

Dampness is hazardous before you can see it. It is important to note that materials do not become visibly damp, and do not feel damp to the touch until they are quite dangerously damp. Wood, for example, does not feel damp below 30% moisture content (i.e., around 97 or 98% relative humidity), although rot will start to develop at 20% moisture content. Thus dampness is hazardous long before it can be detected by the unaided senses. This is why it is so essential to use a moisture meter for surveying for damp, and making judgements about its severity.

" . . . I do not think that damp could have been detected by the human eye or by any placing of hands against walls or the like, but I am abundantly satisfied that it could have been detected by the use of a Protimeter moisture meter placed in the right position. So I hold that damp is detectable. . ." (Extract from the judgement by Judge John Newey Q.C. in the case of Fryer vs. Burney in the Official Referee's Court on November 10, 1981, as reported by Estates Gazette, 10.7.82).

Relative Humidity

Since moisture content is a poor measure of the dampness in buildings (see page 3), what alternative is there? The theoretical ideal is to cover the suspect damp area with a waterproof tent of polythene, foil or with a box, and have a humidity measuring device under it. Water evaporating from the wall, into the small amount of air trapped in the tent or box, will raise its relative humidity until it is in equilibrium. Then, by measuring the relative humidity, it is possible to say exactly how damp the wall is, regardless of the humidity in the room as a whole. Obviously this is a laborious and impractical process for surveying a building, for it would take several hours at each point.

Protimeter Readings Are Meaningful

Fortunately this is not the only method. The relative readings of a Protimeter moisture meter measure only the free water in a material; therefore they closely indicate the relative dampness of different materials. Although they do not measure relative humidity, their indications are a fairly good representation of it. A high reading on such a meter (in the absence of contaminating salts or carbonaceous materials) indicates a damp condition of approximately equal significance in wood, brick, plaster or wallboard, regardless of the very different moisture contents. Contaminating salts are discussed below. Carbonaceous materials are present in some breeze blocks and in the black coloring of some wallpapers. They conduct electricity and will give readings on a moisture meter. But the very absurdity of high readings being obtained all over a wall or in black areas only of some wallpaper will at once show that the instrument is not measuring moisture.

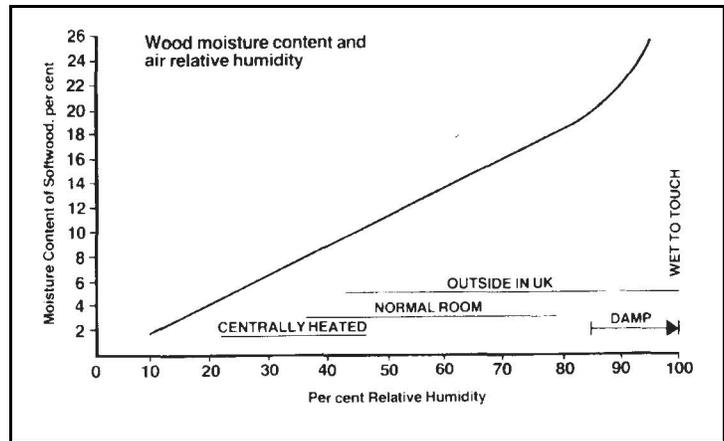
Wood-Moisture-Equivalent

Indeed, the instrument measures moisture in wood and wood-moisture-equivalent (WME) in building materials other than wood. It is possible, therefore, to mark on the scale of a Protimeter moisture meter indications of "safe", "intermediate" and "danger" which correspond reasonably well with the humidity equilibrium of most non-metallic or non carbonaceous materials on which they may be used. The instruments do this by a color code: Green indicates the "safe" condition in an ordinary indoor, inhabited environment. Red indicates a humidity equilibrium in excess of about 85 percent, and a hatched or amber area indicates the "borderline" region.

