

## PRODUCT DATA SHEET : SILICONATE K

Issue 1 (04.07.17)

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Siliconate K is a clear, odourless concentrate of potassium methyl silicate. Once diluted with water the liquid is introduced into predrilled holes by either transfusion or low pressure injection to form a continuous chemical damp proof course.

Siliconate K is designed to be used in accordance with BS6576:2005 for installation of chemical damp-proof courses.



### ADVANTAGES

- ✓ **BBA APPROVED**
- ✓ **ODOURLESS SOLUTION**
- ✓ **EFFECTIVE FOR AT LEAST 20 YEARS**
- ✓ **CONCENTRATED FOR EASY STORAGE/ TRANSPORTATION**
- ✓ **CAN BE USED IN ALL TYPES OF MASONRY**
- ✓ **LOW HAZARD/ ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE**
- ✓ **FINISH WITH NO MORE DAMP RENDERPROOF OR RENOVATION PLASTER**
- ✓ **CAN BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAMPSTOP MESH MEMBRANE KIT**

### PRODUCT PREPARATION

NO MORE DAMP Siliconate K comes as a concentrate and should be diluted at a rate of 1:6 parts water.

A 3.6 Litre bottle makes 25 Litres of diluted solution.

### SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

1. Check and overhaul rainwater goods to ensure they are clean and in good working order. Repair or install drains to carry away surface water.
2. If internal floors are below external ground level, form trenches along the external face of the walls to at least 150 mm below the proposed DPC level (where foundation depths allow). If this approach is not feasible the DPC must be placed at 150 mm above

### SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

3. external ground level and the internal walls tanked below the DPC to prevent lateral migration of moisture/ salts (see Wykamol Re-Plastering Specifications and/ or contact the Wykamol Technical Department).
4. Remove skirtings, fixings and render/plaster to expose the line of the proposed DPC (mortar bed).
5. Internal plaster affected by hygroscopic salts must be removed from the area to be treated, to a height of 300 mm above the maximum level of rising damp.
6. Check flooring timbers for signs of fungal decay and repair/ replacement as appropriate.
7. Ensure wall cavities are cleared of debris.

### DRILLING PREPARATION:

Walls vary in thickness and type of construction so it is essential these factors are taken into account before deciding on an appropriate drilling pattern. DPC height should always be at least 150 mm above external ground level. In the case of solid floors, insert the DPC as close to floor level as possible.

Vertical DPCs should be provided to connect horizontal DPCs where ground levels change and to isolate untreated wall areas (adjoining properties, garden walls etc.). In most cases solid brick walls may be drilled and injected from one side only.

### SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

For cavity walls each leaf may be dealt with as a separate 115 mm thick wall (see coverage rates below). Alternatively, if preferred, drill through the selected mortar course, across the cavity, then drill the outer leaf of brickwork to a depth of 100 mm and inject in one continuous process. Always ensure that the cavity is clear of debris before treatment.

In random stone and rubble filled walls, as far as practically possible, follow the mortar course at the appropriate level. However, if the stone is of a porous type (mortar/stone), it may be possible to vary the drilling locations as long as the mortar bed perpend is treated. In walls of a thickness greater than 350 mm, it is recommended that drilling is undertaken from both sides at a corresponding height. In the case of drill holes becoming blocked, these should be re-drilled just prior to injection or a new hole should be drilled nearby to ensure that an adequate volume of Siliconate K is introduced.

