

CURING BY REACTION AIR HUMIDITY

Curing of our adhesives reacts with the water vapor in the air (relative humidity) indeed.

Here under you will find an overview of tables in which the average humidity percentages, measured at different places on the earth, are stated.

The relative humidity is a ratio that indicates how much water vapor air contains compared to the maximum amount of water vapor that the air can contain. At a relative humidity of 50%, the air contains half the maximum amount of water vapor. The warmer air is, the more water vapor it can contain.

When the relative humidity reaches 100%, the invisible water vapor will settle in drops. Fog, dew or frost then develops. Sometimes the relative humidity at and around the aluminum substructure, mostly during wintertime and spring, will be higher than in the surroundings. If the air near the aluminum substructure becomes so cold that the relative humidity reaches 100%, water vapor must disappear from the air. The excess water vapor settles on the aluminum in the form of droplets (condensation).

Extremely low relative humidity usually only occurs in desert areas. In the tropics, the relative humidity varies between 60% and 90%.

Please note that the relative humidity in a fridge, which must be 0%, is beyond compare with circumstances in nature.

Outdoors, the relative humidity can vary, from less than 20% to 100%. The humidity can deviate depending on the weather conditions. The average on a day varies 40-60%. At the moment a lower relative humidity occurs the curing will slow down but continues. Tests have shown that the average curing time practically is not affected by changes in relative humidity.