

For more information, contact:

Natural Resources Canada www.nrcan.gc.ca
“Moisture Problems”

Health Canada, www.hc.sc.gc.ca “Addressing
moisture and mould in your home

American Lung Association, www.lungusa.org
“Indoor Air Pollution Fact Sheet, Air Pollution in
Your Home?”

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission,
www.cpsc.gov, 800-638-8270, 800-492-8104
(TTY).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Indoor Air
Quality INFO Clearinghouse, www.epa.gov,
800-438-4318.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention “Moulds
in the Environment” [www.cdc.gov/nceh/asthma/
factsheets/Moulds](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/asthma/factsheets/Moulds).

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign College
of Fine and Applied Arts School of Architecture –
Building Council Research “Moisture Condensation”
[www.arch.uiuc.edu/programs/engagement/brc/
publicationsforsale/brc/waterproblems/#sp01](http://www.arch.uiuc.edu/programs/engagement/brc/publicationsforsale/brc/waterproblems/#sp01),
800-336-0616.

**It's more than a window. It's a whole new point
of view.** At Ply Gem, we believe you should have
access to all the top quality styles and brands
you need to bring your vision to life. That's why
we are committed to providing you with more
features, more looks and more options. From
smart, sustainable features to custom shapes, we'll
help you find a look you'll love and a look that will
match your home.

And, because we're part of the Ply Gem family,
you'll always have access to leading brands.
Windows, doors, siding and accessories, stone
veneer, fence and rail, rainware, shutters and
designer accents, we have something for every
project. Realize your vision today with Ply Gem.



WINDOW CONDENSATION



Don't let a little moisture
cause a big problem

Don't let the fog set in.

Have you noticed that the windows in your home
are continually fogging up? Does it seem like they
are collecting moisture? This isn't necessarily your
windows' fault. In fact, window condensation may
be an indicator of something entirely different.
Your foggy windows may be an indicator that you
need to reduce indoor humidity before it causes
hidden, costly problems elsewhere in your home
like peeling paint, rotting wood, buckling floors,
insulation deterioration, mildew, even moisture
spots on ceilings and walls.

This booklet will help you understand the
relationship between windows and condensation
and how to tell when persistent high humidity and
condensation may be increasing your risk for home
and health problems.



Do windows cause condensation?

No. Windows do not cause condensation.
But, windows are often the first place where
condensation can be seen. Think about it. You're
probably not surprised or concerned when your
bathroom mirror becomes fogged. You expect it
after a hot shower. Your car windows fog up in
humid weather or in winter when you have several
passengers. These are just a few examples. And
although condensation usually occurs in cold
weather, it can occur during humid months when
air conditioning is running.

The mirror doesn't cause the condensation. The
car windows don't cause it either. These are just
the first places you actually see condensation.
Check your bathroom walls after a shower – you'll
see condensation there, too. Run your finger
along the wall. You'll see water on your finger,
and you'll see the trail of your finger through the
condensation on the wall.

The same is true for the windows in your home.

What does cause condensation?

Condensation forms when warm, humid air
contacts a cold surface. Moisture is in the air all
around us. Warmer air can hold more moisture. As
air cools, it contracts (just as people pull their arms
and clothing tight around them when chilled) and
its moisture condenses.

When the temperature drops, the first place you
may see any condensation is on the windows.
During colder months, indoor air is much warmer
and holds more moisture than outdoor air, which is
colder and dry. Warm, humid indoor air cools and
contracts as it contacts the cooler windows, and
the moisture condenses on the glass.

Why is indoor air so humid?

The most common cause of indoor air humidity is
everyday living. Things like showers, baths, cooking,
washing dishes, doing laundry, and cleaning all add
moisture to the air in your home, as much as four
gallons or more per day in some homes. We even
exhale moisture into the air as we breathe.

Today's energy-efficient, well-insulated homes
help us hold down heating and cooling costs.
But the same things that block outdoor air from
entering our homes also keep moisture from
venting to the outdoors.

I have condensation on my double-glazed windows. Is it bad seals or indoor humidity?

Before calling for repair service, try this easy test. Run your finger through the area where the condensation is formed. If your finger gets wet and leaves a trail through the condensation, it's on the room side of the glass. That tells you that condensation is forming because of excessive indoor humidity.

And here's another tip. If more than one window is showing condensation, it's extremely unlikely that the seals are bad on all of the windows. It's probably indoor humidity.

I didn't have condensation problems with my old windows. Why now?

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. Windows do not cause condensation and, at the same time, can't eliminate condensation.

How does humidity affect our everyday lives?

