

Application Guidelines

Drybase Liquid Applied DPM

1. Preparation

All contact surfaces must be sound, clean and smooth with a trowelled or brushed finish. Any masonry should be flush-pointed and defects in existing surfaces made good. Remove any laitance, dust, loose material or surface water.

2. Priming

No priming is necessary. To assist the membrane in fully wetting out the substrate the background may be dampened. There should not be any standing water.

Because of the wide variety of possible substrates and site conditions, it is always advisable to check adhesion to the background by testing on a sample area before starting any job.

3. Coating and Coverage

Stir well before use. Care should be taken to ensure that the correct dry coat application thickness is achieved and that the drying time is not unacceptably extended. A minimum dry film thickness of 0.6 mm (1.1 mm wet film) is required to provide a vapour barrier. This should be applied in at least two coats with each at 0.55 litres/m² in order to comply with CPI02: 1973, Code of Practice for the Protection of Buildings against Water from the Ground.

For typical coverage:

Coats	2 (recommended)	1 (minimum)	1 (maximum)
Coverage per Coat	2 x 0.55 l/m ²	0.55 l/m ²	2.2 l/m ²
Thickness	1.1 mm (wet) 0.6 mm (dry)	0.6 mm (wet) 0.3 mm (dry)	2 mm (wet) 1 mm (dry)
Application Method	Brush, roller or airless spray	Brush, roller or airless spray	Airless spray

Note that these values may need to be adjusted depending upon the particular substrate being treated.

Always allow the first coat to become touch dry (typically one hour) before applying a second coat at right angles to the first. The first coat should not be allowed to dry for more than 24 hours before applying the second coat.

If applying a subsequent screed to Drybase Liquid Applied DPM, the second coat may be used as a primer for the screed.

4. Curing

No special curing is required. Application of the membrane should not be undertaken if rain is expected before the coating can dry. Do not apply if the background or air temperature is 7°C or lower.

5. Standards

Drybase Liquid Applied DPM has been tested in accordance with the appropriate parts of the following standards:

- BS3177: Determination of water vapour permeability for flexible sheet materials
- BS8204: Code of practice for polymer modified wearing surfaces
- BS903: Determination of the permeability of rubber to gases (constant volume method)
- BS903: Determination of tensile stress-strain properties

Code of Practice 102:1973: Code of practice for protection of buildings against water from the ground (Code of Practice 102:1973 partially replaced by BS8102:2009).

6. Typical Properties

Specific Gravity @ 25°C: 1.00

Viscosity: 8000 – 9000 mPas

Resistance to Passage of Water (positive pressure): 0.6 mm thick dry film of the membrane will resist a water pressure of 0.2 N/mm² (equivalent to 20 metre head of water)

Water Vapour Permeability: 0.6 mm thick dry film of the membrane conditioned at room temperature for 7 days prior to test gave a water vapour permeability < 4 g/m²/24hours at 25°C/75%RH (BS 3177)

Carbon Dioxide Permeability: On the basis that the carbon dioxide permeability of a coating is ten times less than its water vapour permeability, a 0.6 mm thick dry film of the membrane will have a carbon dioxide resistance of 100 metres of still air. (Recommendation for anti-CO₂ coatings is at least 50 metres.)

7. Storage and Shelf Life

Anticipated shelf life is 12 months when kept in dry conditions at a temperature of 5°C to 35°C. Storage at higher temperatures may reduce the shelf life. Drybase Liquid Applied DPM must be protected from frost.

8. Health & Safety / Fire

Drybase Liquid Applied DPM is non-flammable in the wet state. The dry membrane will burn in fire conditions. Full health & safety datasheet is available upon request.