

# LATSEAL

## Preventing Lateral Damp through Soil

### 1. Description

**Latseal** is a pre-mixed formulation of a plastic modified hydraulically setting cement. When mixed with diluted **Bondaid Plus** and applied to the masonry substrate, silicate salts form at the interacting faces. These salts enter and fill the pores and capillaries of the substrate, forming a monolithic bond that blocks the passage of water and becomes an integral part of the structure. These properties make **Latseal** the ideal water-proofing solution for a wide range of situations from reservoirs to tunnels to basements – this data sheet deals only with its use in preventing the ingress of damp through soil-retaining walls. Data sheets covering other applications are available.

### 2. Before Application

**Latseal** should be applied before plastering takes place and before windows, linings, staircases, radiators, brackets, wires, pipes, electrical sockets etc... are fitted.

### 3. Preparation of the Substrate

**Latseal** should be applied only to good, sound substrates.

### 4. Mixing

Pre-dilute **Bondaid Plus** at a ratio of 1:4 with clean water (**Bondaid Plus** supplied as part of the **Latseal** Waterproofing Kit is supplied ready diluted - no further dilution is necessary).

Using a clean container, slowly add 25kg **Latseal** (powder) to 6-8 litres of the diluted **Bondaid Plus** whilst mixing, until a smooth, workable consistency is achieved. It is possible to mix **Latseal** by hand, however, using a mechanical mixing paddle will ensure better consistency.

### 5. Application

Wherever there is a chance that the SWS system could come under significant levels of hydrostatic pressure, a **FILLET SEAL** should be installed as part of the system. **When in doubt, ALWAYS install a Fillet Seal.**

**Primer Coat** – Dampen the prepared surface and apply a thin coat of the **Latseal** slurry to the wall using a hard bristled brush. Ensure that all cracks and pin-holes are covered. Ideally, the coating should lap out onto the floor surface for a minimum of 200mm.

**First Coat** – The first full coat can be applied once the primer coat has hardened sufficiently. Apply using a plastering trowel to a thickness of approximately 3mm using horizontal strokes.

Where severe dampness is being covered, a few weak spots may be identifiable after the first full coat has dried. Go over the areas in question, allowing a sufficient overlap onto the surrounding drier areas.

**Second Coat** – Allow the first full coat to settle overnight. Apply the second coat in the same fashion as the first coat to a thickness of approximately 2mm, and using vertical strokes.

Where severe dampness is being covered, a few weak spots may be identifiable after the second coat has dried. Should this occur, a third coat of Latseal should be applied over the areas in question, allowing a sufficient overlap onto the surrounding drier areas.

## 6. Fixings

Ideally, the waterproofed surface should not be punctured as this creates a point of weakness. Where it is not possible to avoid a fixing, special procedures should be followed (available on request).

\*NOTE: Where water pressure exists, the waterproofed surface should not be punctured at all.

## 7. Coverage

Depending on the substrate being covered, 1 x 25kg bag of **Latseal** will cover approximately 12m<sup>2</sup> per coat i.e. 6m<sup>2</sup> for two coats.

## 8. Disposal

Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

## 9. Storage

Store in a cool, dry place.

## 10. Health and Safety

Read material safety data sheet, available on request.