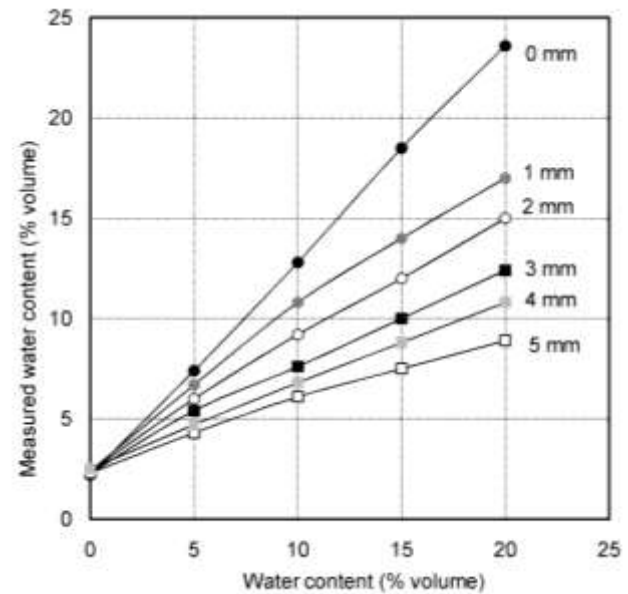
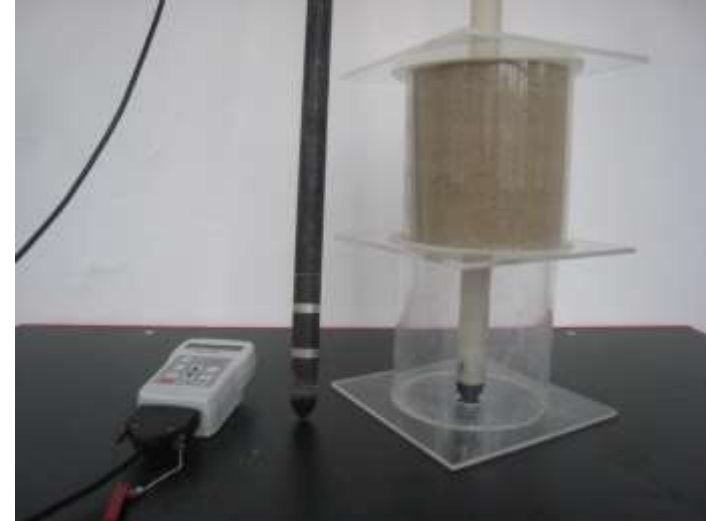


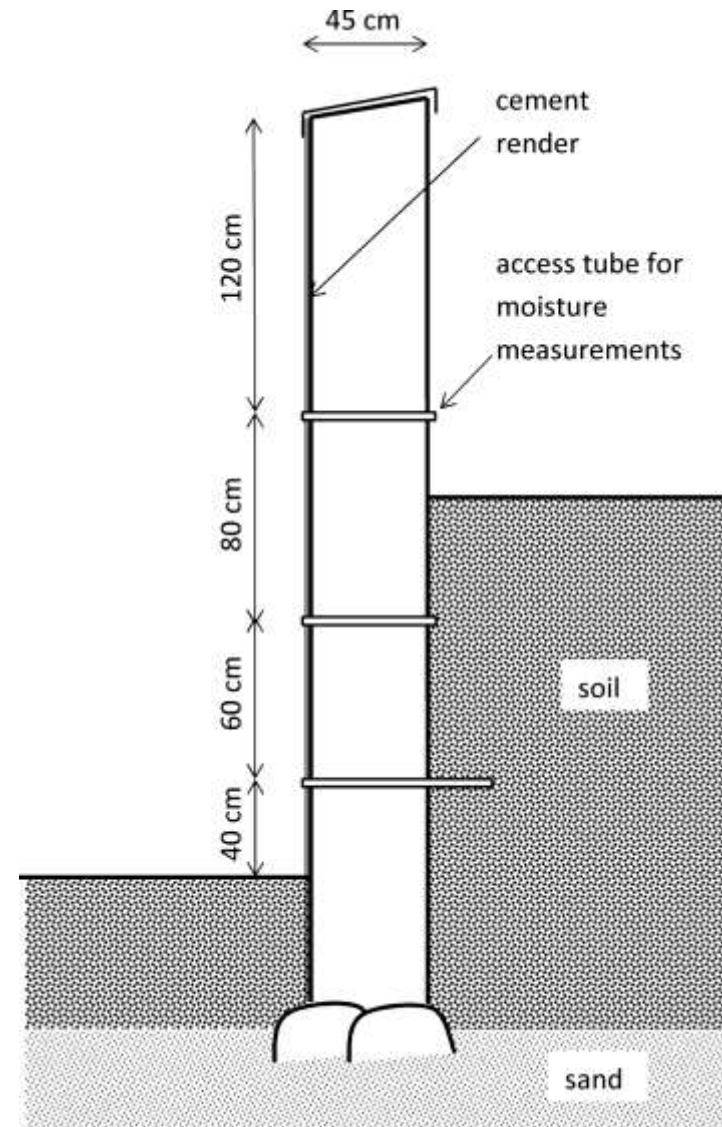
Determination of moisture distribution in the garden wall at Marielyst Manor, Helsingør

Poul Klenz Larsen

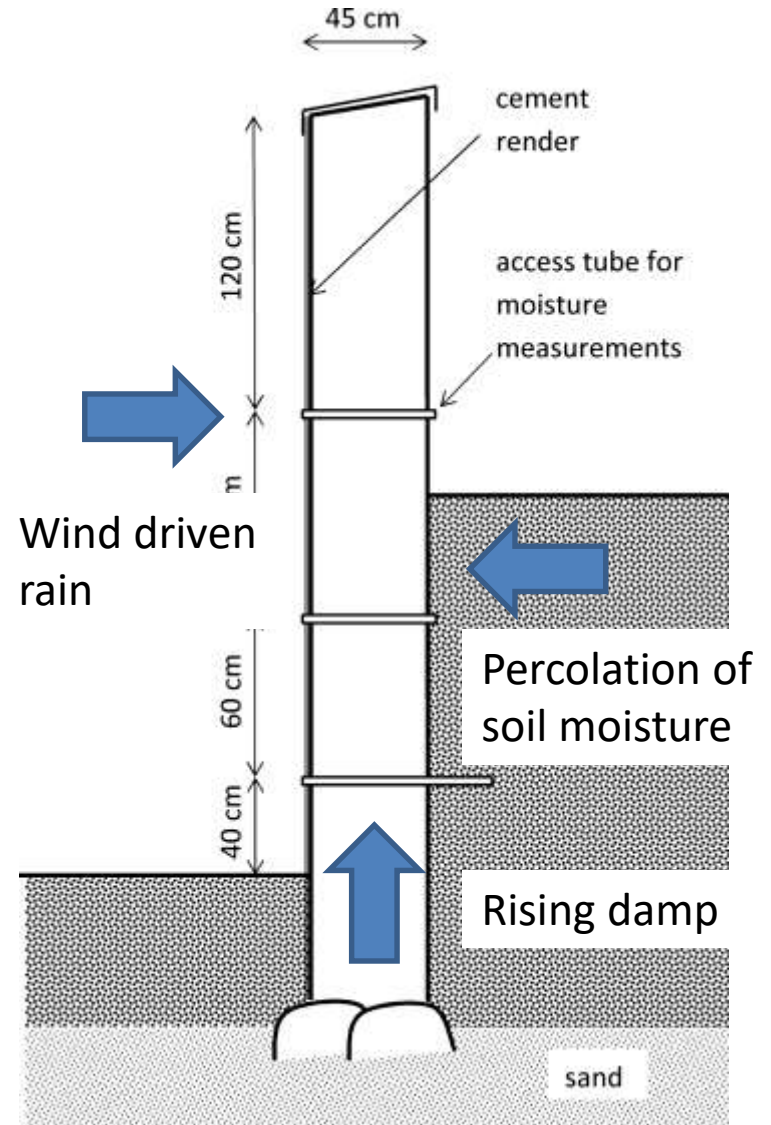
Dielectric probe for moisture measurements



