



Waterproofer

Code 734 5 litres
Code 735 25 litres

USE

A concentrated liquid waterproofing and plasticising admixture

PROPERTIES

Inexpensive
Improves the workability of renders
Waterproofs render

DESCRIPTION

Waterproofer is a concentrated liquid waterproofing and plasticising admixture, which is, diluted part to 40 parts of clean water, by volume (0.6 litres of concentrate added to 24.4 litres water making 25 litres of gauging solution). It is widely used in plasterwork after the installation of a chemical dpc.

METHOD

Preparation
Remove any existing skirting, architraves and other surface timbers.

Hack off plaster back to the masonry to a minimum height of 1 metre and not less than 300 mm above the maximum level of dampness or salt.

Rake out all mortar joints to a minimum depth of 12 mm.

Remove any timber fixing grounds that are present in the masonry. Plastic fixings should be used where possible and new timber fixings should be pre-treated or treated with Dry Rot Paint. (Code 230).

Replastering

Dilute in the ratio of 1 part Waterproofer to 40 parts water, by volume in the gauging water. Do not add plasticisers.

The water must be clean, free from oil, dirt or any other extraneous material. Gypsum plaster must not be added to the mix or used to secure angle beads. Washing up liquid must not be added to the gauging solution.

First Coat

Composition - prepare 3 parts sand to 1 part cement. The sand should be specified as washed, coarse, sharp, concreting sand, loam-free which satisfies the requirements for "M" Grade (Table 5) laid down in British Standard 882:1993. The cement should be fresh and free flowing.

Sulphate resistant cement should be used where appropriate such as in areas contaminated by soot, or ground water.

When adding the gauging solution use minimum amounts to ensure a dense coat: as a general approximation do not use more than 8 litres per 50 kg of dry mix.

Apply by dubbing out all cavities and compact the mix into the prepared joints. Render to give an overall thickness of 12 mm. When the render obtains its first set, scratch to form a key.

Second Coat

Mix as for the first coat and apply as a further 12 mm thick render, giving an overall thickness of render coat of approximately 25 mm. To obtain satisfactory adhesion between coats, the second coat should be applied to the first before it has set. Scratch the surface to form a key for the finishing coat.

Third Coat

This should be a 3 mm thick skim of Sirapite, "Board" finish or Universal finish specified for concrete backgrounds. Do not over-trowel or polish. A soft, porous surface is preferable, to reduce the risk of condensation.

CONTENTS

Sodium Hydroxide and Sodium Silicate solution

COVERAGE

Usage Rate - Average rate of 2.0 litres gauging solution per 50kg cement.

SAFETY

Read the product label for full safety data.

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TECHNICAL DATA



Do not swallow or splash into eyes, if splashed into eyes they should be washed with copious quantities of clean water and medical attention should be obtained.

PACKAGING

Packed in 5 litre and 25 litre containers

STORAGE

Store in a cool dry place.

GENERAL

When masonry is unstable it must be made good prior to the application of the render. Where a good bond with the wall is unobtainable expanded metal lath fixed to the wall surface should be used.

Renders and plasterwork should not be left in contact with the finished floor to prevent damp being transferred by bridging of the dpc.

Redecoration should be delayed for as long as possible to allow the substrate to dry. Re-plastering Paint may be applied after seven days. Re-papering should be delayed for at least six months.

Condensation is a risk during the drying out period. The provision of adequate background heating and ventilation during the drying out period is recommended.

HG12/06