



Damp proofing cream ULTRACURE 1 I



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| Manufacturer | |
| Weight | 1.00 kg |
| Product Code | ULTRA1 |
| SKU | 5620 |
| Advice IBB | |
| Application | a hydrophobic chemical damp proof barrier is formed in-situ |
| IBB ID | 5620 |

Product specification

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|--------------|--|------|------------|
| Manufacturer | WYKAMOL | Unit | pcs |
| Coverage | Typical coverage in a 115 mm brick thickness - 10 linear metres | | |

Ultracure, with its BBA Certificate is easy to apply, odourless and can be used on all types of masonry.

The cream is delivered by hand pressure only from a simple applicator gun into a series of holes drilled into the mortar course.

From here the low molecular weight Silane effectively migrates into the masonry pores and fully passivates across the mortar joint as the cream reverts to a liquid phase.

Upon curing a hydrophobic chemical damp proof barrier is formed in-situ. Curing of the DPC starts immediately with the final cure taking 2-6 weeks depending upon wall thickness.

Extensive field experience with this technology demonstrates that Ultracure will perform as well as any conventional liquid injection system against rising damp.

Typical Coverage in a 115 mm brick thickness 10 linear metres

BBA Approved

- Easy, fast and clean installation
- No high pressure pump required
- No pump cleaning between jobs
- Can be used in conjunction with Dampstop Mesh Membrane
- Finish with No More Damp Renderproof or No More Damp Renovation Plaster
- Virtually Odourless
- Can be used in all types of masonry
- Precise dosing
- Low Hazard

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 depth allows).
If this approach is not feasible the DPC must be placed at 150 mm above 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).
3. Remove skirtings, fixings and render/plaster to expose the line of the proposed DPC (mortar bed). Internal plaster affected by hygroscopic salts is removed from the

area to be treated to a height of 300 mm above the maximum level of the rising damp.

4. Check flooring timbers for signs of fungal decay and recommend repair/ replacement as appropriate.

5. Ensure wall cavities are cleared of debris. 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. 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 (the physical properties of Ultracure® ensure the cream remains in contact with the surrounding mortar even when the mortar bed is drilled through in this way). Always ensure that the cavity is clear before treatment. In random stone and rubble infill walls, as far as practically possible, follow the mortar course at the appropriate level. However, if the stone is of a porous type, it may be possible to vary the drilling locations (mortar/stone) 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 Ultracure® is introduced.

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.

DRILL HOLE SIZE, DEPTH AND LOCATION: Drill 12 mm diameter holes horizontally in the mortar bed at distances no greater than 120 mm. The depth of the hole required for various sizes of wall is shown in the table below (approx. 90% of any given wall thickness).

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. Drill hole depth required, dependent on wall thickness: Wall Thickness Depth of Hole 115mm 230mm 345mm 460mm 100mm 210mm 320mm 430mm **APPLICATION ULTRACURE INJECTION:** Insert Ultracure cartridge into appropriate gun applicator. Insert the applicator nozzle into the full depth of the predrilled hole. Squeeze the gun and trigger and back fill each hole fully with Ultracure® cream to within one centimetre of the surface. When treating cavity walls from one side make certain that the holes in each leaf are filled.

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 Ultracure® cream 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.

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.