

Description

The present invention relates to an appliance for preventing water from leaking through a joint constituted by the coupled surface of a civil engineering component such as a shield segment and a concrete product for a manhole, a culvert, and so forth.

A shield tunnel excavated in the ground of an urban area is made of a large number of concrete segments 1 formed as modules to constitute the inside surface of a portion of the tunnel, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. At the time of the building of the tunnel, the segments 1 are closely coupled to each other both in the circumferential direction a of the tunnel and in the longitudinal direction b thereof. Each of the segments 1 has front and rear flanges 2 and 3 extending in the circumferential direction a of the tunnel and located on two of the four edges of the body of the segment, and upper and lower flanges 4 and 5 extending in the longitudinal direction b of the tunnel and located on the other two of the four edges, so that the segment is formed as a container. When the segments 1 are coupled to each other, the mutually adjacent flanges 2 and 3 thereof are laid on each other and then are tightened together by coupling bolts 6, and the other mutually adjacent flanges 4 and 5 of the segments are also laid on each other and then are tightened together by other coupling bolts 6.

Since it is necessary to seal the joint of the mutually coupled surfaces of the mutually tightened flanges in order to prevent spring water from leaking into the interior of the tunnel, a band-like seal 8 is secured to at least one of the mutually coupled surfaces facing the gap 7 between the surfaces. The seal 8 is made of a conventional water-expansive material such as a mixture which includes a highly water-absorbing resin and a synthetic rubber and is subjected to forming and vulcanizing. The seal 8 is formed as a single layer of the material. When the water W enters the gap 7, the seal 8 of the single layer is expanded with the water, thus sealing the gap so as to prevent the water from leaking into the interior of the tunnel through the gap.

However, since the water-expansive material is less tenacious and elastic than an ordinary water-unexpansive rubber, the thickness of the seal 8 needs to be larger in order to prevent the water completely from leaking into the interior of the tunnel through the gap 7 before the seal absorbs the water and is expanded therewith. For that reason, not only is the cost of the seal 8 increased, but also it is likely that the projecting surface of the seal will collide with the other component of the tunnel, and cause the seal sticking surface of the flange of the segment 1 to drop off during conveyance or the like. This is a problem.

When the seal 8 is expanded with the water W, the sealant becomes much less tenacious. The expansion takes place in three dimensions. In particu-

lar, the sealant 8 expands by a relatively greater amount in the longitudinal directions of the gaps 7 extending between the segments 1 in the circumferential and longitudinal directions of the tunnel. For that reason, if the mutually adjacent segments 1 become displaced because of vibration or the like, the expanded seal 8 can break or crack in part, or can separate from the seal sticking surface of the flange of the segment and drop off. This also is a problem.

In order to solve the problems mentioned above, the present inventors proposed in EP-A-0147764 a combined seal 9 similar to that shown in Figs. 3(A) and 3(B) and composed of a water-expansive material and a water-unexpansive rubber, and conducted various experiments and studies on the seal. The seal 9 includes a band-like expansible central portion 10 made of the water-expansive material, and unexpansive lateral portions 11 made of the water-unexpansive rubber and extending on both the side surfaces of the central portion.

When the gap 7 which is formed between the flanges 4 and 5 of segments 1 and in which the seal 9 is provided is at the initial stage of spreading as shown in Fig. 3(A), water W comes into contact with only the unexpansive portion 11 so that it takes some time for the water to enter into the expansible portion 10 to expand it to stop the water. For that reason, there is a problem that the water W is likely to leak through the gap 7 along the seal 9 at the initial stage of spreading of the gap. Fig. 3(B) shows the later state of spreading of the gap 7. When the expansible central portion 10 is expanded with the water W, the portion pushes and moves both the lateral unexpansive portions 11. For that reason, there are problems in that the restriction of the displacement of the seal 9 in the direction of the width thereof is less than that of the displacement in the longitudinal direction thereof, and the stuck bottom of the seal 9 is likely to separate from the segment.

The present invention was made in order to solve the above-mentioned problems. Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide an appliance for preventing water from leaking through a joint. The appliance employs a combined seal. Although the conventional single seal formed as the single layer of the water-expansive material and shown in Fig. 2 has the greatest disadvantage with regard to the expansion of the seal in three dimensions, the combined seal is improved with regard to the expansion in three dimensions by controlling the expansion, so as to provide a good water leak preventing property. The strength of sticking of the surface of the combined seal to its associated flange, or surface of the joint is enhanced. The water leak preventing property of the adhered surface of the seal is improved. The combined seal also has an enhanced water leak preventing property responsive to the change in the gap between the mutually facing surfaces of the joint.