Wood Moisture Equivalent is the moisture level in any building material as if it were in close contact and in moisture equilibrium with wood expressed as a % moisture content of wood. Therefore any reading above 20% anywhere and in any material is in the red zone, and indicates a hazardous condition which must be investigated.



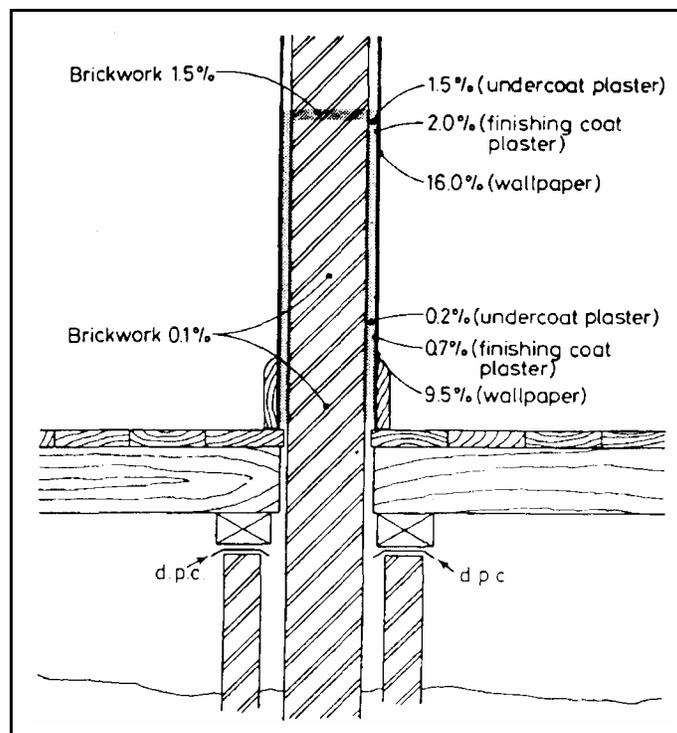
The graph at the right shows the approximate relationship between the relative humidity (r.h) of air and the moisture content of typical softwoods. The horizontal lines show the typical range of humidities met in various circumstances. Wood kept in these environments will gradually come into equilibrium at the moisture content levels indicated on the vertical scale. 75% RH is "safe" in building materials. It is equivalent to 16-18% moisture content in wood. Graphs could also be drawn for every other building material, but the materials are so immensely variable that such graphs would probably be different for every sample of mortar, plaster, concrete or wall board, and all would be very different from wood. If several different materials are built into the same wall the effect of this will become obvious (see Figures 1 and 2 on the next page).



A Word About Salts

The problem which formerly prevented a purely instrumental diagnosis of the causes of damp is the effect of salts in the material. Salts left by rising damp, by penetration of water from an old flue, or by leaching out of old walls over many years can cause electrical moisture meters to over-read the moisture level.

This disadvantage has now been overcome by the introduction of the Protimeter Salts Detector. This instrument will tell if a surface is contaminated by salts or not. If not, then a high Protimeter reading means a high level of moisture. But even if salts are present, it is possible using a Protimeter moisture meter and Protimeter Deep Wall Probes to obtain true moisture readings. The diagram overleaf, taken from BRE digest 245 shows why: Readings taken inside an affected wall at just above skirting level will not be significantly affected by salts. Conversely, if the Protimeter instrument shows the inside wall to be dry, the problem cannot be one of rising damp; indeed, it may be one of surface moisture - possibly condensation.



Concentration of salts in a party wall in which rising damp has persisted for 80 years. The figures show the percentage by weight of chloride plus nitrate. The shaded area is heavily contaminated. (Redrawn from Building Research Establishment Digest 245, revised 1987)

The Disadvantages of % Moisture Content Values

To obtain moisture content values, it is necessary to take samples, a process which is somewhat destructive. It is carried out either by drilling and collecting the spoil removed by the drill, or by removing whole bricks, or large parts of them, with hammer and chisel. Obviously, brick removal is a very drastic process taking much time and effort and causing immense disturbance and mess. It is only possible to do this at a few points so that it is impossible to map out dampness areas. Such a procedure is obviously not practicable for survey purposes.