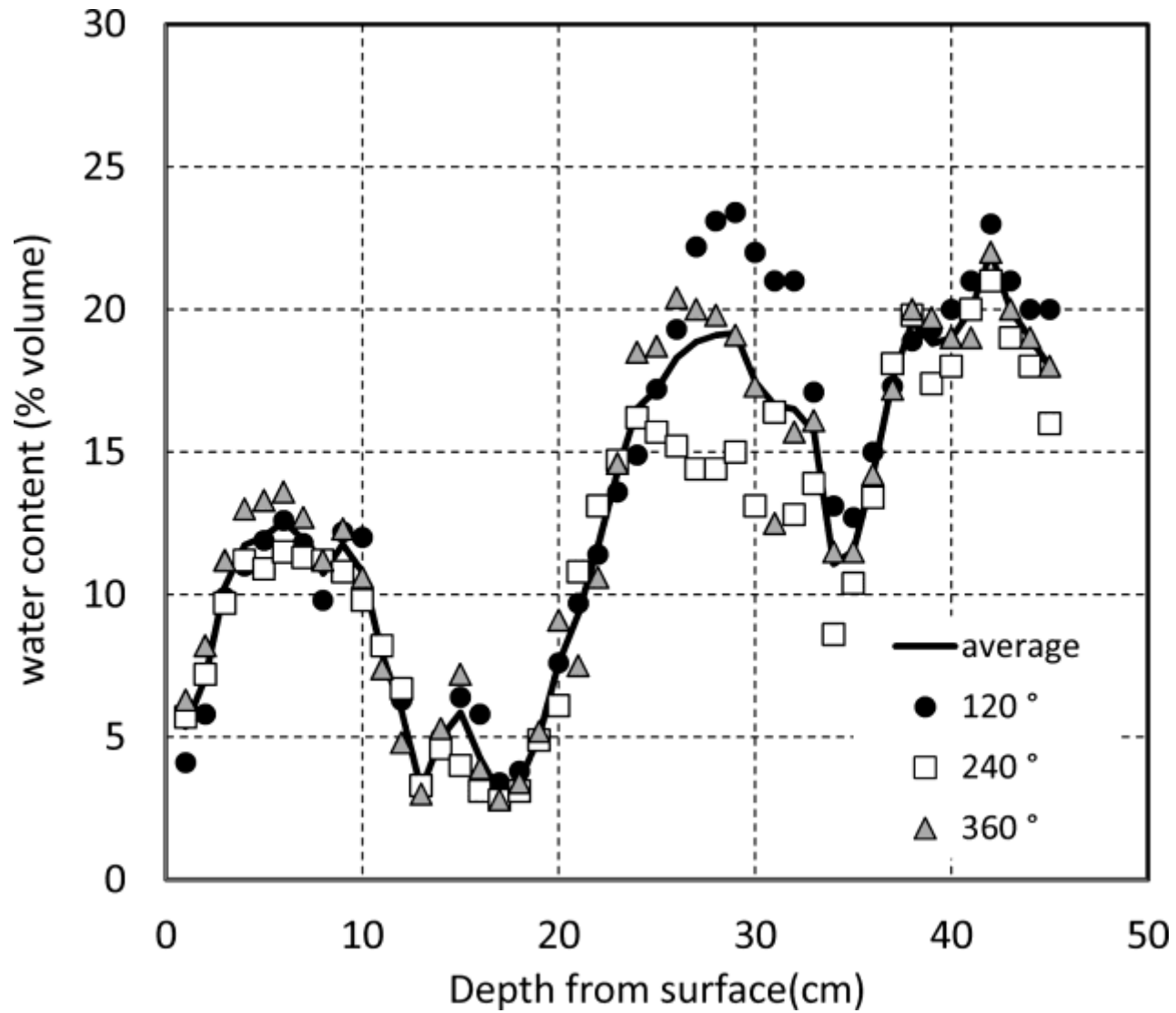
Garden wall at Marielyst Manor, Helsingør



