

DRY ROD[®]

THE ULTIMATE RISING DAMP TREATMENT

100% ACTIVE INGREDIENT
PATENTED TECHNOLOGY



Application GUIDELINES



BUILT TO PROTECT

What You Will Need



DRYROD® DAMP-PROOFING RODS

120 mm DRILL BIT

DRYZONE HOLE-CLEARING TOOL

DRYZONE® ROD CUTTER

Preparation

Remove the skirting boards and existing damaged and salt contaminated plaster up to 1 m above the proposed DPC line or 300 mm above the highest visible line of the rising damp in accordance with BS 6576. Set an SDS drill to rotary hammer and select a 12 mm drill bit in excess of the required drill depth.

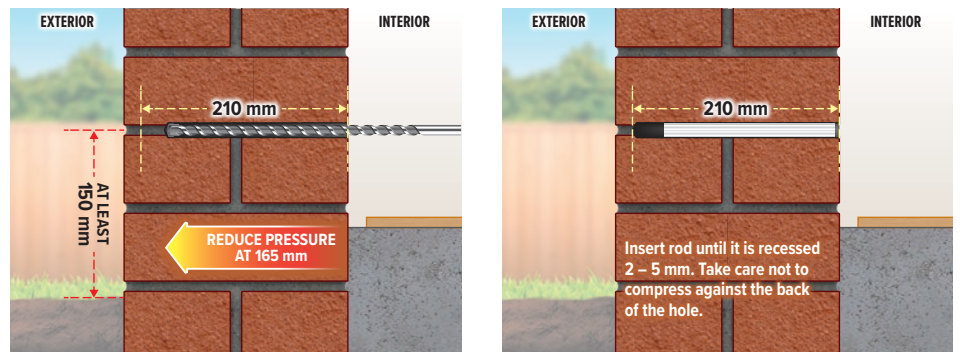
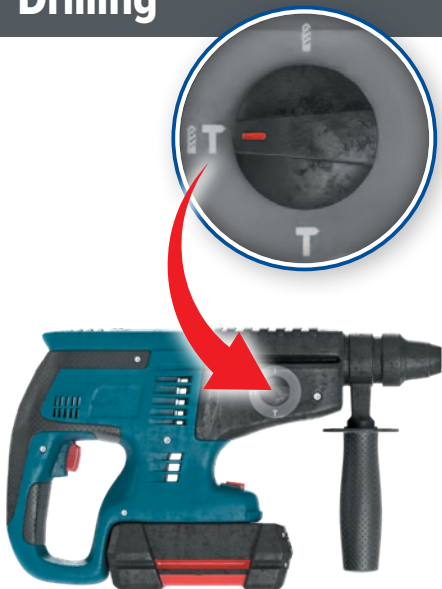
When treating from the outside, a row of holes should be drilled into the mortar course 120 mm apart and approximately 150 mm above the ground. When treating from the inside, the holes should be drilled into the lowest accessible mortar course that is 150 mm above the external ground level.

Depending on the thickness of the wall, mark the drill bit with the distances shown in the table below.

Hole depth and rod length required in various wall thicknesses:

	Wall Thickness	
	4½" (115 mm)	9" (230 mm)
Depth of Hole Required	95 mm	210 mm
Length of Dryrod®	90 mm	180 mm

Drilling

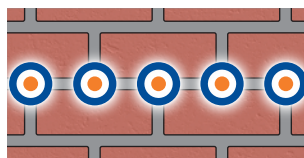


For 9" walls, drill a row of holes at 120 mm intervals along the mortar course to the full 210 mm depth. Reduce drilling pressure approximately 165 mm into the wall. Reducing pressure creates a cleaner hole and prevents damage to the far side of the wall.

For fully-saturated mortar: re-drill the holes twice to remove any excess debris. If excess debris continues to obstruct full rod insertion, use the Dryrod® Hole Clearing Tool to make sure the hole is completely clear.

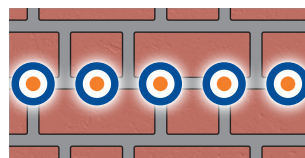
NOTE: When installing internally, performance will not be affected if the rods protrude where mortar has been eroded. Holes and protruding rods will be covered during redecoration.

Drill Patterns:



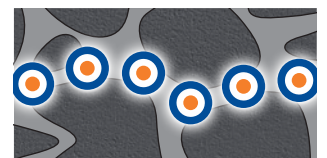
Stretcher Bond

In stretcher bond construction, the mortar joints fall at approximately 120 mm intervals and can be used to quickly locate your drilling points.



