



Biflex TC is the most advanced development in today's growing world of termiticides and is the result of years of intense efforts of scientists of FMC Corporation, (USA) - the global leader in termiticide chemistry.

Biflex TC: Your Performance Advantage

- ➤ Biflex TC offers the longest protection period and that too at the lowest dosage.
- ➤ Biflex TC provides double action protection, it creates a repellent barrier and kills active termites.
- ▶ Biflex TC is a safe & environment friendly product. Has extremely low leaching potential. Oral LD50 for Biflex TC is 1657 mg/ kg.
- Biflex TC is insoluble in water and binds strongly to surface / soil. it is not carried away by rain, sprinkling or irrigation.
- Biflex TC has got a very high soil stability i.e. it is less affected by soil acidity, UV light and soil moisture.
- Biflex TC is non-systemic i.e. garden plants & other vegetation do not move the chemical away from the treated area.

DOSAGE: Biflex TC shall be applied at 0.05% a.i. concentration i.e. mix 1 Ltr of Biflex TC in 49 Litres of water to prepare Biflex emulsion

PRE CONSTRUCTION

Anti Termite Treatment- As per IS:6313-II

Consolidated Procedure for RCC Foundation

Biflex TC treatment should start from a depth of 500 mm below ground level. If the ground level is raised or lowered then depth of 500 mm should be determined from new soil level. The stages of treatment are: Stage I:

Vertical surface of foundation to be treated with Biflex emulsion $@7.5 \text{ L/m}^2$.

Stage II

Top surface of consolidated earth within plinth to be treated with Biflex emulsion $@5\ L/m^2$.

Stage III:

Treat junction of wall & floor with Biflex emulsion @ 7.5 L/m².

Consolidated Procedure for Masonry Foundation

Stage I: Bottom & side of trenches

Treat bottom surface & sides of excavation up to height of 300 mm made from masonry foundation & basement with Biflex emulsion @ $5 L/m^2$.

Stage II: Backfill in immediate contact of the wall

Treat the backhill in immediate contact with the foundation with Biflex emulsion @ $7.5 \, \text{L/m}^2$ of the vertical surface of the sub structure for each side.

Stage III: Top surface of Plinth Filling

Treat the top surface of the consolidated earth within plinth wall with Biflex emulsion $@5L/m^2$ of the surface before the sand bed or sub grade is laid.

Stage IV: Junction of wall & Floor

Treat the junction of wall & floor on inner wall surface from ground level with Biflex emulsion @ 7.5 L/m of the vertical wall or column surface.

POST CONSTRUCTION

Anti Termite Treatment- As per IS:6313-III

External Treatment

For Masonry Foundation

Soil in contact with external wall of building shall be treated @ $7.5\,L/m^2$ of the vertical Surface of sub-structure to a depth of 300 mm. To facilitate this shallow channel needs to be excavated along the wall & treated @ $1.75\,L/m$ running meter. Rodding with 12 mm diameter at 150 mm apart shall be done for uniform dispersal of emulsion to the depth of 300 mm from ground level. Balance 0.5L to be used to treat refill earth.

For concrete or masonry apron around the building drill 12 mm diameter holes as close as possible to the plinth wall at 300 mm apart & pump emulsion into these holes to soak the soil below @ 2.25 L/linear meter.

For RCC foundation

Treat the back fill earth in contact with column sides & plinth beams along the external perimeter @ 7.5 L / m of the vertical surface of the structure. To facilitate this excavate trenches equal to the width of a shovel exposing sides of the column & plinth beams up to a depth of 300mm or up to bottom of the plinth beam if this level is less than 300 mm. The chemical emulsion shall be sprayed on the backfill earth as it is returned into the trench directing the spray against the concrete surface of the beam of column.

For concrete or masonry apron around the building

Drill approximately 12 mm diameter holes close to plinth wall about 300mm apart, deep enough to reach soil below & emulsion is pumped into these holes to soak the soil below @ 2.25 L/linear meter.

Internal Treatment

Treatment of soil under floors

The points where termites are likely to seek entry through the floor are the cracks at following locations.

- a) At the junction of wall & floor as a result of shrinkage of the concrete.
- o) On the floor surface owing to construction defects.
- c) At construction joints in a concrete floor, cast in sections.
- d) Expansion joint in the floor.

Treatment to be done within the plinth area by drilling vertically 12 mm holes 300 mm apart at the junction of walls & floors, constructional and expansion joints & emulsion is squirted @ 1 L / hole using hand operated pump till refusal and the holes sealed properly.

Treatment of soil under floors

Drill holes in the masonry wall at the plinth level from both sides downward angle of 45 degrees preferably at 300 mm intervals, squirt emulsion through these holes till refusal to soak the masonry using hand operated pump. The treatment shall be extended to internal walls, wall corners & where door and window frames are embedded in the masonry.

Treatment at points of contact of woodwork

All existing woodwork in building in contact with floor has to be treated by drilling 6 mm holes at a downward angle of 45 degrees at the junction of woodwork & masonry & squirting emulsion into these holes till refusal.

Treatment of woodwork

Infested woodwork shall be provided with protective treatment by drilling holes of 3 mm diameter with a downward slant. These holes should be at least 150 mm center to center & should cover entire wooden framework & Durmet emulsion shall be liberally infused into these holes.

The new timber should be dipped overnight with water emulsion or liberally brushed at least twice with oil/kerosene based emulsion.

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Warranty: Since the storage and use of the product is beyond our control, we cannot assume any responsibility other uniform quality of the product