For example, the combined seal is interposed between the mutually facing surfaces of the joint, and has its adhered surface adhered to at least one of the surfaces of the joint. The seal includes an expansible portion made of a water-expansive material capable of being expanded by absorbing the water, and an unexpansible portion made of a water-unexpansive rubber virtually incapable of being expanded with the water. The expansible and the unexpansible portions are laid one on the other in continuous fashion in the longitudinal direction of the seal so that the portions constitute the seal in the form of a band. A part of the unexpansible portion is exposed at the adhered surface of the seal continuously along the longitudinal direction of the seal. The expansible portion extends on both the side surfaces of the unexpansible portion and on the inner surface thereof, which is located opposite the stuck surface of the seal. Since the unexpansible portion is disposed at the central part of the adhered surface of the seal, it is possible to control the expansion of the seal with regard to the directions, something which cannot be done with the conventional single seal shown in Fig. 2, to make the expansion effective in the direction of the thickness of the seal to prevent the water from leaking through the joint and to maintain the strength of the material of the unexpansible portion. The water leak preventing property of the seal thus is enhanced.

Besides, the expansion of the seal is controlled with regard to the width thereof to a greater extent than that of the conventional combined seal shown in Figs. 3(A) and 3(B). Since the unexpansible portion partially is exposed at a central part of the adhered surface of the seal, the adhering strength of the seal is retained. Since the expansible portion constitutes a part of the adhered surface of the seal as well as the unexpansible portion does, the water leak preventing property of the adhered surface is kept secure. The seal thus is improved with regard to the strength of the sticking of the adhered and the water leak preventing property thereof in a well balanced manner. As a result, the appliance is capable of preventing the water effectively from leaking through the joint.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of tunnel segments in an assembled state;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the segment provided with a conventional seal;

Figs. 3(A) and 3(B) are sectional views of a water leak prevention appliance employing another conventional seal;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the seal of a water leak prevention appliance according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5(A) and 5(B) are sectional views of the appliance employing the seal shown in Fig. 4;

Figs. 6(A) through 6(T) are sectional views of the seals of water leak prevention appliances accord-

ing to other embodiments of the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of another conventional seal.

Embodiments of the present invention now will be described in detail with reference to the drawings attached hereto.

Figs. 4, 5(A) and 5(B) show the seal 12-1 of an appliance according to one of the embodiments for preventing water from leaking through a joint. The contour of the seal 12-1 is the same as that of a simple band. The seal 12-1 includes an expansible portion 13-1 made of a water-expansive material capable of being expanded by absorbing the water, and an unexpansible portion 14-1 made of a water-unexpansive rubber virtually incapable of being expanded with water. The portions 13-1 and 14-1 are laid on each other continuously in the longitudinal direction of the seal 12-1 so that the portions constitute the seal in the form of the band. A part of the unexpansible portion 14-1 is exposed at the adhered surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1 continuously in the longitudinal direction thereof. The expansible portion 13-1 extends on both side surfaces of the unexpansible portion 14-1 and the inner surface thereof, which is located opposite the stuck surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1.

The seal 12-1 is provided between mutually facing surfaces 4 and 5 of the joint, the surface 12-1a being adhered to at least one of the surfaces of the joint, as shown in Fig. 4.

The width of the exposed outer surface of the unexpansible portion 14-1 relates to the maintenance of the strength of the sticking of the seal 12-1 to the surface of the joint and relates to the keeping of the water leak preventing property of the seal. If the width is less than 10% of that of the seal 12-1, the adhering strength cannot be maintained. If the width of the unexpansible portion 14-1 is more than 90% of that of the seal 12-1, the water leak preventing property of the seal cannot be secured. For these reasons, the width of the unexpansible portion 14-1 is set to be 10% to 90% of that of the seal 12-1, preferably 25% to 75% thereof.

If the thickness of the unexpansible portion 14-1 is less than 3% of that of the seal 12-1, the expansion of the seal cannot be controlled well in all three dimensions thereof. If the thickness of the unexpansible portion 14-1 is more than 70% of that of the seal 12-1, the expansion property of the seal is lowered, making it impossible effectively to prevent the water from leaking through the gap between the surfaces of the joint. For these reasons, the thickness of the unexpansible portion 14-1 at the adhered surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1 is set to be 3% to 70%, preferably 5% to 50%, of the thickness of the seal 12-1.

