Important! Kingfisher “How To” guides offer a step-by-step overview showing you how the products can be used together to tackle various projects but they should always be read in conjunction with the individual “Product Data Sheet” to familiarise you with specific application details for each product. Always refer to the “Material Safety Data Sheet” before use. The data sheets can be obtained at www.kingfisheruk.com or by calling 01229 869 100.

Note:
For Chimneys, please refer to “How to repair a leaking chimney”
This guide is NOT for painted walls, please refer to “How to re-coat your home”

1. Clean the surface area
2. Pretreat with biowash
3. Repoint your brickwork / stonework
4. General repairs
5. Apply waterseal coating
6. Clean up
Penetrating damp is a common problem afflicting virtually every kind of wall construction material. Brick, block, sandstone, limestone, reconstituted stone and even granite walls can suffer from this issue which is also not confined to older properties. Kingfisher professional water seal products are designed to tackle damp walls and should NOT be confused with basic DIY grade products found in many stores and builder’s merchants.

**1. CLEAN THE SURFACE AREA**

*SUGGESTED PRODUCT: KINGFISHER ECO BRICK CLEANER*

Remove all loose moss, mould and dirt by wire brushing the affected areas. If there is any old cement residue on the brick faces you may also wish to clean these with Kingfisher brick acid Descaler which should then be rinsed thoroughly with cold water. Where the wall is contaminated with white efflorescence (salts) you should clean these with Kingfisher Eco Brick Cleaner.
Having cleaned the wall down and removed all visible traces of organic growth you should spray the entire surface with Kingfisher Biocidal Wash. This effective biocidal wall solution is designed specifically to neutralise moss and mould root systems/spores so that they do not re-grow.

**PRE-TREAT WALL WITH “BIO WASH” (KILLS MOSS, GREEN MOULD & LICHENS).**

**SUGGESTED PRODUCT : KINGFISHER BIOWASH**

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Your cleaned and biocide treated wall is now ready for re-pointing and any other necessary repairs. The re-pointing is extremely important as rain water ingress through defective pointing is one of the most common causes of penetrating dampness. Rake out all loose mortar so that you get back to a sound substrate bed and re-point using Kingfisher Pointing Solution in your mortar mix to massively improve adhesion, strength and water resistance. Where an entire wall needs to be re-pointed we recommend using Kingfisher Pointing Mortar to help achieve uniform colour continuity.

**REPOINT YOUR BRICKWORK**

**SUGGESTED PRODUCT : KINGFISHER POINTING SOLUTION & MORTAR**

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**STOP “PENETRATING” DAMP**

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There are numerous other ways that water can seep its way into buildings which may not be obvious. The common ones are:

a) Failing mastic/sealant around window frames.
b) Leaky downpipes.
c) Holes drilled to retain “down pipes” and rainwater goods.
d) Holes drilled to support light fittings.
e) Holes drilled to hold aerials / satellite dish brackets.
f) Failing sealant around central heating flues etc.
g) Chimneys – SEE SEPARATE GUIDE : “HOW TO REPAIR A LEAKING CHIMNEY”.

Window frame perimeters can simply be re-sealed using “Kingfisher Silicone Sealant”. Fixing holes are “made good” by first temporarily de-mounting the light fitting or bracket including worn “rawl plugs”. You then fill the holes liberally with Kingfisher “1 for All” sealant before re-inserting new “rawl plugs” while the sealant is soft. Once the plug is “home” apply a further “dab” of sealant to the collar and you are ready to re-fix the bracket or light fitting with new fixings. The “1 for All” sealant used in re-assembly will cure around the components to form a waterproof seal. Any holes left behind from old de-commissioned brackets etc. should be neatly filled with sand/cement mortar.
“Extreme Climate” is supplied ready to use and can be applied to the sub-strate by low pressure spray* or brush. Only one coat is required unless the surface is exceptionally porous in which case allow at least 48 hours between coats. Note: “Extreme Climate” does not stick to itself, so do not be tempted to apply a second coat unless the primary coat is clearly not repelling moisture. You should take sensible precautions to guard against overspray or drips onto glass or proximate vehicle finishes. If applying by spray use a “solvent resistant”* pump sprayer or damp proofing professionals can use their DPC pump with spray lance attachment. The wall should be completely dry for at least 24 hours prior to application and no rain should be expected for 24 hours post application. You should expect some residual odour for 24 to 48 hours post application but this is normally minimal if you follow the directions in section 4 above.

* See Kingfisher website for current solvent resistant sprayer range.

Flush your solvent resistant sprayer with clean “white spirit” and clean any brushes used with same. If “Extreme Climate” cures on glazed surfaces you will have to “skim” over the glass with a “window scraper” (from most DIY stores) but the key is to spray the glass liberally with glass cleaner first to lubricate the blade. You then polish it up with a soft cotton cloth. Note: this is standard technique as used by decorators to remove cured paint from windows and does not score the glass.

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