



## Structural Drying

*Almost all modern buildings have load-bearing walls built from either concrete form or brick. Floors are normally constructed from concrete with a screed on top or a self-levelling concrete. These dense, hard materials are tough but need to remain dry in order to maintain structural integrity.*

*Modern floor surfaces like wood parquets, carpets and plastic paints also demand dry conditions to keep their design and shape, while continuing to support the architect's vision and an odour free environment.*

*Remeed Solutions offers extensive experience in the dehumidifying of concrete and brick, using a combination of energy efficient, high performing desiccant dehumidifiers, supported by air movers and heaters that create the optimum environment for efficient drying.*



## Procedure

Remeed technicians use state-of-the-art measuring equipment to assess the scope of the damaged area and the depth of the moisture penetration. The next step in our dehumidification process is to remove excess free water and moisture from the air, using dehumidifiers together with air movers.

Remeed Solutions' technicians carefully calculate the required amount of dehumidifiers and fans in order to optimise the drying process.

Before drying the construction, we ensure the removal of all vapour tight surfaces such as plastic carpets, plastic paint or plastic foils, as these slow down the moisture transportation. By reducing the moisture level in the surrounding air the vapour pressure is also reduced.

This low vapour pressure starts the drying of the wet material. Extra heat is sometimes required to compensate for the energy required to transform the water in the material into vapour,

for which **Remeed Solutions** has developed its own techniques to ensure that heat is transported to precisely the right area.

By maintaining a stable moisture level, **Remeed Solutions** provides a continuous drying process and ensures the moisture moves in the desired direction. This process is monitored and controlled until the technicians measure that the construction is completely dry.

Concrete and brick are the two most common non-organic materials used in construction. They are used in all climates thanks to their robustness and ability to withstand the forces of nature.

However, if they are wet for long periods of time they can start to lose structural qualities and begin to decay. Embrittlement of old brick and armour corrosion in concrete is a common issue, as is small amounts of water seeping into brick/concrete and causing odour problems.

## Benefits

- Reduce and eliminate mould growth, bad odour and blistering paint
- Enable the focus to remain on completing the construction programme on time and without having to consider weather conditions
- Enables contractors to plan work efficiently
- Policy holders can move back into a dry building, restored to standards equalling or excelling before the accident

