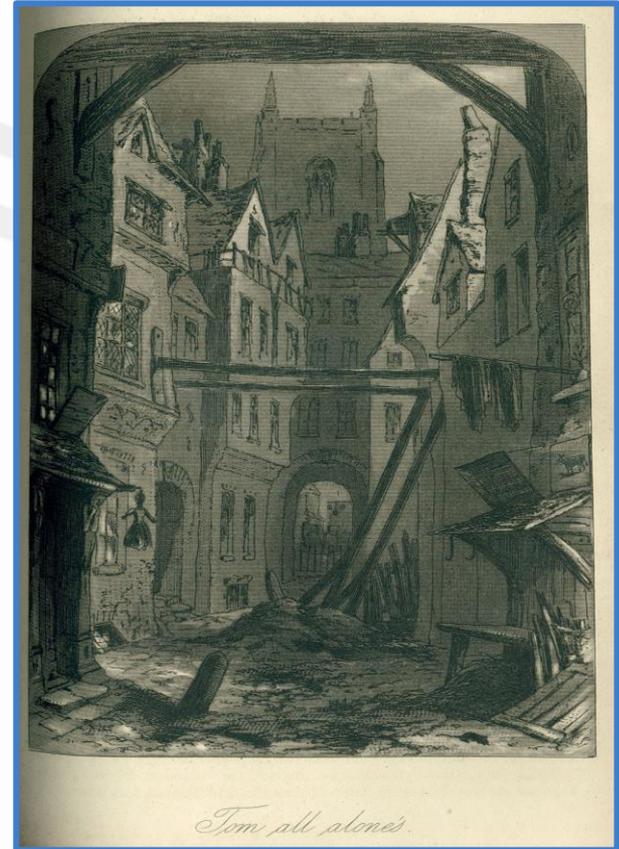


Damp Control

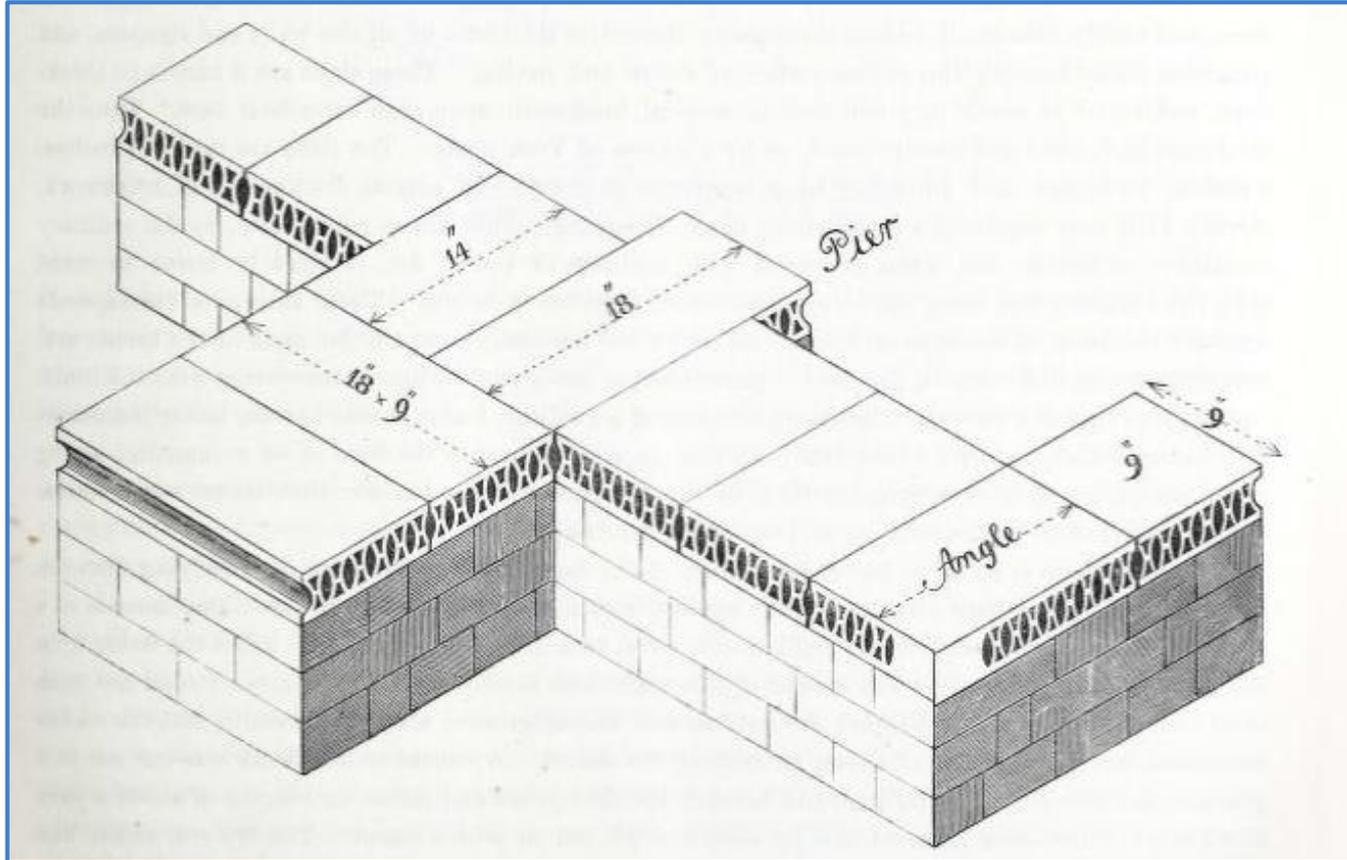


Public Health Act 1875

- We all know this is what started DPCs?!
- Even says so in most literature: BRE, BDPA etc...



Victoria Church – isle of dogs