#### DRILL HOLE SIZE, DEPTH AND LOCATION:

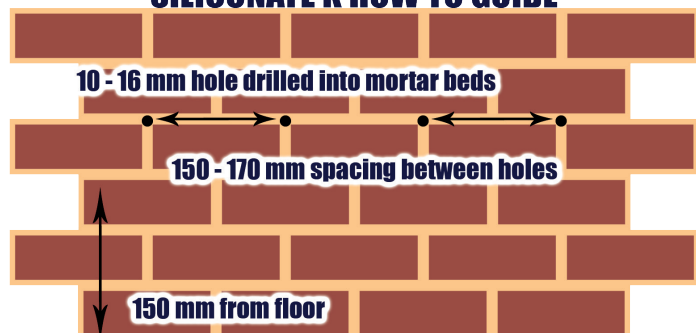
Drill holes, 10 mm to 16 mm in diameter, in to the mortar bed at intervals between 150 and 170 mm. The hole depths required for various wall thicknesses are shown in the table below. For walls of intermediate thickness the depth of holes should be pro rata. Where the masonry is irregular, ensure the horizontal drilling pattern targets the base of all perpend of the course selected.

Where possible, thicker walls (230 mm or more) should be treated from both sides, or if access is restricted, injection can be carried out from one side by sequential drilling (75 mm, 190 mm etc.).

Drill hole depth required, dependent on wall thickness:

Wall Thickness	115 mm	230 mm	345 mm	460 mm
Depth of Hole	75 mm	190 mm	320 mm	430 mm

### SILICONATE K HOW TO GUIDE



### APPLICATION

#### SILICONATE K INJECTION:

Insert injection nozzle with an expanding rubber sealing washer into the full depth of the pre-drilled hole. Fill each hole fully with NO MORE DAMP Siliconate K at a pressure of 300 kPa. In saturated walls, lower pressures (c. 100 kPa) delivered over longer periods of time are likely to be more successful.

When using a gravity feed technique (transfusion), extra care must be taken to ensure the recommended dose levels are achieved.

### APPLICATION LIMITATIONS

Spilt material should be wiped up immediately and the wipes disposed of appropriately. Contaminated surfaces should be washed immediately with warm soapy water. If Siliconate K penetrates non-target surfaces (e.g. a patio slab) it will normally dry clear to finish. However, if staining arises consult the Wykamol Technical Department for further advice.

### CURING

Final cure takes 2 - 6 weeks depending on the thickness of the wall.

### FINISHING

On external faces of walls, drill holes can be re-pointed using a matched mortar or can be plugged with Wykamol Injection plugs in stone, rustic or brown. On internal faces holes can be left open and plaster stopped short of the DPC.

### FINISHING

The removal and replacement of internal salt contaminated plaster is an important part of an effective damp-proof course. Salts left behind by rising damp are hygroscopic and can cause future staining independent of any issues with structural dampness. It is therefore essential to follow specific guidelines drawn-up for dealing with the particular challenges posed by damp/salt-affected surfaces. Please refer to our various Re-plastering Specifications (e.g. NO MORE DAMP Renovation Plaster, Salt Neutraliser and Renderproof).

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### FINISHING

It is advisable to leave walls injected with Siliconate K to dry for as long as possible, and for at least 15 days, before removing excess salts and commencing re-plastering. It should be noted that whilst insertion of a chemical DPC inhibits further moisture from rising up into the wall, the moisture present before the DPC will take time to dry out.

### DECORATION

Decorations following treatment should be regarded as temporary (we recommend a single coat of matt emulsion paint) and final decorations should not take place for at least 12 months.

### PACK SIZE AND COVERAGE

Wall Depth	Coverage Rate for 3.6 Litre Siliconate K
115 mm	1.5 - 2 Linear Metres
230 mm	0.75 - 1 Linear Metres
345 mm	0.5 - 0.6 Linear Metres
460 mm	0.375 - 0.5 Linear Metres

### STORAGE

Store securely in cool and frost free conditions. Once diluted, material will remain stable if kept in tightly sealed plastic drums with minimum head space (i.e.. 10 litres of injection fluid should be kept in 2 x 5 litre bottles for storage).

### SHELF LIFE

12 months when unopened, undamaged and stored correctly.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

For further information and advice please contact the Wykamol Technical Department and consult the Safety Data Sheet which is available upon request.