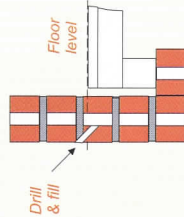


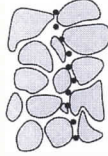
FURTHER INFORMATION

1. Due to the inherent variation of masonry walls, it is important that the applicator should carry out investigation and perform a trial before application to examine the suitability of DPC CREAM for the purpose.
2. If the installation is carried out externally, do not apply if rain or extreme weather conditions are expected. Salts and loose mortar or brick particles should be removed from the surface of mortar joints and adjacent bricks to be treated.
3. DPC Cream is suitable for any brick or masonry walls that have mortar joints. However the following walls may require special care:
 - ◆ For double brick wall with cavity: Measure the cavity thickness so that you do not lose too much cream into the cavities during injection. Do not inject the cream into the cavity.

- ◆ For bricks with holes: Drill at a 45° angle into the holes in the bricks. Use the holes in the brick to inject and hold the DPC Cream which will then penetrate into the mortar bed below that brick layer (as shown in the diagram). The amount of cream injected should be equivalent to that of a normal brick wall.
- ◆ For masonry with random shapes: As far as practically possible follow the mortar course at the appropriate selected level 80mm apart.
- ◆ For walls missing mortar: If there is too much mortar missing in the mortar bed, inject a thick layer of DPC Cream over the horizontal surface of the bricks at the mortar joint being treated where the mortar is missing.



Bricks with holes



Walls with irregular stores

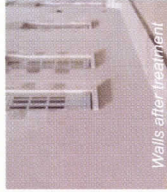


Walls with missing mortar

4. Some walls in poor condition may not be suitable for DIY DPC Cream damp-course. These walls include: Walls that are too wet (the drill dust generally shows appearance of wet sand); Walls with damaged bricks/stones/mortar due to serious rising damp or weathering; Walls that are too difficult to access; Jobs that are large enough that commercial installation may become more economical and efficient. Tech-Dry DIY silicone damp-course fluid is also available as an alternative to DPC Cream. Please call **Tech-Dry** for further advice.

POST TREATMENT

After the new damp-course is installed, the wall should be allowed to dry for up to 6 months before rendering/plastering/painting is carried out. You may leave the holes in internal walls un-plugged or you may plug them with a cement/sand mortar (1:3) after the damp-course installation. If the wall was previously rendered, it can then be re-rendered. It is important that you use a cement/sand render with cement/sand ratio of 1:3 with a proper salt retarding admixture. Please contact **Tech-Dry** for further advice.



SAFETY: DPC CREAM is a non-hazardous material according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia. However good hygiene procedures should be followed when using this product. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wear suitable gloves and glasses. Use in a well-ventilated area away from ignition sources.

FIRST AID: If skin or eye contact occurs, immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

STORAGE: Store in a cool and dry place below 30C away from ignition sources. Do not allow to freeze. The product should be used within the use-by-date.

For further information, please contact **Tech-Dry** on:

(03) 9699 8202

DIY DPC CREAM IS MANUFACTURED BY

Tech-Dry

BUILDING PROTECTION SYSTEMS PTY. LTD.

177-179 Coventry Street, South Melbourne
Victoria, 3025, AUSTRALIA

Tel: 61-3-9699 8202

Fax: 61-3-9696 3362

Email: info@techdry.com.au

Web: www.techdry.com.au

DIY DPC CREAM IS DISTRIBUTED BY

with

DIY SILICONE DPC CREAM

USER INFORMATION

Made in Australia

WHAT IS RISING DAMP?

Rising Damp is a common phenomenon in many masonry buildings causing significant damage to buildings. Moisture containing salt from the ground can rise up the capillaries of masonry building materials such as brick, stone and mortar joints of walls. Capillary rise is a natural phenomenon which can only be stopped by the introduction of an impermeable horizontal barrier in the base of the wall. This barrier is commonly called a damp-course.

APPEARANCE OF RISING DAMP

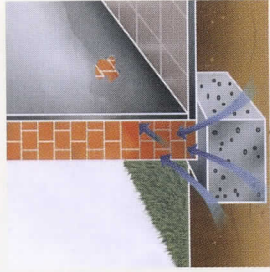
Rising damp occurs in many solid brick and stone houses that have no damp-course or lack an adequate damp-course. Commonly it occurs in most Victorian and Edwardian structures and Californian bungalows. However, rising damp also occurs in many modern brick veneer walls below the floor level where the bricks are not protected by the existing damp-course. Rising damp exhibits as:

For Internal Walls:

- ◆ Peeling & bubbling paint work.
- ◆ Water tide mark or staining.
- ◆ Presence of salt on walls.
- ◆ Flaking plaster & render.
- ◆ Rotting skirting & floor boards.
- ◆ Musty room smells.

