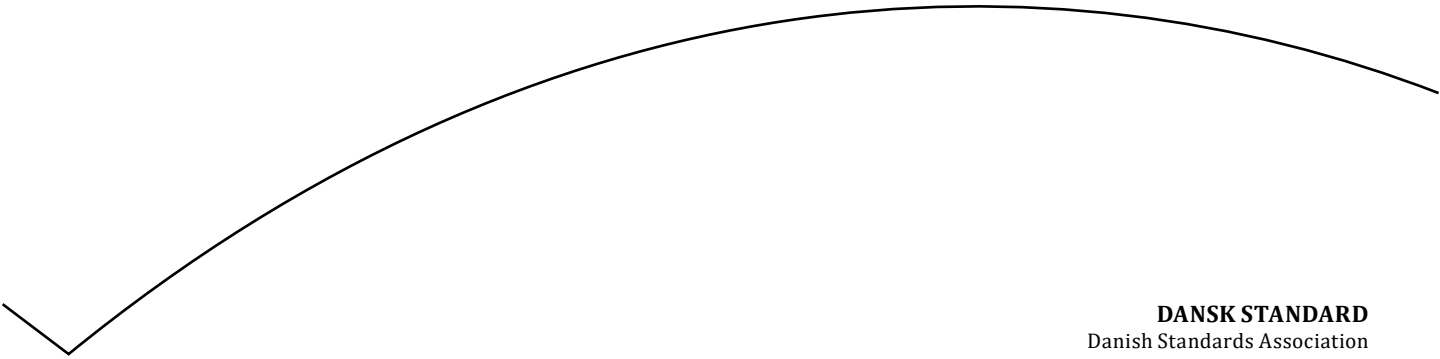


Diagnosticering af fugtskader i bygninger og implementering af modforanstaltninger – Del 1: Principper, nomenklatur og fugttransporterende mekanismer

Diagnosing moisture damage in buildings and
implementing countermeasures – Part 1: Principles,
nomenclature and moisture transport mechanisms

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**Diagnosing moisture damage
in buildings and implementing
countermeasures –**

Part 1:
**Principles, nomenclature and
moisture transport mechanisms**



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 205, *Building environment design*, in collaboration with the Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*.

A list of all parts in the [ISO 22185 series](#) can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The term “moisture damage” is interpreted in many ways. Cognisance of moisture damage is not always consistent between specialists (engineers, researchers, etc.) residents and building users, leading to confusion. For example, residents and building users would consider the occurrence of condensation on window glass or on the surface of a metal sash to be a prime example of moisture damage, but considering the durability of glass and metal materials, it is not always appropriate to call that “moisture damage”. Then again, supposing the condensation that occurs on the glass becomes the cause of an outbreak of moulds on the curtains, that would be called moisture damage. It is imperative to resolve the confusion by defining “moisture damage” and by demonstrating the criteria for diagnosing whether an occurring phenomenon in a building is moisture damage or not.

This document defines moisture damage in buildings and demonstrates criteria for diagnosing whether phenomena that occurs in a building is moisture damage or not, for a common understanding between residents, building users and specialists. It also demonstrates methods for the classification of moisture damage.

This document is the first part of a series of standards on moisture damage. In the following parts, a framework for investigating and taking countermeasures against moisture damage, and design methods of building for reducing moisture damage will be shown.

The basic ideas of this document are derived from Reference [6].

Diagnosing moisture damage in buildings and implementing countermeasures –

Part 1:

Principles, nomenclature and moisture transport mechanisms

1 Scope

This document defines moisture damage and it specifies the moisture sources and the moisture transport mechanisms in buildings.

It includes a method for classification of moisture damage based on the relation of:

- materials and constituent materials,
- phenomena, and
- functionalities that can be affected.

This document deals with:

- 1) building damage that is induced by (gaseous/liquid/solid) water, and
- 2) damage to building components, human health, and property contained in the enclosure. This document makes no mention of warranties for building damage.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.