SURFACE CONDENSATION DUE TO INSUFFICIENT HEATING

OCCURRENCE

- **In a room that is not properly heated, warm moist air comes into contact with cold walls (particularly if they are not adequately insulated).**
- **This is often made worse by poor ventilation. Moisture is put into the air by cooking, bathing and drying clothes.**

IDENTIFICATION

- **Occurs first on coldest surfaces, e.g. single glazed windows or behind wardrobes.**
- **In severe cases, whole walls and ceilings can be affected, as they become saturated, resulting in mould growth.**

PREVENTION

- **Keep furniture a little further away from the walls so the air has a free flow around the room.**
- **Do not fill cupboards to bursting point, again, allow the air to flow.**
- **Make sure the insulation in the loft is not blocking the ventilation provided by the gap between the fascia boards and the house wall, or in a lot of cases these days, purpose made vents.**
- **Install cavity wall insulation, if permissible through building regulations.**
- **Get the heating thermostatically controlled wherever possible.**
- **Ventilate tumble driers externally.**
- **Install extractor fans in the kitchen and bathroom. They are available with humidistat control.**
- **Install trickle vents in windows.**

REMEDIES

- **Use anti-mould emulsion paint, an excellent, premium quality, low odour, anti-mould coating guaranteed to protect against unsightly and unhygienic black mould, even when there is persistent condensation.**

- **Apply anti-condensation coating, a high quality coating recommended for use on areas not subject to abrasion or washing. Typically this means ceilings, underside of roofing sheets, ducting, steel building frames, pipework and inside cupboards.**

For further help why not contact us at the Energy Advice Centre, 51 High Street, (Opposite Nero's). We are open between 10-4pm Monday - Friday, 10-1pm Saturday. Telephone: 07811 462 659