The water W entering the gap 7 between the mutually facing surfaces 4 and 5 of the joint comes into

contact with the side surface of the expansible portion 13-1 of the seal 12-1 from the beginning of the installation of the appliance. When the gap 7 has spread from a state shown in Fig. 5(A) to a state shown in Fig. 5(B), the unexpansible portion 14-1 constituting the central part of the stuck surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1 acts to control the direction of the expansion of the expansible portion 13-1 of the seal to improve its water leak preventing property responsive to the change in the gap. Since the unexpansible portion 14-1 constitutes only a part of the adhered surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1 and is surrounded by the expansible portion 13-1 except the outer surface of the unexpansible portion, all the surfaces of the seal are utilized effectively.

Since the unexpansible portion 14-1 is disposed at the central part of the stuck surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1, the expansion of the seal is controlled in three dimensions to make the expansion effective in the direction of the thickness of the seal, and thus prevent the water from leaking through the gap 7 of the joint and maintain the strength of the material of the seal. The water leak preventing property of the seal 12-1 thus is enhanced. Since the unexpansible portion 14-1 is exposed partially at the central part of the stuck surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1, the adhering strength of the seal is maintained. Since the expansible portion 13-1 constitutes a part of the stuck surface 12-1a of the seal 12-1, as does the unexpansible portion 14-1, the water leak preventing property of the adhered surface is kept secure. The seal 12-1 thus is improved with regard to the strength of the sticking of the stuck surface 12-1a and the water leak preventing property thereof in a well balanced manner. Therefore, the appliance is effective in preventing water from leaking through the gap 7 of the joint.

The surface of the seal 12-1, which is located opposite the adhered surface 12-1a thereof, may be adhered to the corresponding surface of the joint by an adhesive.

Figs. 6(A) through 6(T) show seals 12-2 through 12-21 of appliances according to other embodiments for preventing water from leaking through joints. The seals include respective expansible portions 13-2 through 13-21 and unexpansible portions 14-2 through 14-21.

The cross section of each of the unexpansible portions 14-2, 14-4, 14-6, 14-8, 14-10, and 14-12 of the seals 12-2, 12-4, 12-6, 12-8, 12-10, and 12-12, is T shaped so that the expansible portion has an inner part of larger width and an outer part of smaller width in the form of a comb. Because of that constitution, the expansion of the expansible portion of the seal is controlled better in the directions thereof, and the coupling of the expansible and the unexpansible portions of the seal is reinforced. The unexpansible portion 14-21 of the seal 12-21 of Fig. 6(T) is shaped like

a trapezoid, and has the same effect as those of Figs. 6(A), 6(C), 6(E), 6(G), 6(I), and 6(K) just discussed.

Each of the seals 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-9, 12-10, 12-19, 12-20, and 12-21 has one or more small projections 15 on the surface of the seal, which is located opposite the adhered surface of the seal. Because of that constitution, the tightening force on a bolt and nut for fitting the seal in the joint without leaving an opening between the seal and each of segments can be reduced, and the water leak preventing property of the seal at the initial stage of service thereof is enhanced.

The expansible portion of each of the seals 12-14, 12-15, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18 has openings 16, so that the elasticity of the seal in the tightening thereof is enhanced, and the quantity of the expansible material thereof may be reduced. Though not specifically shown, the seals 12-20 and 12-21 also may be provided with such openings 16.

The cross section of the upper part of each of the seals 12-7, 12-8, 12-9, 12-10, 12-16, 12-17, 12-18, and 12-20 is trapezoidally shaped or almost trapezoidally shaped so that the elasticity of the seal in the tightening thereof is enhanced, and the quantity of the expansible material thereof is reduced.

Each of the seals 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, and 12-18 has a plurality of unexpansible portions 14-11, 14-12, 14-13, or 14-18 located at an interval from each other and partially constituting the adhered surface of the seal. Because of that construction, the seal is improved with regard to adhering strength of the seal and the water leak preventing property thereof at the adhered surface thereof in a better balance manner.

The favorable effects achieved by the invention may be observed by reference to the following comparative examples.

Example 1

The combined seal member having a thickness of 6 mm and a width of 20 mm, as shown in Fig. 6(B), was prepared by extrusion, and was subjected to a hydraulic press test.

