

TVP DAMP PROOFING AND RE-PLASTERING SPECIFICATION

DAMP PROOF COURSE

A chemical damp proof course is formed by drilling holes into the mortar bed 12mm in diameter. Walls 225mm in thickness will usually be drilled from one side.

Holes will be in a straight line of between 80mm x 100mm apart or one hole per header, and two per stretcher. Once drilling is complete, each hole is then injected with a 'Chemical' damp proofing cream and is then capped over with a lime based mortar plug.

All damp proof courses will be installed under recommendations given in BS CPI02:-1973 protections of buildings against water from the ground, and in accordance with BS 6576:-1985 code of practice for installation of chemical damp-proof courses.

RE-PLASTERING

Re-plastering following the insertion of damp-proof course. It should be noted that the re-plastering is as important as the insertion of the damp proof course, and the two together form a sound and impervious system.

TVP carry out re-plastering to a strict specification and is as follows:-

- 1) Remove old defective or salt contaminated plaster to a height as indicated on the sketch plan, minimum height 1.2 metres.
- 2) Masonry is then cleaned down to remove any loose rendering.
- 3) Masonry rendering is 3:1 mortar mix, three of sand and one of cement, mortar containing a water proofing additive. (sand used is a double washed sand and loam free).
- 4) Apply a 3mm skim coat of a finishing plaster.
- 5) Leave a 20mm Channel between rendering and floor.

Once re-plastering is complete, skirting boards can be re-fixed or renewed, firstly pre-treating timber with a wood preserver or protecting with a damp proof membrane.

TANKING

Tanking, is usually applied to walls below d.p.c level, for example in basements or cellars.

- 1) A special render applied to walls.
- 2) A plastic tanking membrane fixed to walls and floors.

The specification for each of the systems may vary to suit each individual job.
Refer to attached report sheets for specification, on this type of work.