

INTEGRAL WATERPROOFER No. 2 ADDITIVE PLASTER

DESCRIPTION

Integral Waterproofer No. 2 is an additive based on an alkaline soap mixed fatty acids, designed for use in sand/cement mixes following the insertion of a chemical DPC and in other waterproofing applications. It is common in a wall suffering from rising damp for salts carried in the water to concentrate in the wall. As the wall dries out following insertion of a damp-proof course these salts may be deposited on or near the surface and can give rise to efflorescence. If the salts are hygroscopic, damp patches may also develop when the ambient humidity is high. It is essential, therefore, that a suitable re-plastering schedule is adopted following the insertion of a damp-proof course.

Integral Waterproofer No. 2, a vapour permeable re-plastering additive, is designed to minimise the passage of liquid water through the pore structure of cement renders, thereby preventing the transfer of salts to the surface. Re-plastering should be carried out as long as possible after the insertion of a remedial damp-proof course. Ideally the new plaster should be applied to surface-dry walls, but in any case a drying period of at least 14 days should be allowed between installation and re-plastering wherever possible.

Integral Waterproofer No.2 should be used as detailed below and otherwise in accordance with the general recommendations in BS 5492:1990 Code of Practice for Interior Plastering.

Re-plastering Specification Incorporating **Wykamol Integral Waterproofer No. 2**.

SITE WORK

Preparation

Masonry joints should be raked out and all surfaces thoroughly cleaned to remove dust or other friable material. All trace of previous gypsum plaster must be removed. Any organic matter (including timber fixings) must be removed and, where appropriate, fixing point which necessitate cutting into the background prepared. High suction surfaces should be thoroughly wetted or primed using Wykamol SBR latex liquid. Smooth dense surfaces must be hacked to provide a mechanical key or Wykamol SBR bonding primer used. Where high levels of salt contamination are present, or suspected, further preparation may be required. The render mix described below is not suitable for weak backings such as lightweight blocks or very soft brickwork. For advice concerning waterproofing in these situations or if doubt exists as to the extent or nature of the salt contamination the Wykamol Group Technical Department should be consulted.

Plaster

Backing Coat: A mix of 3 parts by volume of washed sharp sand to 1 part of cement gauged with potable water containing 1 part of **Integral Waterproofing No. 2** per 25 parts of water. The constituents of mixes should conform to the following descriptions:

1. Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) to BS12:1991
2. Aggregate-clean sharp washed sand. The coarsest, sharpest sand graded for plastering is preferred (ideally this should conform to BS 1199:1996 Type 'A' or BS 882:1992 Type 'M').
3. Water – fit for drinking and free from organic matter.

N.B. The amount of gauging water in the undercoats should be the minimum consistent with reasonable application.

The plaster should be applied to a thickness of 10-12mm. The backing coat should finish at least 50mm

above solid floor and must not bridge the damp-proof course. Care should be taken to avoid dripping plaster or other debris through the gap between the wall and the edge of any suspended floor. The surface should be scratched as its initial set occurs to give a good key for subsequent coats.

Float Coat: A mix of 4 parts by volume of washed sharp sand to 1 part by volume Portland cement should be applied to a thickness of 8-10mm in the same areas as the backing coat.

No more than two plaster coats should be applied in one continuous working process. If greater thicknesses are required the first coats should be scratched and left to cure (7-14 days) prior to applying a Wykamol SBR primer before proceeding, the sand/cement undercoats should be scrape finished and mist sprayed for the first 48 hours to reduce the risk of shrinkage and cracking. (see separate Data Sheet).

Finish Coat: This should not be applied until the plaster has set and dried, with a minimum of 24 hours being allowed after application of the float coat even under ideal curing conditions.

The finish plaster (e.g. Thistle Board finish, Thistle, 'Multi', Limelite Finishing) should be applied at 1.5-3mm thickness. Since a polished surface is undesirable, excessive use of the trowel or brush should be avoided.

DECORATION

Initial decoration should be delayed as long as possible and should not be applied within 14 days of the finish coat plaster coat.

Final decorations which reduce permeability, such as papers and oil paints, should not be applied until the walls have dried out, with at least 12 months being allowed following temporary decoration (for typical 225mm brickwork walls). The temporary decoration should be limited to a vapour permeable finish such as a breathable paint.

Drying times for thicker walls may extend to several years and will depend in part on the level of winter time heating etc. If impermeable decorative finishes are to be applied in such situations an alternative approach to re-instatement involving the use of vapour impermeable 'air-gap' membranes may be considered (consult the Wykamol Group Technical Department for further advice).

General Notes of Importance

Angle beads etc. can be 'dabbed' with the above sand and cement mix to avoid salting. Gypsum based plasters must not be used to bond these metal angles to corners.

Any timber skirtings to be re-fixed should have all unpainted surfaces treated with two coats of a wood preservative. All new timbers of timber fixings should be similarly treated.

ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD GYPSUM BASED PLASTER BE USED FOR THE BACKING OR FLOAT COAT OR AS AN ADDITIVE TO EITHER COAT.

N.B. **Wykamol Integral Waterproof No. 2** is not suitable for use in lime-based mixes or mixes with a lower cement content. Please refer to Brunolene PS Technical Data Sheet for lime-based mixes.

PRODUCT DATA

Colour	Yellow turbid liquid.
Coverage	Approx. 1 litre per 25 litre gauging water (based on dry sand). If using wet sand increase the strength of the gauging solution to ensure an addition rate of at least 1 litre No.2 per 50kg cement (approx yield 0.14m ³).
Storage	Store in a dry place and protect from frost, high temperatures and direct sunlight.
Shelf Life	24 months in sealed containers
Pack Sizes	1 litre, 5 litres and 25 litres.
Thinning/Cleaning	Integral Waterproof No.2 is a viscous soap which readily disperses in water. If spilt, clean area with water, before the concentrate dries.
Hazard Classification	Integral Waterproof No.2 is classified as 'Irritant' according to the UK CHIP Regulations 1994. Further information for risk assessments etc. is available in our Material Safety Data Sheet.



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