

UNDERSTANDING CONDENSATION



# The moisture that suddenly appears

in cold weather on the interior or exterior of window and patio door glass can block the view, drip or freeze on the glass. It can be an annoyance.

While it may seem natural to blame the windows or doors, interior condensation is really an indication of excess humidity in the home.

Exterior condensation, on the other hand, is a form of dew; the glass simply provides a surface on which moisture can condense.



# Are My Windows to Blame?

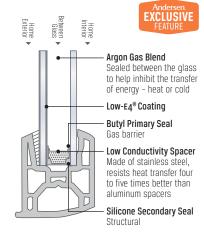
Windows do not cause condensation and, at the same time, can't eliminate condensation. Your windows are alerting you to excess humidity trapped in your home, telling you when you need to reduce the moisture level.

Renewal by Andersen® windows are energy efficient and help provide a tight barrier between the temperature and conditions of the exterior of your home from that of the inside.

#### The Role of a Window

Tighter modern windows help reduce air leaks, which limit ventilation and traps moisture. But tight windows also help reduce heating costs and limit drafts. Modern windows with special glass may even reduce condensation problems because the glass temperature remains higher.

If your old windows were drafty, those cracks did more than just let in the wind – they allowed excess moisture to escape outdoors. Your new windows are better insulated, so indoor humidity can't escape.



#### What Is Condensation?

Condensation appears when warm, moist air comes into contact with cooler surfaces, like your window glass on a



cold winter day. That's true with even the best performing windows.

Although condensation is most common during winter, it can occur whenever warm, moist air encounters a cold surface.

That's why your iced tea glass sweats during the summer. The glass is cold and condensation forms when warmer, moist air comes into contact with it.

# **Diagnosing Excess Humidity**

The important thing to realize is that if humidity is causing window condensation, it may also be causing problems elsewhere in the home.

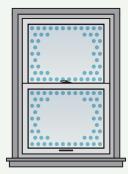
## SIGNS OF TOO MUCH MOISTURE

- Sweating pipes
- A damp feeling
- Warped wooden surfaces
- Mold or mildew on surfaces

- Musty odors
- Cracking, peeling or blistering paint on the interior or exterior
- Staining or discoloration of interior surfaces

# Indoor Humidity's Affect on Condensation

Excessive humidity is the cause of most window condensation. As the outside temperature drops, the window glass temperature also drops. When moist air



comes in contact with the cold glass pane, the moisture condenses and forms water droplets.

Determining when the condensation will occur and preventing it depends on the energy efficiency of the window, the relative indoor humidity of the home and the exterior and interior temperature.

## Sources of Indoor Moisture

Everyday living generates a surprising amount of indoor moisture. Cooking three meals a day adds eight or ten cups of water into the air. Each shower contributes another cup. Every activity that uses water adds moisture

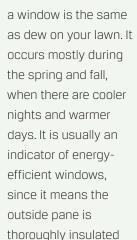
Regardless of its cause, the moisture's source doesn't have to be where the condensation occurs. Vapor pressure can actually force moisture through plaster, wood, brick and cement.



# Managing Exterior Moisture

Condensation on the outside of





from the heat indoors





# FIBREX

While wood and fiberglass windows may require regular maintenance to combat the effects of condensation, Renewal by Andersen replacement windows are made with Fibrex® material, a revolutionary composite that provides exceptional resistance to rot and fungal growth.\*

#### Sources

ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals 1999 American Society of Healing, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE) 1791 Tullie Circle NE Altanta, GA 30329 ww.ashrae.org

Builders Guide Energy and Environmental Building Association (EEBA) 6520 Edenvale Boulevard, Suite 112 Eden Prairie, MN 55346 www.eeba.org

Building Science Consulting 70 Main Street Westford, MA 01886 www.buildingscience.com

Cold Climate Housing Center University of Minnesota 203 Kaufert Laboratory 2004 Folwell Avenue Saint Paul, MN 55108

Residential Windows – A Guide to New Technologies and Energy Performance Edition #1 and 2 Carmody, et al

Seacor Environmental Engineering 3433 Broadway Street NE, Suite 150 Minneapolis, MN 55413

University of Minnesota Department of Environmental Health and Safety Minneapolis, MN 55455 www.debs.ump.edu

Window & Door Manufacturers Association (WDMA) 1400 East Toulhy Avenue, Suite 470 Des Plaines, IL 60018 www.wdma.com

Environmental Health and Engineering 60 Wells Avenue Newton, MA 02459

Glass Products for Windows and Doors Cardinal IG 12301 Whitewater Drive Minnetonka, MN 55343

How to Save Money by Insulating Your Home Federal Energy Administration c/o Department of Energy James Forrestal Building 1000 Independence Avenue SE Washinqton, DC 20585

Michaud, Cooley, Erickson and Associates, Inc., Consulting Engineers 333 S 7th Street, Suite 1200 Minneapolis, MN 55402

Moisture Condensation (University of Illinois Building Research Council Circular F6.2)
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Building Research Council 1E Saint Mary's Road
Champaign, IL 61820

NFRC (National Fenestration Rating Council) 8484 Georgia Avenue, Suite 20 Silver Spring, MD 20910 www.nfrc.org

EWC (Efficient Winds Collaborative) Alliance to Save Energy 1850 M Street NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036 www.efficientwindows.org

Energy Star Programs United States DOE and EPA www.energystar.gov

# Tips for Reducing Humidity in the Home

Vent all gas appliances, such as clothes dryers and exhaust fans, to the outside

Cover the earth in the crawl space with a good vapor barrier

Run an over-the-range exhaust fan when you cook

Avoid storing firewood indoors

Ventilate your attic and crawl space

While bathing, run a bathroom exhaust fan until the mirror is clear

If you have a forced-air furnace, contact your heating and air conditioning specialist for guidance in ensuring your home is properly ventilated



# **Measuring Indoor Humidity**



You can use humidity-measuring instruments called hygrometers, inexpensive tools that can be purchased at most hardware stores. Many of today's new programmable thermostats also include controls for humidifiers and

dehumidifiers. Remember that humidity levels quoted in weather reports indicate outdoor humidity. They have little bearing on your home's humidity level.

Outside	20°	10°	0°	-10°	-20°	below
Air Temperature (°F)	to 40°	to 20°	to 10°	to 0°	to -10°	-20°
Maximum Recommended	up to	up to	up to	up to	up to	up to
Indoor Humidity Level	40%	35%	30%	25%	20%	15%

Humidity levels above these are not recommended unless special provisions are taken in building construction.

If higher relative humidity levels are required because of special interior environmental conditions, the window manufacturer should be consulted.



# "Highest in Customer Satisfaction with Windows and Doors"

Renewal by Andersen received the highest numerical score among window and door manufacturers in the proprietary J.D. Power 2015
Windows and Patio Doors Satisfaction Study\* Study based on responses from 2,442 consumers measuring 14 brands and measures
opinions of consumers who purchased new windows or patio doors in the previous 12 months. Proprietary study results are based
on experiences and perceptions of consumers surveyed in January-February, 2015. Your experiences may vary. Visit idoower.com

# Window and Door Replacement from a Company You Can Trust®

**Don't just take our word for it.** Renewal by Andersen has long been committed to environmentally responsible products and manufacturing methods. Our efforts have been acknowledged by leading organizations with some of the most rigorous standards in the United States.









## **Ouestions?**

**We're here to help.** Please contact your local Renewal by Andersen Retailer.