Downunder



Picture: Salt attack and rising damp - A guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings

Historic DPCs



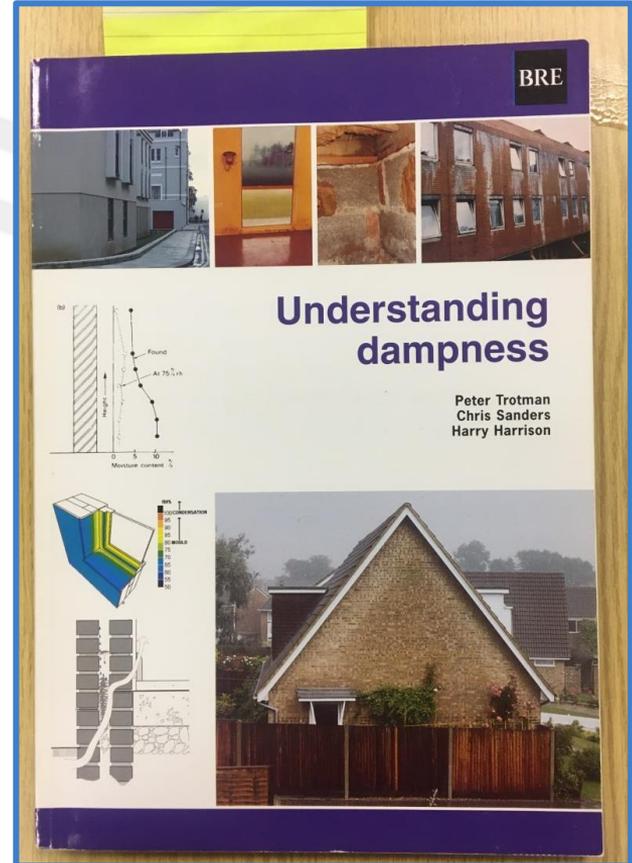


Do DPCs fail???



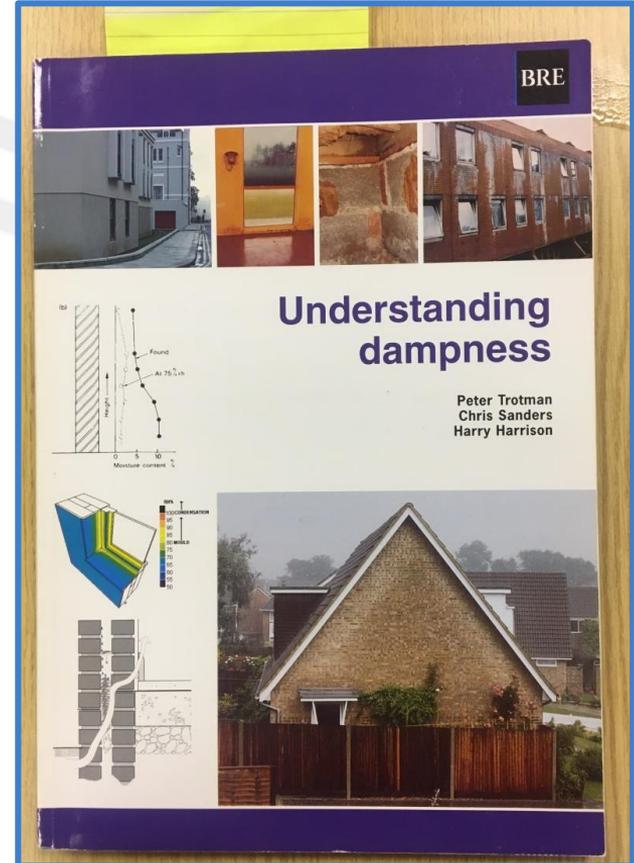
Do DPCs fail???