After the seal was attached with adhesive for 24 hours to two round steel flanges with a groove having a depth of 3.5 mm and a width of 25 mm, a spacer having a thickness of 3 mm was interposed between the two flanges and then was secured thereto with bolts. As soon as water was inserted into the flanges, pressure was applied to the flanges. If water did not leak through, then the size of the spacer was increased 1 mm at a time. If water did leak, the seal was left for 24 hours as is and the next day pressure was applied to the flanges. The the water leak preventing property was examined in this manner.

Water did not leak under hydraulic pressure of 10 kgf/cm² after water was inserted in the flanges for 7 days and then a spacer was interposed between the

flanges for the application of pressure.

Comparative Example 1

The combined seal, having a thickness of 6 mm and a width of 20 mm, as shown in Fig. 7, was prepared by extrusion, and then the same hydraulic press test was conducted.

Water leaked under an hydraulic pressure of 5 kgf/cm² after water was inserted into the flanges for 7 days and a spacer having a thickness of 5 mm was interposed between the flanges.

Example 2

The combined seal having a thickness of 3 mm and a width of 31 mm, as shown in Fig. 4, was prepared by extrusion, and a hydraulic press test was conducted.

After the seal was attached to two round steel flanges with a groove having a thickness of 3 mm and a width of 31 mm through adhesive for 24 hours, a spacer having thickness of 5 mm was interposed between the flanges, and then secured with bolts.

Water did not leak under hydraulic pressure of 10 kgf/cm² after water was inserted into the flanges for 14 days, and then pressure was applied.

Comparative Example 2

The seal of a single structure having a thickness of 3 mm and a width of 31 mm, as shown in Fig. 2, was prepared by extrusion, and the same hydraulic press test as Example 2 was conducted.

After water was inserted into the flanges for 14 days, and then pressure was applied, the seal came off from the groove and water leaked under hydraulic pressure of 6 kgf/cm².

As can be seen from the foregoing, the invention provides favorable results as compared with conventional approaches.

Claims

1. A seal for an appliance for preventing water from leaking through a joint constituted by two mutually facing surfaces, the seal to be in use adhered to at least one of said mutually facing surfaces which constitutes an adhered surface, said seal comprising:

an expansible portion (13) made of a water-expansible material capable of being expanded by absorbing said water; and

an unexpansible portion (14) made of a water-unexpansible rubber virtually incapable of being expanded with said water;

wherein said expansible portion (13) and

said unexpansible portion (14) are laid on each other continuously along a longitudinal direction of said seal so that said portions constitute said seal in the form of a band; a part of said unexpansible portion (14) is exposed at said adhered surface continuously in said longitudinal direction;

and characterised in that longitudinal expansible portion (13) surrounds said unexpansible portion (14) on all sides thereof except for said part of said unexpansible portion (14) which is adhered to said adhered surface.

2. A seal according to claim 1, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) is in the form of a T-shape.
3. A seal according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said expansible portion (13) has at least one projection (15) extending in a direction from said adhered surface to the other of said mutually facing surfaces.
4. A seal according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein a plurality of said unexpansible portions (14) are provided, each being adhered to said adhered surface, said expansible portion (13) surrounding said unexpansible portions (14).
5. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said expansible portion (13) has at least one opening (16).
6. A seal according to claim 5, wherein said at least one opening (16) is provided at an interior of said expansible portion (13).
7. A seal according to claim 5, wherein said at least one opening (16) is provided directly facing said adhered surface.
8. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) is in the form of a trapezoid.
9. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) has a width in a range from 10% to 90% of the overall width of the seal.
10. A seal according to claim 9, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) has a width in a range from 25% to 75% of the overall width of the seal.
11. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the thickness of said unexpansible portion (14) is in a range of 3% to 70% of the overall thickness of the seal.
12. A seal according to claim 11, wherein the thick-



flanges for the application of pressure.

Comparative Example 1

The combined seal, having a thickness of 6 mm and a width of 20 mm, as shown in Fig. 7, was prepared by extrusion, and then the same hydraulic press test was conducted.

Water leaked under an hydraulic pressure of 5 kgf/cm² after water was inserted into the flanges for 7 days and a spacer having a thickness of 5 mm was interposed between the flanges.

Example 2

The combined seal having a thickness of 3 mm and a width of 31 mm, as shown in Fig. 4, was prepared by extrusion, and a hydraulic press test was conducted.

After the seal was attached to two round steel flanges with a groove having a thickness of 3 mm and a width of 31 mm through adhesive for 24 hours, a spacer having thickness of 5 mm was interposed between the flanges, and then secured with bolts.

