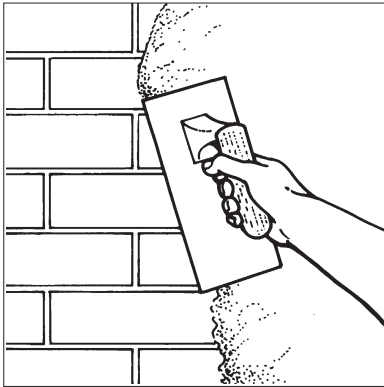


Product



• THIS DETAIL SHEET RELATES TO WYKAMOL REPLASTERING SPECIFICATIONS, A RANGE OF REPLASTERING PRODUCTS FOR USE ON EXISTING INTERNAL WALLS FOLLOWING THE INSERTION OF A CHEMICAL DPC SYSTEM.

This Detail Sheet must be read in conjunction with the Front Sheets, which give the products' position regarding the Building Regulations, general information relating to the product, and the Conditions of Certification, respectively.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Wykamol Replastering Specifications are a range of replastering products comprising: Wykamol Renovating Plaster — a pre-mixed cement-based lightweight plaster containing perlite aggregate and water-repellent additives, and is the preferred replastering system where there is a likelihood of condensation.

Integral Waterproofer No 2, Brunopel B and Brunopel IWP — are salt-retardant additives for use in sand-cement replastering mixes.

Brunolene PS — a salt-retardant additive for use in sand-cement or sand-lime-cement replastering mixes, or with Wykamol Renovating Plaster.

1.2 All products are manufactured by controlled batch blending processes. Regular quality control checks are conducted on the final products.

2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The packaging and shelf-life (when stored in cool dry conditions) are given in Table 1.

Table 1 Packaging and shelf-life

Product	Packaging	Shelf-life (months)
Wykamol Renovating Plaster	25 kg paper sacks	6
Integral Waterproofer No 2	1, 5, 25 litres	24
Brunopel IWP	0.82, 5 and 25 kg	12
Brunopel B	5, 25 kg	12
Brunolene PS	1, 5, 25 litres	12

2.2 Wykamol Renovating Plaster, Integral Waterproofer No 2, Brunopel B, and Brunopel IWP are classified as 'Irritant' under the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 (CHIP3).

2.3 Each product's packaging bears the manufacturer's marking and application instructions, and batch code.

Design Data

3 General

3.1 Wykamol Replastering Specifications are satisfactory for application to walls of all types of masonry where there has been rising damp and a remedial dpc treatment has been conducted.

3.2 Wykamol Renovating Plaster and the sand/cement/additive mixes are applied at a thickness of 10 mm using the normal procedures defined in BS 5492 : 1990, and finished using 2 mm of proprietary finishing plaster.

3.3 The plasters have good resistance to mechanical damage.

3.4 Normal methods for fixing and chasing can be used, but the surface should be restored using Wykamol Renovating Plaster or sand/cement/additive mix.

4 Resistance to salt transfer

Where rising damp has created a high salt content in walls and an effective chemical dpc remedial treatment has been conducted, and where no other source of water ingress exists, the Wykamol

Replastering Specifications will provide an effective barrier against salt transfer.

5 Durability



The durability of the Wykamol Replastering Specifications is equivalent to traditional plastering to BS 5492 : 1990.

Installation

6 General

6.1 A remedial chemical damp-proofing treatment (see the appropriate Detail Sheet) is conducted in accordance with BS 6576 : 1985.

6.2 The standard of installation should comply with BS 8000-10 : 1989.

6.3 Replastering should not normally be conducted for at least 14 days after the remedial dpc installation.

6.4 If the background is impermeable and offers little suction (ie where rising damp has occurred in the mortar joints) the joints are raked out to provide a mechanical key and/or Techno SBR bonding primer is applied to the surface and the wall is replastered immediately.

7 Procedure

Wykamol Renovating Plaster

7.1 The plaster is mixed with clean water (or a gauging solution containing Brunolene PS) in clean containers, by hand or mechanically, to a normal plastering consistency. Over-mixing is to be avoided, and hand-mixing is preferably conducted in a trough using a hoe or plasterer's drag.