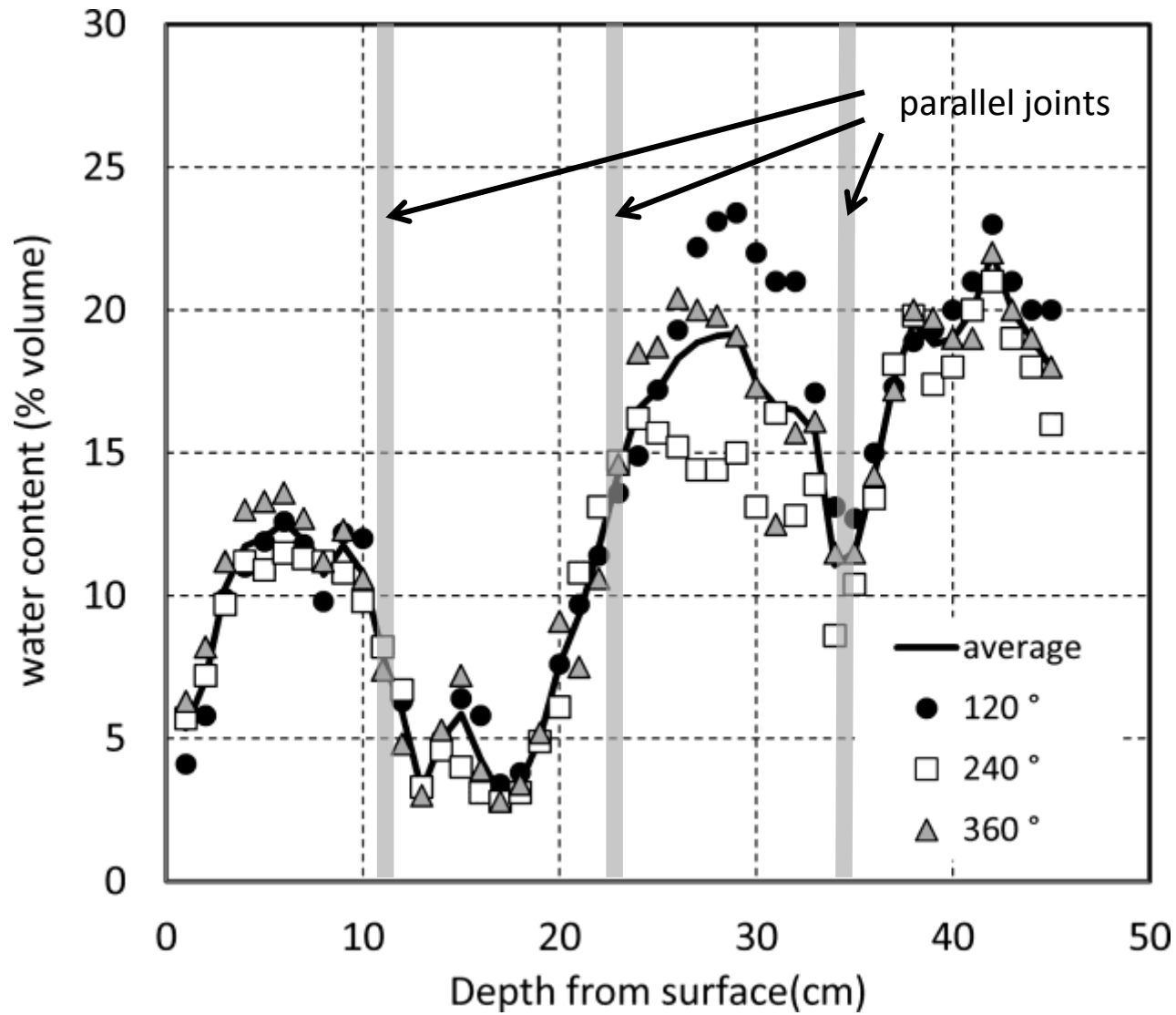
Reference wall, cement render



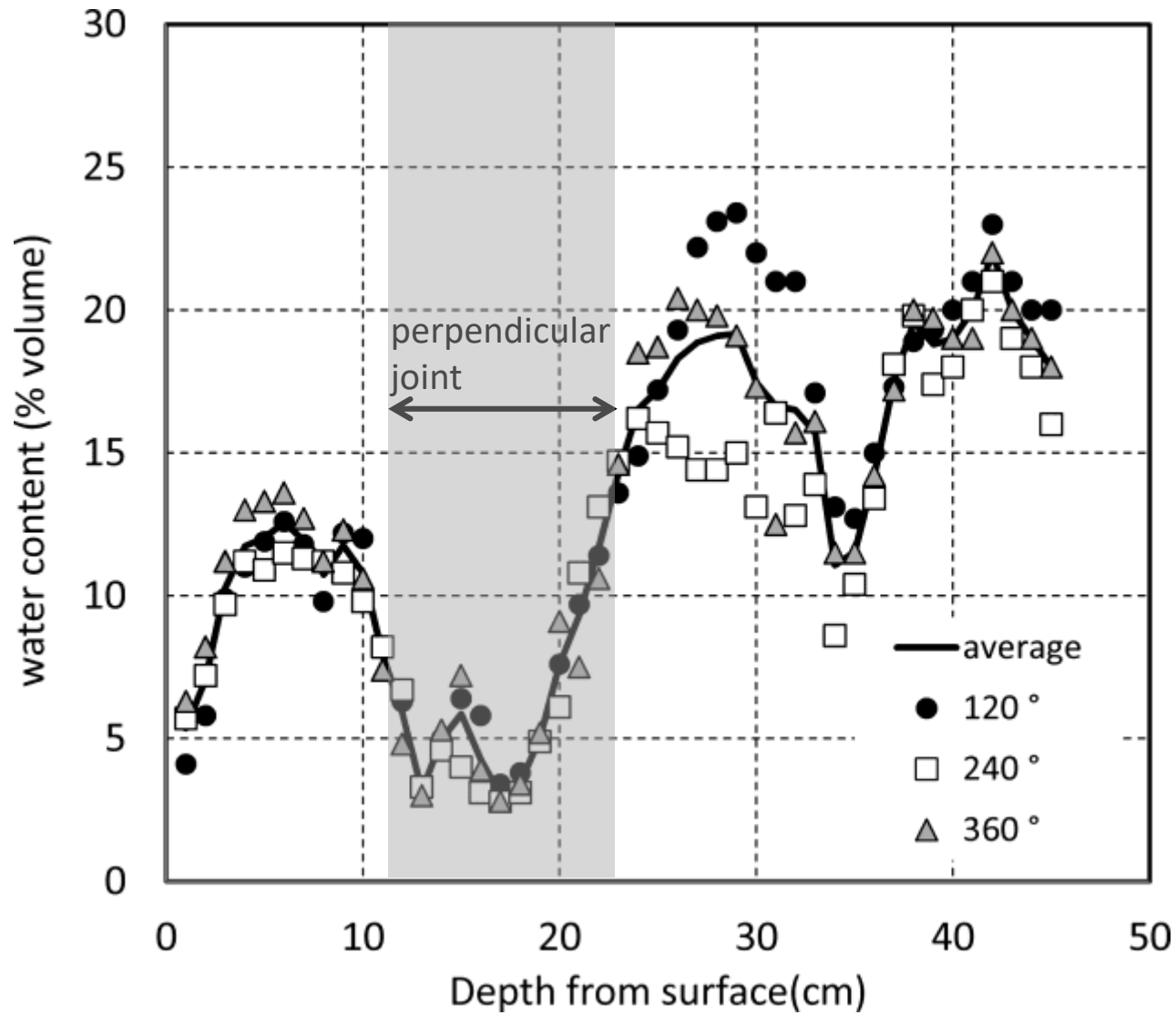
Moisture profile at 1.0 m above ground



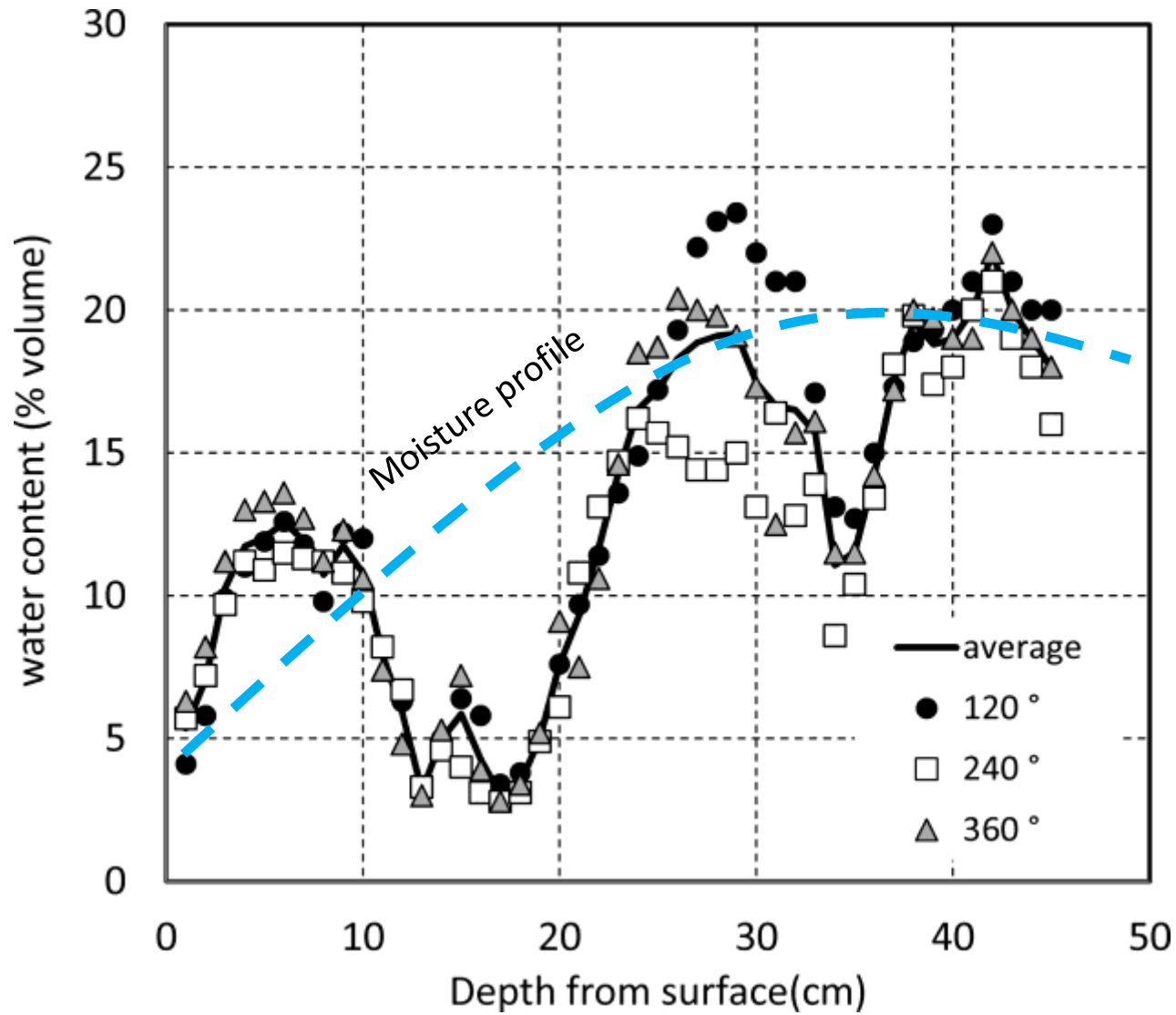
