



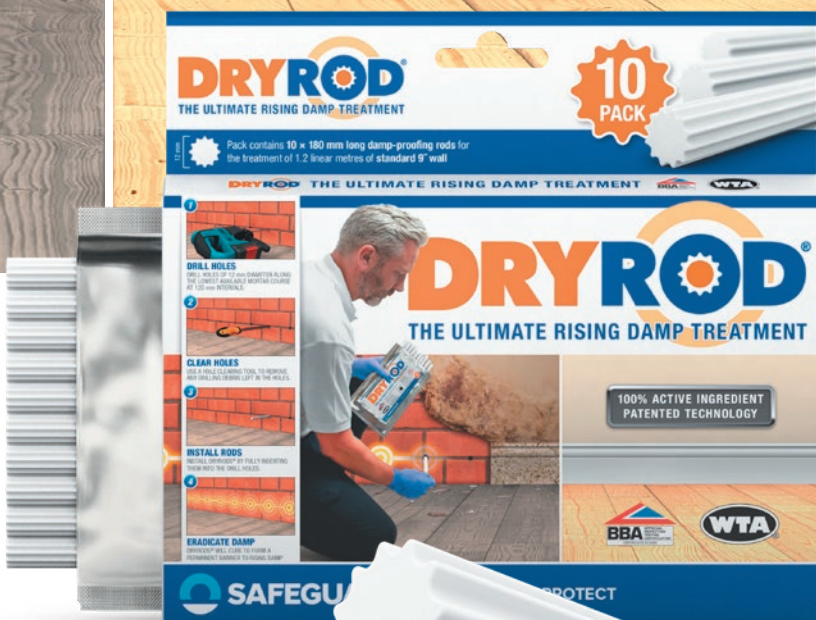
# DRY ROD<sup>®</sup>

## THE ULTIMATE RISING DAMP TREATMENT

NO FUSS • NO MESS • NO STRESS

100% ACTIVE INGREDIENT  
PATENTED TECHNOLOGY

High Performance  
Treatment for  
Rising Damp



 **SAFEGUARD<sup>®</sup>**

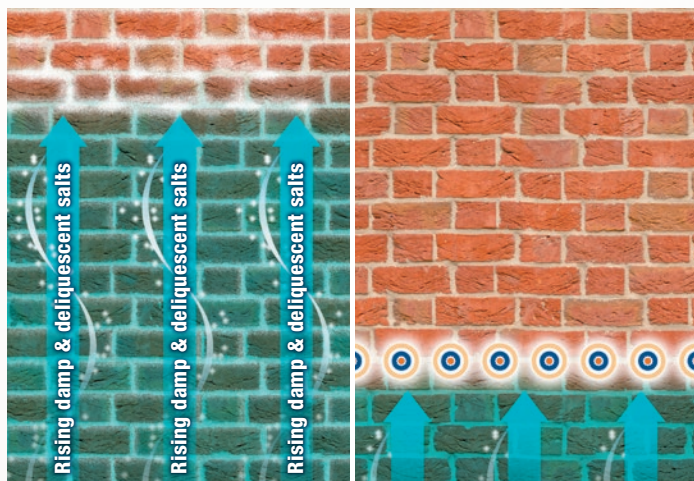
BUILT TO PROTECT

# Fast, Clean and Effective Damp-Proofing with Dryrod®

## Rising Damp and Salt Damage to Walls

Whenever rising damp or salt damage to internal walls is diagnosed, it is important to have the condition correctly treated, as failure to do so can cause further 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 internal masonry can an effective treatment be achieved.



