

Good advice

Check the atmospheric humidity on your humidity meter!

What to do if the atmospheric humidity is too high?

If the atmospheric humidity is too high, it is a good idea to air the room for 5-10 minutes three times a day to refresh the air.

In addition, you can follow these advices:

- Keep built-in air vents in the building unobstructed.
- Air the bathroom when having a bath (using the window or ventilator).
- Air the kitchen when cooking (using cooker hood, window, ventilator or built-in vent).
- Put a lid on the pot when cooking (this also saves electricity).
- Do not dry clothes in the living room (but for instance in a communal drying loft).
- Cover large containers filled with water if they are not used for some time.
- Be particularly conscientious about airing rooms that are full of people.

What to do if the atmospheric humidity is too low?

If the atmospheric humidity is too low, it is a good idea to contact the person responsible for your property in order to establish the reason and find out how to change the atmospheric humidity in your home.

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You can read more about Brunata's products and services at www.brunata.dk

By using the QR code below, you can learn more about Brunata's humidity meter Futura Hygro.



Monitor the atmospheric



Keep an eye on the atmospheric humidity by using the form below – record the temperature (°C) and relative atmospheric humidity (RH).

Meter no.	Date	°C /RH



Information about Brunata's electronic humidity meter.

Please state building number when contacting Brunata

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Useful information about Brunata Futura Hygro

Congratulations on your humidity meter!

This leaflet provides information about the electronic humidity meter Brunata Futura Hygro. It also contains information about how to improve your interior climate.

Humidity measuring

Brunata Futura Hygro is a humidity meter which measures the relative atmospheric humidity (RH) and the temperature in the room. The relative atmospheric humidity indicates the humidity level in the room.

It is important that the relative atmospheric humidity is not too high, as this has a negative effect on the interior climate.

Atmospheric humidity¹

The atmospheric humidity is regarded as low when RH is approx. 20 per cent and high when RH is above 60-65 per cent. Ideally, RH should be below 40-45 per cent in the winter and within the range 20-60 per cent for the rest of the year.

Reader-friendly display

It is easy to read the meter. There is no need to push buttons and the meter display provides information about temperature, relative atmospheric humidity and meter number.

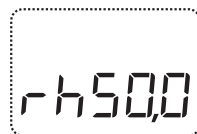
¹The atmospheric humidity depends on two factors: the temperature and the amount of water in the air. At 1 degree Celcius (°C), the air can maximum hold approx. 5g water per 1000 litres. By contrast, at 20 degrees Celcius (°C), it can hold approx. 18 g water per 1000 litres. The relative atmospheric humidity can therefore be very different inside and outside buildings.

Display state 1, temperature



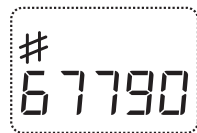
Current temperature (in degrees Celcius) from the latest measurement in the room.

Display state 2, atmospheric humidity



Relative atmospheric humidity in the room (RH is short for relative humidity).

Display state 3, meter number



Each meter has a unique meter number. This informs Brunata where the meter is installed.

See your atmospheric humidity online

BrunataNet is a radio network which captures meter data and transmits them to Brunata. If the meter is installed in a property with BrunataNet, the residents can see the meter registrations in WebMon, which is part of Brunata's online portal.

WebMon also allows the administrator to set up a humidity alert. In this case, the administrator will receive an email alert if too high atmospheric humidity is registered in a flat. With humidity alert and data display in WebMon, it is possible to detect any deviations and inconsistencies in the atmospheric humidity which affect the interior climate and may lead to damage by damp.

Location

It is important that the meter is correctly located.

If the purpose is to measure the temperature, the meter must be placed:

- In a location where the temperature reflects the actual room temperature.
- In a location without direct sunlight.
- On an internal wall, as external walls can be colder than the room itself.
- At least two meters from a radiator, wood-burning stove or other heat source.

If the purpose is to measure the possible occurrence of damp, the meter should be placed:

- In a location with great likelihood of damp, such as a cellar.

Long lifetime

Futura Hygro has a very long life because the batteries are replaceable. It uses a lithium battery lasting up to ten years at normal operation.

Signs of too high atmospheric humidity

- The windows regularly mist up inside and there may be water on the window sill.
- Green or black spots form on the window sill, on walls or between the bathroom tiles.
- You may feel unwell or tired.

Signs of too low atmospheric humidity

- Your eyes feel dry, especially if you use contact lenses.
- You experience skin problems because the air is so dry.

Mould fungus

If the atmospheric humidity in a building has been very high for some time and the rooms also have not been adequately aired, this can provide ideal growth conditions for mould fungus.

The negative impact of mould fungus can be quite dramatic both in terms of health and financially in connection with repair of building damage.

What is the reason for high atmospheric humidity and damp formation?

Damp is caused by everyday activities, for instance when people spend time together and therefore breathe in the same room, have a bath, cook or dry clothes.

The most common reason for damp becoming a problem is too low room temperature combined with inadequate airing of the room.

Atmospheric humidity affects heating and electricity consumption

- High atmospheric humidity makes the air harder to heat and therefore results in increased heating consumption.
- High atmospheric humidity can also make you feel chilly, so that you use more heating than you would with the correct atmospheric humidity.
- In certain circumstances, high atmospheric humidity may necessitate the use of a dehumidifier to extract a lot of humidity from the air. A dehumidifier is powered by electricity.
- Low atmospheric humidity (less than 20 per cent) can result in dehydration and a need to rehydrate the air, for instance with a humidifier, which is powered by electricity.