“If there is a physical DPC, it is unlikely to have failed”.

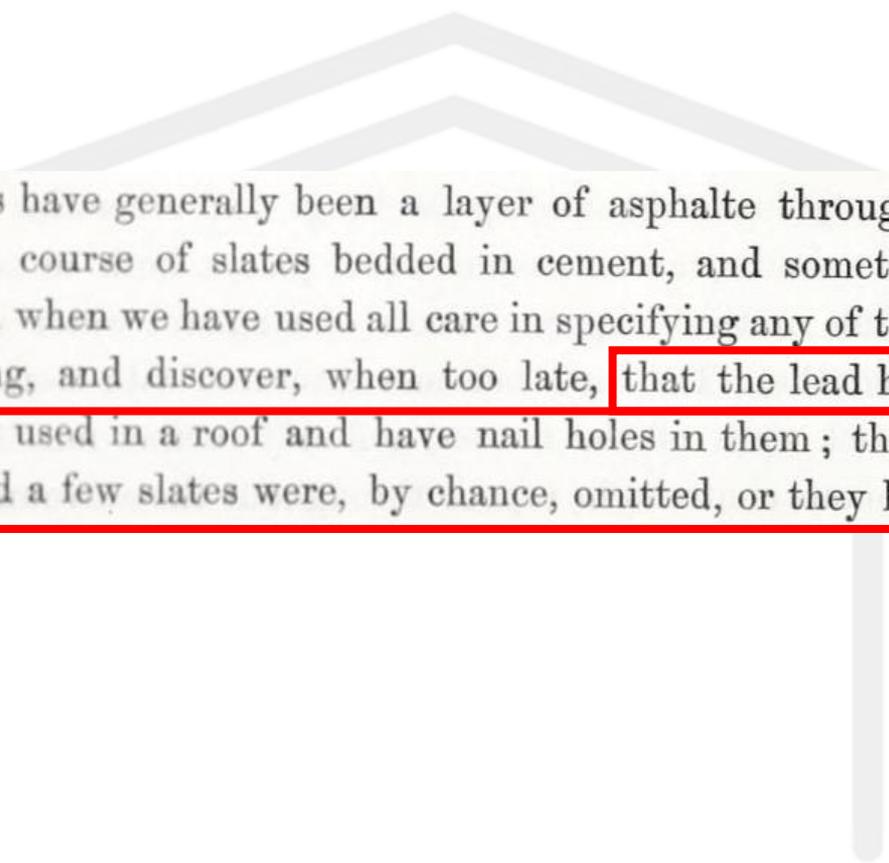


Do DPCs fail???

“Physical DPCs can fail occasionally. Particularly those formed by engineering bricks or overlapping slates, following breakdown of the mortar, bitumen felt DPCS can become brittle with age.”



