

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET : DRYSEAL

Issue 1 (2018 08)
STTDS01

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Dryseal is a unique, thixotropic, water repelling masonry protection cream which can be used on a range of building materials. Dependent on the porosity of the substrate, the effective siloxane ingredient penetrates the substrate within a short period of time (30 minutes to several hours), where it reacts to become a polymer silicone resin.

Dryseal appears white when applied, but dries completely clear, and prevents liquid water from penetrating the brickwork but remains vapour permeable, allowing substrates to breath.

TYPICAL USES

- Ideal for walls with cavity fill insulation, to prevent saturatuion through rain penetration
- Ideal for walls with cavity fill that has already become saturated, as DrySeal allows the masonry to breath encouraging it to dry out and preventing any further water ingress.
- Stone walls and garden patios
- Timber decking
- Brickwork
- Unglazed Tiles
- Canvas
- Cast Concrete
- Wood
- Roughcast

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ **UP TO 25 YEARS PROTECTION AGAINST WATER PENETRATION GUARANTEED**
- ✓ **IMPROVES INSULATION BY KEEPING SURFACES DRY**
- ✓ **APPLIED IN ONE WORKING OPERATION**
- ✓ **APPEARS WHITE WHEN WET FOR EASY APPLICATION**
- ✓ **DRIES COLOURLESS AND DOES NOT STAIN SURFACES**
- ✓ **CAN BE APPLIED BY BRUSH, ROLLER OR LOW PRESSURE SPRAY**
- ✓ **BECOMES EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRYING**
- ✓ **CAN BE APPLIED TO DAMP SUBSTRATES**



PROPERTIES

Product Data	
Colour	White or Yellowish Cream
Density at 25°C	0.8426 g/cm ³
Flash Point (as per ISO 2592)	75°C

For test data on Dryseal uptake, beading effect, water uptake and penetration on a range of substrates, please see p 3.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

1. Before a water repellent impregnation is carried out, crusts of dirt and pollutants as well as efflorescence, algae and moss must be removed by a suitable cleaning procedure. Clenaing opens the pores and capillaries of the subtrate, preparing it to absorb the DrySeal application.
2. Dependent on the substrate type and degree of soiling, we recommend the use of a biocidal surface cleaner, such as Microtech Biocide.
3. When cleaning, ensure you do not damage the mansonry or mortar joints.
4. Chase out any defective mortar joints and cracks and repair with a suitable re-pointing mortar.
5. Close expansion and connection joints with an elastic, joint-sealing compound.
6. If damaging salts are present, a quantative salt analysis is essential. High salt concentrations may need further treatment prior to an application of DrySeal.

Due to the thixotropic nature of DrySeal, where it is applied by brush or roller, accidental contamination of non-targeted surfaces can usually be avoided by taking

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SUBSTRATE PREPARATION CONTINUED

reasonable care. However, when spraying DrySeal, items such as windows, doors, driveways or plants should be shielded from accidental application using polythene sheets.

DrySeal should be applied to a small test area of the substrate prior to full application. Only carry out the full application once you are happy with the test area.

DrySeal is not suitable for very dense, non-absorbent substrates, such as crystalline marble. Absorption of DrySeal is a prerequisite for optimal performance.

APPLICATION

Tools and equipment must be clean and dry prior to use, but can be kept wrapped in plastic for short breaks during application.

DrySeal is applied to the substrate, undiluted, in a single working operation. This can be achieved using airless spray equipment, a brush or lambskin roller.

Dependent on the porosity of the substrate, application rate of up to 0.3 l/m² can be applied in one working operation, even on vertical surfaces such as ceilings, without a loss of material. A second application can be carried out at any time, although is not usually necessary. Resistance to rain is normally achieved within 3 hours.

