



SPECIAL ATTENTION: HUMIDITY DURING CONSTRUCTION – WINDOWS & DOORS ESPECIALLY FOR STONE HOUSE AND WINTER BUILDERS

Window and door products should only be installed when the building conditions correspond to the final operating conditions. The windows of a building under construction should be installed in the most complete building possible - this way the products are flawless at the time of moving. Piklas recommends installing the windows only after casting the floor tile.

The humidity of the installed windows during construction and its disadvantages should be taken into account and eliminated, as they are a significant factor loading the windows. Humidity in the windows can cause, for example, the joints to open and stagger and the paint to peel off. The interior frame of the windows and the interior parts of the frame are intended for dry interiors, such as home fixtures.

A review of the appearance of the finished surface-treated wood surfaces is carried out two years after the completion of the building, once the building humidity has levelled. (RT-103241) If abnormalities in the surface quality are noticed upon receipt of the product or during construction, the factory must be notified.

The humidity management plan, which includes, for example, a humidity measurement plan, helps with the stages and responsibilities of humidity management during construction. The primary objective of the plan is to prevent humidity damage. The plan includes, for example, the following manageable items: humidity risks, drying times, condition management, and monitoring and measurement. **Dehumidification is always the responsibility of the builder.**

1. The drying of the building must begin **before** window installation:
 - Humidity must be removed by ventilation or intensified with suitable building dryers.
 - A method of dehumidification found to be effective is heating and simultaneous ventilation.
 - During drying, cover the window openings with styrofoam sheets, for example, as the windows should be installed in the most complete building possible, as mentioned above.
 - Doors acquired for the building should also be replaced during the construction period with other doors during the construction period to prevent the final doors from being damaged.
 - Sufficient time must be set aside for dehumidification in the project construction schedule
 - The drying of an insulated concrete block wall cast takes at least 10 weeks after the start of drying
 - The drying of an insulated concrete block wall mason takes at least 10 weeks after the start of drying



- If auxiliary frames are used, their humidity should be less than 20% by weight before installing the windows
2. Other things to consider during the construction stage, if the windows are already installed:
- The biggest load factor and humidity source is the floor tile casting. Several hundred litres of water evaporate from the tile casting into the interior of the building and this humidity must be removed. Condensing dryer and ventilation are the solution for dehumidification.
 - Do not ventilate humidity during construction through an installed window, as this will condense a large amount of humidity on the window, which will damage the window.
 - Inadequate ventilation and humidity during construction cause humidity in the intermediate space of the window. Inadequate heating and humidity also condense humidity on the inner surfaces of the glasses. The importance of ventilation cannot therefore be overemphasised - its significance is growing in winter construction and stone house buildings. **Dehumidification is always the responsibility of the builder.**
 - Windows, doors and their accessories must be protected from dirt and building humidity. Windows should be protected from dirt and building humidity with plastic. **Taping as a protection/fastening method is always the customer's own responsibility**, as adhesive tapes can damage the paint surface. Also protect the window accessories from dirt and humidity during construction.
 - Protect the caulking gaps surrounding the openings without delay. This will prevent humidity from entering the wall and window structures.
 - Concrete casting, plastering, levelling, etc. work produces alkaline run-off and splash water, which can damage glass and aluminium profiles. Take this into account when protecting the windows.

Example image where windows have been exposed to excessive humidity:

A. the paint layer looks thin, you can for example the wood grain:

B. smooth coated surface, without exposure to humidity:

A.



B.