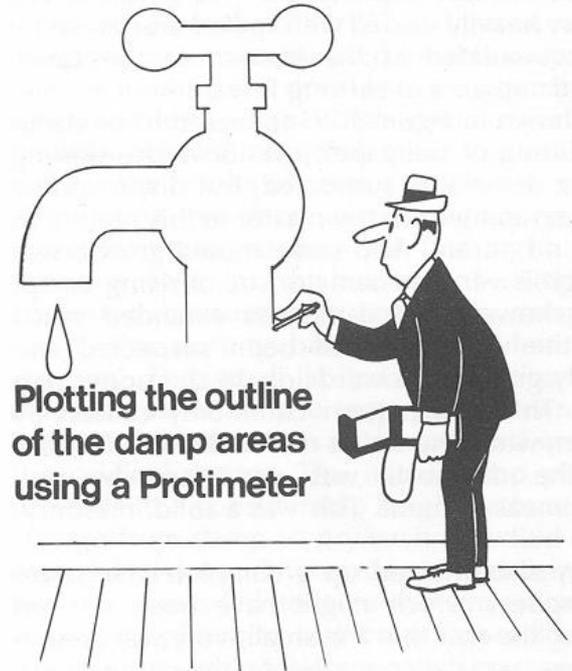
RIBA session papers – 1862



Our remedies for this have generally been a layer of asphalte throughout the thickness of the walls, “sheets of lead,” a course of slates bedded in cement, and sometimes compounds of gas-tar, pitch, sand, &c. ; but even when we have used all care in specifying any of these things, how frequently do we find damp still rising, and discover, when too late, that the lead had been stolen, or that the slates had been previously used in a roof and have nail holes in them ; that perhaps the clerk of the works was just absent, and a few slates were, by chance, omitted, or they had no lap. But even sup-

When were DPCs first retrofitted?

Rising Damp was invented by the chemical industry. In a particular chemical industry boardroom in 1962 actually. When the first damp meter was invented



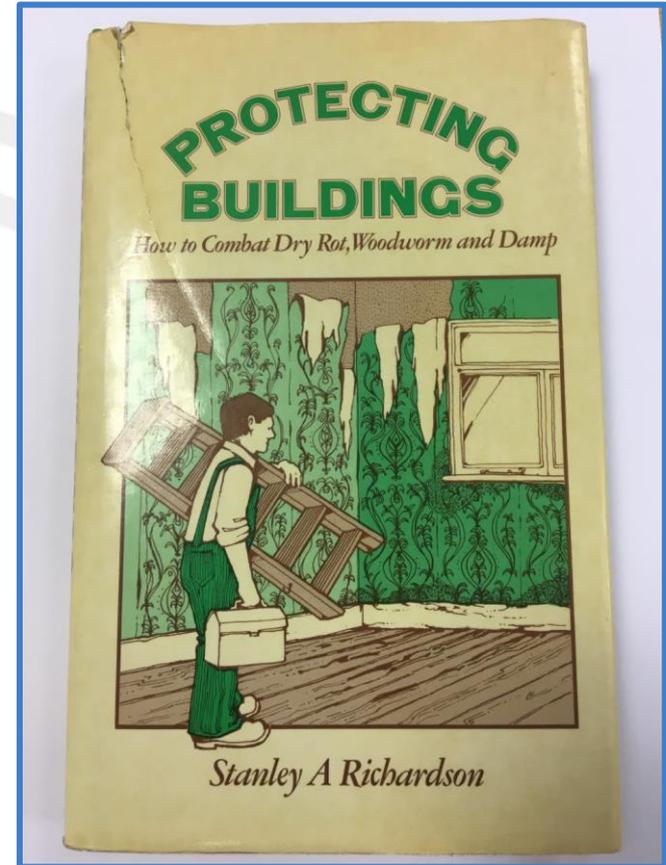
The first chemical DPCs?

- English heritage suggest 1940's – 50's by Doctor Hurst of imperial college London – called Actane – based on a natural latex rubber.
- Based on the water repellence of beetle shells

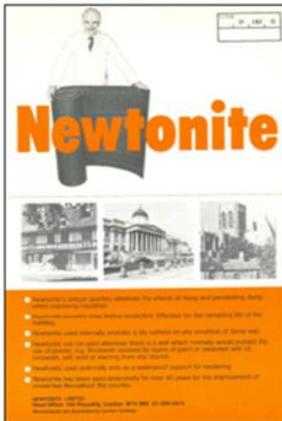


Stanley A Richardson

- Claims they started to develop a water repellent in 1935 – using paraffin wax
- In 1938 was adapted to provide vertical and horizontal dpcs by drilling



Newtonite

Newtonite

- Removes damp causing distress to the interior of living and working spaces
- Prevents further deterioration of masonry structures by the removal of salt and sulphur
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NEWTONITE LATH DAMP WALL TREATMENT



