



KINGFISHER TANKIT

DESCRIPTION

Kingfisher TANKIT is a cement based tanking membrane that contains Portland cements, graded quartz sands and other hydrophobic ingredients.

Once cured to the prepared surface, Tankit provides a fully bonded, waterproof tanking membrane. It is applied in the form of slurry which can be applied by brush or spray.

This product is used in conjunction with [Kingfisher K-X11](#) and [Kingfisher Barrier Mortar](#) to give waterproofing capability down to 2 – 2.5 metres below ground level.

Kingfisher Tankit is WRC approved to BS6920 : 1996.

AREAS FOR USE

Kingfisher Tankit can be applied to any suitable, stable surface which is structurally sound and capable of withstanding the surrounding water pressure once the water passage has been stopped.

Suitable surfaces include; new block work/stonework, new concrete, new brickwork, existing brick/block work or stonework and old concrete (substrate strength required is 20N/mm²).

PACKAGING

Kingfisher Tankit is supplied in 25 kg paper sacks. (Polythene outer).

PREPARATION FOR USE

1. Old Brick/Block or Stonework

- a) Remove skirtings, timber fixings, cable fixings or steelwork etc, to allow free access to area to be treated.
- b) Remove all plaster, rendering, paint, lime wash, bitumen, felting or other coverings, back to a sound substrate. This may require sand/grit blasting, needle gunning, wire brushing or power washing to ensure surface is suitably prepared for application.
(Note; - If previous coatings cannot be removed, then the fixing of stainless steel Expanded Metal Lath will be required.)

- c) Rake out the mortar joints to 13mm minimum and remove all loose material by brushing. Repair any unstable masonry using a 3 : 1 sand cement mix incorporating 1 : 1 clean water and [Kingfisher K-X11](#). (Allow to cure for 24 hours).
- d) See render application.

2. New Brick/Blockwork

- a) The surface must be flat with no voids present. Surface faults can be filled by 'bag rubbing' with 3 : 1 sharp sand and sulphate resisting cement. Allow to cure.
- b) Damp down the area thoroughly and allow to dry until the wall is not 'glistening'.
- c) Apply a slurry primer coat of 1 : 1½ neat [Kingfisher K-X11](#) and sulphate resisting cement. This coat should be brush applied no greater than 0.5mm thick and the Tankit applied onto it within 15 minutes, whilst the primer is still tacky.
- d) See Kingfisher Tankit application.

3. Concrete Floors

In full tank situations, the walls should be treated first and the floor last. Also, in existing concrete, a 25 x 25mm channel should be dug along the length of the wall/floor joint.

- a) Clean all loose material from the floor by vacuuming. Ensure substrate is strong enough i.e. >20N/mm². Polished concrete or new concrete with laitance will need to be acid etched or scabbled to gain an adequate surface key.
- b) Dampen down the floor and apply a primer coat of [Kingfisher K-X11](#) and sulphate resistant cement as above.
Allow the first primer coat to dry (20-30mins), then apply a second primer coat.
Apply the Kingfisher Tankit to the surface whilst the primer is still tacky.
- c) See Kingfisher Tankit application.

4. Render Application

- a) Damp down the area thoroughly and allow to dry until the wall is not 'glistening'.
- b) Mix the render 1 : 4 fresh sulphate resisting cement and sharp, washed sand incorporating 3 : 1 clean water and [Kingfisher K-X11](#).
- c) Apply the render to a thickness of not less than 10mm and wooden float finish. Form a 45° angle fillet into the channel of the wall/floor joint and at the vertical wall/wall joints, using [Kingfisher Barrier Mortar](#).
NOTE: - If the wall/floor joint has any water seepage, the channel must be filled to flush with [Kingfisher Tankplug](#) prior to rendering.
- d) Allow render to cure overnight prior to Tankit application. Do not allow to cure for more than 48 hours.

