



DampStop

Application Guide

Chemical horizontal barrier against rising damp —
step-by-step site application.

8 STEPS

NO DEMOLITION

SELF-APPLICABLE

BEFORE YOU START

Materials required

- D101 DampStop Concentre — according to wall length
- HydroFix damp-proofing render — for surface renovation
- Repair mortar — for closing the boreholes

Equipment required

- Hammer drill and 14 mm bit
- Graduated measuring jug and mixing bucket
- Flexible-neck filling funnel
- Compressed air or electric blower
- Gloves, eye protection, mask

Application conditions

Ambient temperature	+5 °C / +30 °C
Frost expected	None within 48 hours
Surface	Plaster removed, dry
Borehole diameter	14 mm
Borehole spacing	10 cm
Borehole angle	30° – 45° downward
Borehole depth	4/5 of wall thickness (approx. 80 %)
Dilution	1 part product : 9 parts water

THE SEQUENCE MATTERS

Damp plaster must be removed and the surface renewed with HydroFix before injection. If this sequence is skipped, the cells of hollow bricks are opened during plaster removal; the injection solution then escapes into the voids instead of distributing through the wall cross-section, and no barrier forms at all.

PRE-APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ The damp line has been confirmed as horizontal. | ☐ Drill, 14 mm bit and extension lead ready. |
| ☐ Wall thickness measured, material quantity calculated. | ☐ Measuring jug and clean mixing bucket ready. |
| ☐ Working area cleared, floor covered. | ☐ Gloves, goggles and mask obtained. |
| ☐ Damaged plaster removed, debris taken away. | ☐ Ambient above +5 °C; no frost expected within 48 hours. |
| ☐ HydroFix applied and fully cured. | ☐ Borehole line marked 10 cm above floor level. |

APPLICATION STEPS

1 Assess the wall

Confirm that the damp line runs parallel and horizontal to the floor and that white salt efflorescence is present above it. Measure the wall thickness and determine the length to be treated.

- If the problem disappears entirely in summer, this is not rising damp — injection will not solve it.



2**Remove the damaged plaster**

Remove blistered paint, loose plaster and salt crust completely, to at least 50 cm above the damaged area. Take the debris away from the room — it is salt-laden and can contaminate the new render.

**3****Apply HydroFix damp-proofing render**

Renew the surface with HydroFix and allow it to cure completely. In hollow brick this layer prevents the injection solution from escaping into the voids and restores the integrity of the wall surface.

See the separate guide for HydroFix application.

**4****Drill the boreholes**

Drill 10 cm above floor level, in line with the lowest horizontal mortar joint, at 10 cm spacing, inclined 30–45° downwards. Depth equals 4/5 (approx. 80 %) of the wall thickness — 16 cm in a 20 cm wall. The row must be uninterrupted.

Never drill at an upward angle; the solution will run back out by gravity.

**5****Clean the boreholes**

Clear every borehole of dust with compressed air or an electric blower. Dust left in the hole prevents the solution from penetrating the cross-section.

**6****Prepare the solution**

Place 9 parts of clean tap water in a clean plastic bucket, add 1 part D101 and stir at low speed. Leave to stand for 5 minutes. Dirty, saline or very hard water reduces performance.

Always water first, then product — never the other way round.



7**Inject**

Transfer the solution into the boreholes with the funnel, at low pressure or by gravity. Feed each hole until saturation; the appearance of the solution at an adjacent hole or on the joint face confirms continuous distribution.

Check that the mL per hole given in the consumption table has been reached.

**8****Wait 48 hours, then close**

Leave the boreholes open for 48 hours so that the solution can complete its distribution through the cross-section. Then fill the holes with repair mortar and finish the surface.

Closing early prevents the barrier from spanning the full cross-section.

**PREPARING THE SOLUTION IN DETAIL**

The ratio is always 1 part product to 9 parts water. It does not change; it is never made stronger for a thicker wall or a more severe damp problem. The only thing that changes is the quantity prepared.

