Technical Data Sheet

DampSolve

Damp Proof Injection Cream

DampSolve Damp Proof Cream is a highly effective silicone emulsion cream based on silane / siloxane, used for injection into masonry to protect against Rising Dampness.

Product Benefits:

- Fast Clean Installation
- Virtually Odourless, Low Hazard
- No Electric Pressure Pumps Required
- No Pump Cleaning Required Between Jobs
- Precise, Measured Injection

Product Description:

DampSolve DPC Cream is a highly effective silicone emulsion cream for injection into brickwork etc. for the control of rising dampness. DampSolve DPC Cream can be used in all types of masonry without the use of high pressure equipment. The cream is delivered by pressure either by use of a caulking gun, mastic cartridge or a simple displacement pump with injector lance. Once in the substrate, the cream migrates into the masonry pores and rapidly reverts to a liquid phase. Polysiloxanes are formed in situ and the curing of the DPC starts immediately with a final cure within 2-6 weeks depending on the wall thickness. DampSolve DPC Cream will perform as well as any conventional solvent based injection system against rising damp.

Installation:

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). DampSolve DPC Cream is designed to control rising damp but walls can remain damp after DPC installation where they are severely contaminated with hygroscopic salts. Special measures may be required to provide long term control of dampness in such walls (consult Platinum Chemicals Technical Department).

Preparation:

Check and overhaul rainwater goods to ensure they are in good order and clean, 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 to at least 150mm below the proposed DPC level (where foundation depth allows). If this 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 recommend repair/replacement as appropriate. Ensure wall cavities are cleared of debris.

Drilling & Injection:

Walls vary in thickness and type of construction so it is essential these factors are taken in to 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 varied accordingly. DPC height should always be at least 150mm above external ground level. In the case of solid floors, insert the DPC as close to floor level as possible.

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Drilling & Injection (Continued):

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 (in accordance with the guidelines in the Table overleaf). For cavity walls each leaf may be dealt with as a separate 115mm thick wall (see below). Alternatively, if preferred, drill through the selected mortar course, across the cavity, then drill the outer leaf of brickwork to a depth of 90 - 100mm and inject in one continuous process (the physical properties of DampSolve DPC Cream ensure the cream remains in contact with the surrounding mortar even when the mortar bed is drilled through in this way).

Always ensure that 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 perpends are treated. In walls of greater than 350mm thickness it is recommended that drilling is undertaken from both sides at a 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 DampSolve DPC Cream is introduced.

Four Steps to Effective Damp Proof Coursing:

1) If using a 380ml or 1 Litre Cartridge, cut or pierce the cartridge at the top whilst taking care **not to damage the threads**. Place the cartridge in the recommended applicator gun and screw on the extension nozzle.

1b) If using a 5 litre pail or 8 litre box, pour the contents of the container into a pressure sprayer, Pump up the pressure to 4 bar, lock down handle. Some pump models may not have a gauge, if this is the case then pump up fully and lock down handle.

2) Drill 12mm diameter holes horizontally into the mortar joint at a maximum of 120mm centers and to a depth of 10-20mm from the opposite face and 150mm above ground level. Ensure the base of all perpends are drilled. Stone walls over 350mm thick may be drilled from both sides.

3) Fill boreholes with DampSolve DPC Cream.

4) Cap holes either by inserting Injection Plugs or fill with a small mix of sand cement.

Salt contaminated plasterwork should be renewed. Please ask for our recommended Renderproof re-rendering specification.

Coverage:

Application Rates/Requirements

Wall Thickness	4½" (110mm)	9" (220mm)	13½" (330mm)	18" (440mm)
Borehole Depth	100mm	200mm	310mm	420mm
Borehole Diameter	12mm	12mm	12mm	12mm
Application Rate Per 10M	0.9L	1.9L	2.9L	3.9L
Per 380ml Cartridge	4.5m	2.25m	1.12m	1m
Per 1 Litre	11.25m	5.62m	2.80m	2.50m

Allow for up to 10% Wastage, this may be due to the possibility of cream being drawn into cavities, over-filling etc...

Replastering:

The removal and replacement of internal salt contaminated plaster is an important part of effective damp proofing works (salts left by rising damp are hygroscopic and can cause future staining independently 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 DampSolve DPC Cream to dry for as long as possible, and for at least 14 days, before removing excess salts and commencing re-plastering.

Accidental 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 DampSolve DPC Cream penetrates non-target surfaces (e.g. a patio slab) it will normally dry to a clear finish. However, if staining arises consult the Platinum Chemicals Technical Department for further advice. Handling DampSolve DPC Cream is not classified as hazardous according to current labelling guidelines ('CHIP 3'). However, silicone resin formulations may cause mild irritation. 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. Our full Health and Safety data sheet is available on request.

Safety and the Environment:

DampSolve DPC Cream is not classified as hazardous so is a very low-risk product from a handling point of view. Being a concentrated formulation DampSolve DPC Cream is supplied in convenient packs which minimise waste. No volatile organic compounds are used in the manufacture of DampSolve DPC Cream so that hazards and smells associated with evaporating solvents are avoided.

Packaging:

DampSolve DPC Cream is packed in 380ml disposable cartridges, 1.0 Litre disposable cartridges, 5.0 litre plastic pails, and 8 Litre 'Bag-in-a-Box' style containers.

Storage:

Store in cool, frost-free conditions (temporary exposure to slight frost in transit should not affect usage and stability).

Shelf Life:

At least 18 months from date of manufacture.

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