

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

SILICONE INJECTION FLUID

USE

For use as a chemical damp proof course in masonry.

PROPERTIES

- Solvent based
- Rapid injection
- Ready to use
- Flammable

DESCRIPTION

Silicone Injection Fluid is a solution for forming a damp proof course in existing walls. It is formulated for either high-pressure injection into brick or stone, or low-pressure injection into mortar beds.

Rising dampness is the result of water ingress by ground water via the base of a wall. The water rises up through the masonry which acts rather like a 'wick'. The major paths through which the water rises are the mortar beds and it is therefore essential that the mortar beds are fully treated with injection fluid even if the primary site for injection is, for example, the brick.

METHOD

Ensure maximum ventilation during injection. Storage heaters must be removed or covered and sealed with polythene. 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 Silicone Injection Fluid. Any spillage must be wiped up immediately.

Remove any timber skirtings. If sound they may be saved and reused following appropriate treatment. 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 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 floors are encountered the insertion should be below the joists/wall plates if possible. Where ground levels change or walls abut 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.

Brickwork: Two 10-14mm holes should be drilled direct 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 would be prudent to drill two rows of holes.

Injection pressure should not exceed 100psi; this pressure should be varied to suit site conditions. Inject until the fluid begins to be visible in the mortar beds but take care to ensure that sufficient fluid is entering the wall.

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 Silicone Injection Fluid seeps into the whole of the mortar bed.

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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.

Finishing

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

Polymethylsiloxane dissolved in white spirit.

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.

Flammable, flash point 40°C vapour may linger after injection, mist may cause irritation of the eyes.

Material Safety Data Sheet available on request.

PACKAGING

Packed in 25 litre containers.

STORAGE

In a cool place, away from naked flames.

SHELF LIFE

Up to 2 years provided storage instructions are followed.

GENERAL

Please note: Solvent odour may be noticeable for up to 2-3 weeks following the insertion of the damp proof course, sometimes it may linger a little longer.

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.