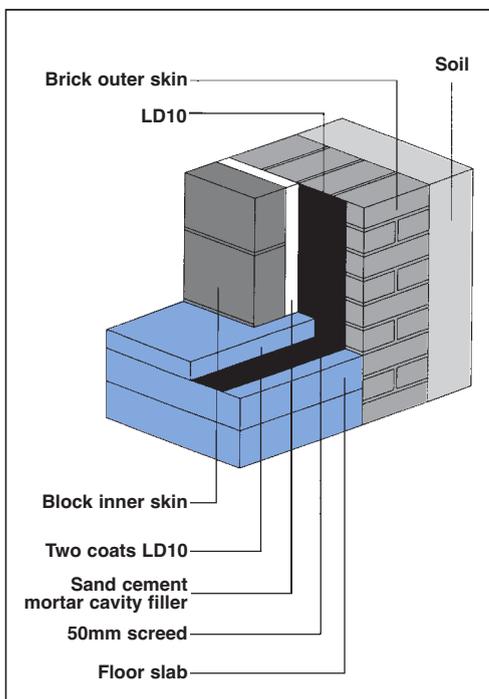


LD10 Rubberised Liquid Waterproofer



Special Properties

LD10 complies with the appropriate sections of BS3690, 1982.

The British Standard Code of Practice CP 102, 1973.

Description

LD10 is an effective high quality product made from pure refined bitumen and natural rubber latex. It is applied cold by brush. LD10 has excellent brushing characteristics although lightly thixotropic. LD10 dries to form a heavy duty bitumen barrier with excellent elasticity. The product is resistant to moisture and forms an effective water vapour barrier. It is resistant to all normal temperature variations when dry. LD10's natural elasticity means that it will allow for the small movement stresses caused by temperature changes in the building materials to which it is applied. LD10 may be used successfully on damp surfaces enabling work to proceed without interruption.

Applications

LD10 may be used for waterproofing floors, exterior and interior walls, for all roofing maintenance work, as a vapour barrier, and as a plaster bonding agent for difficult surfaces. Not suitable for use with cement-based plasters, or for use where gypsum plasters are being used to improve fire resistance.

Specifying

LD10 should be specified by name and used as detailed.

Sitework

LD10 must be thoroughly stirred before use. It does not require any heating. It may be applied without difficulty to damp surfaces (but not very wet surfaces). The surface should be sound and free from dust, dirt or grease. Brush strokes should be applied evenly in one direction using soft fibre brooms or soft bristle brushes. These should be dipped in water and then well shaken before being charged with the material. After use brushes and brooms may be washed in soapy water before the material has set. If it has dried LD10 may be removed with solvents, such as paraffin or paint thinners. Any splashes on the paintwork or other surfaces must be wiped off immediately using a damp cloth.

LD10 AS A SANDWICH MEMBRANE IN NEW CONSTRUCTION

Is an effective damp proof membrane for use in the sandwich construction of new concrete floors. Two coats at the specified rates will give dried film thickness of at least 0.6mm but three coats are recommended in British Standards Code of Practice 102, 1973.

On the smooth and clean concrete floor, the first coat of LD10 is brushed at the rate of 1m²/litre and allowed to dry thoroughly. The second coat is then applied at 1.5m²/litre and allowed to dry thoroughly. This second coat may be blinded with clean sand while wet as a protection against foot traffic and to provide a good key for the top screed. The top finishing screed should be at least 50mm thick. The membrane must be taken up walls to marry up with DPC. Great care should be taken to ensure that the dried film is not punctured or damaged. The concrete screed should be allowed to cure and dry out thoroughly before laying a further floor covering. This may take several weeks.

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Waterproofer

LD10 FOR INTERIOR WALLS (Moderate Dampness)

Remove all plaster, wallpaper, loose distemper, paints, dirt, dust and grease. Any damage to brickwork and mortar joints should be made good with cement mortar, then apply three coats of LD10 at 2.25m²/litre allowing each coat to dry out thoroughly before applying the next. The final coat should be blinded with clean sharp sand while it is still wet. It is a good idea to leave a section of the wall at the top untreated, say 300mm deep, so that any trapped moisture may evaporate away. New gypsum plaster may then be applied to the level of the surrounding plaster.

NB: Under no circumstances should 'Renovating Plaster' or other sand/cement mixes be applied over LD10.

AS A SURFACE TREATMENT ON EXISTING FLOORS

Where severe dampness is unlikely to occur, surface treatment with LD10 will prove an effective precautionary measure (however if the conditions are severe and damp appears to be penetrating then sandwich construction should be undertaken). The floor should be sound and free of dust, oil and grease. A priming coat of LD10 diluted with 1 part of water should initially be applied at 17.5m²/litre and allowed to dry thoroughly. Two coats of LD10 at 1m²/litre should then be applied. All coats must be taken up to and join with the existing DPC. The dried film of LD10 should not be punctured or damaged and must be overlaid with a suitable floor covering. As the surface of LD10 remains slightly tacky after drying a lining paper should be used under loose floor coverings.