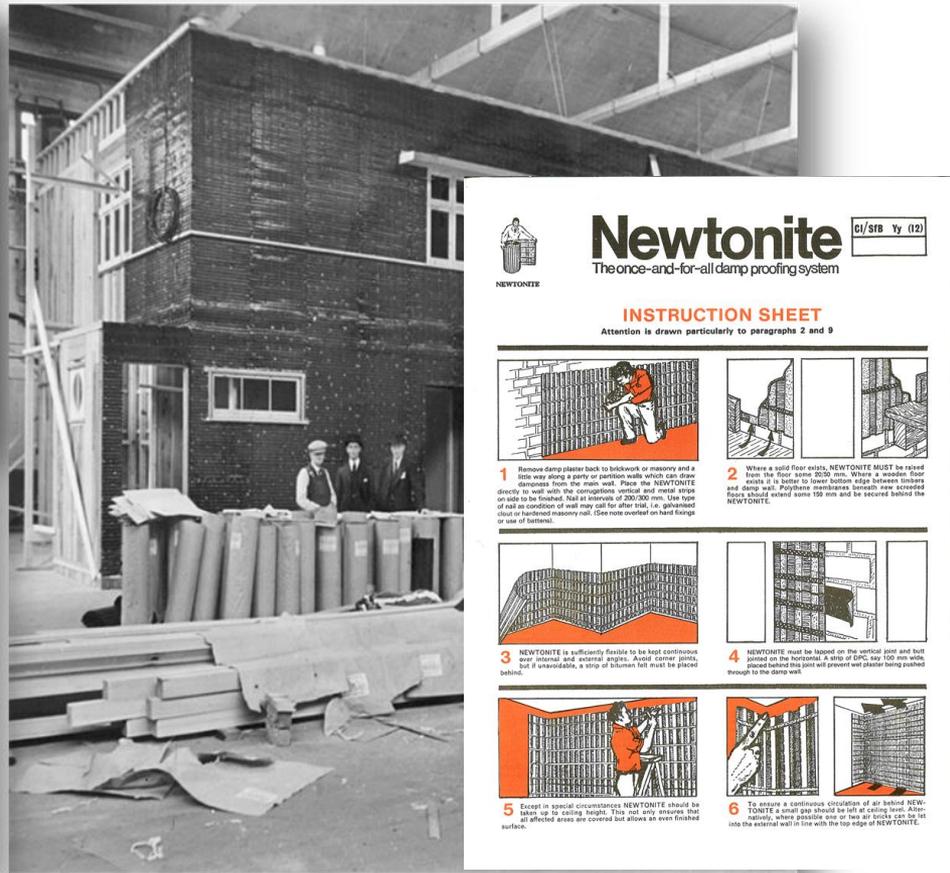
NEWTONITE LTD.
100, The Quadrant, London, W1 1AA

THE BENEFITS:
This system is a simple and effective method of removing damp from masonry walls. It is suitable for use on all types of masonry and is particularly effective on walls affected by rising damp. The system is also suitable for use on walls affected by penetrating damp.

THE METHOD:
The system consists of a mesh of lath which is applied to the wall. This mesh is then covered with a layer of plaster. The plaster acts as a barrier to prevent moisture from entering the wall.

ADVANTAGES:
The system is simple to install and does not require the removal of the original masonry. It is also suitable for use on walls affected by rising damp.

DISADVANTAGES:
The system is not suitable for use on walls affected by penetrating damp. It is also not suitable for use on walls affected by structural damage.

