

Osmotic Dampproofing



raising standards in property preservation

► Problem

Rising damp is unhealthy, unsightly and can lead to timber decay and heat loss.

Because rising damp can carry with it a range of compounds such as hygroscopic ground salts, chlorides and nitrates, it can break down plaster and ruin internal decorations.

► Solution

In thick stone and brick masonry, and especially rubble-filled walls, Peter Cox can install a remedial damp proof course using their Elektro+ Osmotic System, the very latest in damp proofing technology.

This involves introducing a very small positive electrical charge on the wall to repel the rising damp moisture molecules down the walls and back into the ground.

The installation causes minimum disturbance to the building, and is 'reversible', making it acceptable to leading Conservation and Heritage organisations.

No liquid chemicals are used so the wall is quicker to dry out and does not cause problems on party walls.

► Features & Benefits

Minimum disturbance to the building and is reversible

Immediately effective

Chemical Free

Suitable for ALL wall types, especially thick stone walls

Can be fitted with a monitoring system for additional reassurance

The Elektro+ Osmotic DPC system has been approved by the Property Care Association and carries a 20 year guarantee

ELEKTRO⁺

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Peter Cox DryWall Coating System



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DryWall Coating System



Peter Cox Porestop Slurry

Waterproofing for wall areas below dpc level e.g. steps in floor level and also for areas of high salt efflorescence, such as chimney breasts.



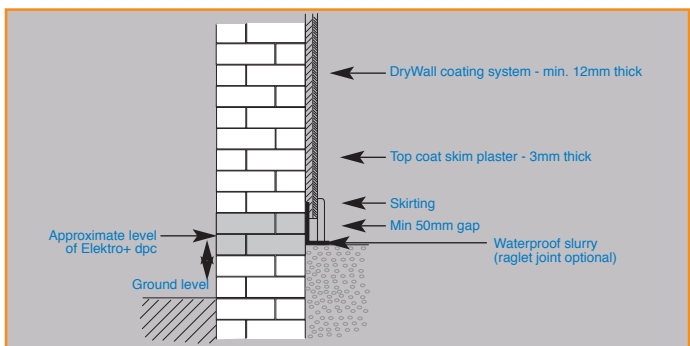
The DryWall Coating System

The base coat of the DryWall coating system is applied to the prepared wall. This includes a DryWall salt retardant additive.



DryWall Top Coat

DryWall top coat applied to the base coat.



Bridging

It's important that the DryWall coating system does not form a 'bridge' over the DPC.

Recommended Method

Following the installation of a remedial damp proof course, residual moisture will dry out but the presence of hygroscopic salts within the wall and plaster may continue to give problems.

Where plaster has to be renewed, standard plasters such as Carlite should not be used.

Instead a DryWall coating must be applied to a height of 300mm above the highest level of salt contamination and to a minimum of one metre above the floor line.

This specification can be supplemented optionally with the application of DryWall Thermotek an externally applied masonry protection cream which both waterproofs and improves the thermal qualities of masonry, to complete the protection.



Freephone 0800 789 500
www.petercox.com

Peter Cox Ltd
Aniseed Park, Broadway Business Park
Chadderton, Manchester, OL9 9XA
Email: enquiries@petercox.com