Water did not leak under hydraulic pressure of 10 kgf/cm² after water was inserted into the flanges for 14 days, and then pressure was applied.

Comparative Example 2

The seal of a single structure having a thickness of 3 mm and a width of 31 mm, as shown in Fig. 2, was prepared by extrusion, and the same hydraulic press test as Example 2 was conducted.

After water was inserted into the flanges for 14 days, and then pressure was applied, the seal came off from the groove and water leaked under hydraulic pressure of 6 kgf/cm².

As can be seen from the foregoing, the invention provides favorable results as compared with conventional approaches.

Claims

1. A seal for an appliance for preventing water from leaking through a joint constituted by two mutually facing surfaces, the seal to be in use adhered to at least one of said mutually facing surfaces which constitutes an adhered surface, said seal comprising:

an expansible portion (13) made of a water-expansible material capable of being expanded by absorbing said water; and

an unexpansible portion (14) made of a water-unexpansible rubber virtually incapable of being expanded with said water;

wherein said expansible portion (13) and

said unexpansible portion (14) are laid on each other continuously along a longitudinal direction of said seal so that said portions constitute said seal in the form of a band; a part of said unexpansible portion (14) is exposed at said adhered surface continuously in said longitudinal direction;

and characterised in that longitudinal expansible portion (13) surrounds said unexpansible portion (14) on all sides thereof except for said part of said unexpansible portion (14) which is adhered to said adhered surface.

2. A seal according to claim 1, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) is in the form of a T-shape.

3. A seal according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said expansible portion (13) has at least one projection (15) extending in a direction from said adhered surface to the other of said mutually facing surfaces.

4. A seal according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein a plurality of said unexpansible portions (14) are provided, each being adhered to said adhered surface, said expansible portion (13) surrounding said unexpansible portions (14).

5. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said expansible portion (13) has at least one opening (16).

6. A seal according to claim 5, wherein said at least one opening (16) is provided at an interior of said expansible portion (13).

7. A seal according to claim 5, wherein said at least one opening (16) is provided directly facing said adhered surface.

8. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) is in the form of a trapezoid.

9. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) has a width in a range from 10% to 90% of the overall width of the seal.

10. A seal according to claim 9, wherein said unexpansible portion (14) has a width in a range from 25% to 75% of the overall width of the seal.

11. A seal according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the thickness of said unexpansible portion (14) is in a range of 3% to 70% of the overall thickness of the seal.

12. A seal according to claim 11, wherein the thick-



ness of said unexpandable portion (14) is in a range of 10% to 50% of the overall thickness of the seal.

Patentansprüche

1. Dichtung für eine Vorrichtung zum Verhindern eines Hindurchsickerns von Wasser durch eine von zwei einander gegenüberliegenden Oberflächen gebildete Stoßstelle, wobei die Dichtung im Gebrauch an mindestens einer der besagten einander gegenüberliegenden Oberflächen angeklebt wird, welche eine Haftoberfläche bildet, wobei die besagte Dichtung umfaßt:

ein aufweitbares Teilstück (13), das aus einem durch Wasser aufweitbaren Material hergestellt ist, welches durch Absorbieren des besagten Wassers aufgeweitet werden kann; und

ein nicht aufweitbares Teilstück (14), das aus einem durch Wasser nicht aufweitbaren Kautschuk hergestellt ist, welcher durch das besagte Wasser praktisch nicht aufgeweitet werden kann; wobei das besagte aufweitbare Teilstück (13) und das besagte nicht aufweitbare Teilstück (14) entlang einer Längsrichtung der besagten Dichtung fortlaufend aufeinander gelegt sind, so daß die besagten Teilstücke die besagte Dichtung in Form eines Bandes bilden; wobei ein Teil des besagten nicht aufweitbaren Teilstücks (14) an der besagten Haftoberfläche in der besagten Längsrichtung durchgehend freiliegt;

und dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte aufweitbare Teilstück (13) das besagte nicht aufweitbare Teilstück (14) auf allen Seiten desselben umgibt, mit Ausnahme des besagten Teils des besagten nicht aufweitbaren Teilstücks (14), der an der besagten Haftoberfläche angeklebt ist.

2. Dichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte nicht aufweitbare Teilstück (14) T-förmig ist.
3. Dichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte aufweitbare Teilstück (13) mindestens einen Vorsprung (15) aufweist, der sich in einer Richtung von der besagten Haftoberfläche zu der anderen der besagten einander gegenüberliegenden Oberflächen erstreckt.
4. Dichtung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Mehrzahl der besagten nicht aufweitbaren Teilstücke (14) vorgesehen ist, von denen jedes an der besagten Haftoberfläche angeklebt ist, wobei das besagte aufweitbare Teilstück (13) die besagten nicht aufweitba-

ren Teilstücke (14) umgibt.