Flemish Bond

In Flemish bond construction, the vertical mortar joints either side of the smaller bricks and the mid point of the larger bricks lie at approximately 120 mm intervals and can be used to locate your drilling points.



Irregular Stone

In irregular stone construction, drilling points must be measured and care must be taken to make sure the line of rods follow an unbroken line through the mortar at 120 mm intervals.

Application

1



Take note of the brick pattern, then using the 12 mm SDS drill bit, drill holes at 120 mm intervals at a depth according to the table on the "Drilling" section.

2



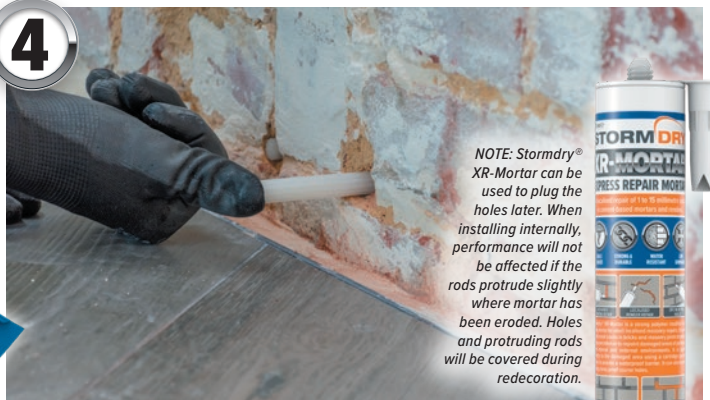
Clear the debris from all the holes using the Dryzone® Hole-Clearing Tool. Revisit each hole a few times to ensure they are as clear as possible.

3



If necessary, cut the rods to the desired length. Refer to the 'Rod Cutting' section.

4



NOTE: Stormdry® XR-Mortar can be used to plug the holes later. When installing internally, performance will not be affected if the rods protrude slightly where mortar has been eroded. Holes and protruding rods will be covered during redecoration.

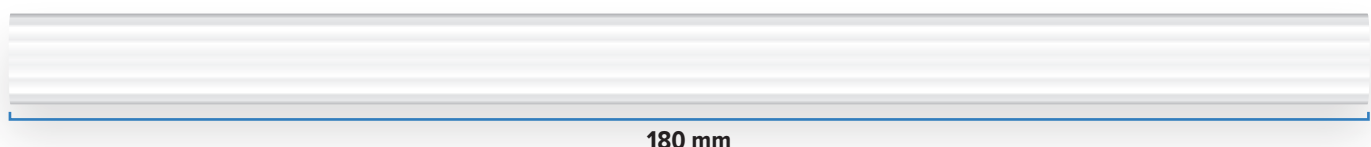
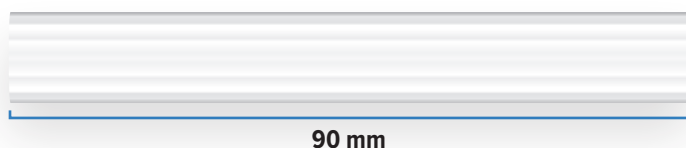
Insert a single rod into each hole until each is recessed by about 5 mm from the brick face.

Rod Cutting

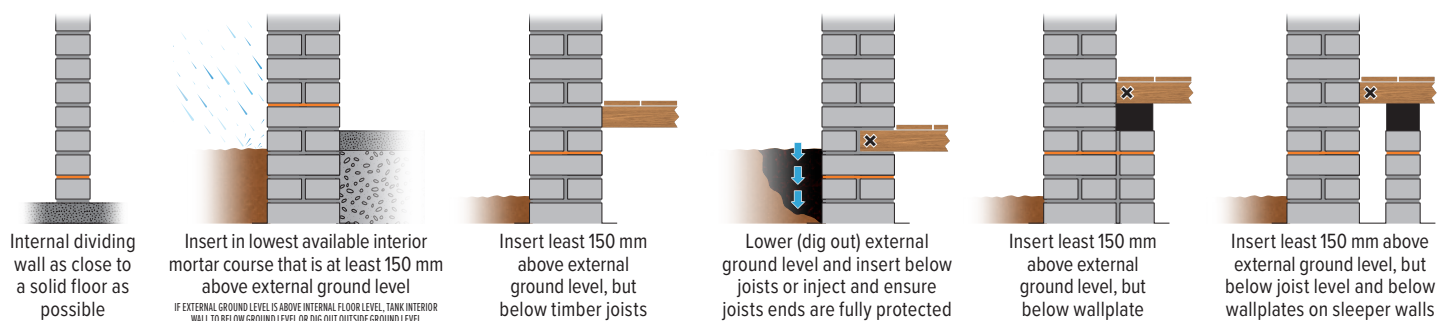
If the wall is thinner than 9" (230 mm) then cut the rods down 10 mm shorter than the length of the hole. If the wall is thicker than 9" cut a second rod 10 mm less than the excess left after inserting one rod.