**1 L**D101 DampStop
concentrate

+

**9 L**clean
tap water

=

10 L

ready-to-use solution

approx. 3.3 m in a 20 cm wall

**2 L**D101 DampStop
concentrate

+

**18 L**clean
tap water

=

20 L

ready-to-use solution

approx. 6.7 m in a 20 cm wall

**5 L**D101 DampStop
concentrate

+

**45 L**clean
tap water

=

50 L

ready-to-use solution

approx. 16.5 m in a 20 cm wall

Mixing sequence

- 01** Place the measured water first in a clean plastic bucket.
- 02** Empty the entire concentrate pack onto the water.
- 03** Stir with a low-speed mixer for 1–2 minutes; for small batches thorough agitation with a clean stick is sufficient.
- 04** Leave to stand for 5 minutes.
- 05** Stir briefly again before use.

SEQUENCE: WATER FIRST, THEN PRODUCT

Never pour water onto the concentrate. The product must be added to the water; the reverse order causes foaming and an inhomogeneous mix.

Water to be used

- Clean tap water is suitable.
- Well water, sea water, dirty or saline water must not be used.
- Very hard water reduces performance.
- Water temperature between +5 °C and +30 °C.

Leftover solution

- The diluted solution may be stored; keep the container closed and protected from frost.
- A slight difference in density may develop on standing; 1–2 minutes of stirring restores homogeneity without any loss of performance.
- For consistent results, use within the same day.

Measuring by eye

Too much water reduces effectiveness, too little prevents distribution. The graduated jug in the kit exists for exactly this purpose.

Pouring water onto the concentrate

It foams and does not mix homogeneously. Always water first, then product.

Using a dirty bucket or one with mortar residue

Residue and dirt disturb the distribution of the active ingredient. The bucket must be clean and made of plastic.

Making the solution stronger

Less water does not produce a stronger solution; distribution is reduced and the barrier fails to span the cross-section. The ratio is always 1:9.

HOW MUCH MATERIAL IS NEEDED?

WALL THICKNESS	BOREHOLE DEPTH	SOLUTION PER METRE	PER HOLE	CONCENTRATE / M
10 cm	8 cm	1.50 L	150 mL	0.150 L
15 cm	12 cm	2.25 L	225 mL	0.225 L
20 cm	16 cm	3.00 L	300 mL	0.300 L
25 cm	20 cm	3.75 L	375 mL	0.375 L
30 cm	25 cm	4.50 L	450 mL	0.450 L
40 cm	35 cm	6.00 L	600 mL	0.600 L
50 cm	45 cm	7.50 L	750 mL	0.750 L

WORKED EXAMPLE — 12 METRES, 20 cm WALL

120 boreholes · each 16 cm deep · 36 L of solution in total · requiring 3.6 L of concentrate. With a 10 % allowance, one 5 L pack is sufficient.

**POST-APPLICATION CHECKS**

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Target volume in mL reached at every borehole. | ☐ Holes filled completely with repair mortar. |
| ☐ Solution appeared at an adjacent hole or joint. | ☐ Surface completed with HydroFix. |
| ☐ Row uninterrupted — no hole skipped. | ☐ Application record kept (metres, consumption, date). |
| ☐ Holes closed only after 48 hours had elapsed. | ☐ Moisture readings taken at reference points. |

Drying: The barrier forms within 48 hours and no new moisture rises. The water already held within the wall is released over 6 – 12 months, depending on wall thickness, material and salt load. During this period the wall must not be painted or the surface sealed. Readings should be repeated at the same points at 3, 6 and 12 months to monitor progress.

**COMMON MISTAKES**

- **Drilling before the plaster is removed**
In hollow brick the cells are opened and the solution escapes into the voids; the barrier remains discontinuous and damp continues to rise.
- **Spacing boreholes further than 10 cm apart**
Gaps are left in the barrier. Increasing the spacing does not save material — the system simply fails.
- **Drilling the holes at an upward angle**
The solution runs back out by gravity and cannot penetrate the cross-section.
- **Diluting by eye**
Too much water reduces effectiveness, too little prevents distribution. A graduated measuring jug must be used.
- **Closing the holes before 48 hours have elapsed**
Distribution is interrupted before completion; the barrier does not span the full cross-section.
- **Injecting without renewing the surface**
The moisture and salts already present in the wall continue to reach the surface. The client sees no result and the work is judged a failure.

Need support during the work?

Send us a photograph of your wall and its dimensions and we will calculate the consumption and prepare an application plan for you.

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