should be checked.

Rain Penetration

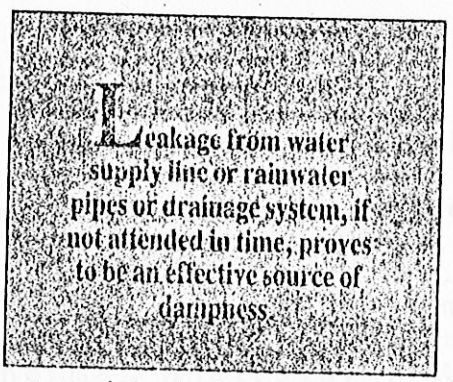
Penetration of rain water in a structure takes place due to employment of defective materials, designs or construction techniques. All constructional defects allowing penetration of rain water in any part of the structure should be immediately sealed. The building should be dried thereafter by natural ventilation, heaters or by keeping the windows 'open'. Dehumidifiers may be used keeping the windows closed. Fast drying methods which affect timber joints, plaster, paint & wall papers, etc. should be avoided.

Built-In Water

Large quantities of water used during construction evaporate into the internal air of a building and become available for condensation. In unoccupied new buildings, this effect is felt more. The problem may, however, disappear completely within two years, excepting in the case of water entrapped within the roof of the structure. The remedy lies in drying out the affected area of the building and providing good ventilation.

Pipe Leakage

Leakage from a water supply line or rainwater pipes or a drainage system, if not attended to in time, proves to be an effective source of dampness. Such leakages should immediately be repaired and water collecting near the fault point drained off.



Spillage

The spillage of water from industrial and domestic activities is an active source of dampness. Similar waste waters are contributed by dwellings and industrial buildings also. To check spillage of water, remedial measures like the provision of proper drainage should be ensured.

Seepage

Seepage in buildings takes place due to passage of water wholly or partly below the ground water. Proper care during construction can make the structure seepage-free. External and internal drainage systems should be fitted with all possible care.

Rising Dampness

In the absence of damp-proof course or presence of defective damp-proofing material, dampness occurs internally or externally. In such cases, new damp-proof course should replace the old one.,

Dampness Associated With Hygroscopic Salts

Such salts assist in moisture migration and cause deterioration of the construction materials. In porous construction materials, excess water accelerates the reaction. Excessive wetting of construction materials should therefore be prevented. Care should be taken to ensure that factors responsible for it are checked in advance. All kinds of dampness due to salt should be dealt with by removing the stained plaster. Affected mortar joints should be raked and redone properly with water-proofing additives wherever required.

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