



EMERISDA

Report identifying possible methods against rising damp to be tested in the project

Lead beneficiary: CNR-ISAC

Participants: CNR-ISAC, BBRI, TUD, UNIVE, DIASEN

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The aims of the WP2 "Collection and exchange of knowledge" in the Emerisda project are to 1) Obtain an overview of existing solutions against rising damp and their expected effectiveness and 2) Define procedures and criteria for the evaluation of the effectiveness of intervention in-situ. The first objective has been reached and detailed illustrated within the DL2.1 elaborated by TUD.

On the basis of the mentioned deliverable, the partners identified, during the 1st year meeting held in Bologna on 22-01-2015, the possible methods to test on case studies and scale models.

It has pointed out that a single method does not exist which can be applied with success in any situation. Furthermore, the most suitable method should be chosen depending on a series of parameters, as masonry type, degree of water saturation, presence of hydrostatic pressure, monumental value of the building etc.

The selection, reported in the following table, take into account the expected effectiveness of the methods, their diffusion of application and their compatibility with cultural heritage buildings.

Method	Product	Country case study	Scale model
Chemical interruption	Silane-siloxane, liquid, solvent based, low pressure	Belgium, Italy, Ferrara	no
Chemical interruption	Silane-siloxane, cream, in water	Belgium	yes
Chemical interruption	Silane-siloxane, liquid, in water	Belgium, Italy, Ferrara	yes
Chemical interruption	Silane-siloxane bars	Belgium	no
Chemical interruption	Fluorinated copolymer	Belgium	no
De-humidification plaster	DIASEN	Italy, Ferrara(?)	yes
Charge self compensation technology		Italy, Venice	no
Electro-based methods	Different	Belgium, The Netherlands	no