Position of vertical joints parallel to wall surface



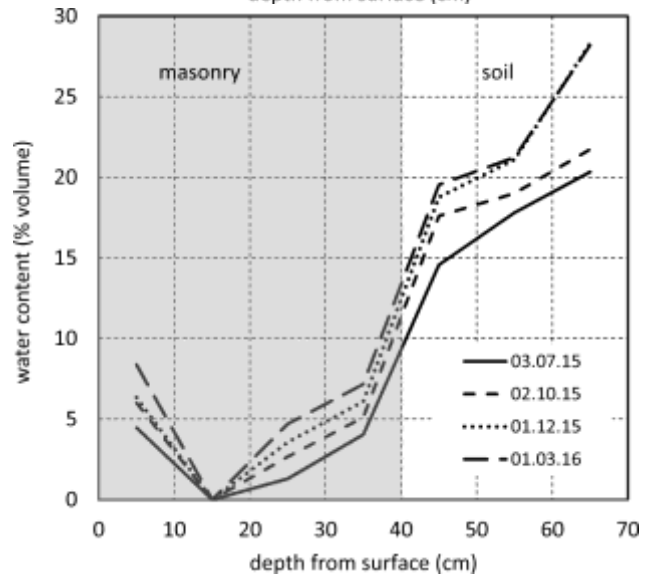
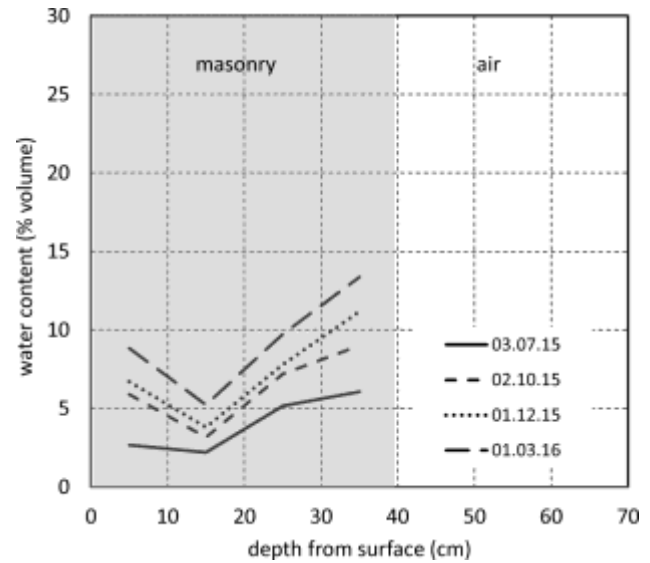
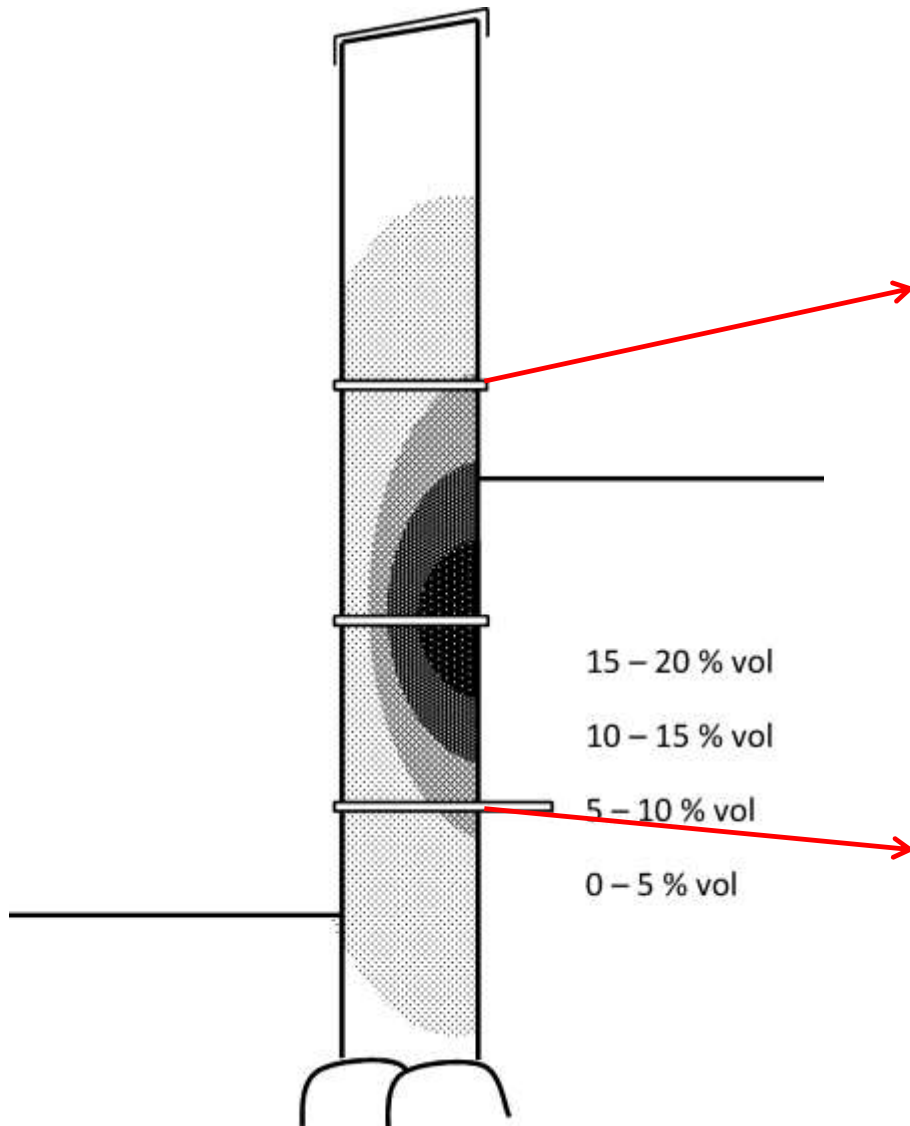
Position of vertical joints parallel to wall surface