For External Walls:

- ◆ Fretted brickwork.
- ◆ Water tide mark or staining.
- ◆ Presence of efflorescence or salt.
- ◆ Peeling & bubbling paintwork.
- ◆ Crumbling bricks & missing mortar.



Moisture rises up brick capillaries



Rising damp in brick wall



Rising damp in stone wall



Rising damp in brick veneer wall below damp course



Rising damp shown in internal walls



Flaking plaster in internal wall

HOW TO FIX RISING DAMP?

The common method used to fix rising damp is to install a new damp-course by cutting the walls or pressure injecting or gravity feeding water repellent materials (e.g. silicones) into the walls. These methods are expensive and complicated and may only be properly conducted by professional contractors.

DPC Cream is a simple & economic alternative. It is especially suitable for building owners or contractors with small jobs involving a few metres of wall or a brick fireplace which has rising damp.

DPC Cream is an innovative silicone cream formulated as a water-based cream containing 80% active silicone which can effectively form a permanent silicone damp-course within masonry walls. Refer to the following instructions on how to install your DPC Cream damp-course.

DPC CREAM USE INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1

Identify the rising damp by referring to the information shown in the previous page. You may need to arrange for professional damp inspection.

Exclude any other types of damp which may be caused by penetrating damp or leaking pipes, roof or shower sources. These damp sources may require a different type of treatment.

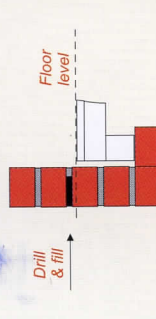
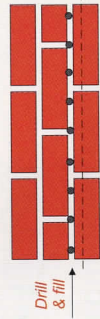
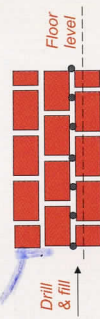
STEP 2

If the damp-course is installed from the inside, carefully remove any skirting boards present to reveal the lowest mortar course just above the floor level.

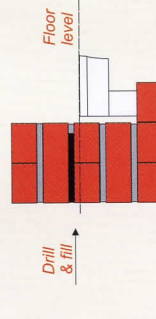
If outside, locate a mortar joint at a position normally 150mm above ground level, or just above floor level so both sides of the wall are evident.

Mark holes at approx. 80mm apart so that 3 holes should be drilled into the mortar bed of each length of brick of approx. 230 mm. Avoid drilling holes directly above the vertical mortar joints of brick walls.

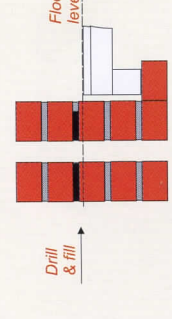
STEP 2



Single brick wall



Double brick wall



Double brick wall with cavity



STEP 3:

Set the drilling depth at about 10mm less than the wall thickness. Drill 12mm holes into the mortar bed using a hammer drill.



STEP 4:

Completely remove the dust from the holes using a vacuum cleaner fit with a proper adapter that can suck the dust from inside of the holes. It is important that NO drill dust is left in the holes!

STEP 5:

Fit the DPC CREAM caulking tube with a nozzle fitted with the attached plastic tube that should be cut to a proper length to suit the wall thickness.



STEP 6:

Inject DPC CREAM slowly into each hole using a standard caulking gun. Extend the nozzle of the gun to the rear of the hole and slowly withdraw the nozzle as the cream fills the hole. Make sure holes are filled fully with the cream and avoid any bubbles or hollows when filling.



STEP 6:

DPC CREAM CONSUMPTION:

Each hole should be filled with approximately 12ml of the cream for a single brick wall. Therefore, the consumption of DPC CREAM should be approximately 150ml per metre of single brick wall or 300ml per metre of double brick wall per fill.

AFTER CREAM INJECTION:

The cream in the holes may take up to 24 hours or more to be fully absorbed by the mortar bed and the bricks. After the cream is absorbed, there should be a continuous horizontal absorption mark (wet mark) in the treated mortar and bricks above and below the treated mortar bed. If the cream penetration has not reached the mortar in the middle of two holes, a second or more fills with DPC CREAM may be required using the same holes.



DPC Cream starts penetration



Mortar & bricks saturated with DPC Cream

The treated wall may take several days after the cream is absorbed to become a water repellent barrier (new silicone damp-course). The wall should then be allowed to dry before further renovation is carried out.