7.2 The plaster is applied, generally in accordance with BS 5492 : 1990, to achieve a thickness of between 10 mm and 15 mm, and the surface is lightly scratched. The plaster is applied no lower than the level of the dpc. If necessary a batten is used to achieve this.

7.3 If the maximum thickness of the required backing coat is to exceed 15 mm, a scratch or dubbing-out coat is necessary to achieve a level surface. Each coat must not exceed 15 mm and be well scratched, and allowed to dry before the application of the subsequent coat.

7.4 Normally, Wykamol Renovating Plaster sets in seven hours.

Additives

7.5 Integral Waterproofer No 2, Brunopel B and Brunopel IWP are used in a 3:1 sand-cement mix comprising:

- Portland cement CEM-1 class 42.5N to BS EN 197-1 : 2000

- Aggregate — clean, sharp, washed sand, free of salt, suitably graded for plastering to BS 1199 : 1976 (Type A)
- Gauging water — potable water gauged with:
 - one part of Integral Waterproofer No 2 to 25 parts of water
 - one part of Brunopel B to 40 parts of water, or
 - one part of Brunopel IWP to 30 parts of water.

Note: These dosing rates are appropriate for dry sand and should be adjusted if the sand is wet.

7.6 Brunolene PS is used in weaker mixes (eg 6:1 sand-cement or 6:1:1 sand-lime-cement) or with Wykamol Renovating Plaster, gauged with potable water containing one part of Brunolene PS to 30 parts of water (assuming dry sand in 6:1 or 6:1:1 mixes).

7.7 The sand-cement-additive mix is applied at a thickness of 10 mm. After the first set of this mix is taken up, the surface should be combed or scratched to provide a mechanical key. Where necessary, a second undercoat of sand and cement applied, the mix proportions should be the same as the first undercoat, and with the additive used at the same rate as for the first coat. This should also be combed or scratched to provide a key.

Finishing coats

7.8 After allowing the back coat to set and dry for at least 24 hours, the finishing plaster⁽¹⁾ should be applied approximately 1.5 mm to 3 mm thickness. In very wet conditions the drying time may be longer and the finishing plaster should not be applied until it is dry.

(1) eg Thistle Multi-finish, Limelite Finishing.

Precautions

The following general information should also be observed.

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

7.10 Undercoats based on gypsum should never be used in this type of application.

7.11 It is recommended that the undercoats should be scrape finished to minimise the risk of cracking.

7.12 A strong mix is never applied over a weak mix or backing.

7.13 Where scratch coats are to be left as a finish, a high quality wood float finish may be used. However, it is preferred to scrape the finish to a textured surface.

7.14 Finishing plaster is not recommended if the surface is to be tiled.

Dry-lining methods

7.15 In certain circumstances replastering of walls following chemical dpc insertion is not feasible, eg extremely friable wall surfaces, uneven wall profiles. Where dry lining is to be carried out this should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Care should be taken to ensure that gypsum adhesives are not used in 'dot and dab' applications directly onto the wall surface. Timber used as battens must be pre-treated and all cut ends re-treated on site. Ventilation should be provided behind the system until the walls have dried out, to reduce the possibility of condensation within the void.

7.16 On walls which are persistently damp due to the presence of high concentrations of hygroscopic salts, normal dry-lining methods are unsuitable. However, in such cases reinstatement can proceed in conjunction with a BBA approved ventilated dry-lining system, based on a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) membrane which provides a vapour impermeable surface suitable for conventional plastering and/or dry-lining techniques.

Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the technical investigations carried out on Wykamol Replastering Specifications.

8 Tests

Tests were conducted on Wykamol Renovating Plaster to determine:

resistance to background water
effect of salts.

9 Investigations

A re-examination was made of the data and investigations on which previous Certificates numbers 95/3123 and 97/3406 were based. The conclusions drawn from the original data remain valid.

Bibliography

BS 1199 : 1976 *Specifications for building sands from natural sources*

BS 5492 : 1990 *Code of practice for internal plastering*

BS 6576 : 1985 *Code of practice for installation of chemical damp-proof courses*

BS 8000-10 : 1995 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for plastering and rendering*

BS EN 197-1 : 2000 *Cement — Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements*



On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

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Chief Executive