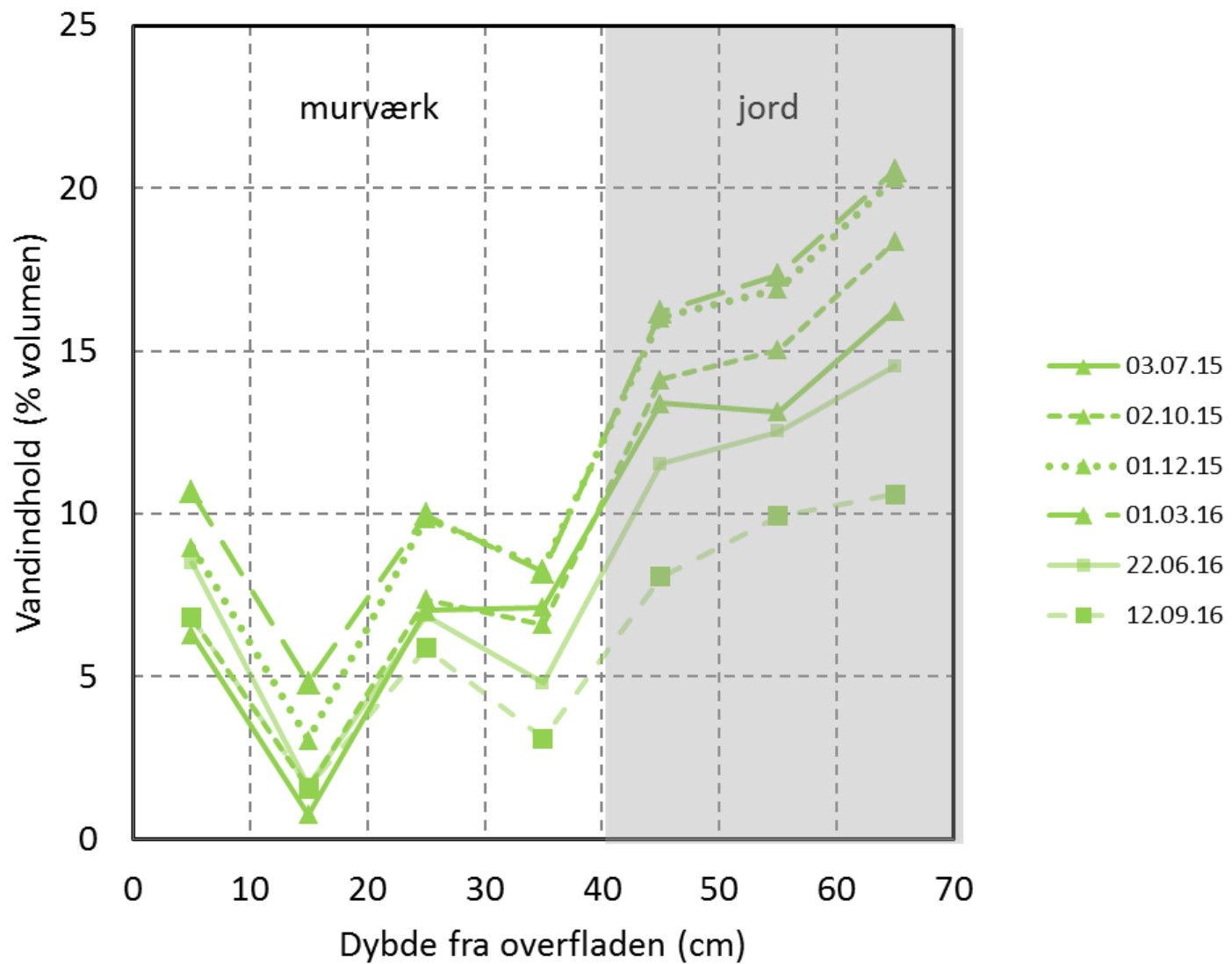
Position of vertical joints parallel to wall surface



