

# Dryzone

The  
Problem:

Whenever Rising Damp is diagnosed, it is important to have the condition correctly treated, as failure to do so can cause damage and devaluation to any property.

It is not sufficient to simply cover up the problem with a special paint or coating in the hope that the problem will go away. Only by preventing the dampness rising up the wall in the first place can rising dampness be adequately controlled.

Chemical Treatments:

Up until now, the most widely employed method of achieving this has been to inject water-repellent fluids into the wall under pressure.

Although this method has proven to be effective, it is known to have a number of disadvantages; for example, it introduces large amounts of liquid carrier into the wall, prolonging the drying out period. The process is also very slow and operator dependent.

The Dryzone  
System is fast, clean and effective:

Dryzone is a revolutionary new material for the control of rising damp. Dryzone comes in the form of a water-repellent cream packed in a 600ml foil cartridge to minimise environmental impact. The Dryzone cream is introduced by means of a simple applicator gun into a series of holes drilled into the mortar course. Once the Dryzone is installed, it uses the moisture contained in the damp wall to diffuse where it is most needed before curing to form a waterrepellent resin.

Dryzone  
in action:

Dryzone  
has many advantages over conventional chemical injection systems:

Quick to install - no "double drilling",  
no waiting for fluid to soak in under pressure.

Easy to install - less scope for operator  
error.

Concentrated formulation (over 60% active ingredient)  
- does not introduce large volumes of liquid carrier into  
the wall.

Low hazard - non-caustic, non-flammable not  
injected under pressure.

Spillage and mess virtually eliminated -  
no problems with fluid flooding through party walls.

Consistent application rate - easy to estimate  
the amount of material that will be required.

Does not require an electric DPC pump - can  
be used in situations where power is not available.

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### Superior Performance

Dryzone is the result of an extensive in-house research and  
development programme. This involved the screening and testing  
of hundreds of potential formulations.

Our tests demonstrate that Dryzone offers a higher degree  
of protection against rising damp than the chemical injection  
systems

that it was designed to replace.

### Independently Tested

Extensive test-work carried out by the British Board of Agrément  
(BBA) has led to Dryzone being awarded a prestigious BBA approval.  
The BBA is a Government-partnered testing organisation that  
has been providing independent information on building products  
for over 30 years.

Not all rising damp treatments have passed the tests necessary

to achieve BBA approval. Using a BBA certified product, such as Dryzone, is your assurance that the product has been proven fit for the purpose it was designed for.

For further details, the British Board of Agrément can be contacted on 01923 665300.

Your Guarantee:

The Dryzone system is recognised by both the Guarantee Protection Trust (GPT) and the Property Guarantee Administration (PGA) as an acceptable method of rising damp treatment.

The GPT and PGA are the industry leaders in the provision of independent, long-term guarantee insurance for remedial treatments.

Ask your contractor about the GPT and PGA schemes, or call one of the following numbers:

Property Guarantee Administration:  
0870 607 1610

Guarantee Protection Trust: 01494  
447 049

The Environment:

Dryzone was designed with the environment in mind. Its concentrated formulation means that less product has to be transported to the point of use and minimal packaging means less wastage.

The formulation is based on silicones. These are derived from quartz and are widely used to manufacture a wide variety of products from medical instruments to cosmetics and sealants.

Dryzone is water-based and contains no hydro-carbon solvents.

Dryzone  
installation instructions: 1.0 The drilling programme.

1.1  
Drill hole size, depth and location.

For treatment to be fully effective the correct volume of Dryzone must be introduced. The system requires 12-mm diameter holes to be drilled at horizontal centres no greater than 120 mm. The depth of hole required for various thickness of wall is shown in the table below. For all other walls the depth of hole should be to within 40 mm 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 course selected (see diagram).

Depth of 12 mm drill hole required for Dryzone in various thickness of wall:

Wall  
thickness  
4 1/2" (110 mm)  
9" (220 mm)  
13 1/2" (330 mm)  
18" (440 mm)

Depth of hole required  
100 mm  
190 mm  
310 mm  
430 mm

Hole centres  
120 mm  
120 mm  
120 mm  
120 mm

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How many tubes of Dryzone  
do I need

Wall  
thickness  
4 1/2" (110 mm)  
9" (220 mm)  
13 1/2" (330 mm)

(330 mm)  
'  
(440 mm)

Length of wall

10m  
1.5  
3.0  
5.1  
7.0

20m  
3.0  
6.0  
10.2  
13.0

30m  
4.6  
9.0  
15.3  
21.0

40m  
6.1  
12.0  
20.4  
28.0

Note: different site conditions may cause slight variations. Allow an extra 10% when estimating.

## 1.2 Preparation.

As necessary remove skirting boards and/or render/plaster to identify and expose the appropriate mortar course to be targeted for treatment. Measure the thickness of each wall to be treated. Set the depth gauge of the drill or apply tape to the drill bit in order to identify the correct drilling depth accordingly.

## 1.3 Solid brick walls.

In virtually all cases solid brick walls may be drilled/treated from one side only in a single operation. Drill the selected mortar course at the prescribed centres to the appropriate

depth in accordance with 1.1 (above left).

#### 1.4 Cavity walls.

Cavity walls may be drilled/treated from one side in a single operation or if preferred each leaf may be treated separately. When undertaking treatment from one side drill completely through the selected mortar course, allow the drill bit to pass across the cavity and then drill the other leaf of brickwork to a depth of 90 mm. The viscosity of Dryzone is such that it is possible to treat each leaf from a single drilling operation. Always ensure that the cavity is clear before treatment.

#### 1.5 Random stone and rubble infill walls.

As far as practically possible follow the mortar course at the appropriate selected level. If the stone is of a porous type e.g. sandstone then there is no reason why this should not be drilled. The variable thickness of stone walls and the possibility of rubble infill dropping and blocking injection holes cause difficulties for any system. Should these difficulties occur it may be necessary to

drill to 50% of the wall thickness, from both sides at a corresponding height. Alternatively drill additional holes, adjacent to obstructed holes to ensure that an adequate volume of Dryzone is introduced.