

## Blockade of rising damp after chemical barrage

LV74\_SA\_EN\_R2-0517



centimeters towards the outside.

Connect the free end to the one of the diffuser, which will have been fixed with a nail above the hole.

### 3) INJECTION

Pour **Kimicover IN** into the diffuser and let the product penetrate by gravity for 24 hours, respecting the consumption rate indicated in the Technical Data Sheet, then remove the injectors and, after about 7 days, proceed to close the holes with mortars from the **Limepor** or **Tectoria** line.

The walls to be plastered must always be further treated with anti-saline rough coating **Tectoria RZ** and dehumidifying plaster **Tectoria DF** or alternatively with a single-product cycle with mortar **Tectoria MONO** up to a suitable height that will be established with one of our technicians. In any case, before making a new plaster wait 3-4 weeks for the residual moisture in the masonry, where the chemical barrier was carried out, to evaporate.

### APPLICATION DATA SHEET

Blockade of rising damp after chemical barrage through:

1. drilling;
2. placement of injectors and diffuser;
3. injection;

#### 1) DRILLING

Perforation of the wall at about 15/20 cm above the height of the floor.

The holes will be made at a distance of 15 cm from each other with a diameter of 18-20 mm.

Drill the holes slightly inclined downwards.

If the thickness of the masonry is equal to or less than 50-60 cm or is accessible from only one side, the depth of the hole will be 5 cm shorter than that of the wall.

If the thickness of the masonry is greater than what has been written above, it is advisable to drill the holes on both sides.

#### 2) PLACEMENT OF INJECTORS AND DIFFUSER

Clean the holes with compressed air jets. Insert the black tube into the masonry, so that it will be 5 cm shorter than the depth of the hole and that it protrudes a few