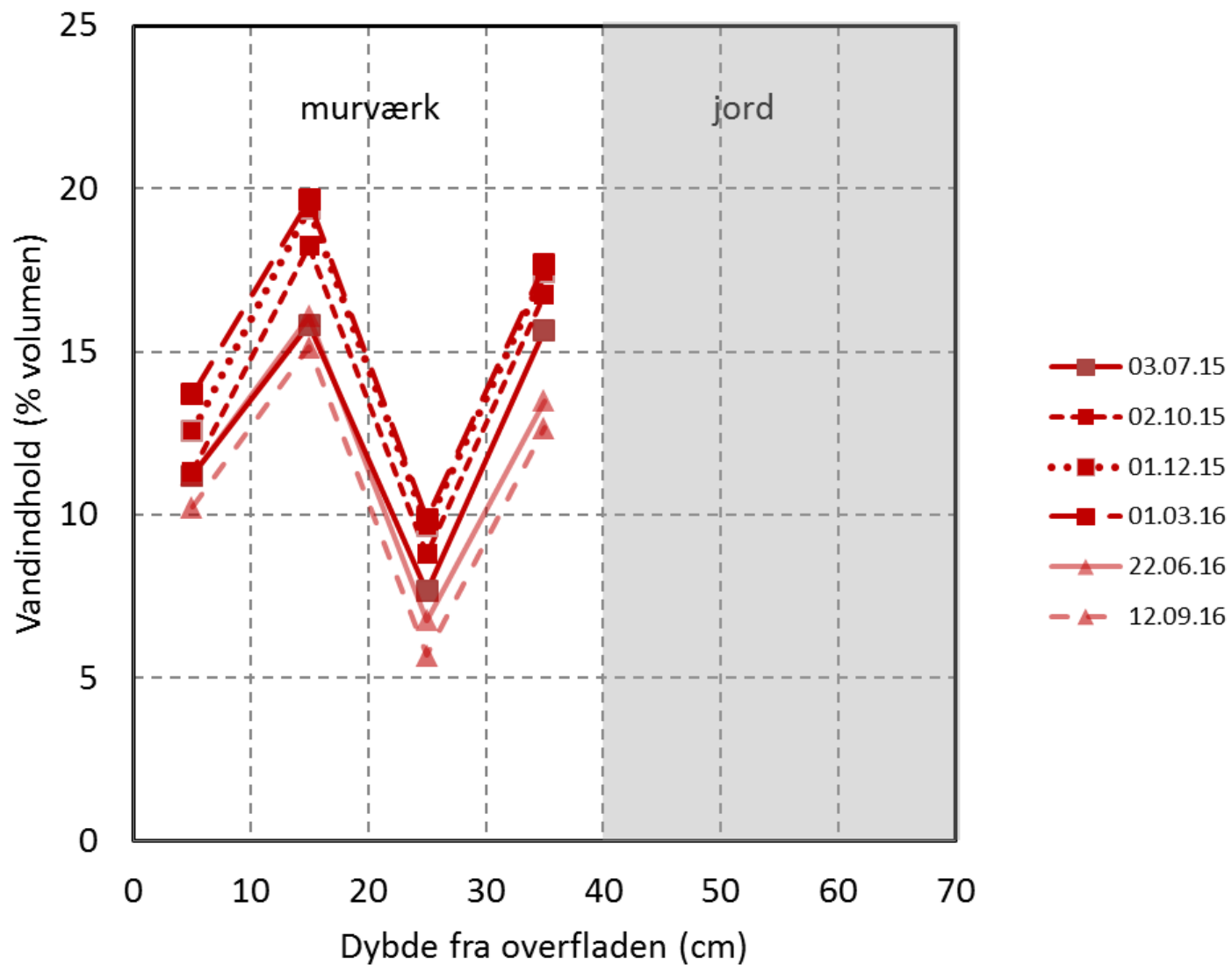
Moisture distribution over cross section



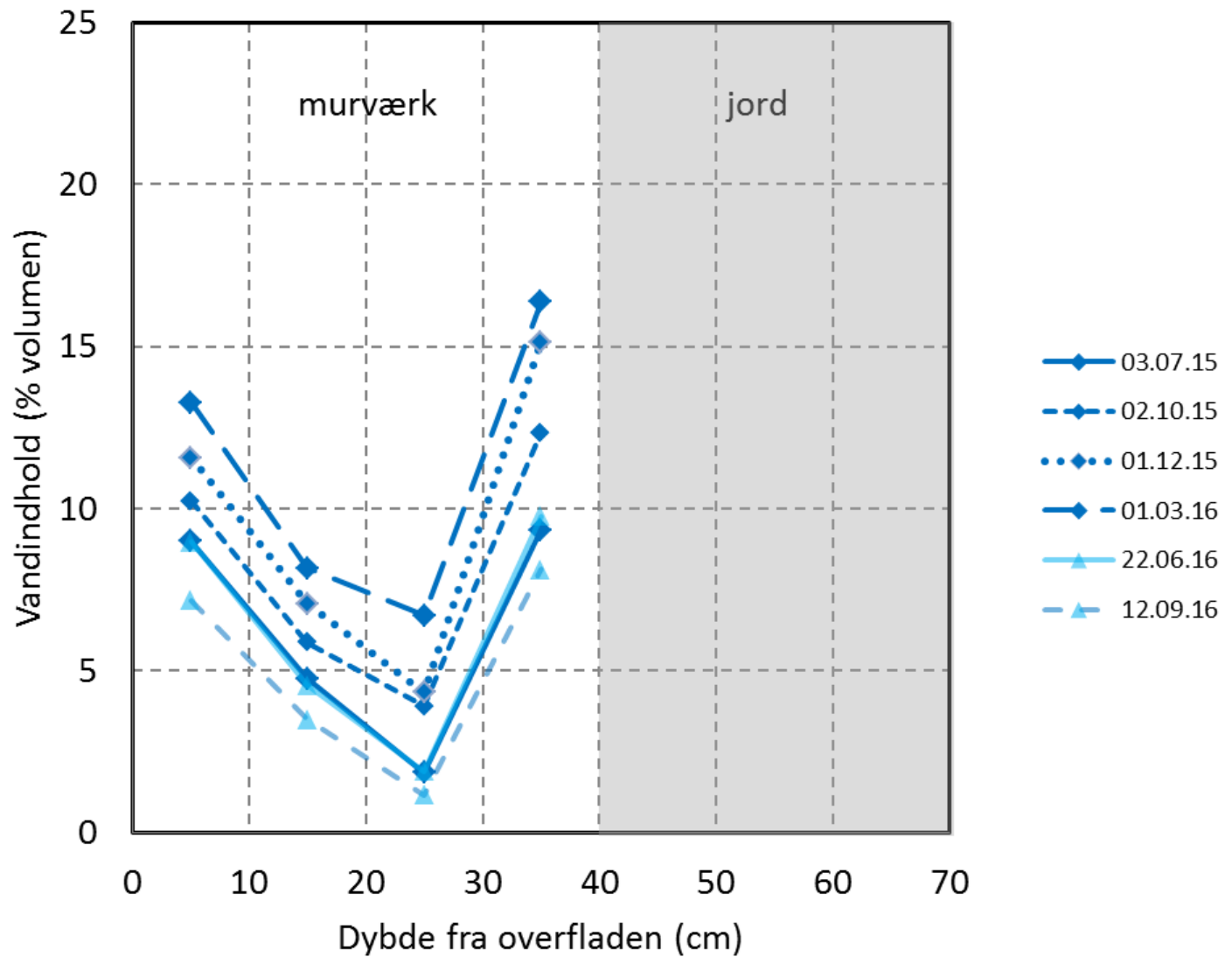
Felt 5, Skandinavisk Jura, hydr. kalk, 40 cm o.t.



