

# Dampcure

## Packaging



## Mixing



## Application



## Uses



## Substrates

Concrete  
Brick, Block  
Stone  
Cement mortar

## Liquid Dampcourse

### Description

A siloxane/solvent based material that is injected into the masonry to form a new damp-proofing course. **Dampcure** lines the masonry pores, but does not actually block them entirely, allowing the masonry to 'breathe' which facilitates rapid drying out of the affected masonry. Once cured, **Dampcure** causes a change in the interfacial tension (measured by the contact angle) between the capillary wall and the water preventing water entering the new barrier.

### Uses

To provide a water impermeable dampcourse which is stable in highly alkaline conditions and does not weaken the building structure.

### Features

- Simple to use and install
- Provides a water repellent barrier
- Prevents soluble salt blooming
- Does not alter the breathing characteristics of the masonry
- In most cases does not change the surface appearance
- Tests show years of reliable damp-proofing

### Coverage (Approximate)

1.2-1.5 litres/m of 115mm brick  
2.3-3 litres/m of 230mm brick  
These figures as a guide only. Typically, a 115mm brick wall requires about 250ml of liquid in each hole.

### Performance Data

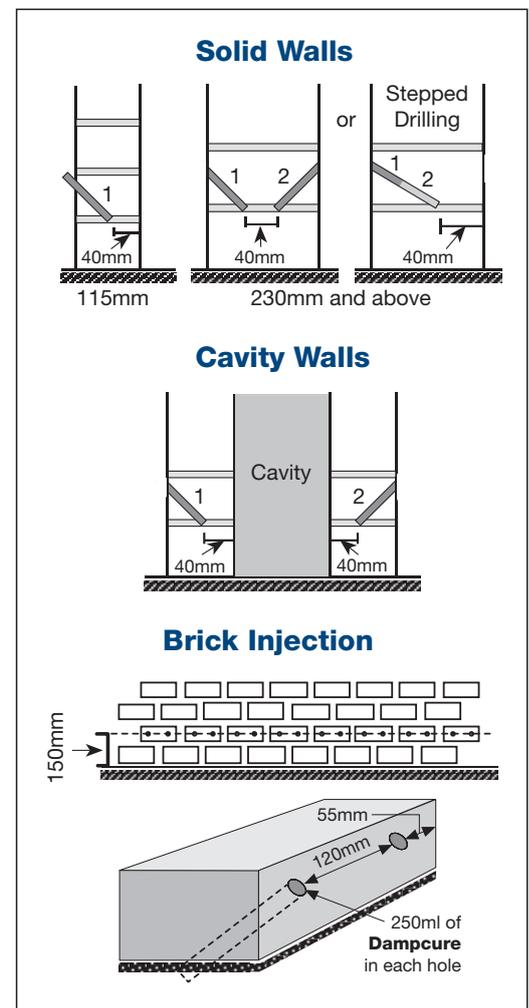
Test conducted with a moisture meter show that no moisture passes through a correctly applied **Dampcure** dampcourse.

### Specification

The liquid dampcourse shall be a siloxane/solvent-based system and the applied dampcourse will prevent moisture permeating through it, such as **Dampcure** manufactured by **Construction Chemicals** and shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's application instructions.

### Surface Preparation

Rectify causes of dampness such as blocked air vents, high ground etc. Remove any skirting boards and fixing timber. Remove all plaster work and external render to 500mm above evidence of dampness and/or hygroscopic salts. It is important that holes are drilled so that one horizontal course of masonry is saturated with **Dampcure**. For external walls the new dampproof course must be in such a position to satisfy BS CP 102 (protection of buildings against water from the ground) which is 150mm above external ground level. For internal walls the dampproof course must be as close to the floor as possible. Drilling should be done directly into the brick or stone where possible, if this is too difficult then drill into the mortar (mortar treatment requires more holes). Holes must be drilled at approximately 45° downwards ending in a mortar joint, taking care not to go below ground level. Space holes no more than 120mm apart to ensure thorough saturation. To aid angled drilling, drill approximately 5mm straight into brick before drilling at an angle.



## Application

Once the render and plaster has been removed from the area to be treated and the holes have been drilled, the injection process can be carried out. Make sure the cartridge is firmly sealed in the masonry using a strip of cloth wrapped around the nozzle and then fill the cartridge with the **Dampcure** liquid.

The amount of liquid needed to completely saturate the wall area will depend on the building materials used. Walls having rubble infill will require significantly more **Dampcure** liquid. Approximate coverages are given earlier. At a 45° angle, the cartridges hold approximately 250mL. 250mL in a cartridge can take 6 to 24 hours to permeate into the substrate depending on porosity. During gravity feed check to make sure that the fluid is not passing out of the masonry through cracks. This can be detected on the face of the masonry or by the time taken to empty the cartridge being significantly less than other feed points. If this does occur then a new injection hole must be drilled. The masonry surface should be visibly completely saturated with the **Dampcure** liquid; if unsure about the amount injected then it is better to repeat injections.

## Finishing

The new chemical dampproof course will not dry out a damp wall, it puts a stop to rising moisture from the ground. For best results it is necessary to leave re-rendering and plastering for as long as possible to allow the wall to dry out. As a general guide every 25mm of wall thickness requires 1 month of drying time. The re-rendering and plastering is almost as important as the new dampproofing course. Hygroscopic salts that have travelled up the wall can draw in atmospheric moisture and give the impression that the chemical injection was not successful, hence the finishing work must be designed not to allow passage of these salts into the new decorative coatings.

First rake out mortar joints to a depth of 12mm.

Wipe masonry several times with a damp sponge to remove any salts.

Mix stiff mortar with 3 parts washed sharp sand to 1 part cement with a mix containing **Kemcrete**/water in a 50/50 ratio.

Apply the mortar into joints, drill holes and then render to a thickness of approximately 12mm. Before the render is completely set, scratch the surface to ensure a good key.

Apply a second coat the same as the first coat but with no **Kemcrete** additive, scratch lightly to form a key for plaster work. Apply final coat of plaster. Do not extend the render or plaster to the floor as moisture in the floor may travel into the new work. For best results it is recommended that 12 months pass between initial damp-proofing and final painting.

## Storage

Keep in a cool dry place away from open fires, heater and stoves etc.

## Safety Instructions

Contains flammable solvents in the liquid state. Do not smoke during application or apply in the presence of naked flames, electrical equipment or sparks. Ensure adequate ventilation during application and drying period. Avoid contact with skin or eyes, breathing vapour or mist spray. Keep out of children's reach.

## First Aid

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

## Shelf Life

2 years



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