

Product Data sheet

megabond



Waterblock

Silicone based waterproofing – Part 2 – Rising Damp

Product Description

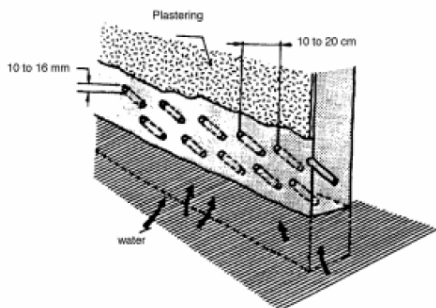
Waterblock is injected into the base of the structure. Its function is to make the capillary network in the material water repellent. This occurs through polymerisation of the product in contact with carbon dioxide present in the material.

Application

- STIR the contents thoroughly before use.
- Dry time could be as long as 6 – 12 months

Stop Rising Damp

- Remove the exterior wall coating from over the injection zone, especially if these coatings show signs of swelling or if they are impregnated with salt. The interior side of the wall must be cleared of wall paper and paint so as to allow the humidity and the injected solvent (water) to evaporate. Also eliminate plaster that is impregnated with hygroscopic salts (nitrates)
- Bore holes on the external surface (if possible below floor level) from 10 to 20 cm from the ground. The holes diameter should be between 10 and 16 mm depending on the injection equipment used. Spacing from 10 to 20 cm in one, or preferably two rows, parallel to the ground. In this way, the holes are staggered, improving the overlapping of treated zones. The depth of the hole should be two thirds of the wall's thickness. Preferably the bore holes are made in the horizontal joints for walls raised with materials with parallel faces (bricks, breeze blocks, cut stone) or at an angle of 30 to 45° for other walls.



- Waterblock is injected at a pressure of between 0.5 and 10 bars. Injectors that have been forced into the holes, or a mobile nozzle with a seal washer or gasket are used. The injection operation is continued until the support has been saturated. It is stopped when the solution exudes from the material. The operation is then repeated in the next hole.

Procedures varying according to the type of wall

- 300 mm thick walls: Injection from one side only and only at one depth
- 400 mm thick walls: Injection from one side only but at two depths. 1st bore hole to 1/3 of the thickness and injection; then 2nd bore hole to 2/3rds of thickness and injection
- Walls over 400 mm thick: Injection from both sides using the method given for 400 mm thick walls
- Walls with cavities: Treated from one or both sides, depending on the thickness of the wall. Injection at various depths is absolutely necessary if you want to avoid only injecting the product into the cavities.
- Insulation of untreated walls: Party walls or partitions in direct contact with the wall that is subject to capillary penetration are insulated from the latter by vertical injections made as close to the wall as possible to the corner between the two walls or the wall and the partition.

Injection pressures

To determine the pressure and time of injection, account must be taken of the type of material, its porosity and the capillary diameter. It is preferable to choose a low pressure and long injection time. This ensures more even spreading of the solution throughout the material. The lower the porosity and the smaller the capillary diameter, the truer this is because in this case high pressure can make the stone fragile.

Storage

Store in cool and dry conditions out of direct sun light

Precautions

- Do not apply if rain is imminent.
- Apply at an ambient temperature of 5 to 35°C.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Avoid eye contact. If contact did occur, clean with running fresh water and consult a physician if necessary.

Consumption

This ranges from 4 to 20 litres of solution per linear meter depending on the structure and nature of the wall.

Package Size

Available in 1, 5, 20 and 200 Liters

Disclaimer: The information contained in this data sheet is provided in good faith and correct to the best of our knowledge, but Wall Craft Paints reserves the right to change these specifications if deemed necessary.