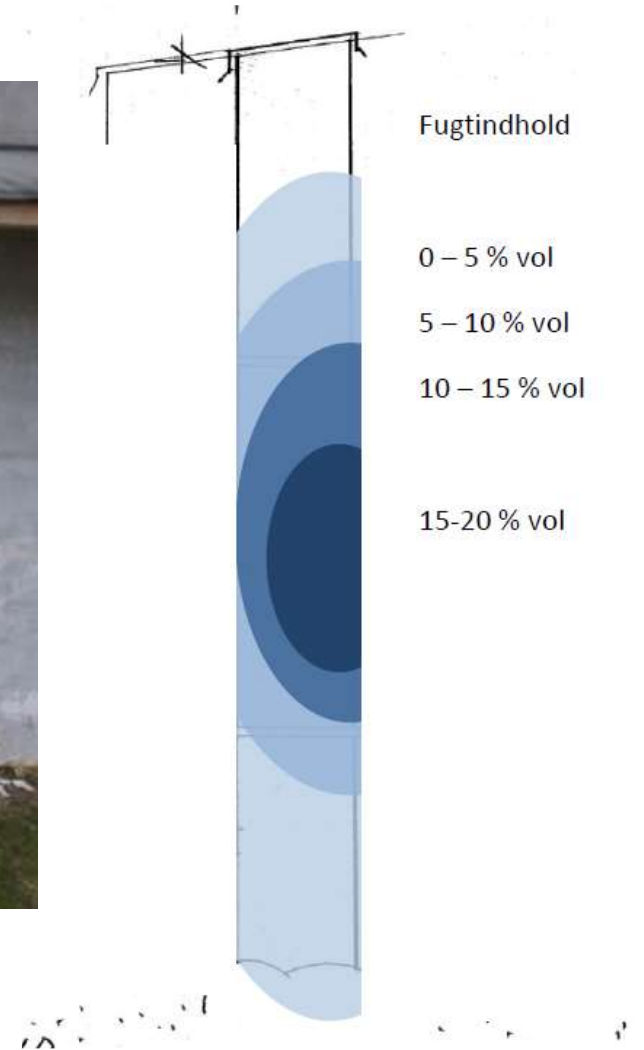
Felt 5, Skandinavisk Jura, hydr. kalk 100 cm o.t.



Felt 5, Skandinavisk Jura, hydr. kalk, 180 cm o.t.

