MEASUREMENT GUIDE

Measurement Interpretation Guide

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Source basis: Approved Humidynit measurement guidance

Interpret measurements as a set with location, units, time and building context.

Core measurements

Temperature	Thermal condition at the measurement point	Location, surface/air context and time
Relative humidity	Moisture in air relative to temperature	Changes when temperature changes
Dew point	Temperature at which condensation may begin	Compare with a relevant surface/air temperature
Absolute humidity	Approximate water-vapour mass per air volume	Useful when comparing air masses
Dew-point deficit	Difference between a temperature and dew point	Small values may indicate higher condensation proximity
Absolute-humidity delta	Difference between two absolute-humidity values	Reference readings must be comparable in time and place

Why one reading is not enough

- One sensor may not represent the wider roof or building assembly.
- Placement, acclimation, time zone, units and recent environmental changes matter.
- Trends and suitable references are usually more useful than an isolated value.

Outside or reference readings

Use a comparable timestamp, known location and consistent units. A reference reading is context, not proof of airflow, leakage or concealed construction condition.

Guidance, not diagnosis

Calculations can be deterministic while the interpretation remains context-dependent. Use appropriate on-site assessment for safety, structural condition or hidden damage.