

Rising damp, a reoccurring problem in basements – a case study with different attempts to stop the moisture

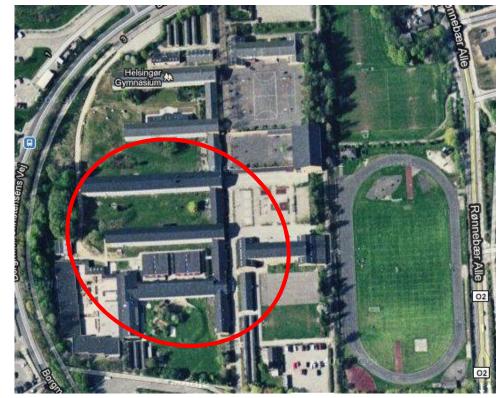


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Object School from 1965:

- 2.900 m² basement
- 700 m concrete outer walls
- 700 m internal brick walls



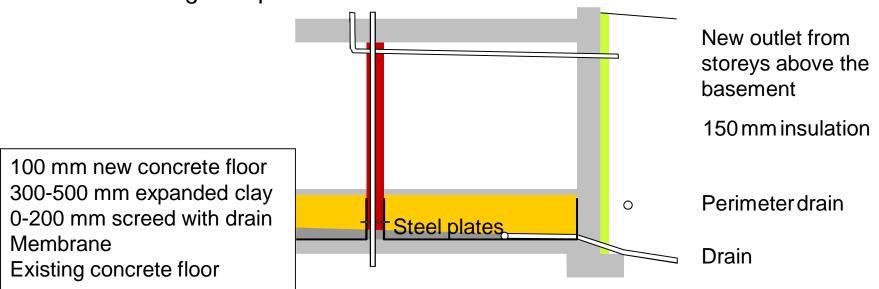
From Google maps



Original problems and 1st renovation

1998 Mould problems due to:

- Defect drainage
- Leaky sewage system under basement floor
- Capillary suction in concrete floors
- Rising damp in internal walls





2002 Rising damp in internal walls

- Higher groundwater level (above new floor)
- Steel plates do not stop water under pressure
- No anti-flood valve between the drains
- Drainage under new floor was blocked by ochre

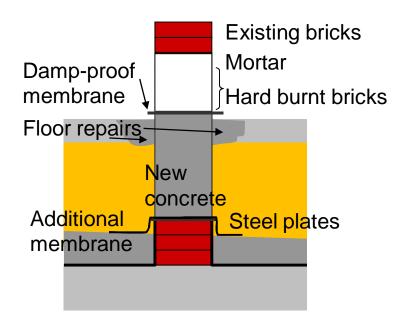




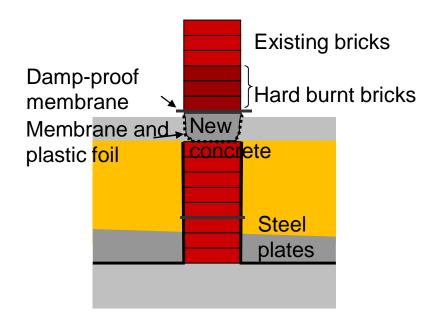
New solutions

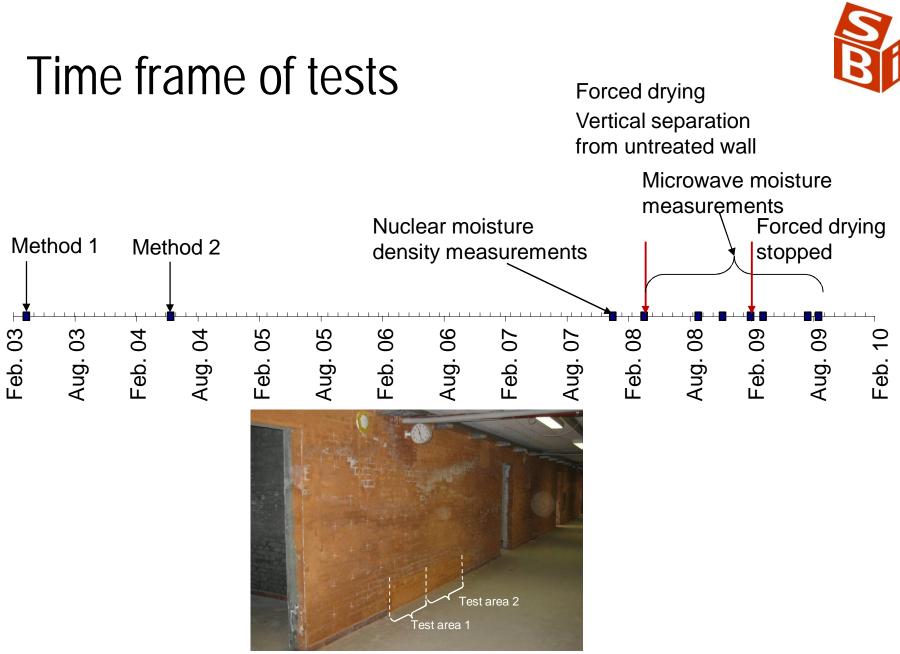
Two test methods:

