

BRUNOPEL IWP

INTEGRAL WATERPROOFING ADDITIVE

DESCRIPTION

Brunopel IWP is an additive based on an alkaline soap of mixed fatty acids, designed for use in sand/cement mixes following the insertion of a chemical DPC. It is common in a wall suffering from rising damp for salts carried in 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 unless steps are taken to ameliorate the problems. Failure to do so may allow or give rise to other dampness problems of a more persistent nature. It is essential, therefore that a suitable re-plastering schedule if adopted following the insertion of a damp-proof course. **Brunopel IWP** 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 the remedial damp-proof course, but in any case a drying period of at least 14 days should be allowed between installation and re-plastering wherever possible.

Brunopel IWP 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 **Brunopel IWP**.



SITE WORK

Preparation

Masonry joints should be raked out and all surfaces thoroughly cleaned to remove dust or other friable material. All traces of previous gypsum plaster must be removed. Any organic matter (including timber fixings) must be removed and, where appropriate, fixing points 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. If doubt exists as to the extent or nature of the salt contamination the Wykamol Group Technical Department should be consulted.

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 **Brunopel IWP** per 30 parts of water (based on dry sand). 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 graded for plastering is preferred (ideally this should conform with BS1199:1996 Type 'A').

3. Water – fit for drinking and free from organic matter.

The plaster should be applied to a thickness of 10-12mm. The backing coat should finish at 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 10-12mm 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 Wykamol SBR primer and applying further coats.

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.

Since a polished surface is undesirable, excessive use of the trowel or water brush should be avoided.

DECORATION

Initial redecoration should be delayed as long as possible and should not be applied within 14 days of the finish 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. The temporary decoration should be limited to a vapour permeable finish such as a breathable paint.

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 suitable wood preservative. All new timbers or timber fixings should be similarly treated.

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

PRODUCT DATA

Colour	Pink turbid liquid
Coverage	1 litre/30 litres gauging water. Based on dry sand, this should result in about 8 litres of gauging solution per 50kg of dry mix. If the sand is wet, reduce the dilution rate to ensure an addition rate of approx. 1 litre IWP per 50kg cement.
Storage	Store in a dry place and protect from frost, high temperatures and direct sunlight.
Shelf Life	12 months in sealed containers
Pack Sizes	0.82kg, 5kg and 25kg.
Thinning/Cleaning	Brunopel IWP disperses in water. If spilt, clean area with water.
Safety	Brunopel IWP is classified as 'Irritant' under the UK CHIP III Regulations 2004. Handle with care observing normal cement handling precautions when mixing plasters. Consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for further detailed advice regarding risk assessments etc.



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