Less disturbance is caused by drilling, and in principle it is possible to obtain quite a large number of samples and make some attempt to map out damp areas. It is necessary to drill at a regular speed with a freshly sharpened bit to minimize heating, which would cause rapid loss of water from the small sample of brick dust, and to collect the sample immediately into an airtight container. Measurement of the moisture content in the sample thus obtained requires either full laboratory equipment (thermostatically controlled oven, balance sensitive to one milligram, drying tins and desiccator); or the use of an acetylene pressure type instrument like the Protimeter Speedy. It is absolutely essential to keep such an instrument in perfect condition, the washers regularly renewed and only fresh carbide powder used, or low readings will be obtained as a result of leaks.

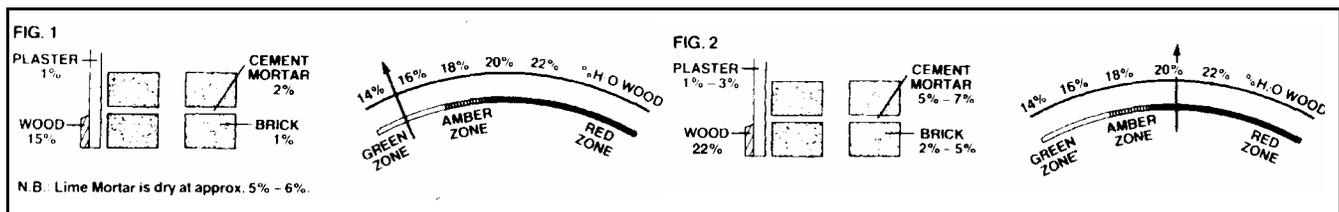
Although drilling is less destructive than removal of bricks, it causes damage to walls and decorations which would be unacceptable for survey purposes in most situations. In addition it is relatively slow; half a dozen readings obtained in an hour would be quick work. Obviously, this is not a suitable method for survey work, and although it can be used to determine the moisture content of drilled samples taken from deep inside a wall, irrespective of the presence or absence of hygroscopic salts, It cannot be used to obtain surface readings in walls. nor can it be used to obtain moisture readings in wood.

And When You Have Done All This — % Moisture Content Is Not Meaningful (for Materials Other Than Wood)

Materials are infinitely variable in their composition. The weight of (dry) mortar will vary according to the ratio of sand and cement — so will concrete with the added distortions introduced by differing types of aggregate. The clay for brick-making varies from region to region; “plaster” can be a large number of different mixes. The % moisture content of a material is the amount of water in it divided by its weight, when dry:

$$\frac{\text{wet weight} - \text{dry weight}}{\text{dry weight}} \times 100 = \% \text{ m.c.}$$

It follows that for the same amount of water, the greater the dry weight, the smaller the % m.c. Or, to put it another way: A heavy material has a much lower moisture content than a light material which has the same amount of water in it. As a result, lime mortar is dry at 5%, yet cement mortar at 5% is wet. Some bricks are dry at 2%, while others are wet at 2% m.c. — and most plasters are wet at 1%.



This diagram illustrates the different moisture contents of different building materials, all in moisture equilibrium. The example on the left shows the air-dry (safe) condition; the example on the right a wet (dangerous) condition. The figures on the right are WME readings on a Protimeter moisture meter. It can be seen that knowing the percent moisture content of a building material (other than wood) does not tell you whether that material is wet or dry.

Moisture Meter as Stethoscope

The moisture meter with its accessories is to the engineer, the architect and the surveyor what the stethoscope is to the doctor; it is a tool giving indications which cannot be gained from the unaided senses. Of course, it requires understanding for correct diagnosis. Engineers who claim to identify the cause of dampness without using a Protimeter kit may get the answer right— but they are much more likely to get it wrong.

