

a step-by-step guide

How To Fix Rising Damp

Rising damp is caused by capillary suction of the fine pores or voids that occur in all masonry materials. The capillaries draw water from the soils beneath a building against the force of gravity, leading to damp zones at the base of walls. Rising damp may show as a high tide like stain on wallpaper and other interior finishes. More severe evidence can be seen, as blistering of paint and loss of plaster or render. Externally, a damp zone may be evident at the base of walls with associated fretting and crumbling of masonry as well as salt deposits.

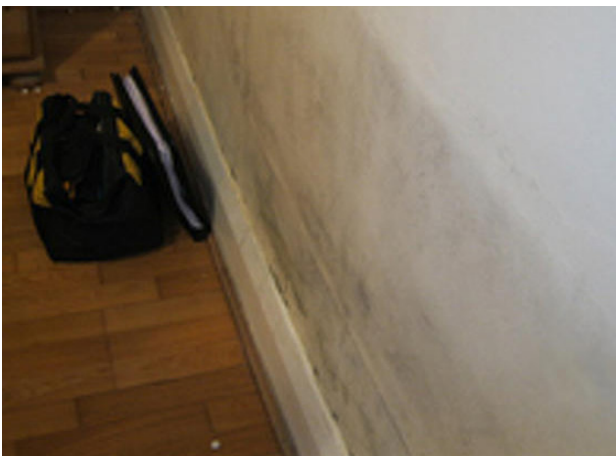
It's vitally important that rising damp is treated soon after it is detected. By allowing rising damp to continue, the likelihood of irreversible damage increases and more of the structure is affected as the damp continues to rise, spread, and deposit further salts. Rising damp can cause a number of problems for both commercial and residential buildings that are made from masonry materials. It can significantly affect the integrity and value of a property – and repainting, coating, or cleaning the surface won't make rising damp go away.

Step A: Identity

The first part of the rising damp treatment is to identify the problem. The presence of rising damp is not always obvious as it begins below the floor level.

Signs to look out for that signify you may have an issue with rising damp include:

- Damp patches above skirting boards.
- A 'tide line' on the walls left by rising water.
- White salt marks or salt deposits left by rising dampness.
- Paint blotching.
- Wallpaper peeling, bubbling or crackling.
- Decay in skirting boards.
- Any sort of rotting smell (as the rising damp can rot timber structures).



Step B: Choose

The only way to treat rising damp is to create a new damp-proofing course to prevent moisture movement through the masonry wall.

Tech-Dry DPC cream damp-proof course products can damp proof and salt proof a building when they are injected into a structure's masonry.



DPC Cream Damp Proof System



Tech-Dry Damp Proof Cream 5L



Tech-Dry Damp Proof Cream 20L

Holes are drilled into the mortar bed and the Tech-Dry DPC cream is injected. The DPC cream impregnates the mortar and brick work and creates a barrier to rising damp. For further information on Tech-Dry DPC Cream, consult our guide (www.1800techdry.com.au/cream-damp-proof-course.php) or call a technician on **1800 832 437**.

Step C: Treat

It's time to apply the treatment

Identify the mortar line to be injected with the DPC Cream. This mortar line and brick work will act as the new damp-course.



Holes are Drilled into mortar bed.



Damp Proof Cream is inserted.

1. Mark holes approximately 80mm apart so that 3 holes should be drilled into each length of brick (230mm).
2. Set drill depth at about 10mm less than wall thickness. Drill 12mm diameter holes into mortar bed.
3. Remove the dust from the holes using a vacuum cleaner. It is important that NO drill dust is left in holes.
4. Inject Tech-Dry DPC Cream slowly into each hole. Start with the plastic extension tube to the rear of the hole and slowly withdraw the nozzle as the cream fills the hole.



After Installation.

After 3hrs: > 50%
cream absorbed.

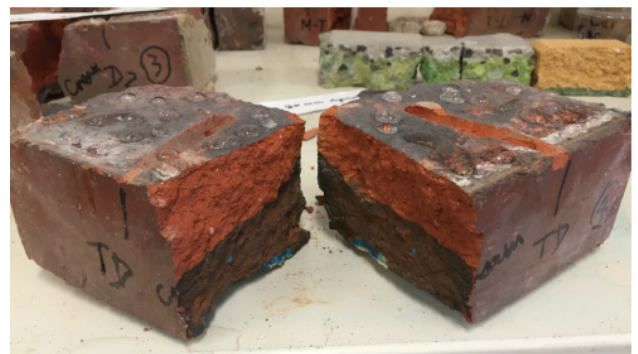


After 24hrs:
Complete absorption.

After 48hrs: Curing.



The whole brick surface and the mortar joint
were water repellent.



Cream has spread into the mortar joint and penetrated the
brick forming a horizontal damp course. (Note that
the dye has not been able to penetrate the top
half of the brick).



How We Help

Tech-Dry's No More Rising Damp products are backed by a 20 year product guarantee and are formulated specifically for Australian conditions. With over 30,000 installations Australia wide, Tech-Dry has been Australia's number one supplier of damp-course systems for the past 30 years.

Get In Touch

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