

The 'Original' Delta-PT Fixing Instructions (Internal)

1. Preparation

Loose, friable and "blown" material should be completely removed from the substrate. Well-bonded finishes, however wet or contaminated can be left in-situ. Rough and/or uneven surfaces should be dubbed out with a 1:4 Portland cement and Sand render. This render should be modified with a SBR. Bonding agent

Fitting and electric cables should be removed where possible. These can be re-sited on the dry side, once the membrane is fixed.

2. Membrane Application General

The membrane should be applied in individual 1.5 m. / 2m. wide sheets in vertical sections.

Where horizontal overlaps are required, it is important to ensure that the upper edge of the sheets, which follow below should always be lapped on the inside, (room side) of the lower edge of the higher sheet.

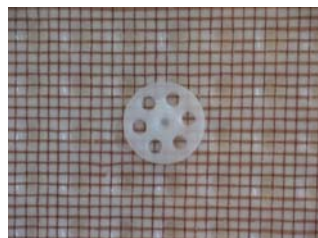


Where the membrane is applied vertically, the lap joint is made by lapping over the non-meshed edge, with the meshed edge of the next sheet. This junction can be sealed with Delta-Tape or mastic.

3. Fixing the Delta-PT

The membrane is offered up to the substrate 8mm. Holes are drilled through the membrane stud area to a minimum depth of 50mm.

Delta-Rope should be pre applied under the head of the fixings to reseal the pre-drilled hole. The PT-Lath fixing plug is driven into the hole to support the membrane.

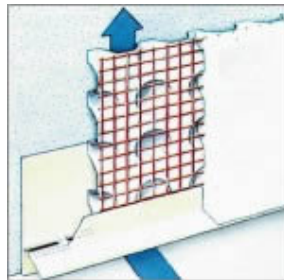


PT-Lath Fixings should be installed at maximum 250mm centres, both horizontally, and vertically. Slight movement of the membrane will be experienced but this is normal. Where excessive movement is present between fixing points, extra fixings may occasionally be required. This can be the case on uneven surfaces.

Corners and/or angles that are uneven or out of square should be reinforced with Polythene type D.P.C. This is applied with the centre of the D.P.C. extending either side of the corner before the Delta-PT membrane is applied.

The two membrane sections butt joint into the corner and a mastic seal joins the two sections of the Delta-PT membrane together. This will stop the plaster bridging behind the membrane through the damp structure:

Ventilation: The Delta-PT membrane can be ventilated via the ventilation profile, which is placed at the top and bottom of the system. Other options include, ventilating the 'air gap' by installing passive air vents through an external wall, which has access above ground level. This acts as a vapour pressure release duct without cooling the cavity. Contact our technical department for further advice. Tel. 01992 523811



4. Plaster/render options

Option 1 Two coats of Tarmac Whitewall High impact plaster are applied to a total minimum thickness of 15mm. The first coat is trowel applied and is pushed into and behind the mesh filling the stud structure and giving a cover of approx 6mm. This should be scratched to create a key for the second coat.

After 24 hours a second coat should be applied to approx 9mm. The second coat should be sponged and trowelled to a finish.

Tarmac Whitewall plaster is based on mineral anhydrite (anhydrous calcium sulphate). This product has high impact qualities also.

Option 2 Carlite bonding can be applied in two coats. The first coat 5-7mm is pushed into the mesh and is scratched to create a key for the

subsequent 8-10mm coat, which can be applied 24 hours after the first coat has been applied.

A skim finish of 3mm is applied to create a smooth finish.

Note: Carlite bonding is not suitable for areas where high humidity is expected to persist, i.e.: bathrooms, kitchens, or where condensation is likely.

Option 3 Two coats of cement/lime/sand are applied in a 1.1.6 mix respectively. Each coat should be approx 7-8mm to a total minimum thickness of 15mm. A minimum of 7 days should be left between coats to allow for stress cracks in the first coat, which are created during the drying process.

Option 4 Using the dab fixing method, sheet finishes such as plasterboard or thermal insulation board can be dab fixed using Drywall dabs. Normal dry lining procedures apply, and 50% of the wall area should be covered with adhesive dabs, including strips across the top and bottom of the wall. The dabs should be placed directly over the lath plugs fixing heads.

Option 5 Roundtower Natural Hydraulic Lime Plaster - Contact Delta for further information but the following is a general mix guide.

General Mix Guide

Internal backing coats 1st and 2nd

Roundtower **NHL3.5** – 1 part to 2.5 parts washed sharp sand.

The addition of fibres is necessary in the 1st coat

The mixing water needs to be clean

Internal Finish coat

Roundtower **NHL2** – 1 part to 2 parts fine silica sand

The mixing water needs to be clean



5. Heritage

This system has been used on many heritage type structures. The two main benefits being that it is sympathetic to the structure, and that it is also a reversible process, unlike conventional coating type systems. All types of structure, suffering the effects of dampness, contamination from salts, carbon deposits, will benefit from the use of the Delta-PT.

6. **Note** - This information is for internal wall use only. For advice on external (outside) applications, contact the manufacturer.

The Delta-PT system can be considered as a safe method of work, with no significant risks, and is not affected by C.O.S.H.H

However when drilling and hammering, the use of safety goggles and ear defenders or earplugs, are recommended.