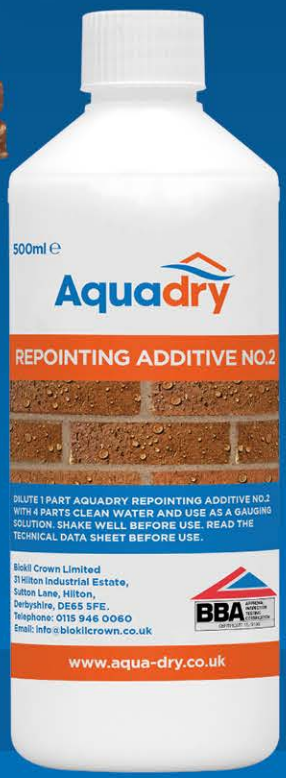
TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Aquadry®

Repointing Additive No. 2

Code 11062
500ml (concentrate)

Aquadry Repointing Additive No. 2 is a flexible waterproofing admixture that is diluted with water before being added as a gauging solution to sand:cement repointing mixtures. It is suitable for use where flood protection is required or there is a high incidence of driving rain



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Repointing Additive No. 2

Benefits

- Improves flood resistance
- Significantly reduces the liquid water absorption of masonry
- Easy to mix into the repointing mortar mixture
- Functions with both cement and lime based mortars

Effectiveness

Test work demonstrates that repointing with **Aquadry Repointing Additive No. 2** and applying **Aquadry Masonry Protection Cream** to a wall can greatly reduce the flow rate of water through it, e.g. at a flood water height of 0.6m, the flow rate through a single skin Fletton brick wall is reduced from 12.5 litres/m²/min to less than 0.2 litres /m²/min.

Typical Applications

- Included as a gauging solution that is added to sand:cement repointing mixtures
- Is suitable for use where flood protection is required or there is a high incidence of driving rain

General Notes

Guidance on repointing walls and choosing an appropriate mixture can be found in the BRE Good Repair Guide 24, 'Repointing External Brickwork Walls.' It is recommended that anyone carrying out repointing work should be familiar with this document.

The choice of repointing mixture will depend on the original mixture used to construct the wall to be repointed. In particular, cement:sand mixtures should not be used on walls constructed using a lime:sand mortar. BRE Good Repair Guide 24 states that:

The principle to remember in repointing is that the mortar should contain enough cement to be durable but must not be stronger than the bricks; it must be firmly tooled and must not shrink.

When repointing walls constructed of old or weak bricks laid in lime mortar a 1:2.5 or 1:3 lime:sand mix is commonly used. However it should be noted that lime mortars should not be used if frost is likely over the next 7 days (longer when non-hydraulic lime is used).

In the case of a lime:sand mix we recommend using NHL 5 hydraulic lime at 1:3.

Newer buildings constructed from medium or high strength bricks were typically built using mortars containing cement. These are typically repointed using 1:1:6 cement:lime:sand mixes or 1:4 or 1:5 masonry cement:sand mixes. 1:1:6 cement:lime:sand mixes should not be used if frost is likely over the next 7 days.

A well graded washed sand with no clay fines should be used in all repointing mixes to minimise potential for shrinkage.

Preparation

Joints should be raked out squarely to a depth of twice their width. This should result in a depth approximately 15-25mm, and never more than 35mm. The joints should then be brushed out to ensure that the repointing mortar can form a good bond.

Mixing

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE. Aquadry Repointing Additive No.2 (a white/milky liquid) should be diluted with clean tap water before use in the ratio 1 part **Aquadry Repointing Additive No.2** to 4 parts water by volume. (Lime:sand mortars can be waterproofed using the same ratio of 1 part **Aquadry Repointing Additive No.2** to 4 parts water by volume. Grade NHL 5 hydraulic lime should be used).

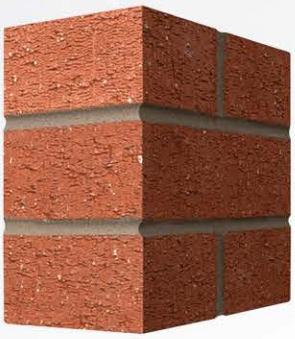
The resulting gauging solution should be added to the chosen sand:lime:cement mix or masonry sand:cement mix (see previous page) to attain workability.

To avoid shrinkage it is important to add the gauging solution carefully to ensure that only the minimum quantity necessary to attain workability is used.

Once mortar has started to set and has become unworkable it should not be 'knocked up' by adding more gauging solution. For this reason, only small batches of mortar should be mixed at a time.

Application

Before the repointing mortar is applied, raked out mortar joints should be wetted – e.g. by flicking water using a wet brush. The repointing mortar should be applied into the raked out joint using a suitable pointing iron or repointing gun and tooled firmly. Where deep mortar joints are being repointed this may need to be done in two stages to achieve good compaction.



Wherever possible it is beneficial to tool the mortar to a 'bucket handle' finish as this provides the best durability and weather tightness.

Curing

The curing time will depend to a large extent on the chosen repointing mix (e.g. mixes containing cement will cure more quickly than those based on pure lime). During the curing period mortar should be protected from frost and should be prevented from drying out too quickly.

In dry, windy, or warm weather it may be necessary to spray the surface of the wall occasionally or cover the wall with damp hessian to allow a proper set, particularly where a lime mortar has been used.

Packaging

500ml bottles.

Coverage

A 500ml bottle will provide sufficient mortar to repoint an area of 2.5m² of masonry.

Storage/shelf life

Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from frost.

Shelf Life of 12 months.

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