DON'T RISK RE-TREATMENT

DRYZONE®

If you have rising damp in your home it makes sense to treat it using the **best product available.** Re-treatment can be expensive and disruptive.

Insist on Dryzone®:

- The world's most **rigorously tested** damp-proofing cream
- Used in over **30 countries**
- **Solvent-free**

Take the risk out of rising damp treatment

Internationally tested by:

No two walls are the same

Dryzone has been tested against rising damp under more test conditions than any other product on the market.

	BBA[1]	WTA[2]	WTCB[3]	UoP[4]	In House	Importance
Saturated Walls (95% saturation)		✓			✓	The ability to work in highly saturated walls is important because the saturation levels of walls suffering from rising damp can vary considerably, even within a single property. High levels of saturation are not uncommon - particularly at the base of walls where damp-proofing creams are injected.
Low Alkalinity			✓	✓	✓	Damp-proofing creams need to be effective in mortars of high and low alkalinity. New mortar is highly alkaline (pH >12), but the alkalinity of mortar falls over many years due to a process known as carbonation. For this reason 100 year old mortars are much less alkaline than new mortars (as low as pH 8). The alkalinity of mortar can affect the effectiveness of a damp-proofing cream. Some active ingredients do not cure as well in low alkalinity mortars. High alkalinity mortars can weaken the waterproofing effect of certain formulation components.
High Alkalinity	✓	✓			✓	
Low Porosity	✓	✓			✓	Studies have shown that mortar porosity varies considerably between walls suffering from rising damp. Damp-proofing creams therefore need to be effective when used in mortars of high porosity and of low porosity.
High Porosity				✓	✓	
Salt Water			✓		✓	Groundwater contains various salts. Some laboratory tests use a solution of common ground salts rather than pure water to create a better model of a real-life rising damp situation.
Rubble Walls					✓	Rubble infill walls can present a difficult technical challenge for injected damp-proofing systems. No standard independent test methods are available for rubble infill walls. However our own in-house tests demonstrate that Dryzone can be very effective when used in rubble infill walls due to its ability to migrate through a wide range of building materials.
High Temperature (30°C)					✓	Some active ingredients in damp-proofing creams have high vapour pressures. For this reason they evaporate quickly when injected into warm mortars. Testing at high temperature is important in order to demonstrate that the active ingredients are able to cure and form a water-repellent zone before they can evaporate.
Low Temperature (4°C)					✓	The chemical reactions that allow damp-proofing creams to cure and form a water-repellent zone occur much more slowly at low temperatures. Low temperature testing is therefore required to ensure that an effective damp-proof course can be formed within a reasonable timescale.
Lime Mortar	✓	✓			✓	Mortars in old properties typically contain lime rather than cement.
Cement Mortar			✓		✓	Modern mortars typically contain cement.

[1] British Board of Agrément MOAT test number 39 "The Assessment of Damp-proof Course Systems for Existing Buildings"

[2] Scientific and Technical Association for Building Maintenance and Preservation - WTA test method 4-4-04/D "Mauerwerksinjektionen gegen kapillare Feuchtigkeit" (Injection of Masonry in Order to Avoid Capillary Moisture Content)

[3] WTCB (Wetenschappelijk en Technisch Centrum voor het Bouwbedrijf – Test method NM/G2/04 "Effectiveness of injection products against rising damp"

[4] University of Portsmouth "A study of the absorption of water into brick and mortar samples treated with damp-proofing creams"

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Safeguard Europe Ltd., Redkiln Close, Horsham, West Sussex, United Kingdom. RH13 5QL.
Telephone: 01403 210204 Fax: 01403 217529 Email: info@safeguardeurope.com
www.safeguardeurope.com