | -20%                   | 4.01               | -20%    | 3.70               | ±20%            | 1.10             | ±20% |             | EN ISO<br>12958 |
| at 50 kPa<br>confining<br>pressure       | l/m².sec    | 90  | estimated | 27.5  | estimated              |                          |                        |                    |         |                    |                 |                  |      |             | EN ISO<br>12958 |
| at 100 kPa<br>confining<br>pressure      | l/m².sec    |   |           |   |                        |                          | -20%                   | 2.85               | -20%    | 2.90               | ±20%            | 0.90             | ±20% |             | 511100          |
| at 200 kPa<br>confining<br>pressure      | I/m².sec    |   |           |   |                        |                          | -20%                   | 2.35               | -20%    | 2.35               | ±20%            | 0.70             | ±20% |             | EN ISO<br>12958 |
| Estimated water fl                       | ow values t | oased o   | n comp    | outation  | al fluid d             | dynamic                  | cs mode                | elling, se         | ee Note | 5                  |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Resistance to weathering                 |             | The geotextile has high UV stabilisation which may allow exposure up to 12 months depending on location |           | The geotextile has high UV stabilisation which may allow exposure up to 12 months depending on location |                        | To be covered in 28 days |                        |                    |         | EN<br>12224        |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Resistance to chemicals                  |             | Excelle   | Excellent |   |                        |                          |                        |                    |         |                    |                 |                  |      | EN<br>14030 |                 |
| Design life                              |             | 120 years (manufacturer's declaration)  |           |   |                        |                          |                        |                    |         |                    |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Thickness at 2kPa                        | mm          | 1.75  |           |   | 1.75                   |                          |                        | 1.2                |         |                    | ±20%            | EN ISO<br>9863-1 |      |             |                 |
| Tensile strength MD/CMD                  | kN/m        | 20/20   |           | 20/20   |                        | 9.5/9.5                  |                        |                    | -13%    | EN ISO<br>10319    |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Pore size O <sub>90</sub>                | μm          | 70  |           |   | 70                     |                          | 120                    |                    |         | ±30%               | EN ISO<br>12956 |                  |      |             |                 |
| CBR puncture resistance                  | N           | 3400  |           | 3400  |                        | 1600                     |                        |                    | -20%    | EN ISO<br>12236    |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Dynamic perforation cone drop            | mm          | 17  |           |   | 17                     |                          | 32                     |                    |         | ±20%               | EN ISO<br>13433 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Type & material                          |             | Non-woven needle-punched and heat-treated long staple fibre polypropylene                               |           |   |                        |                          |                        |                    |         |                    |                 |                  |      |             |                 |
| Compressive strength                     | kPa         | 50  |           | 400   |                        |                          |                        | 500                |         |                    |                 |                  |      |             |                 |

- 1. The values given in the tables above are indicative and correspond to nominal results obtained in laboratory test conditions; figures above have been derived from statistical interpretation of test results. In line with our policy of continuous improvement, we reserve the right to make changes without notice.
- 2. The tolerance on roll length is +1.5% and on roll width Is +1.0%.
- 3. Guidance on interface shear strength, creep and certain other parameters is available. Site specific tests are strongly recommended.
- 4. Final determination of the suitability of any information is the sole responsibility of the user.

  Please contact Axter for further discussion regarding the use of these or other products, however responsibility for selection of a material and its application in any specific project remains with the end user.
- 5. Hydrodrain D200 is a product principally developed for the gas venting market and therefore has not been tested in accordance with water flow codes. The estimated water flow codes shown are based on CFS simulation.

## Hydrodrain D200, D400 and D500 installation

Hydrodrain D is supplied in rolls, packed in opaque plastic bags for protection against UV light. The bags should not be removed until the product is to be used. The rolls are easily manhandled.

Hydrodrain D can be supplied in a variety of roll sizes offering a range of flow capacities and thicknesses, depending on the site requirements.

For efficient storage and handling, the product is normally rolled "dimples inward" and will usually require to be turned over during installation.

Hydrodrain D is laid with the flat side of the drainage core against the structure and the geotextile filter on the facing the soil backfill. Hydrodrain is applied to buried vertical walls or horizontal slabs to form a drainage and protection layer. It forms a void to collect and transmit excess rainwater into adjacent drainage outlets or collector pipes and also provides protection to the waterproofing membrane.

Hydrdrain D must be covered. It can be applied directly to concrete, brick, rock, or similar structural surfaces. It may also be applied against waterproof membranes of all types. Its major applications are drainage behind retaining walls, bridge abutments, basements, tunnels, service reservoirs and roof gardens where Hydrodrain provides a lightweight drainage layer.

#### Instructions

- 1. Carry or roll the Hydrodrain D from the storage area to the place of work. DO NOT DRAG the rolls as this will damage the product. If mechanical plant is used to carry the rolls ensure that the Hydrodrain D rolls are not damaged by bucket teeth, etc. The rolls weigh approx 40 75 kg and are approx 0.6 1.3 metre dia.
- 2. Hydrodrain is designed to be laid with the geotextile on the dimpled side facing the direction of water inflow (usually from the backfill). Note that there is a geotextile flap on one edge of the roll.
- 3. Rolls can be cut to length with a sharp knife. The flap can be held in position with mastic or jointing tape.
- 4. The next roll should be placed in a similar way to the first and such that the dimpled plastic cores butt together. The geotextile extends beyond the width of the dimpled HDPE core at one side to create an overlap flap.
- 5. Unroll the first roll of Hydrodrain into position such that the geotextile flap laps up onto a side wall.
- 6. Continue laying further rolls in a similar manner to create a continuous blanket. It is advisable to consider loading the rolls with sandbags or other ballast if working on an exposed site as wind can easily lift the lightweight rolls of Hydrodrain.

- 7. At the far wall a 500mm wide geotextile strip is used to form the flap from the geotextile to the wall.
- 8. Hydrodrain can be cut and sealed around columns, pipes and other penetrations.
- 9. Non load bearing walls and planters can be built off Hydrodrain if a suitable concrete footing is cast.
- 10. The collected water is usually discharged from Hydrodrain into adjacent drainage outlets in the roof slab or downpipes or to collector pipes as shown on drawings.
- 11. Before backfilling, inspect the installation to make sure that there are no gaps in the geotextile where soil can enter the core. Ensure that water can exit freely from the Hydrodrain.
- 12. Backfill material is usually good quality topsoil of minimal thickness.
- 13. At least 150mm of backfill material should be maintained over the Hydrodrain where mechanical plant is working. Temporary access routes for mechanical plant should be protected with boards. In the unlikely event that the Hydrodrain geotextile cover is damaged either before or after installation small areas can be repaired using a patch of similar textile at least 300mm larger than the damaged area. If the cuspated drainage core has been damaged, then this should be cut out carefully so as not to damage the underlying liner and a new piece of Hydrodrain inserted.
- 14. Standard Hydrodrain contains a UV stabiliser which means that it can be exposed to sunlight for up to 14 days in temperate climates. In climates with extreme sun then exposure should be limited to 3 days. Prolonged exposure will cause some loss of strength. Please contact our technical department for more specific advice and details of special enhanced UV resistance.
- 15. There are no known COSHH hazards associated with the installation of Hydrodrain.

Ancillaries: Tools Sharp knife

Sharp knife- narrow roll of textile 500mm wide for edge detail; Sandbags for temporary ballast of overlaps; Adhesive for special joint details as required; Jointing tape to hold the geotextile in position.