Newtonite (CI/SFB Yy 12)
The once-and-for-all damp proofing system

INSTRUCTION SHEET
Attention is drawn particularly to paragraphs 2 and 9

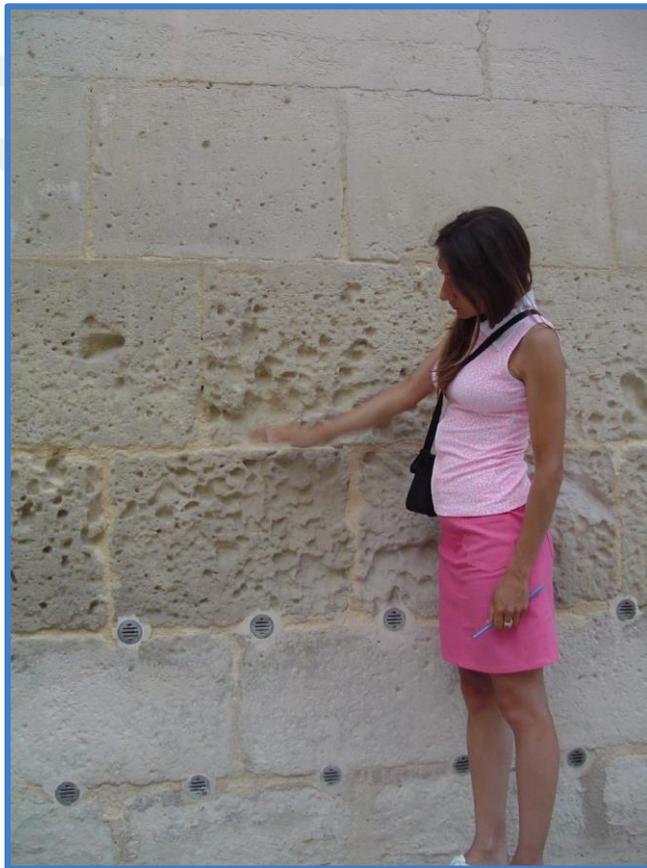
- Remove damp plaster back to brickwork or masonry and a strip along a party or partition wall which can draw dampness from the main wall. Place the NEWTONITE directly to wall with the corrugations vertical and mesh face on side to be finished. Fix at intervals of 200/300 mm. Use type of nail as condition of site may call for either i.e. galvanized flat or hardened masonry nail. (See note overlaid on hand fixture or use of bottom).
- Where a solid floor exists, NEWTONITE MUST be fixed from the floor space 200 mm. Where a wooden floor exists it is better to lower bottom edge between timbers and damp wall. Plyboard membrane beneath new screeded floor should extend some 150 mm and be secured behind the NEWTONITE.
- NEWTONITE is sufficiently flexible to be fast continuous over internal and external angles. Avoid corner joints, but if unavoidable, a strip of bitumen felt must be placed through the damp wall.
- NEWTONITE must be lapped on the vertical joint and lath covered on the horizontal. A strip of EPIC, say 100 mm wide, placed behind this joint will prevent wet plaster being pushed through to the damp wall.
- Except in special circumstances NEWTONITE should be taken up to ceiling height. This not only ensures that all affected areas are covered but also an even finished surface.
- To ensure a continuous circulation of air behind NEWTONITE a small gap should be left at ceiling level. Alternatively, where possible one or two air bricks can be let into the external wall in line with the top edge of NEWTONITE.

Knappen Tubes

- In about 1908 Achille Knapen an Brussels Engineer, invented the knapen tube
- Building Research Station (now BRE) tested in 1930s proved didn't work



Doulton Tubes



Earliest Reference to remedial DPCs???

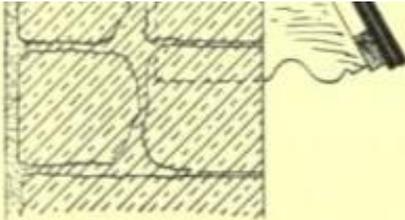


Fig. 692.—Section showing a Method of Covering an Old Wall with Weather-tiles.

adopted.

Where the damp rises from the ground into the wall, it will usually be found that a damp-proof course has not been inserted. The radical remedy would be to cut out the walling below the ground-floor and above the external ground, a little at a time, and to insert a suitable damp-

course—as shown at A in fig. 679,—and make good the walling with stone or brick, as the case may be, bedded in good cement mortar. This is, of course, a very expensive operation, and house-owners are not always willing to sanction it. Drainage of the subsoil and excavation of the external ground to as great a depth as possible will do something to improve matters, and an external rendering of cement mortar from the foundation to the ground-floor will also tend to prevent the ground-water entering the wall. Sometimes the base of a wall is damp in consequence of rain-water pouring from the roof and splashing up from the ground on to the wall; when this is the case, an eaves-trough provides a simple remedy.

Earliest Reference to remedial DPCs???

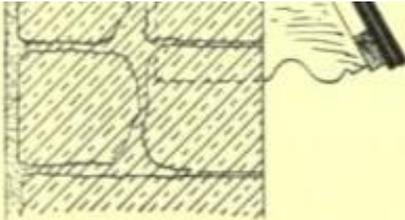


Fig. 692.—Section showing a Method of Covering an Old Wall with Weather-tiles.

