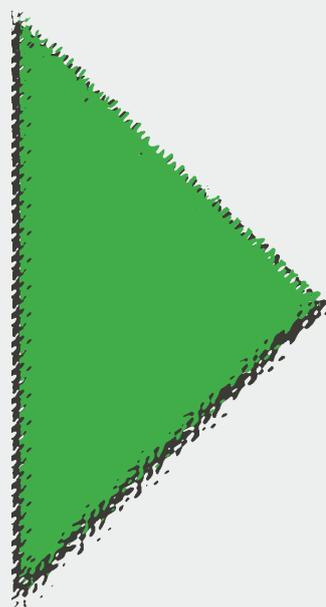


# DAMP STOP

Tech. Sh. ISO-20

ISO LINE

thermal insulation



## Dehumidifying technology to stop rising damp

### Description

Dehumidifying technology with low-pressure injection of compounds with special prepolymers and monomers held in the aromatized solvents or water. DAMP STOP technology is used for resolving rising damp and capillary humidity in masonry and/or faces in brickwork, stone, rock, tufaceous rock, concrete, etc., also when high levels of salinity are found.

### Uses

DAMP STOP technology provides three basic types of formulation for injection:

1. DAMP STOP I: for application in masonry and concrete with low saline content. This type is usable in most cases.
2. DAMP STOP SI: for application in masonry where the saline contents (especially chloride) is very high e.g. near the sea or when buildings are used for particular purposes.
3. DAMP STOP W: with aqueous base Low VOC for application in poorly - ventilated environments.

### Advantages

In consideration of the high level of reliability of DAMP STOP technology, established in thirty years of use in historical buildings, civil - engineering works and rural construction both in Italy and in other Countries abroad , this product can be defined as a final solution for the problem of rising damp.

The product is extremely versatile and can be used in any kind of masonry (as differentiated by type, consistency, capillary pressure and salinity level), in all categories of buildings (historical, urban, suburban or rural etc.) and in various types of structure/construction (above - ground, underground, in water beds, etc.).

Other advantages include very good penetration capacity, permeability to water vapour, high chemical resistance to alkali and micro - organisms and durability.

DAMP STOP technology can be applied by special machine DS 16 with 16 nozzles, available upon request.

### Technical data

Type	I - SI	W
- Sp.Gr.	0,85 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0,97 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
- Viscosity at 20°C	25-35 cps	30-35 cps
- Reduction of permeability to vapour (DIN 52615)	≤ 5%	≤ 5%
- Frost (freeze/thaw) test on treated brick (DIN 53122)	≥ 20 cycles	≥ 20 cycles

### Instructions for use

Before injecting the product, the construction or masonry to be treated has to be examined and analysed chemically to determine the degree of humidity present, the saline content, masonry type and to establish whether any plaster is present.

DAMP STOP is applied in the phases described below:

- Preparation of the support with removal of any plaster over a section of at least 50 cm from the floor level. It is generally best to remove plaster in an area extending to about 50 cm. above the evident line of humidity and saline laitance or efflorescence.
- Preparation of the holes used for injection. The holes must be located at about 15 cm above the indoor floor level and/or external ground level if the latter is at the same height as the internal flooring surface. Any differences in level between internal and external floor/ground levels must be taken into consideration when determining the height of areas in which the product is to be applied.
- Holes, which should have a basic diameter of 12 mm, are bored along one horizontal line if the face is in brickwork or along two horizontal lines if the face is formed by stone and/or other materials embedded with absorbent mortar. The centre distance of the holes can vary from 10 to 15 cm. depending on the degree of absorption of the materials found in the masonry face. Depth of the holes is normally equal to 75-80% of the total thickness and is reached in subsequent stages. The remaining 20-25% is reached by the liquid by diffusion.

- When thickness exceed 90 cm., it is preferable to work on both sides of the masonry. For high masonry thicknesses (above 90 cm.), where injection will be carried out on one side only, the hole diameters should be larger (14-16 mm.) to facilitate boring. It is usually preferable to make the holes with a downward inclination of 3-5%.

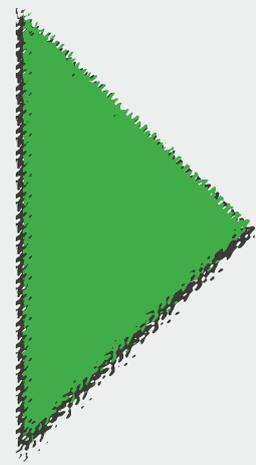
- DAMP STOP liquid is injected into the holes at variable pressure, depending on the absorption of the masonry, at an average of 5 bar. The equipment used is a special pump (DS 16) fitted with build – in pressure gauges and injectors with rubber rings for control of liquid flow.

The injectors are introduced in the holes and then sealed.

Injection, which, on average, least 10-15 minutes, can be considered as terminated when the impregnating liquid visibly wets the surface of the masonry face. For subsequent plastering operations by CEMESAN refer to G&P intech Technical Manuals.

DAMP STOP I-SI is ready to use and to inject.

DAMP STOP W has to be diluted in water in the ratio 1:10 before application.



## Yield

Consumption of DAMP STOP liquid in masonry and concrete depends on various factors such as type and porosity level of the wall, capillary pressure, consistency, presence of fissures or void spaces. Normally consumption of DAMP STOP liquid is approx. 180-200 g/m/cm of bored thickness, while consumption of concentrated DAMP STOP W liquid before dilution in water is approx. 20-25 g/m/cm.

## Colour

Trasparent/colourless.

## Packing

DAMP STOP I – SI is available in 20 kg cans and 165 kg drums.

DAMP STOP W is available in 50 kg cans.

## Caution

DAMP STOP I-SI liquid generates flammable vapours and it is therefore very important to avoid direct contact with open flames or other sources of heat during the application phase.

Use glasses to protect the eyes against accidental splashing or spraying, which may cause irritation. DAMP STOP W is water base product Low VOC and without any hazardous.

## Storage

Shelf – life at least 12 months when stored in a dry place in the original sealed packaging.



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