## Development & Performance of Dryrod®

Safeguard Europe Ltd have for thirty years been the foremost innovators and manufacturers of damp treatment products. The development of the patented **Dryrod®** system has taken over three years of intensive research. The British Board of Agrément and our own internal tests show that **Dryrod®** outperforms competing products in:

- Old mortar and masonry found in older buildings
- Cavity walls, rubble infill, random stone and single skin walls

## Dryrod® is Effective Even Where the Wall is:

- Highly saturated
- Cold or warm (it can be used in freezing conditions)
- Very porous
- Highly alkaline (new mortar)
- With low alkalinity (old mortar)

## Dryrod® Eradicates Damp

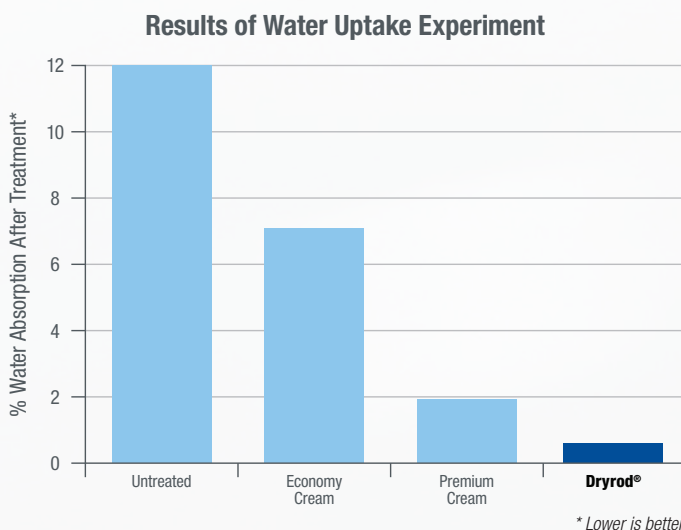
**Dryrod® Damp-Proofing Rods** are patented, 12 mm diameter grooved rods that carry a powerful water-repellent material. The rods are inserted into pre-drilled 12 mm holes along the mortar lines of a building. The water-repellent they carry diffuses deeply into the damp masonry, curing to form a highly effective barrier to damp. This forms a damp-proof course which stops further rising damp from occurring and helps the wall to dry out.

Tests have shown that **Dryrod®** has much better diffusion characteristics than conventional damp-proofing products. **Dryrod®** has many advantages over conventional damp treatments:

- Deep penetration and proven spread gives a complete treatment every time
- Simple application, just drill and insert rod (no application equipment needed)
- Exact dose in each hole
- Low hazard, non caustic, non-flammable, and solvent free
- Spillage and mess eliminated
- Consistent application, easy to estimate usage
- Superior performance

## Comparison

Performance of **Dryrod®** compared to alternative methods:





# Installation



## Preparation

Set your SDS drill to rotary hammer.

Select a 12 mm drill bit in excess of 210 mm in length. A **Dryzone**® drill bit is recommended for enhanced debris removal.

Mark drill bit 210 mm from the tip.

## Drilling

A row of holes should be drilled at 120 mm intervals along the lowest accessible mortar course for internal installation. For external installation drill the holes in a mortar course that's 120 –180 mm above ground level.

Drill holes the full 210 mm ensuring you reduce your drilling pressure once you are approximately 165 mm into the wall. Reducing pressure ensures a cleaner hole and prevents damage to the far side of the wall.

**Where mortar is fully saturated:**

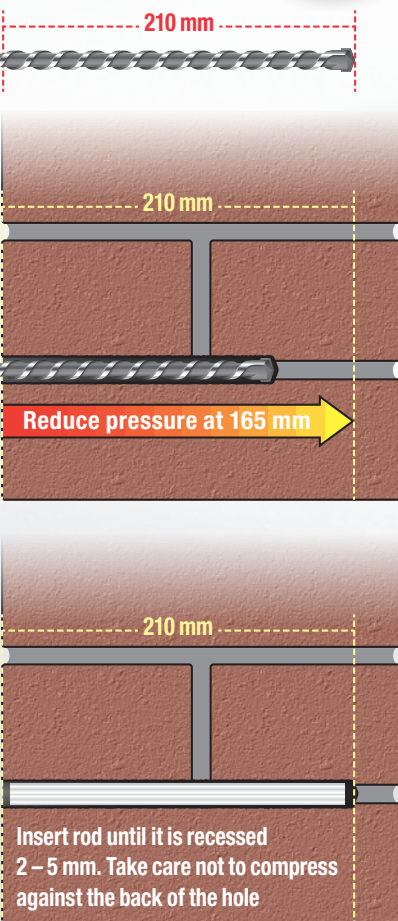
Re-drill the holes twice to remove any excess debris.