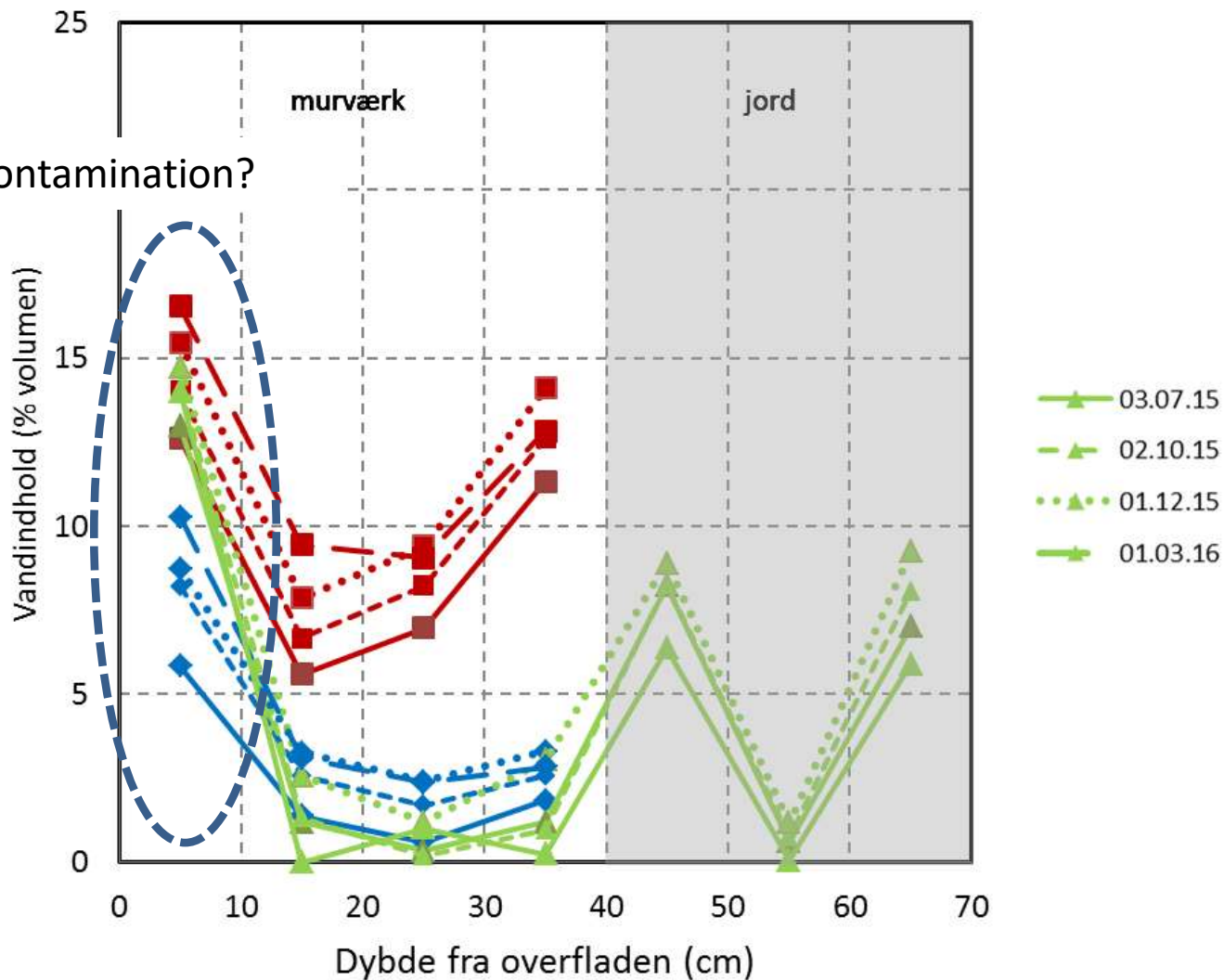


Test wall 5

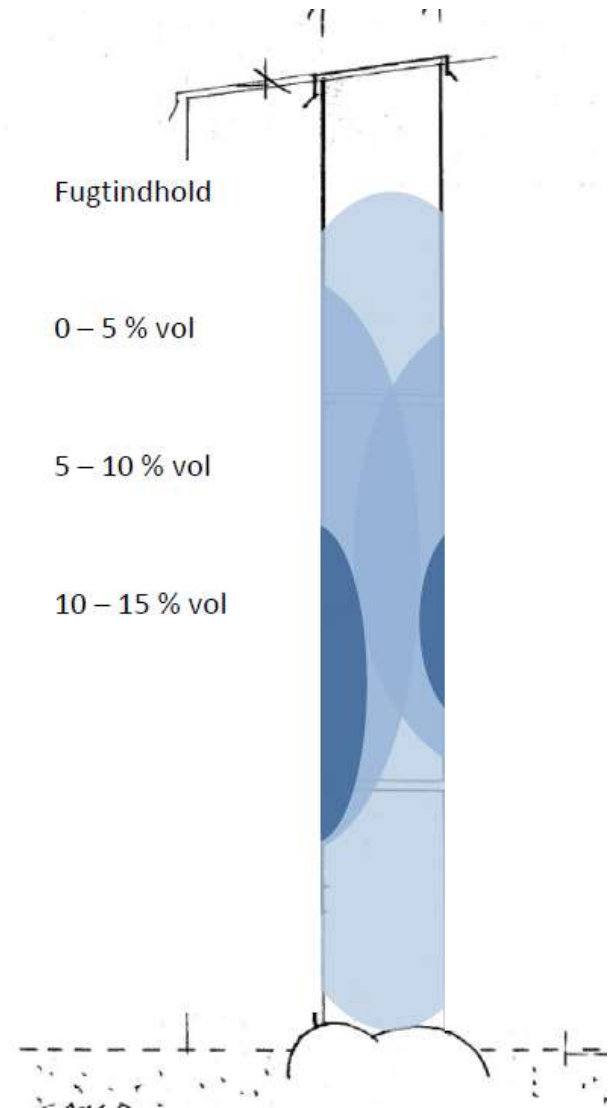


Felt 2, Weber, Sct. Gobain, hydr. kalk

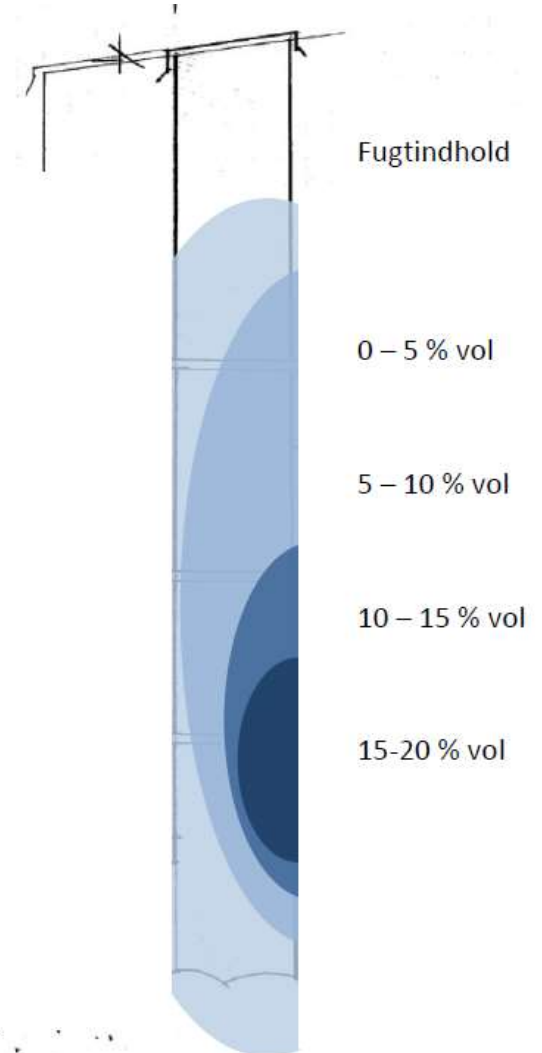
Salt contamination?



Test wall 2



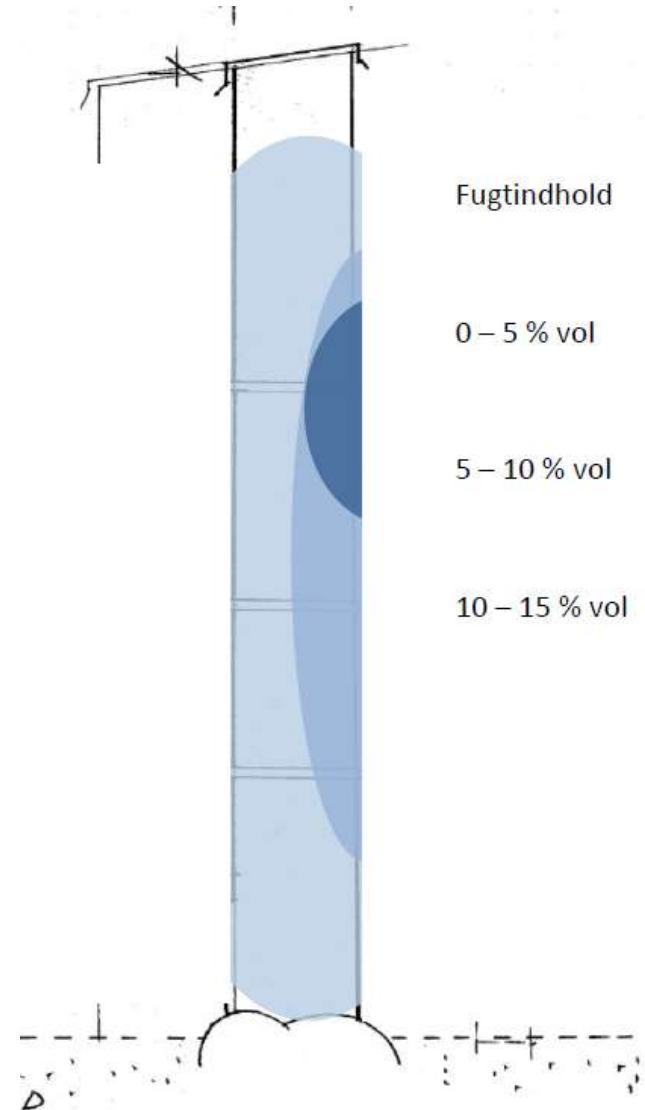
Test wall 6



ND



Test wall 3



Next steps

- Remove canopy and monitor influence of rain
- Excavate at the back side to locate possible drain/faskine
- Test different materials/methods for repair of joints