Exterior Walls

Remove all dirt, dust and grease. If the surface is uneven it should be levelled using cement mortar. Bare brickwork should be covered with a thin skin of cement mortar. This should be allowed to dry. 3 coats of LD10 should be applied at 2.25m²/litre. Each coat should be allowed to dry, before applying the next. Whilst still wet and 'tacky' the final coat should be blinded with clean sharp sand.

LD10 ROOF MAINTENANCE, FELT, ASPHALT, LEAD ZINC OR IN SITU CONCRETE ROOFS

The surface should be thoroughly cleaned. Any cracks should be raked out and a coat of LD10 at 1.5m²/litre applied, extending 75mm each side of the crack and allowed to dry. The cracks should then be filled with a bitumen mastic. A 175mm wide strip of either asbestos underlay or aluminium foil should next be bonded with LD10

across the crack. A further coat of LD10 applied at 1.5m²/litre should then be applied over the covering material and well lapped onto the roof surface. On asphalt roofs where blisters have occurred these should be heated with a blow lamp until soft and then smoothed out. If the asphalt is crumbling or badly cracked it must be removed and replaced with an asbestos underlay bonded or nailed to the roof deck. Blister in roofing felt should be opened out, cleaned with a stiff bristled brush, allowed to dry out and coated with LD10 at 1.5m²/litre. LD10 should be allowed to set until it is 'tacky' and then the felt should be re-fixed by nailing it down. A final coat of LD10 at 1.5m²/litre should then be applied over the repair and to 75mm around it.

Concrete roofs should be thoroughly cleaned, free of dust, grime and grease, moss etc, and LD10 diluted with 1 part of water a 7.5m²/litre as a primer. This should be allowed to dry. In each case the LD10 Roof Method should then be applied.

LD10 Roof Method

The standard roof treatment with LD10 is 1 coat at 1m²/litre into which is immediately laid a layer of Standard Glass or Polypropylene fabric reinforcement (or scrim). The fabric or scrim is brushed into position with a brush painted with LD10. When the first coat has thoroughly dried a second coat is applied at 1.5m²/litre and allowed to dry. The third and final coat is applied at the same rate and, while the LD10 is still 'tacky,' well blinded with 12mm (14 mesh) stone chippings or clean sharp sand.

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Timber Roofs

Examine the timbers for signs of wet rot. Replace timbers showing symptoms of this. An underlay felt is then stagger nailed to the timber deck, an overlap of 75mm being allowed. LD10 is applied at 1m²/litre to the lap joints and edges of the underlay and allowed to dry. Roof Method is then applied.

Slated or Corrugated Roofs

The roof should be carefully examined for damaged or missing slates or sheets. Any loose slates or sheets should be re-fixed firmly in place. 1 coat of LD10 at 1.5m²/litre is applied and immediately a Standard Glass or Polypropylene fabric (or scrim) is laid into it. Where there are corrugations care should be taken to lay the fabric well and without leaving the fabric under any tension. The fabric is overlapped 75mm each side and the insides of each lap painted with LD10 the ends must be well sealed. Two further coats at 1.5m²/litre are applied, the one being allowed to dry before the next is applied. The third and last coat should be blinded with 1-2mm (14 mesh) stone chippings while it is still tacky.

BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, RETAINING WALLS, CULVERTS, CONCRETE OR BRICK FOUNDATIONS

LD10 is applied by brush to form a waterproof membrane. It acts as a curing membrane when applied to 'green' concrete. The surface should be sound and free of dust, dirt and grease. Hot, very dry or absorbent surfaces should be dampened slightly with water. A first coat is applied at 2.5m²/litre and is allowed to dry thoroughly. A second coat is then applied at 2.25m²/litre and is allowed to dry thoroughly. The final coat applied at 2.25m²/litre and may be blinded with clean sharp sand whilst the LD10 is still wet and tacky.

GENERAL NOTES ON USE AND STORAGE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Spilled LD10 should be cleaned up immediately. It is very adhesive so that splashes on the skin should be cleaned off with soapy water before it has set. Protective gloves should be worn and eyes protected from splashes. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Accidental eye splashes should be irrigated with copious quantities of water. Avoid ingestion. In case of accidental ingestion, seek immediate medical attention. Keep out of reach of children.

1. **Apart from priming, LD10 should never be diluted.**
2. **LD10 must be protected from frost when in storage.**
3. **Do not apply to water-logged surfaces.**
4. **Do not apply if there is a risk of frost before the LD10 has had time to dry.**
5. **LD10 must be stirred before use.**
6. **After application LD10 must be protected from rain until surface is dry.**
7. **After use, brushes should be cleaned in soapy water before the LD10 has had time to set. Dried LD10 may be removed with solvents (e.g. Paraffin or paint thinners).**
8. **LD10 should be kept in a dry place in temperatures between 5°C to 30°C (41°F to 86°F).**
9. **Part used containers of LD10 should be tightly re-sealed.**
10. **Unopened containers of LD10 have a storage life of one year minimum. If stored for long periods, containers should be regularly rolled.**

Packing

1 Litre, 2.5 Litres, 5 Litres, 25 Litres and 200 Litres.

CUSTOMS CCCN Number 3209-10 00 1.

Health and Safety

See separate Health and Safety Data.