Number of rods required for a 10 m stretch of wall:

Wall Length	Wall Thickness	
	4½" (115 mm)	9" (230 mm)
Per 10-metre wall length	42 rods (CUT TO HALF LENGTH)	84 rods



Damp-Proof Course Positions



✘ = all timber should preferably be physically isolated from any damp masonry in the vicinity of the damp-proof course. Where this is not possible, fully treat timbers with **ProBor® 50.1** in accordance with the directions given in the Safeguard 'Dry Rot and its Control' publication, available free from: www.safeguardeurope.com

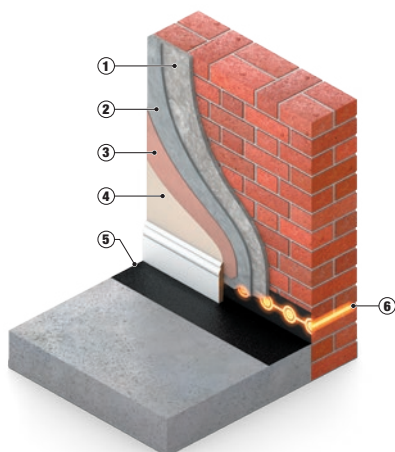


Replastering

All drilled holes should either be plugged or pointed over. Replastering can be carried out by re-rendering or by using the Dryzone® System. No rising damp treatment, no matter how effective it is at creating a barrier to damp, will be able to undo any groundwater salt transfer damage to the wall or to existing plaster. In cases where groundwater salts have already caused decorative spoilage or created persistent damp patches it will be necessary to replaster.

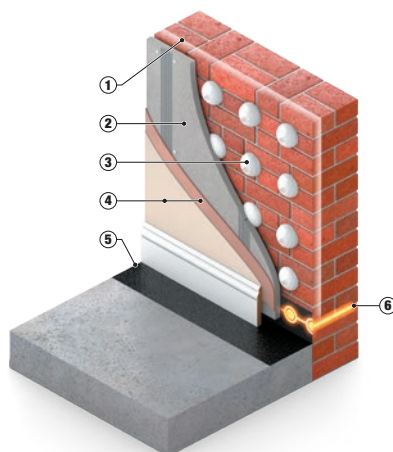
These diagrams illustrate ideal replastering solutions. Depending on the situation and time constraints, Safeguard recommends one of these three methods:

Traditional
Dryzone® Damp-Resistant Fast-Set Plaster



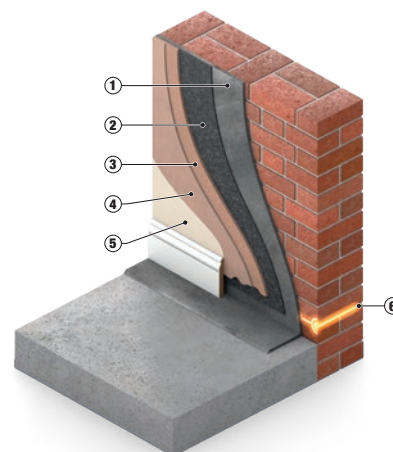
- ① Dryzone® Damp-Resistant Fast-Set Plaster – Coat 1
- ② Dryzone® Damp-Resistant Fast-Set Plaster – Coat 2
- ③ Finishing coat
- ④ Dryzone® Mould-Resistant Emulsion Paint
- ⑤ Drybase® Liquid-Applied DPM
- ⑥ Dryrod® Damp-Proofing Rods

Express Replastering
Dryzone® Express Replastering System



- ① Dryshield® Cream
- ② Plasterboard
- ③ Drygrip™ Adhesive
- ④ Finishing Coats
- ⑤ Drybase® Liquid-Applied DPM
- ⑥ Dryrod® Damp-Proofing Rods

Hybrid Membrane
Drybase® Flex Membrane



- ① Drybase® Adhesive
- ② Drybase® Flex Membrane
- ③ Bonding Coat
- ④ Skim Coat
- ⑤ Dryzone® Mould-Resistant Emulsion Paint
- ⑥ Dryrod® Damp-Proofing Rods



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