If excess debris continues to obstruct full rod insertion the **Dryzone**® System Hole Clearing Tool can be used to ensure the hole is completely clear.

## Damp-Proofing Rod Insertion

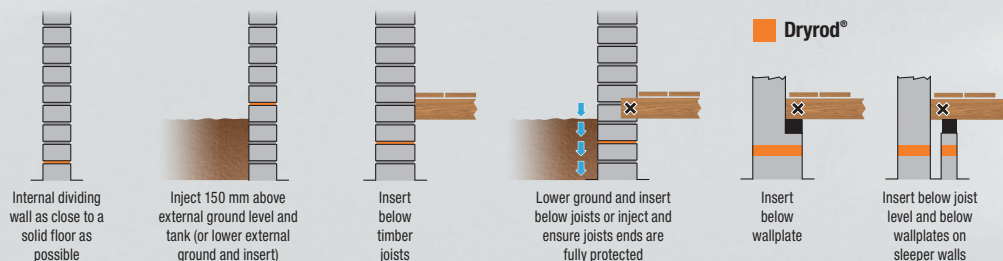
Wearing suitable gloves remove the rods one by one from the packet, inserting a single rod into each hole. Ensure the rods are recessed approximately 5 mm from the brick face while trying not to force the rod into the hole.

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

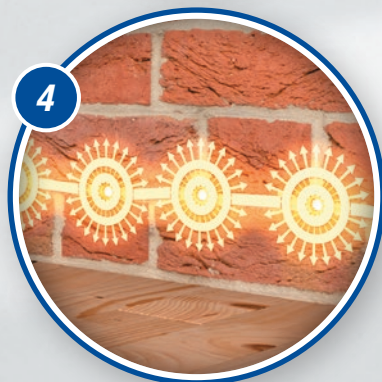


## Damp-Proof Course Positions

The diagrams below illustrate the correct positions for injection or insertion into brick walls. The same principles also apply to stone walls.



✗ = 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](http://www.safeguardeurope.com)





# Replastering

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.

The diagram below illustrates a typical traditional replastering solution. Depending on the situation and time constraints, Safeguard recommend three replastering methods:

- Traditional – **Dryzone® Damp-Resistant Plaster**
- Hybrid Plasterboard – **Dryzone® Express Replastering System**
- Membrane – **Drybase® Flex Membrane**

For further information download our free guide **Rising Damp & its Control**:  
[www.safeguardeurope.com/rising-damp-guide](http://www.safeguardeurope.com/rising-damp-guide)



## Install Damp-Proof Course

Install the new damp-proof course using either **Dryzone® Damp-Proofing Cream** or **Dryrod® Damp-Proofing Rods**.



## Apply Scratch Coat

Apply a rough coat of at least 5 mm thickness. This will act as an anchoring layer.



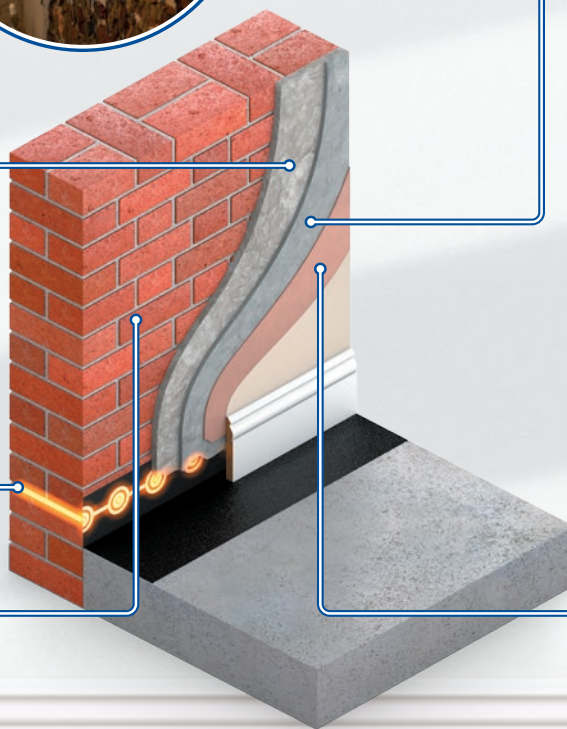
## Apply the Plaster Coat

Once the rough coat has become firm, apply the plaster again with a thickness of at least 15 – 20 mm.