5. Tankit Application

- a) Mix the gauging liquid 5 : 1 clean water and [Kingfisher K-X11](#) (Usually approx 6 litres of gauging liquid per 25 kg bag and the Tankit is mixed in ½ bag amounts ie. 3 litres needed.)
- b) Add the powder to the liquid while mixing with a low speed, power driven paddle until a thick batter consistency is reached. Leave to stand for 10 minutes, then remix and adjust consistency with more liquid if necessary. The mixture should be stiff enough to support the weight of a fibre application brush.
- c) Using the brush, load the Tankit to it and apply to the pre wetted, prepared surface. Do not brush out as with paint but **spread** the mixture, maintaining a flowing edge.

- d) The first coat should be applied using vertical strokes and coverage of 16 m² per 25 kg bag must be achieved. The first coat should be left to set for minimum 4 hours, maximum 36 hours.
- e) Apply the second coat using horizontal brush strokes and ensure the same coverage to achieve an overall figure of 8 m² per 25 kg bag. Allow to cure.
Note: - Do not allow Tankit to cure too rapidly i.e. in hot conditions mist spray with water or cover with polythene. Do not use hot air dryers or de humidifiers in initial stages of curing.
- f) When treating a wall, extend the treatment 200mm onto the concrete floor. When treating the floor, extend the treatment 100mm up the wall. Also when treating the floor, work towards an exit so that the treatment is not walked upon.

6. Over Plastering

- a) To gain a key onto the Tankit, a primer can be used as earlier, but use ordinary Portland cement. The next coat must be applied to wet and tacky primer. Alternatively a spatter dash of 1 : 1 sand and cement can be used onto the 'green' Tankit then allowed to cure. If the Tankit is allowed to cure light grey then the K-X11 and cement primer must be used.
- b) Only cement and lime based renovating plasters can be used onto the Tanking system. (ie Kingfisher Drywall Plaster). Gypsum based backing plasters are **not** suitable. Kingfisher Drywall will gain a 'warmer' surface for the tanked wall and will not show condensation as droplets on the surface.
- c) The best method of providing a decorative surface is to fit a thermal laminated plasterboard system (ie. Gyproc Thermal board Super). This can be 'dot and dab' fixed direct to the Tankit surface and will provide an insulated surface with a vapour barrier included. This will provide the best surface to ensure that no condensation occurs, either surface or interstitial. The plasterboard is tapered edge and can be dry-line finished or skimmed.

7. Protective Screed

Where the Tankit system has been applied to a floor, a protective screed **must** be used.

The screed is best applied soon after the initial set of the Tankit second coat.

If the Tankit is allowed to dry light grey, then the surface must be dampened and primed as above prior to laying screed. In all cases the screed must be a minimum of 50mm thick.

CAUTIONARY NOTES

- a) Kingfisher Tankit, spatter coats and screed must be applied shortly after the initial set of the previous coats. Failure to do this will necessitate the use of the primer.
- b) Protect all coats from frost or accelerate drying. Do not apply if frost is expected or if the air temperature is less than 5°C.
- c) Wash tools thoroughly between applied coats.
- d) Where work is unable to be completed in one day, ensure joints are provided well clear of any corners. If the first coat is allowed to dry out too long, i.e. >36 hours, then the primer coat needs to be applied prior to the second Tankit coat. (Second coat Tankit applied to wet primer).
- e) Decorate using Matt Emulsion or Stone Paint. **DO NOT** use impermeable decorative systems.
- f) If primer coat is allowed to dry by mistake, reapply the primer. **DO NOT** apply the next coat as it will not adhere to dry primer.

- g) Formation of water droplets on the surface of the Tankit during the curing period is normal. This is caused by condensation forming on the cold surface. Provide a dry heat source or better ventilation to alleviate this problem.
- h) Basement tanking contracts will normally include provision of adequate ventilation.

This must be pointed out in the initial survey.

The damp problem may be a combination of lateral water penetration and condensation. Installation of a tanking membrane cures the lateral water penetration but **not** the condensation.

PROTECT FROM FROST

For further Health and Safety information on this product please refer to the Kingfisher Safety Data Sheet, copies of which are available from the Kingfisher Technical Dept. Tel. 01229 869100 or Fax 01229 868101.

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