

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

### SILICONATE DPC FLUID (READY-TO-USE)

#### USE

For use as a chemical damp proof course in masonry.

#### PROPERTIES

- Ready to use
- Water-based
- Non-flammable
- Spillage will cause staining

#### DESCRIPTION

Siliconate DPC Fluid (Ready-to-use) is supplied as a ready for use solution of Potassium Methyl Siliconate, which forms a water repellent damp-proof course. It is formulated for low-pressure injection into mortar beds.

#### METHOD

Remove porous or damaged external plinths and cut any external rendering back to above the height of the proposed line for the insertion of the damp-proof course. Lower external ground levels where possible to internal floor level or below. Ensure that any plants, paths and glass are protected from spillage of the dpc fluid. Any spillage must be wiped up immediately.

Remove any timber skirtings. If sound they may be saved and reused following appropriate treatment with a wood preserver. Remove all plasterwork up to a height of at least 1 metre or to 300mm above the last evidence of dampness/salt contamination (Whichever is the higher). Remove all timber fixing grounds in the damp areas and up to a height at least that of the line of replastering. Rake out all mortar beds to a depth of 10-15mm ready for replastering and brush any loose dust from the surface of the wall to ensure a good key for the new plasterwork.

#### Drilling

Select the line for the injection of the damp-proof course. This must be not less than 150mm above external ground level. Internally it should be as close as possible to internal floor levels for solid floors. Where timber suspended floor are encountered the insertion should be below the joists/wall plates if possible. Where ground levels change or walls about the main area for treatment the dpc line should be changed appropriately and vertical dpc's installed as appropriate.

Where external ground levels are higher than internal floor levels these should be lowered. Alternatively the use of a tanking system (tanking slurry) may be employed, the tanking overlapping the injected dpc.

**Treating Rising Damp in Brickwork** Drill two 10-14mm holes directly into mortar beds or at an angle down through the brick to terminate in a mortar bed. The spacing should not exceed 170mm between holes.

For walls of 115mm drill from 1 side only For walls of 225mm drill from each side or drill from one side about 75mm, inject and then drill a further 100mm and inject again.

For walls in excess of 225mm drill in a stepped manner as above but preferably from both sides.

For cavity walls treat each leaf as a separate wall.

Where walls are considered to be very damp then it may be prudent to drill two rows of holes.

Holes may be angled downwards if deemed necessary.

Injection pressure should not exceed 50psi. This pressure should be varied to suit site conditions. Inject until the fluid saturates the mortar beds.

**Direct Mortar Bed Drilling** A similar procedure should be followed as above with reference to the wall thickness. However, use lower pressures between 5 – 50psi. Ensure dpc fluid seeps into the whole of the mortar bed.

**Stone walls** Follow the procedures for injection into the mortar, as it is likely that much of the stone is very dense. The pattern of holes may need to be varied to accommodate variation in wall structure and the components. E.g. Courses above and below the stones may have to be injected to give good saturation. Rubble filled walls will need additional fluid injected into the centre to saturate the rubble.

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Plug the external dpc holes with a strong cement/sand mortar or Injection Plugs. Where external render has been cut short finish in a bell-mouth casting and bituminise the base area between the bell-mouth and the ground. Internally, leave walls as long as possible before replastering.

### CONTENTS

Potassium Methyl Siliconate and water.

### COVERAGE

This depends on the type and thickness of the masonry being injected however a useful 'rule of thumb' is 2.5 litres of fluid to 1 metre of 230mm (9 inch) thick wall.

### SAFETY

Always read the product label.

Alkaline - avoid contact with skin, handle wearing protective clothing, gloves and eye protection (Wash skin with soap and water immediately flush eyes with cold water, seek medical help).

Material Safety Data Sheet available on request.

### PACKAGING

Packed in 25 litre containers.

### STORAGE

Tolerant to a wide range of temperatures. Unharmful by freezing.

### SHELF LIFE

Up to 2 years provided unopened.

### GENERAL

Spillages should be washed immediately with copious amounts of clean water to prevent whitish staining. Dried stains should be cleaned with diluted white vinegar.

Following replastering all decorations should be regarded as 'temporary' for 9-12 months. It is strongly recommended that for this period a non-vinyl based emulsion paint is used. Vinyl based and woodchip type wallpapers should not be used. During and following this period a good air circulation should be maintained around all damp-proofed replastered walls.