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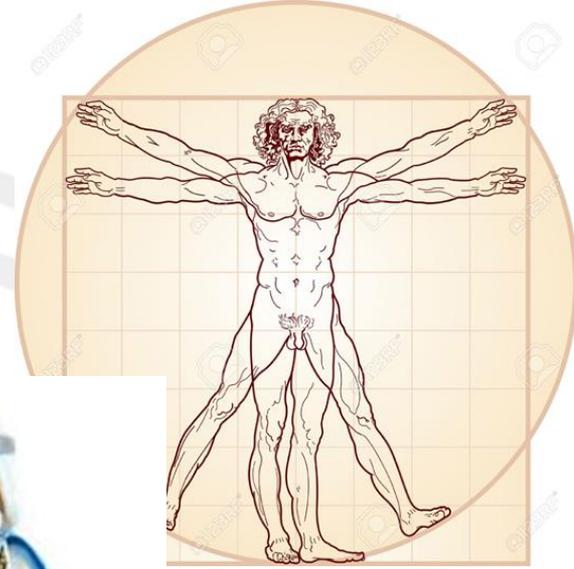
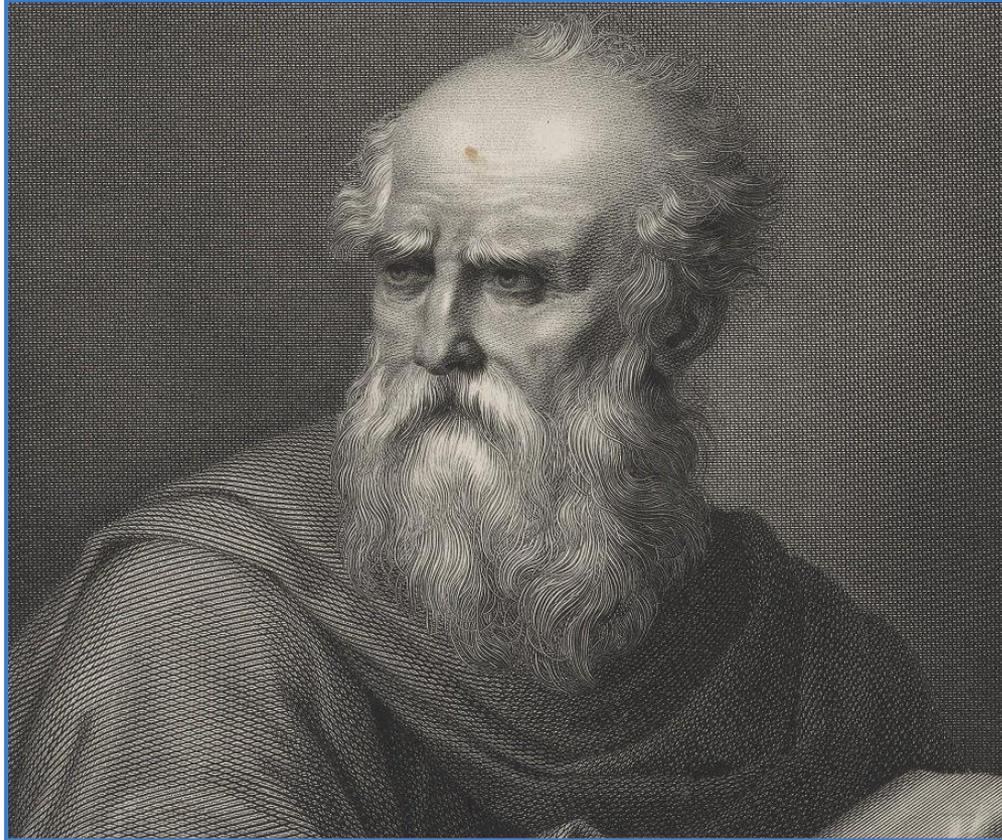
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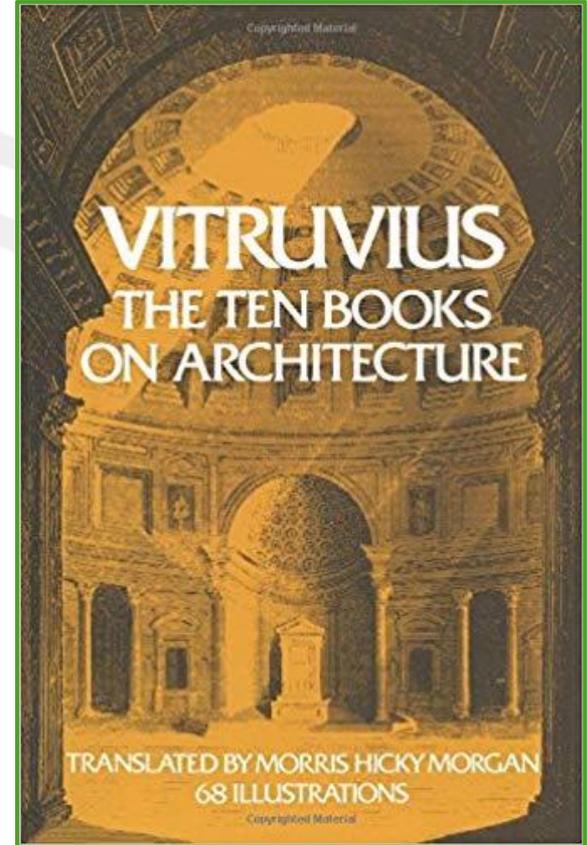
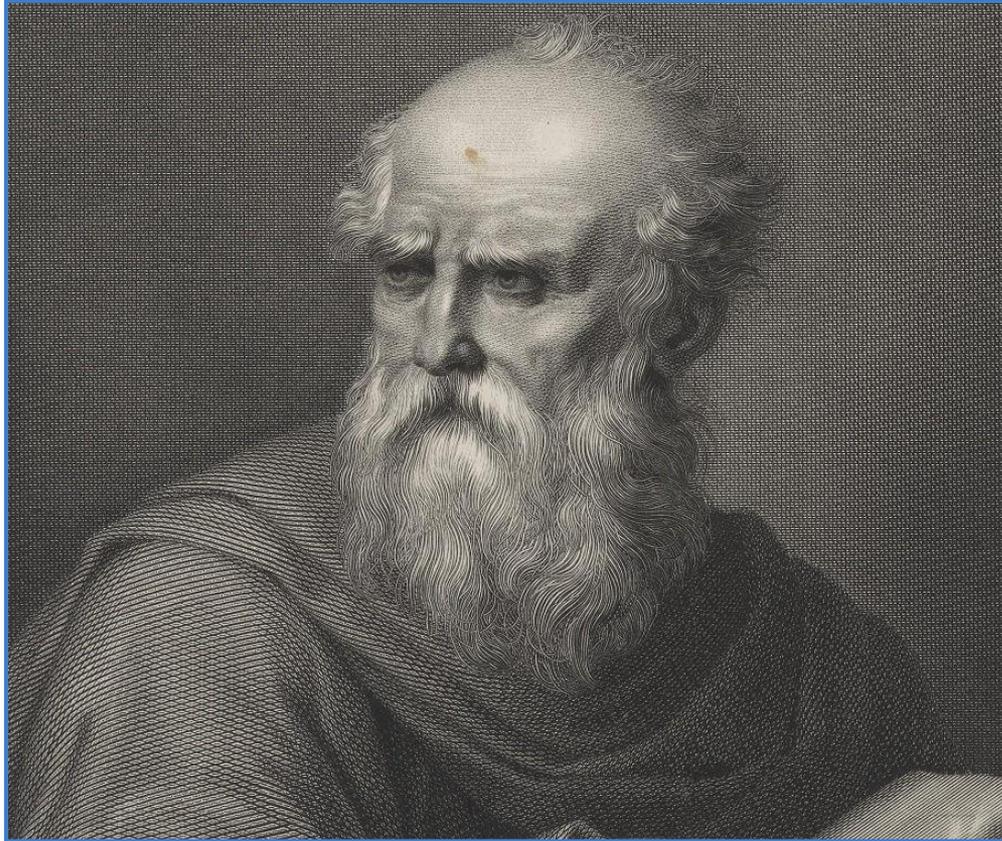
What did the Romans ever do for us?



Vitruvius



Vitruvius



And change is still occurring.....



Thanks to.....



**the
Usual Suspects**



A **BIG THANKS** For Listening

For more help, information, technical docs or general updates,
check out the links below

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 [Facebook.com/PropertyCareAssociation](https://www.facebook.com/PropertyCareAssociation)

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