

Damp Proof Injection Cream Information Sheet



Areas of Use

- Brick walls
- Masonry walls
- Stone walls
- Inside and outside application

Key Benefits

- Easy to apply as does not need specialised high pressure equipment.
- Fast, clean installation.
- Virtually odourless.
- Low hazard.
- Tested to BBA Moat No. 39:1988
- Economic consumption rates.
- Ecologically safe.

Product Data

Appearance: Cream

Packaging: Plastic Container

Shelf Life: 12 months

Storage: Store in cool, frost-free conditions.

Description

This is a modern rising damp treatment whereby a silicone damp-course injection cream forms a horizontal barrier against rising damp when injected into the mortar bed joints of a wall.

Directions for use:

Preparation:

- Repair or install drains to carry away surface water.
- If internal floors are below external ground level form trenches along the external face of the walls at least 150mm below the proposed DPC level (where foundation depth allows). If approach is not feasible the DPC must be placed 150mm above external ground level and the internal walls tanked below the DPC to prevent lateral migration of moisture/salts.
- Remove skirtings, fixings and render/plaster to expose the line of the proposed DPC (mortar bed).
- Internal plaster which may be contaminated with hygroscopic salts should be 'cut back' a minimum of 1m above the DPC line or 300mm above the highest signs of dampness/salts.
- Check flooring timbers for signs of fungal decay and repair/replace as appropriate.
- Ensure wall cavities are cleared of debris.

Application:

Placement and Depth of Drilled Holes

- Walls vary in thickness and type of construction so it is essential these factors are taken into account before deciding on an appropriate drilling pattern.
- Older properties may consist of several different styles of construction and the specification of drilling and injection should be carried out accordingly.
- DPC height should always be at least 150mm above the external ground level.

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Spillage

Spilt material should be wiped up immediately and the wipes disposed of appropriately. Contaminated surfaces should be washed immediately with warm soapy water. If DPC injection Cream penetrates non-target surfaces (e.g. patio slab) it will normally dry to a clear finish.

Safety

Handling DPC Injection Cream is not classified as hazardous according to current labelling guidelines. Wear lightweight impervious gloves when handling. Wash splashes from skin and eyes immediately. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Keep in original container, tightly closed, in a safe place.

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- Vertical DPCs should be provided to connect horizontal DPCs where ground levels change and to isolate untreated wall areas (adjoining properties, garden walls etc.)
- In most cases solid brick walls may be drilled/injected from one side only.
- For cavity walls each leaf may be dealt with as separate 155mm thick wall. Alternatively, if preferred, drill through the selected mortar course, across the cavity, then drill the other leaf of brickwork to a depth of 90-100mm and inject in one continuous process (the physical properties of DPC ensure the cream remains in contact with the surrounding mortar bed).
- Always ensure the cavity is clear before treatment.
- In random stone and rubble infill walls, as far as practically possible, follow the mortar course at the appropriate level. However, if the stone is of a porous type, it may be possible to vary the drilling location (mortar/stone) as long as the mortar bed perpend is treated.
- In the walls of greater than 350mm thickness it is recommended that drilling is undertaken from both sides at corresponding height.
- In the case of drill holes becoming blocked these should be re-drilled just prior to injection or a new hole drilled nearby to ensure that an adequate volume of DPC injection cream is introduced
- Drill 12mm diameter holes horizontally in the mortar bed at centres no greater than 120mm. The depth of hole required for various sizes of wall is shown in the table. For walls of intermediate thickness the depth of holes should be pro rata. Where the masonry is irregular, ensure the horizontal drilling pattern targets the base of all perpend of the course selected.

Hole depth required for walls of various thickness:

Wall Thickness

| 115mm | 230mm | 345mm | 460mm |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4.5" | 9" | 13.5" | 18" |

Depth of hole

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100mm | 210mm | 320mm | 430mm |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

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Please Note

In all cases the damp proof course should, as far as is possible, be installed in accordance with the British Standard 'Code of Practice for Installation of Chemical Damp Proof Courses' BS 6576 (2005).

In particular, the inserted DPC should be below the level of timber floors unless prevented by structural considerations (in which case other measures may be required to isolate joists etc, from damp walls below the DPC).

DPC Injection Cream is designed to control rising damp but walls can remain damp after DPC installation particularly where they are severely contaminated with hygroscopic salts. Special measures may be required to provide long-term control of dampness in such walls.

Injection

- If wall is dry you MUST pre-treat the wall with water. A couple of hours before application fill the holes with water.
- To inject the cream use either a caulking gun or hand pump.
- Use the gun/pump to establish a positive pressure. Insert the lance of the DPC application gun into the full depth of the pre-drilled hole. Squeeze the gun trigger and back fill each hole fully with DPC to within one centimetre of the surface. When treating cavity walls from one side make certain that the holes in each leaf are filled.

Application Rate

Application Rate*

| Wall Thickness | 115mm | 230mm | 345mm | 460mm |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| DPC per 10m | 1 litre | 2 litre | 3 litre | 4 litre |

* Certain types of construction may result in higher retentions, e.g. up to twice the above figures in rubble filled walls, some allowance should also be made for wastage (ca. 10%)

Finishing:

- On external faces of walls drill holes can be re-pointed using a matched mortar or plugged with plastic caps of a suitable size and colour.
- On internal faces holes can be left open and plaster stopped short of the DPC or covered with skirting boards.

Replastering

- The removal and replacement of internal salt contaminated plaster is an important part of effective damp proofing work (salts left by rising damp are hygroscopic and cause future staining independent of structural dampness). It is essential, therefore, to follow specific guidelines drawn up for dealing with the particular challenges posed by damp/salt affected surfaces. It is advisable to leave walls injected with DPC Injection Cream to dry for as long as possible, and for at least 14 days, before removing excess salts and commencing re-plastering.
- An integral waterproofing additive should form part of the re-plastering specification.