

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PAM DPC Injection Cream contains 17% silicone compared to only 10-15% silicone in approximately 80% of other manufacturers. The same quantity of product supplied by PAM Ties would, therefore, have higher relevant ingredients than other manufacturers which gives better value for money and improved performance.

PAM DPC INJECTION CREAM

CONTROL RISING DAMP - ADVANCED HYBRID SYSTEM

KEY BENEFITS

- Easy to apply
- Virtually odourless
- Low hazard
- 1 Litre will treat approximately 5M of a 9inch wall
- Tested to BBA Moat No. 39:1988

A silicone damp-course injection cream suitable for brick, stone and masonry walls. Can be applied from either inside or outside.

DPC INJECTION CREAM

In all cases, the damp proof course should, as far as is possible, be installed in accordance with the British Standard 'Code of Practice for Installation of Chemical Damp Proof Courses' BS6576 (2005). In particular, the inserted DPC should be below the level of timber floors unless prevented by structural considerations (in which case other measures may be required to isolate joists, etc. from damp walls below the DPC). PAM DPC Injection Cream is designed to control rising damp but walls can remain damp after DPC installation and where they are severely contaminated with hygroscopic salts. Special measures may be required to provide long-term control of dampness in such walls (consult our Technical Department).

PREPARATION

Check all overhaul rainwater goods to ensure they are in good order and clean, repair or install drains to carry away surface water. If internal floors are below external ground level, form trenches along the external face of the walls at least 150mm below the proposed DPC level (where foundation depth allows). If approach is not feasible, the DPC must be placed 150mm above external ground level and the internal walls tanked below the DPC to prevent lateral migration of moisture/salts.

Remove skirtings, fixings and render/plaster to expose the line of the proposed DPC (mortar bed). Internal plaster, which may be contaminated with hygroscopic salts, should be 'cut back' a minimum of 1M above the DPC line or 300mm above the highest signs of dampness/salts. Check flooring timbers for signs of fungal decay and recommend repair/replacement as appropriate. Ensure wall cavities are cleared of debris.

DRILLING AND INJECTION

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. Older properties may consist of several different styles of construction and the specification of drilling and injection should be varied accordingly. DPC height should always be at least 150mm above the external ground level. In 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/injected from one side only (in accordance with the guidelines in the table overleaf).

For cavity walls, each leaf may be dealt with as separate 115mm thick wall. Alternatively, for a solid 9" solid wall, drill through the selected mortar course, then drill the other leaf of brickwork to a depth of 90-100mm and inject in one continuous process (the physical properties of DPC ensure the cream remains in contact with the surrounding mortar bed when drilled through in this way).

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 location (mortar/stone) as long as the mortar bed perpend is treated. In walls of greater than 350mm thickness, it is recommended that drilling is undertaken from both sides at corresponding height. In the case of drill holes becoming blocked, these should be re-drilled just prior to injection, or a new hole drilled nearby to ensure that an adequate volume of DPC injection cream is introduced.

Drill 12mm diameter holes horizontally in the mortar beds at centres no greater than 120mm. The depth of hole required for various sizes of wall is 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.

Drill hole depth required for walls of various thicknesses :-

Wall Thickness	115mm	230mm	345mm	460mm
	4.5"	9"	13.5"	18"
Depth Of Hole	100mm	210mm	320mm	430mm

DPC Injection

Fill the applicator unit with the DPC Injection Cream (approx fill capacity 8 Litres) and use the hand pump to establish a positive pressure of approximately 1 Bar (15lb/in²). Insert the lance of the DPC application gun into the full depth of the pre-drilled hole. Squeeze the gun trigger and backfill each hole fully with DPC to within 1cm of the surface. When treating cavity walls from one side, make certain that the holes in each leaf are filled.

Application Rate*

Wall Thickness	115mm	230mm	345mm	460mm
DPC per 10M	1 Litre	2 Litres	3 Litres	4 Litres

- certain types of construction may result in higher retentions, e.g. up to twice the figures above in rubble filled walls. Some allowance should also be made for wastage (ca 10%).

FINISHING

On external faces of walls, drill holes can be re-pointed using a matched mortar or plugged with plastic caps of a suitable size and colour. On internal faces, holes can be left open and plaster stopped short of the DPC.

Re-plastering

The removal and replacement of internal salt contaminated plaster is an important part of effective damp proofing work (salts left by rising damp are hygroscopic and cause future staining independently of structural dampness). It is essential, therefore, to follow specific guidelines drawn up for dealing with the particular challenges posed by damp/salt-affected surfaces. It is advisable to leave walls injected with PAM DPC Injection Cream to dry for as long as possible, and for at least 14 days before removing excess salts and commencing re-plaster.

Spillage

Spilt material should be wiped up immediately and the wipes disposed of appropriately. Contaminated surfaces should be washed immediately with warm soapy water. If PAM DPC Injection Cream penetrates non-target surfaces, e.g. patio slab, it will normally dry to a clear finish. However, if staining occurs, please contact our Technical Department for further advice. Handling PAM DPC Injection Cream is not classified as hazardous according to current labeling guidelines. Wear lightweight impervious gloves when handling. Wash splashes from skin and eyes immediately. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Keep in original container, tightly closed in a safe place. Our full Health & Safety Sheet is available on request.

PACKAGING/STORAGE

PAM DPC Injection Cream is packed in 8 Litres recyclable bag/box, 1 Litre and 400ml cartridges. Store in cool, frost-free conditions. Use within 12 months.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

PAM Ties Ltd are committed to excellence in product design and manufacture, and the information provided in this data sheet is intended to guide professional contractors and specifiers in the appropriate use of PAM DPC Injection Cream to ensure a successful DPC installation. If any further advice is required, please consult our Technical Department.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CONTACT US ON 01942 887920