May 2003: Method 1



July 2004: Method 2





Moisture measurements



Nuclear moisture density gauge Neutron radiation reflected by hydrogen atoms

(Troxler)

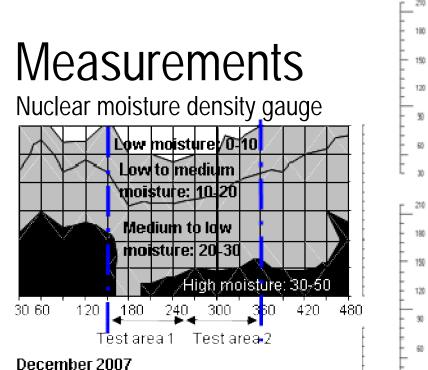


Microwave moisture measurements

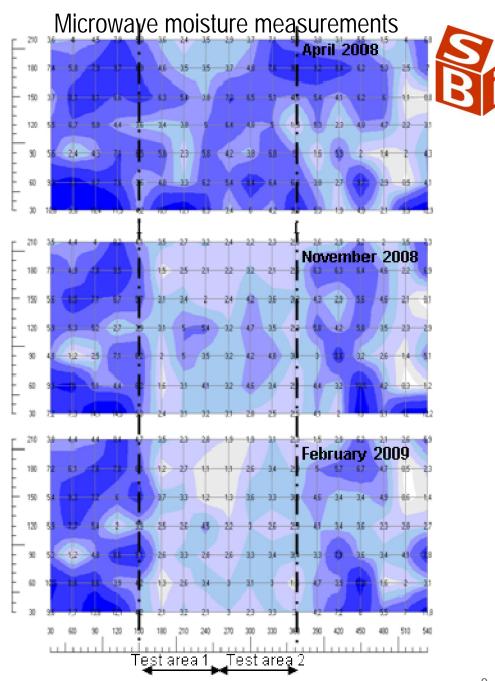
Reflected microwaves depend on dielectric properties of materials (high in water)

(hf-sensor)









Measurements

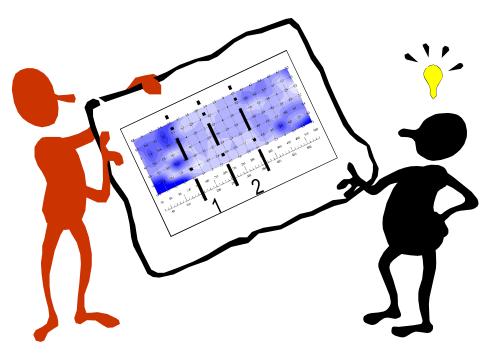
- Nuclear moisture density gauge: High moisture: 21 weigh-% in brick and 6 weigh-% in mortar
- Microwave moisture measurements



Specimen	Location	Date	Weighing Mortar [Weigh-%]	Weighing Brick [Weight-%]	Microwave moisture measurement [Brick weight-%]
1	210/65	2008-09-09	3.0	6.46	3.3
2	315/50	2008-09-09	1.37	1.16	4.6
3	195/70	2009-02-11	0.33	0.48	2.6
4	285/95	2009-02-11	0.37	0.59	2.8
5	225/135	2009-03-20	0.34	0.53	2.9
6	190/20	2009-03-20	0.25	0.17	3.1

Conclusions

- Rising damp:
 - Steel plates do not stop water under pressure
 - Drainage is important





- Test methods
 - Capillary suction can be horizontal
 - Non-destructive methods show relative results, not actual moisture content
 - Non-destructive methods can be useful for visual understanding