

Inject a DPC using "Dri-Wall Cream"



When a home's original damp proof course (DPC) fails this can cause a number of issues for the building and its' occupiers. Moisture is drawn into the absorbent bricks, mortar or stonework by capillary action and typically a damp (dark) area appears on the plaster above the skirting boards which may climb up to 1.2 m from ground level. It is possible to inject a new DPC using Kingfisher "Dri-Wall" cream to tackle this problem as follows:

1. Strip the plaster

Remove the skirting boards and "Hack off" all the contaminated plaster back to the brickwork to a minimum height of 1.5 metres to identify and expose the mortar course being targeted for treatment.

2. Drill Injection Holes

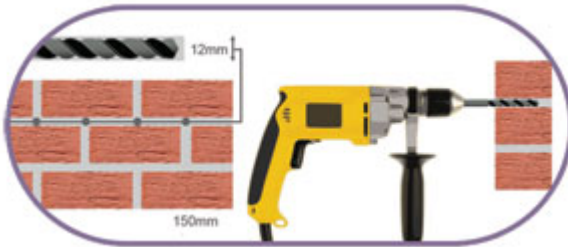
Measure the thickness of each wall to be treated. The system requires 12mm diameter holes to be drilled at horizontal centres no greater than 120mm apart. The depth of hole required for various thicknesses of wall is shown in the table Fig1 below. For all other walls the depth of hole should be to within 40mm of the opposite face.

In all cases the most effective target site is to drill horizontally, directly into the mortar course, preferably at the base of all perpend of the selected course. Set drill depth gauge, or apply tape to the drill bit in order to identify the correct drilling depth as shown in the table Fig1 page 2.

Fig.1

Wall Thickness. 4½ "(110mm) 9"(220mm) 13½ "(330mm)
18"(440mm)

Depth of Hole Required. 100mm 190mm. 310mm. 430mm.
Hole Centres. 120mm 120mm. 120mm. 120mm.



In virtually all cases solid brick walls may be drilled / treated from one side only in a single operation but refer to data sheet for more detail.

3. Injection

Insert delivery tube of application gun into the full depth of the pre drilled hole. Squeeze the gun trigger and back fill each hole fully with **Kingfisher DRI-WALL CREAM** to within one centimetre of the surface.

When treating cavity walls from one side make certain that the holes in each leaf are filled. Dispose of used cartridges in a plastic bag in accordance with local waste regulations.

4. Making Good / Re-plastering.

All drilled holes should either be plugged or pointed over. In common with all remedial damp course systems the adequate removal and correct re-plastering of internal salt contaminated plaster is an essential requirement.

Please refer to [the download section](#) for our detailed re-rendering specification which can be found in the download section.