## Prepare the Wall

Remove damp/salt contaminated plaster.



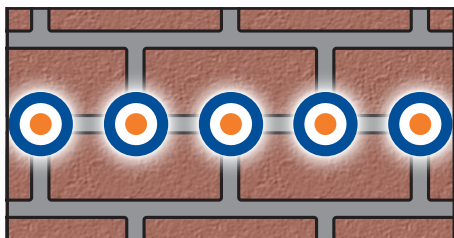
## Finishing Coat

Apply the final skim coat using a suitable skim plaster.



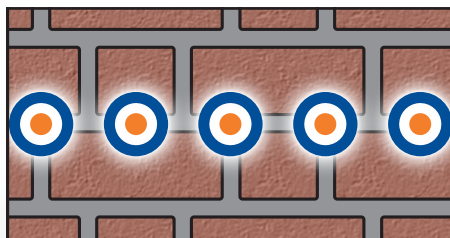
# Installation Tips

## Recommended Drilling Patterns



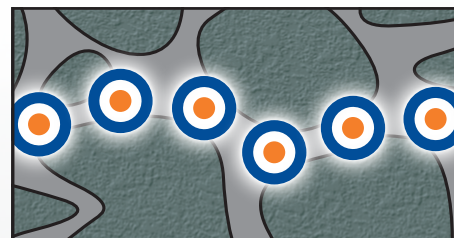
### Stretcher Bond

In stretcher bond construction the mortar joints fall at approximately 12 cm 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 12 cm intervals and can be used to locate your drilling points.



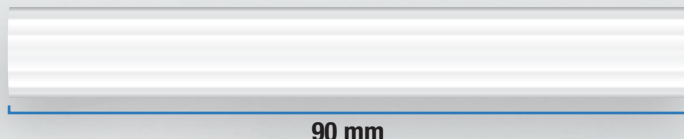
### Irregular Stone

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 12 cm intervals.

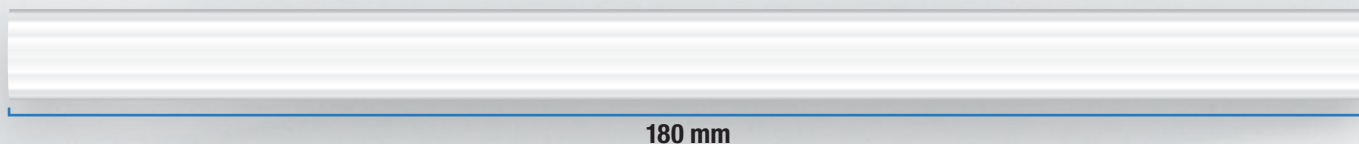
## Cutting and Combining Dryrods® for Walls Thicker or Thinner Than 9"

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.

**Dryrod®** is also available in pre-cut 85 mm lengths for 4½" internal walls.



90 mm



180 mm



## Rod depth required in various wall thicknesses

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

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

Wall Length	Wall Thickness	
	4½" (115 mm)	9" (230 mm)
10 m	42 rods	84 rods



## Precautions

Read instructions and health and safety data sheet (available upon request) before use.

## Guarantees

Call Safeguard on **01403 210204** for details of specialist contractors who offer guarantees on **Dryrod®** installations.

## Further Information

The **Dryrod®** manual “**Rising Damp & its Control**” is available upon request, or can be downloaded free from our website:

[www.safeguardeurope.com/dryrod](http://www.safeguardeurope.com/dryrod)

[www.dryrods.com](http://www.dryrods.com)



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