

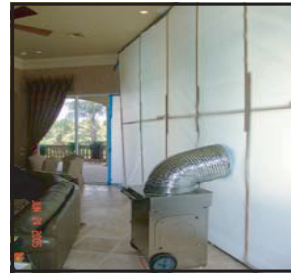


WATER INTRUSION DIAGNOSTICS

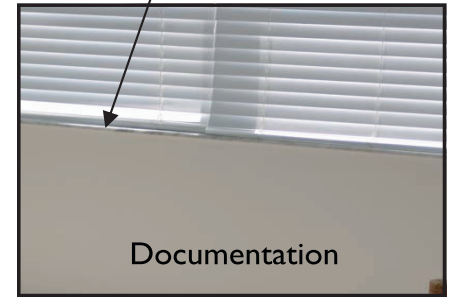
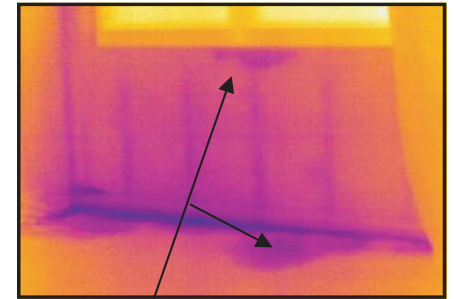
- Accurate Results
- Cost Effective
- Non-Destructive
- Annual PM



Custom ASTM Certified Spray Rack System



Pressure Monitoring



Documentation

The objective of field testing is to correlate paths of moisture infiltration with the observed damages. Anyone can observe moisture coming into a building during harsh weather events but the most reliable way to test for moisture is to actually recreate the leakage in a controlled manner so the path of the leak can be traced. Testing with infrared thermography allows verification of the hypothesis for the cause of leakage without destructive testing. Below are various types of testing we perform:

Water Spray Rack: This test simulates a wind-driven rain condition on a facility. It can assist in determining the specific cause and origin of moisture infiltration when it is used to test independent components of the envelope. Spraying water over a large area in an uncontrolled fashion will not reveal specific causes of moisture infiltration.

Hose Spray Test: This test method also simulates wind-driven rain in small segmented areas using a standard garden hose in which a calibrated nozzle is attached with a pressure gauge. The spray is directed at a specific joint, crack, or defect to reveal potential moisture intrusion.

Differential Pressure Test: A pressure chamber is typically constructed on the interior of the facility at a specific location to test moisture driven through an assembly or component. The assembly or component is subjected to a negative force while simultaneously a spray rack test is directed at the assembly to draw the moisture into the facility to simulate a negative pressure under a wind-driven rain condition.

Ultrasonic Leak Detection: We use state-of-the-art ultrasonic leak detection equipment to detect and identify water leaks in concrete slabs, pool decks, & supply lines. The best method to locate and pinpoint leaks in water pipelines is by means of electro-acoustical detection. The sounds made by water escaping from a water leak spread as spherical background waves in the ground. The sounds are also transmitted by the (metallic) pipeline itself. The use of suitable detecting devices enables us to determine the exact location of a leak by listening to the escaping water from a small hole in the water pipeline.

An in-depth evaluation of the building envelope enables the architect/engineer to develop accurate specifications for contractor bidding, that will also be used during construction. The quality of the initial field evaluation reflects directly on the quality and performance of repairs, as outlined in the specification documents. A thorough investigation also promotes an efficient design specification, thereby reducing the possibility of increased costs, via change orders, due to unforeseen conditions.

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