

Dehumidifier User Guide

Why Dehumidifiers?

The purpose of a [dehumidifier](#) is to remove moisture from the air, which in turn helps prevent condensation, damp, mould and odours. [Dehumidifiers](#) can also reduce dust, which can trigger allergies and allergens, such as dust mites, mould and mildew. [Dehumidifiers](#) work by extracting water to take moisture out the air. In the case of water damage restorations, dehumidifiers aim to remove moisture from the highly humid air in the shortest possible time. [Dehumidifiers](#) are available in all a multiply of size for projects big or small.

Dehumidifiers

Depending on the job size and class of water damage we suggest the following ratios:

- **Class 1** x 4 air exchange needed
- **Class 2** x 4 air exchange needed
- **Class 3** x 6 air exchange needed
- **Class 4** x 8 air exchange needed

Air Exchange is example if the room is 100 cubic meters LxWxH and the dehumidifier is 400 cubic meters per hour, which means that 4 times an hour the complete air from the room with air movement assistance will exchange the air through the dehumidifier.

Class 1 (least amount of water, absorption, and evaporation): Water losses that affect only part of a room or area, or larger areas containing materials that have absorbed minimal moisture. Little or no wet carpet and/or cushion is present.

Class 2 (large amount of water, absorption, and evaporation): Water losses that affect at an entire room of carpet and cushion (pad). Water has wicked up walls less than 60cm. There is moisture remaining in structural materials, e.g. plywood, particle board, structural wood, VCT, concrete and substructure soil.

Class 3 (greatest amount of water, absorption, and evaporation): Water may have come from overhead. Ceilings, walls, insulation, carpet, cushion, and subfloor in virtually the entire area are saturated.

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Class 4 (specialty drying situations): These consist of wet materials with very low permeance/porosity (e.g., hardwood, plaster, brick, concrete, light weight concrete and stone). Typically, there are deep pockets of saturation, which require very low specific humidity. These types of losses may require longer drying times and special methods.

Outcome:

Removal of excess moisture from the air, creating a more comfortable and safer environment. Elimination of damp, mould, mildew and odours.

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