It was once believed that humidifiers used in the winter months would help people stay healthy. But studies have shown this to be untrue, particularly for healthy people. In fact, humidifiers can actually create health problems. While manufacturers maintain that humidifiers can benefit plants and furniture, the Association of Appliance Manufacturers states that no evidence exists to associate humidifier use with any medical benefits.

What kind of problems can humidity cause?

Health problems. Mould and mildew thrive in moist areas with plenty of organic material, such as wood, plaster and some types of insulation. Many types of moulds – and there are thousands – easily become airborne (it's often their means of reproduction). When inhaled or ingested, moulds are known to cause local or systemic allergic reactions, sinus and nasal irritations and infections, chronic respiratory problems, dizziness, lethargy, and trigger attacks in people with asthma.

Your home. Because humid indoor air tends to be under higher pressure than outdoor air, indoor air constantly pushes its way outward to the area of lower pressure right through wood, plaster, insulation, and concrete. This process can cause insulation to deteriorate, paint to blister and peel, unsightly stains on walls and ceilings, rotting of floors, wall supports and other structural supports including foundation damage.

How can we reduce indoor humidity?

1. Increase ventilation.

- As a temporary solution to an acute problem, open a window in each room for just a few minutes, letting stale, humid air escape and fresh, dry air in. Your heat loss will be minimal.
- Vent all gas burners, clothes dryers, etc., to the outdoors.
- Install kitchen and bathroom exhaust fans to draw moisture outdoors.
- Keep attic vents open and clear.

2. Control indoor moisture.

- Set your humidifier at the level recommended below for winter temperatures:

Outside Temp	-28°C	-23°C	-18°C	-12°C	-7°C
Inside Relative Humidity	15-20%	15-20%	20-25%	25-30%	30-35%

Indoor humidity can be checked with a humidity monitor or regulated with a humidistat, available at most building supply stores and home centers.

- If you're an indoor plant lover, group them in one sunny room and avoid over-watering.
- Waterproof basement floors and walls. Run a dehumidifier if needed.
- Insulate under the seat and head of bay and bow windows where condensation forms to keep window glass warmer. Run an electric fan near the window to help air circulation.



Is condensation more likely in certain climates, types of homes or windows, or times of year?

Yes. It's more likely to occur:

- In areas where winter temperatures average 0°C or less.
- In summer and fall, when homes pick up moisture from damp air. In fall, when the heating season begins and windows are closed, indoor air picks up the moisture. For the next week or two, temporary condensation is likely.
- With sharp, quick drops in temperature, creating temporary condensation problems.
- For one year after construction or remodeling, while building materials dry out. Building materials hold a massive amount of moisture. Condensation should be expected through the first heating season.
- On bay or bow windows, where air circulation is often restricted and windows tend to be a few degrees cooler since they project out from the insulated house wall.
- When drapes are closed and shades are pulled down. Today's heavily insulated drapes and tighter shades restrict air flow over window glass and can contribute to condensation problems.



What is exterior window condensation?

The moisture that appears on the exterior of window and patio door glass can block the view and be annoying for homeowners especially those with new windows and beautiful views.

Why is your new window/door doing this?

It may seem natural to assume the condensation is a product defect; but while interior condensation is an indication of excess humidity in the home, exterior condensation is a natural formation of dew. It is the same condensation you see on car windshields, lawns, siding, etc.

The glass is simply a surface on which moisture in the air outside can condense. Condensation typically occurs during transitions between cool nights and warmer days. Exterior condensation is a natural atmospheric phenomenon and it doesn't mean your windows are defective in any way; it occurs whenever water vapor in the air comes in contact with a surface temperature lower than the dew point. The dew point is the temperature at which air becomes 100% saturated with water and produces dew. The lower the air temperature the less water it can hold before condensing.

Examples of dew points:

Air Temp	27°C	27°C	27°C	15°C	15°C	15°C	7°C	7°C	7°C
Relative Humidity	100%	75%	45%	100%	75%	45%	100%	75%	45%
Dew point	27°C	21°C	13°C	15°C	11°C	4°C	7°C	3°C	-4°C

On cool mornings when the night temperature dipped to 4°C, for example, the insulated glass keeps your heated air inside and does not warm the exterior glass surface – an indicator of energy efficient windows. As the sun warms the outside air to 15°C, the glass that is shaded remains cool and if the relative humidity is 75% will create condensation until the sun warms the glass above 11°C. So, when outdoor humidity levels are higher, this kind of condensation is more likely to form. Exterior condensation is not a sign of inefficient windows, quite the opposite actually; exterior condensation is a sign of energy efficiency, since it means the outside pane is insulated from the heated indoors of your home.

Why the 1" strip around the window glass?

Windows with a strip around the edge of the glass are just an indication of the material temperature differential. The edge of the insulated glass unit features metal components that transmit heat differently than the center of the unit will.