

ENG

Instructions for approximate measurement of masonry moisture.

This guide will allow you to make an approximate (ROUGH) measurement of the moisture in your masonry. This is the weight moisture content of the masonry

used in the construction industry, the value of which can be max. 25%

WHERE TO MEASURE DAMP MASONRY?.

The values given for healthy and dry masonry are around values of 3% - 4% weight moisture for parts of the house:

perimeter masonry of above-ground parts of the building, partitions, partitions in cellars or basement spaces

Masonry with a moisture value of 3% - 4% of weight moisture is MARKED GREEN

The values given for healthy and dry masonry are around values of approx. 6.5% weight moisture for parts of the house:

basement (basement spaces, cellars) perimeter masonry of underground parts of the building outside the partition and every masonry

even in the above-ground parts of the building wherever the soil adjoins the masonry.

Masonry with a moisture value of approx. 6.5% weight moisture is MARKED BLUE:

1-2

You drill masonry - brick, porcini, sandstone, marl, etc. from a moisture-affected place from

depth of approx. 5 – 15 cm in the above-ground parts, preferably approx. 10 cm above the floor (fig. 1),

in the cellars, then approximately in the middle of the height of the walls and above (fig. 2).

You drill out the plaster (we don't measure the plaster!) and catch the drilled wet masonry, e.g. with a shovel.

3

We put the drilled wet masonry on a fireproof dish, put it on the scale and weigh it

exactly 20g of wet masonry! ATTENTION! DON'T FORGET TO READ THE WEIGHT OF THE BOWL!

The more accurately you weigh, the more accurate the final result will be!

Even a minor deviation or inaccuracy in weighing will drastically distort the final result!

(note: the bowl must withstand baking! - porcelain, cooking glass, metal)

4

We insert the drilled masonry with a bowl that can withstand baking

(porcelain, glass, metal) into an oven preheated to 120°C

We close the oven and bake the drilled masonry for a period of time
15 minutes at a temperature of 120°C.

After this time, remove the bowl and let it cool.

5

We put the drilled, already dried masonry together with the pan on the scale
and again we will consider exactly.

ATTENTION! DON'T FORGET TO READ THE WEIGHT OF THE BOWL!

The more accurately you weigh, the more accurate the final will be
result! Even a minor deviation or inaccuracy in weighing
drastically distorts the final result!

We will write down the result of the weighing!

6

CALCULATION OF MOISTURE IN MASONRY

The basic formula for calculating the weight moisture content of masonry reads:
original weight of wet masonry - (minus) weight of dried masonry: (divided by) original weight of wet
masonry x 100 =

EXAMPLE :

20g (wet masonry weight) – 18.5g (dry masonry weight) = 1.5 : (divided) 20g (masonry weight
BEFORE drying) x 100 = 7.5% moisture

EXAMPLE (the values from the pictures are used as an example):

$20 - 18.5 = 1.5 : 20 = 0.075 \times 100 = 7.5\%$ moisture by weight

When measuring, it is necessary to follow all procedures as precisely as possible. When weighing
samples incorrectly

masonry, the final result may be highly inaccuracy during the calculation

WE RECOMMEND USING AN ACCURATE DIGITAL SCALE WITH A RESOLUTION OF 1g!

We recommend taking 2 simultaneous measurements from approximately the same place in the
damp wall for

a more accurate picture of the level of moisture in your masonry. Salt pockets may occur in the
masonry

which will distort the result. In the case of a high value measured in the masonry, repeat the drilling o
approx. 30 cm to the left or right of the original well. This will avoid the salt pocket!

If the second sample is already fine, the masonry is dry and the result was distorted by the salt pocket
which you just drilled into

We wish you dry homes!