

Technical **Data** Sheet

Description

A Potassium Methyl Silicate fluid supplied in concentrate form which when diluted with water as specified is used to create a chemical damp proof course in walls above ground level where an existing DPC has broken down or an orthodox DPC is missing.

Method

Select the course to be treated - this should be at least 150 mm above external ground level (BS Code of Practice 102). Unless structural considerations prevent doing so it is important that the DPC should be below the level of any timber floor. Installation should be in accordance with BS 6576:1985 Code of Practice for installation of Chemical DPC's.

Preparatory Works

Expose the line of the proposed DPC by removing all external render. Lower external ground levels where necessary without affecting the structural stability of the wall. Remove skirting and fixings and put to one side if sound, to be refixed. Inspect associated flooring timbers and joinery for fungal decay and treat if necessary. Remove internal plaster to expose the line of the proposed DPC. Plaster should be removed to a minimum height of 1 metre or 500 mm above the last visible evidence of dampness. Advise interested parties of possible inconvenience eg. neighbours with party walls. Install safety notices and advise other trades of risks.

Installation

Brickwork

Drill the selected course, two holes per stretcher and one hole per header to a depth two thirds the depth of the brickwork. Hole size depends on equipment used. Injection is continued until there is a continuous band of treatment on the face of the brickwork using a pressure of up to 70 psi depending on substrate.

Single skin walls 115 mm are drilled from one side.

Solid 230 walls are preferably treated from both sides but progressive drilling can be used where this is not possible. The first skin is drilled and injected before through drilling and injecting into the second skin using the average time taken for the near skin.

Thicker walls can be treated using the same progressive drilling and injecting method.

Where bricks prove too dense to allow adequate penetration of fluid drilling and injecting can be carried out in the mortar course, the holes being not more than 75 mm (3") apart. Check mortar course is sound. A lower pressure may be necessary for mortar course injection.

Stonework

The treatment is generally as for brickwork although the drilling pattern will vary according to the construction, particularly with uncoursed work.

Rubble filled Stonework

Both skins are treated as above although from one side the holes are drilled through to the centre of the wall and injected to achieve treatment throughout its thickness.

General

Continuity of treatment throughout the wall should be ensured irrespective of technique.

Consumption

This will vary according to the nature and porosity of the substrate. A general guide for 9" (230mm) average brickwork would be 3 litres per metre run.

DATA

Lectros

Aqueous DPC



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Finishing Work

The insertion of a DPC only controls further vertical ingress of water ie. rising damp. The walls above the DPC level remain wet and need time to dry out. This drying out times is governed by the initial moisture content and the wall thickness. BRE Digest 163 gives a general rate of 1 months drying out time for every 25 mm of wall thickness. The first decorations following treatment should be regarded as temporary and the recommended decoration at this stage is a trade matt emulsion paint. Final decorations should not take place for at least 12 months following DPC treatment.

When replastering after treatment it is essential that a correct replastering specification is used to prevent contamination of the new surface by residual moisture and contaminant salts in the structure. This function has to be carried out strictly in accordance with the Lectros Replastering specification.

Product Data

Packaging 4 & 25 litre containers of concentrate. Dilute for use as indicated.

Health and Safety Precautions

Lectros Aqueous DPC in concentrate form is a corrosive fluid and should be handled with care. The diluted fluid is classified as an irritant.

Irritating to eyes and skin - Wear overalls, gloves and eye protection.

Hands and exposed skin should be washed after use and before meals.

Eyes should be copiously irrigated with clean water for 15 minutes if in contact with material and medical advice sought if symptoms persist.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Unprotected people and animals should be kept away from the work area.

Avoid contact with plants.

Empty container completely and do not contaminate ponds, waterways etc. Dispose of container safely.

Soak up spillage immediately with absorbent material.

C.O.S.H.H. Regulations should be adhered to where applicable.

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