

Guide to Avoiding Mould & Condensation




Mouldex



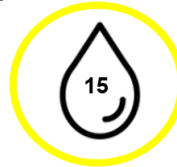
What is condensation and mould?

Condensation is formed when moisture stored in the air (such as mist from a shower and from cooking) meets a cold surface (such as a mirror or cold exterior wall). You may have seen this on your bathroom walls after a shower, or on your kitchen windows after cooking.

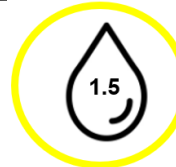
The 'average' family produces approximately 15 litres or 27 pints of moisture per day. That is a lot of water! All this moisture is absorbed by the air and the warmer the air, the more moisture it can hold. When it meets a cold surface however, the air releases its moisture and leaves it behind; this is condensation, and it is a key factor in mould growth.

Mould growth appears on any damp surfaces such as plaster, wallpaper, and timber. It needs the following conditions to survive and grow:

1. Food: Mould can exist on traces of organic matter such as dust.
2. Oxygen: Mould requires oxygen to breathe like many organisms.
3. Water: Provided by the damp surface caused by condensation. This is the factor that you can control within your home.



15 litres water
per day per
Family



1.5 litres per
day drying
clothes
indoors



3 litres per day
cooking with
gas



When inhaled, the spores produced by mould can cause a variety of respiratory problems. Most commonly this will be like the symptoms of seasonal allergies. However, mould is also proven to increase the likelihood of children getting asthma, especially in children under the age of 2.

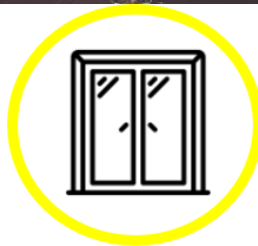


Call the specialists on 01278 428347 or email
info@mouldexltd.com

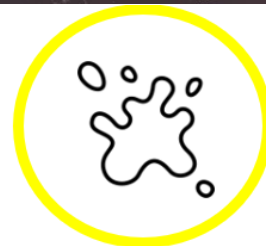
What steps can be taken to prevent this?



Ensure your home is properly heated. Suggest 21 degrees in the living room and 18 degrees in the bedrooms. As temperatures drop overnight the humidity will rise.



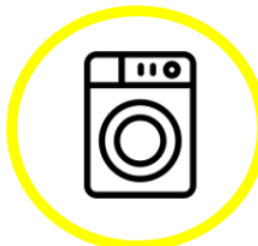
Open windows when safe to do so. Keep trickle vents open



Wipe up spillages. Use a hand vacuum on window glass or window ledges.



Dry any wet areas immediately – For example, a wet floor after a bath or after mopping up. Keep the bathroom door shut after bathing. Do not let the steam escape



Dry wet clothes outside or in a dryer. If drying clothes indoors, dry in rooms with fan. Always make sure you use a vented or condensing tumble drier.



Use pot lids when cooking. This will also save you energy! Keep the kitchen door closed when cooking.



Never isolate a fan! Turning the fan off means moisture generated from showering and bathing will stay in your home



Indoor plants: moist soil provides a perfect breeding ground for mould, make sure to clean and move your plants around on a regular basis



Check over your home for leaks in the plumbing. Always drain away washing up water.



Maintaining a mould free home after an installation and mould treatment



You can manually boost the fan in preparation for example, cooking or bathing. The pullcord's mechanism is delicate. Pull the cord gently (finger and thumb)



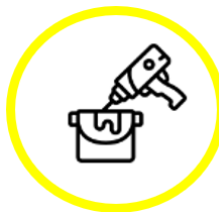
The fan has an inbuilt sensor which tracks the humidity and will respond accordingly



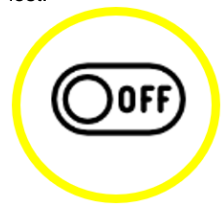
The paint we use has anti-fungal qualities and acts as a barrier to stop further mould growth. If you paint over areas that have been treated. The barrier protection is lost.



Clean the front of the fan regularly to wipe away the buildup of grease and debris. This will ensure the fan works efficiently



If you do, decide to redecorate, and paint over any treated areas. Contact Mouldex or your Housing Provider and we can discuss the provision of a mould additive, that can be mixed into your paint to provide it anti-fungal qualities.



Never switch the fan off. The fan is constantly moving air at a low speed. Not only does it reduce humidity, but it also removes smells and aids better indoor air quality making for a healthy home for all



Fan Avg cost £1.27 PY
PIV Avg cost £7.40 PY. Info available from Vent-Axia webpage. PIV cost calculated without heater