

The Westox Chemical Injection Dampproof Course system has been used as a proven system in Australia for over 38 years. It has been used by many restoration companies on some of Austraila's oldest buildings, ranging from victorian style terraces to major conservation projects.

The installation of the Westox Chemical Dampproof Course system is fast and clean.

A diagnosis can be made by placing a Tramex Moisture Meter onto the affected wall. The reading of the meter indicates the amount of moisture in the wall.

On commencement of the rising damp job, applicators will remove the original skirtings. These will be replaced at the end of the Chemical Dampproof Course work. If the skirting is rotten or in poor condition then a replacement skirting would be used.

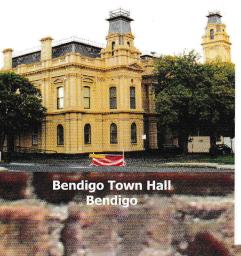
The damp effected plaster is then removed to expose the brick or stone.

Salt contamination of the old plaster is caused by the moisture containing salts, rising up through the capillaries of the brickwork from the ground below.

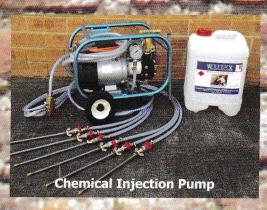
These salts build up in the plaster over a period of time and attract airborne moisture. It is the expansion and contraction of these salts which cause the familiar rising damp symptoms of eroding and blistering paints and plaster.

A course of brick or stone is selected to become the new dampproof course, a series of 10mm holes are drilled at an appropriate depth and width.

The Westox Chemical Injection Pump is then introduced and the injection lances are placed into the holes and a seal is formed by a rubber expansion washer which holds the lance firmly into the brick or stone.









The Westox Chemical Injection Fluid is then pumped into the brickwork and the fluid is forced under pressure into the capillaries of the brick or stone until it is visually evident that saturation has taken place. The injection fluid continues to penetrate through the masonry and mortar joints by capillarity for approximately 24 hours.

This has now formed the new dampproof course.

After a drying period the walls are replastered using the Westox Salt Retarder to complete the job. The new render is designed to allow the passage of water vapour, so that the residual moisture can dissipate from the wall.

## **Westox Salt Retarder**

A large part of the final process is the inclusion of the Westox Salt Retarder in the plaster as an additive when the wall is being replastered.

Used as a controlled waterproofing additive to ensure that residual hygroscopic salts are discouraged from moving to the new surface during the drying out of the walls after the installation of the Westox Chemical Injection Dampproof Course.

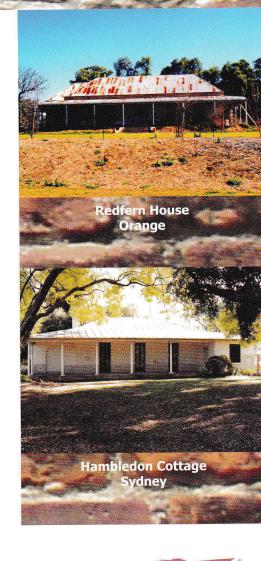
# **Westox Cocoon**

Westox Cocoon offers the option to remove salt from the masonry, if a traditional plaster specification is to be followed.

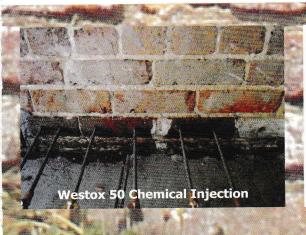
Westox Cocoon can also be used for salt removal on the external parts of the building.

#### **Tramex Moisture Meter**

Available from Westox. The Tramex Moisture Meter has been around for many years. It has been a reliable source of information when it comes to reading the amount of dampness in the wall. The Tramex Moisture Meter provides three measurement ranges, deep signal penetration and is suitable for use over many surfaces. It has a large clear display that is easy to read.









# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

# **WESTOX 50 LOW ODOUR**

# **PRODUCT DATA**

Westox 50 Low Odour is a low molecular structure alkoxysiloxane solution cross linked with a silane.

Formulated to provide maximum penetration in both brick and stone.

Colour:

Clear

**Volume Solids:** 

6 to 7% 100% Active

Components:

One

Flash Point:

59°C

Package Size:

20 Litre Drums / 200 Litre Drums

Clean Up:

White Spirits

## **SPECIFICATION**

Remove skirtings where applicable. Remove damp effected plaster to a height of 400mm above the highest point at which dampness can be detected (a suitable moisture meter should be used). Drill 10mm holes in the brick or stone to predetermined depths and spacing's. Introduce injection lances into holes and activate expansion washers. Proceed with injection through multi lance harness until it is

visually evident that full saturation has been achieved.

#### **USAGE:**

The rate of fluid used will be relative to the porosity of the materials and the thickness of the walls. As a general guide the fluid requirements are in the region of 1.5 to 2 litres per 110mm thickness of wall per lineal metre.

#### **REPLASTERING:**

After drying out period (minimum of 2 -7 days) the walls are to be replastered to the following specification.

# **MIXING WATER:**

40 parts fresh water to 1 part Westox Salt Retarder (e.g. 500mls per 20 litres water).

#### **CEMENT MIX:**

1 part OP Cement, 3 parts washed plastering sand.

**DO NOT ADD** lime, plasticizer or any other additives.

Mix to a workable consistency and apply at a minimum thickness of 10mm. After overnight drying the wall may be set finished with Westox Plastalite Multifinish. Should a sponge finish of render be required, a second coat of render may be applied on the same day as the salt retarding render coat. This finish coat is to be of 6 sand, 1 cement, 1 lime. After adequate drying either the original or replacement skirtings may be fitted.

#### **CLEAN UP:**

Clean tools and equipment immediately after use in clean water. (Refer below for injection machine clean up)

## **CLEAN UP INJECTION MACHINE:**

Use white spirits or turps.

#### **SAFETY:**

Refer to the Westlegate Pty Ltd Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for instructions.

**STORAGE:** Store in a cool dry place.

Manufactured under a quality system certified as complying with ISO 9001:2008 by an accredited certification body Quality ISO 9001 SAI GLOBAL

# WESTOX BUILDING PRODUCTS

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