

DAMP PROOFING IN LONDON

A Sovereign Chemicals Approved Contractor, Rocksure Damp Proofing has been providing its services throughout London for several years. Our team consists of highly skilled home restoration Specialists. Whether it is damp proofing, basement conversions, plastering services, structural repairs, roofing services, basement tanking, condensation control or woodworm treatment, we ensure that our work is effective and is finished to the highest standard. At Rocksure Damp Proofing, we believe no work is too small or too big for us. Our goal is to deliver high-quality renovation services at affordable prices.



Damp proof course injection

A damp proof course aims to prevent damp in properties when it is at a low level and stops it from spreading higher up the wall.

The old damp course often fails and a new DPC injection can be essentially used as a remedial measure. During the construction of any new building a damp proof course is carried out.

Damp Proof course systems

In the year 1875 the Damp Proof Course was introduced as a compulsory addition for new buildings by the Public Health Act. Buildings which were made before this period didn't have damp proofing at all. However, in the buildings which were made later have had an essential damp proofing course at the base of the walls. If a building hasn't been treated for damp or the treatment has failed then as a part of the restorative process, a new damp proof course can be implemented. The following methods can be used:

Dry and Wet Rot

Dry rot is caused by fungi which deteriorates the timber in buildings and other wooden construction which has no source of moisture. The term is a mistaken belief as all wood-decaying fungi needs a minimum amount of moisture before decay can begin. Large-scale structural damage can be caused by the problem of dry rot. It is recommended and highly suggested by the Rocksure Damp Proofing Specialists to carry out an immediate survey so that the severity of the problem can be detected, measures can then be taken to prevent further damage. Timber becomes dry and brittle and the colour turns to brown when it is affected by dry rot and in extreme situations can be crumbled by hand. It requires over 20% moisture level for spore germination. When dry rot occurs, fine greyish strands develop from the spore spreading to form mycelium growth which varies from grey to white in certain conditions.



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