

# DAMP PROOF COURSE SPECIFICATION SHEET NO. 1

## 1) DESCRIPTION AND USE

The Wing Preservation Ltd chemical damp proof course is in accordance with the British Standard Code of Practice BS6576: 2005 and the system is designed to prevent dampness rising in the capillaries of brickwork or porous stonework where:

- there is no existing damp proof course,
- the existing damp proof course is breaking down or ineffective,
- the existing damp proof course is “bridged” by external ground levels or internal solid floors or where no damp proof course exists.

Our damp proof course can also be installed into “dry” walls, as a precautionary measure, to protect against dampness rising in the future.

The Wing system provides a chemical damp proof course in walls, at a pre-determined level, for the purposes of controlling existing rising dampness and future capillary rise. Please note that we reserve the right to alter our specification without prior notice and at our discretion, without lessening the design function, in the interests of progress and efficiency.

Where we are required to carry out works which may be subject to planning consent or building regulations approval, the client must arrange for the necessary consents or approvals from the local authority, pay statutory fees associated and advise us of any regulations or requirements. In particular we advise Building Regulations 2000 Part L1b regarding insulation is adhered to, as there may be a need for dry lining and insulation works to be carried out by others, under a separate contract and cost. We cannot accept any responsibility for client or his agent not carrying out works to planning consent or building regulations approval.

## 2) METHOD AND APPLICATION

- A damp proof cream is injected which creates a damp proof barrier.
- 10mm approximate holes are drilled to a depth determined by the thickness of the masonry at pre-determined centres normally of 120mm horizontally into the mortar beds. Where specified drilling may be carried out from both sides of the wall, but wall thicknesses of up to 450mm can be injected from one side only. Vertical damp proof courses are injected where necessary to isolate treated walls from the effects of rising dampness in adjoining walls, for example in semi-detached or terraced properties with abutting walls.
- The course to be injected is chosen so that the position of the horizontal damp proof course is at least 150mm above external ground level and, if there are suspended timber floors, should ideally be located below the timber joists and/or wall plates wherever possible. Where there are solid floors, injection is carried out as close as possible to the solid floor surface, taking into consideration the external levels.
- Cavity walls ideally need to be injected from both sides. Droppings within the cavity require removal.
- Where we are injecting above high ground levels, the walling beneath will continue to be subject to the lateral penetration of ground water. Please refer to our TANKING (below ground rendering) SPECIFICATION SHEET NO. 3.
- In solid or cavity walls of conventional construction in blockwork or stone, the drilling and injection procedure is adjusted to accommodate variations in the density, porosity and structure as may be necessary. In the case of thick walls to which access is available from one side only, staggered depth drilling and injection may be carried out. In all cases the procedure chosen ensures a continuous unbroken band of impregnated material along the length of the wall unless otherwise advised.
- The injection of the damp proof cream is through nozzles inserted into the drilled holes and injection is continued until the hole is filled. Holes drilled into external wall surfaces can then be plugged with a cement and sand infill and may need to be painted over by your own builder.

Our system has virtually no odour, no fire risk and there is NOT the potential health hazard so widely reported with spirit-based systems.

### 3) CLIENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- Walls must be adequately bonded, stable prior to our works and any buried services marked as we cannot be responsible for drilling into any services, or the consequences.
- Unrestricted access must be provided to one side of all walls scheduled for damp proof coursing, both sides where walls are in excess of 450mm thick or cavity construction. Unless otherwise stated our quotation does NOT include for the removal or subsequent replacement/refixing of skirtings or other obstructions to the walls of our proposed works, either internal or external. All obstructions must be removed prior to our arrival on site.
- Where works to party walls are involved, the provisions of the Party Wall Act apply. In accepting our quotation, the client is deemed to have obtained the consent of the adjoining owner(s) for works to be carried out to the party wall(s). This is to ensure there are no objections and to avoid any possible damage to fixtures or contents.
- Any high ground levels must be lowered, wherever possible, to at least 150mm below internal floor level prior to our arrival on site.
- Existing solid floors that do not contain adequate damp proof membranes, or otherwise deteriorated floors should be replaced with new solid floors. The slab must be in place PRIOR to our works. An approved damp proof membrane must be incorporated and dressed up to lap over our D.P.C. AFTER our works. The use of polythene membranes should be avoided, due to the difficulties of linking with a D.P.C. Two part epoxy membranes can be applied to the existing slab or finished screeding in certain situations and will be subject to our inspection, upon request.
- An electricity supply (13 amp) should be available for our technicians to use, or in the case of building sites a 110V supply. If not, we can supply a generator by prior arrangement, but extra charges may be incurred.
- In order to obtain the full benefit of the damp proof course, it is essential that ALL actual and potential sources of moisture ingress be rectified as soon as possible and that thereafter the property be regularly and properly maintained. Our damp proof course must not subsequently be bridged in any way by new paths, gardens, solid floors etc. External renderings should be stopped short above the level of the damp proof course and terminated in a bell cast mould.
- Fungal decay in timber is always related to high moisture content. Both floor and stud wall timbers bearing into or adjacent to damp walls must be isolated on all sides with a physical damp proof course. We would be pleased to inspect and quote for any chemical treatment of timbers that may be necessary, upon request.
- Walls that have been accumulating dampness for a number of years will not immediately dry out after the insertion of a damp proof course. The residual dampness present within the walling above the level of the damp proof course will take a considerable length of time to disperse. As a rule of thumb guide, in the British climate residual dampness disperses at an approximate rate of 25mm (1") thickness of wall per month, dependant upon temperature, humidity, rainfall, number of air changes and, of course, how damp the wall was prior to the insertion of our damp proof course; e.g. 230mm (9") wall = 9 to 12 months.
- It is not the Company's responsibility to ensure that our recommendations are implemented.

### 4) REPLASTERING (NOT included in our quotation for damp proof coursing). PLEASE SEE OUR SPECIFICATION SHEET NO. 2.

- Rising dampness brings with it from the ground, salts (chlorides, nitrates etc.) that are hygroscopic; i.e. such salts have the ability of attracting and retaining airborne moisture, as does table salts. Therefore it is essential that the salt-contaminated plaster be removed and replaced in strict accordance with our SPECIALIST REPLASTERING SPECIFICATION, which is specially designed to prevent the migration of salts from the masonry into the new plaster. Ideally replastering should be delayed for a few weeks after damp proof coursing, to facilitate the initial drying processes.
- ON NO ACCOUNT MUST MODERN LIGHTWEIGHT GYPSUM PLASTERS, e.g. "CARLITE" BE USED, not even for locating setting beads, infilling adjacent to electrical sockets or wiring, making good, etc. The use of full metal angle beads is not recommended.
- Failure to replaster, or the use of incorrect plasters, is likely to result in continued dampness problems which we cannot guarantee against or accept responsibility for.
- Walls where only the installation of our chemical damp proof course is proposed, i.e. precautionary works, may need replastering at a later date due to the migration of salts which may not have taken place at the time of our inspection.

### 5) REDECORATION

The redecoration of treated surfaces should be left as long as possible, at least 12 months. If decorations are completed in a shorter period only water-based distemper or emulsion should be used, as this will allow the walls to breathe during the drying out period. Any flaking or water markings on the surface can be attended to prior to the final decorations when the walls have returned to a normal moisture content. Even then vinyl or other plastic surfaced wallpaper, gloss paints or other impervious materials must not be used.

**SHOULD YOU REQUIRE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT US.**