APPLICATION CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

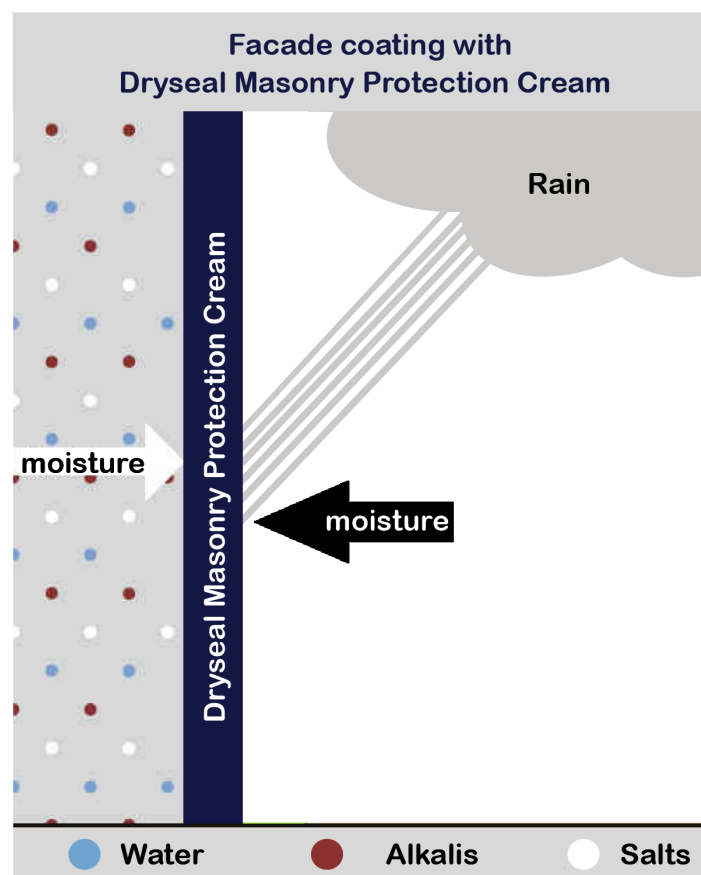
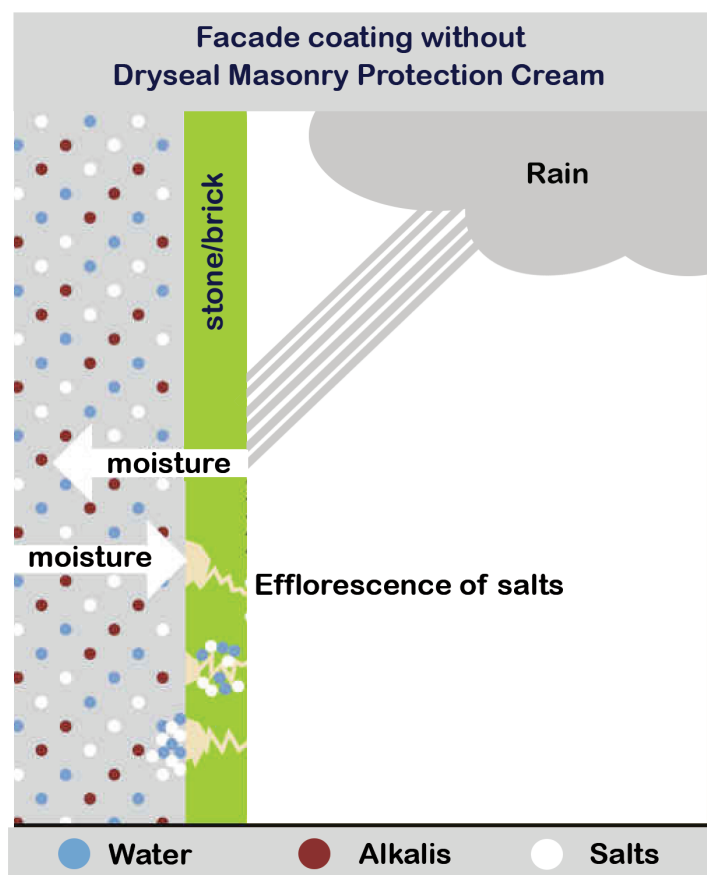
DrySeal should not be applied at temperatures below 5°C

CURING

Full cure occurs in up to 2 weeks, depending on climactic conditions.

CLEANING EQUIPMENT

All tools should be cleaned thoroughly after use with water and/ or white spirit.



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TEST DATA

Application of DrySeal to Substrates							
Substrate	Cream	DrySeal Uptake (g/m ²)	Beading Effect (1- 5)	Water Uptake (Wt % in 24hr)	Reduction of Water Uptake (Wt %)	Penetration Depth (mm)	Surface Colour Changing
Lime	DrySeal	200	1	0.82	93.2	3	No
Sandstone	Untreated	-	5	12.07	-	-	-
Brick	DrySeal	200	1 - 2	0.58	95.4	17	No
	Untreated	-	5	12.69	-	-	-
Ettringer Tuff	DrySeal	200	1	1.67	91	3	No
	Untreated	-	5	18.43	-	-	-
Burgpreppacher	DrySeal	200	1	0.48	91	6	No
Sandstone	Untreated	-	5	5.29	-	-	-
Sander	DrySeal	200	1	0.88	85.1	5	No
Sandstone	Untreated	-	5	5.91	-	-	-
Mortar Slide	DrySeal	200	2	0.65	90	4	No
	Untreated	-	5	6.31	-	-	-

PACK SIZE AND COVERAGE

Pack Size: 3 Litre plastic tub

Coverage: Up to 20m² for a one coat application. This is dependent on substrate porosity and a true calculation of required amount can be determined by conducting a sufficiently large trial area (1 - 2m²).

STORAGE

Store off the ground and in dry, frost free conditions.

SHELF LIFE

12 months when unopened, undamaged and stored correctly.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For further information and advise, please contact the Wykamol Technical department and consult the Safety Data sheet which is available upon request or can be downloaded from our website.