

HOW TO REDUCE CONDENSATION - FOR LANDLORDS



LANDLORDS FACT SHEET

What is Condensation?

Condensation is the appearance of water on cold surfaces. It occurs where moist air comes into contact with air, or a surface, which is at a lower temperature.

Water produced from condensation is generally noticeable where it forms on non-absorbent surfaces (i.e. windows or tiles) but it can form on any surface and it may not be noticed until mould growth or rotting of material occurs.

Landlords - How to Reduce Condensation

1. Produce Less Moisture

Some normal daily activities produce a lot of moist air very quickly. To minimise the amount of moist air, which leads to the formation of condensation, you need to:

- If you have a tumble dryer put the outlet pipe through an outside wall, not out of a window as this may allow the moisture to return to the inside of the house.

2. Ventilate to Remove Moisture to the Outside

Your home can be ventilated without creating draughts by:

- Installing an extractor fan, they only consume 1/5 the power of a 100watt bulbs.
- If you are replacing windows, ensure they have trickle ventilators.
- Do not block permanent ventilators or airbricks installed for heating or heating appliances. (This could lead to a dangerous build up of carbon monoxide which can be fatal).

3. Insulate, Draught-proof and Heat your Home

Condensation forms more easily on cold surfaces, for example walls and ceilings. These surfaces can be made much warmer by improving insulation and draught-proofing. (This will also help keep the whole house warmer and reduce heating costs). A warmer house means less condensation.

- Insulate your loft, but don't block the openings under the eaves.
- Get rid of mould and condensation, then draught-proof windows and doors.
- Don't draught-proof bathrooms, kitchens or rooms where a gas burning appliance or solid fuel is installed. These appliances need a constant source of fresh air to ensure proper and safe combustion.
- See what energy efficiency measures are available to you. Generally, your gas and electricity supply company will provide free help and advice.

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thousands of households
cure condensation and
mould.**

HOW TO REDUCE CONDENSATION - FOR TENANTS



TENANT FACT SHEET

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Tenants - How to Reduce Condensation

1. Produce Less Moisture

Some normal daily activities produce a lot of moist air very quickly. To minimise the amount of moist air, which leads to the formation of condensation, you need to:

- Cover pans when cooking and don't leave kettles boiling longer than necessary.
- Avoid using paraffin and portable bottle gas heaters.
- Dry washing outdoors. If it's raining, use a clothes airer in the bathroom with the door closed and the window or fan open.
- Do not dry washing directly on room radiators as this produces more water vapour and cools the room at the same time. Ask yourself "Where will all the water vapour from the drying clothes go?"
- Run the cold water first when filling a bath as it prevents steam production.

2. Ventilate to Remove Moisture to the Outside

Your home can be ventilated without creating draughts by:

- Keeping a small window open a little, or open a window ventilator when the room is in use.
- Opening the kitchen or bathroom windows to let steam and moisture out.
- Use an extractor fan, they only use 1/5th the power of a 100watt bulb.
- Ventilate your bedroom by leaving a window slightly open at night.
- Closing the kitchen and bathroom doors when the rooms are in use to stop the warm moist air producing condensation in other cooler rooms.
- Don't clutter wardrobes and cupboards; it could stop the air circulating.
- Don't block ventilators, air bricks and chimneys.
- Dry your windows & windowsills every morning
- Don't push beds and sofas against outside walls which are always colder and attract condensation. Make sure there is a 9 inch (225cm) gap. Bedding can get damp if air cannot circulate around it.

3. Heat your Home

- Keep the heat on low all day in very cold weather, condensation is less likely to form in warm houses.