5. Dichtung nach einem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte aufweitbare Teilstück (13) mindestens eine Öffnung (16) aufweist.
6. Dichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die besagte mindestens eine Öffnung (16) in einem Inneren des besagten aufweitbaren Teilstücks (13) vorgesehen ist.
7. Dichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die besagte mindestens eine Öffnung (16) der besagten Haftoberfläche unmittelbar gegenüberliegend vorgesehen ist.
8. Dichtung nach einem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte nicht aufweitbare Teilstück (14) trapezförmig ist.
9. Dichtung nach einem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte nicht aufweitbare Teilstück (14) eine Breite in einem Bereich von 10% bis 90% der Gesamtbreite der Dichtung aufweist.
10. Dichtung nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das besagte nicht aufweitbare Teilstück (14) eine Breite in einem Bereich von 25% bis 75% der Gesamtbreite der Dichtung aufweist.
11. Dichtung nach einem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Stärke des besagten nicht aufweitbaren Teilstücks (14) in einem Bereich von 3% bis 70% der Gesamtstärke der Dichtung liegt.
12. Dichtung nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Stärke des besagten nicht aufweitbaren Teilstücks (14) in einem Bereich von 10% bis 50% der Gesamtstärke der Dichtung liegt.

Revendications

1. Garniture d'étanchéité pour un dispositif destiné à empêcher l'eau de fuir à travers un joint constitué par deux surfaces mutuellement opposées, la garniture d'étanchéité devant être collée en utilisation à au moins l'une des surfaces mutuellement opposées, qui constitue une surface de collage, ladite garniture d'étanchéité comprenant :
une portion expansible (13) faite d'une matière expansible à l'eau capable de se dilater



- en absorbant ladite eau ; et
 une portion non expansible (14) faite d'un caoutchouc non expansible à l'eau, pratiquement incapable de se dilater avec ladite eau ;
 dans lequel ladite portion expansible (13) et ladite portion non expansible (14) sont posées l'une sur l'autre en continu le long de la direction longitudinale de ladite garniture d'étanchéité, de sorte que lesdites portions constituent ladite garniture d'étanchéité en lui donnant la forme d'une bande ; une partie de ladite portion non expansible (14) est exposée au niveau de ladite surface collée, en continu dans ladite direction longitudinale ;
 et caractérisée en ce que ladite portion expansible (13) entoure ladite portion non expansible (14) sur tous les côtés de celle-ci, sauf pour la partie de ladite portion non expansible (14) qui est collée à ladite surface de collage.
2. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite portion non expansible (14) présente la forme d'un T. 5
 3. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle ladite portion expansible (13) a au moins une protubérance (15) qui s'étend dans une direction allant de ladite surface de collage à l'autre desdites surfaces de collage mutuellement opposées. 10
 4. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans laquelle il est prévu une pluralité desdites portions non expansibles (14), chacune étant collée à ladite surface de collage, ladite portion expansible (13) entourant lesdites portions non expansibles (14). 15
 5. Garniture d'étanchéité selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite portion non expansible (17) présente au moins une ouverture (16). 20
 6. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle ladite au moins une ouverture (16) est prévue dans le volume intérieur de ladite portion expansible (13). 25
 7. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle ladite au moins une ouverture (16) est prévue directement face à ladite surface de collage. 30
 8. Garniture d'étanchéité selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite portion non expansible (14) présente la forme d'un trapézoïde. 35
 9. Garniture d'étanchéité selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite portion non expansible (14) a une largeur comprise dans un intervalle allant de 10 % à 90 % de la largeur totale de la garniture d'étanchéité. 40
 10. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle ladite portion non expansible (14) possède une largeur comprise dans un intervalle allant de 25 % à 75 % de la largeur totale de la garniture d'étanchéité. 45
 11. Garniture d'étanchéité selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'épaisseur de ladite portion non expansible (14) est comprise dans un intervalle allant de 3 % à 70 % de la largeur totale de la garniture d'étanchéité. 50
 12. Garniture d'étanchéité selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle l'épaisseur de ladite portion non expansible (14) est comprise dans un intervalle allant de 10 % à 50 % de l'épaisseur totale de la garniture d'étanchéité. 55