

**MOISTURE CURING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS EFFECT**

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The article studied the effect of moisture on barrier structures and recommended their correct choice. It is illuminated by scientific works on this subject.

Key words: moisture, condensate, air, structure, aggressive substance, external barrier.

Introduction

The development trend of urbanization in countries around the world has been formed since the 2nd half of the 19th century in accordance with industrial development. Hence, the concept of a modern city was determined by the level of cities of European countries, which were the most developed countries of that time. Gradually, the national regional features in the form of cities disappeared.

Main Body

A lot of water vapor microns are always held in the air. The same amount of water vapor moisture is called the absolute (real) moisture content of the air. As a result of the increase in the temperature of the air of the absolute humidity in the unchanged temperature, it increases. This means that warm air is more saturated with moisture vapor when it is exposed to cold air. The ratio of the amount of real moisture saturation in percent in the same rate is relative it is called wet and it is the formula following in the melody, denoted by the letter (φ):

$$(\varphi) = (e / E), 100\%$$

As we know the relative humidity of the room air is between 50% and 60%, the room humidity is normal. Usually on hot days of the day, the relative humidity of the air decreases as the air temperature rises, and with the decrease of the air temperature, the relative humidity of the air Also Rises will go. The limit of saturation of relative humidity when the relative humidity of the air is 100% is called dew point. As a result of the decrease in air temperature, the excess moisture is released in the form of condensate. Condensate primarily affects colder surfaces shows, in which more often fall into the corners of the building rooms. Condensate falls on very cold windows in a sweaty or frozen form. In this case, it is necessary to increase the exchange of air to prevent the room window sills from sweating, that is, to ventilate the room. With this the humidity in the room is reduced. To prevent such condensate, we will achieve the operation of the following closure and external barrier structures without changing their properties in the long term. Condensate is known in itself that the closure also affects the inner surface of the external barrier structures and its thickness. Such situations occur at times when the indoor air humidity and humidity of the room are very high. This results in diffusion



moisture in the room passing into the enclosure, reaching its Cold part, and condensation can form on the joints. From the inner side of the enclosing and external barrier structures in the rooms, it is envisaged to increase the folding of the chimney from the Steam. must. In multilayer sealing structures, a compacted and non-vapor-permeable layer is porous to the inner side placing the layer on the outside side does not bear the requirements of strength and durability. Therefore, it will be necessary to place a layer of heat from Steam by placing the porous layer on its inner side. Hygroscopic moisture is very quickly exposed to external barrier and enclosing structures, which means that moisture falls as a result of materials absorbing moisture vapors from the air into themselves. In this regard, in addition to the high wet tensile strength of silicate bricks, the wall surface was resistant to moisture it is closed using materials. Construction moisture is considered an active process that accelerates the violation of the structure and durability of materials. It is known to us that moisture contained in building structures freezes in cold winter times as a result of this, the materials begin to grow and lose their meticulousness. This is the case when the premises in turn are in a state of incapacity for work leads. Aggressive substances mixed with moisture cause their structures to erode. This erosion occurs not only in metal structures, but also in bricks, concrete and other building materials. Air in the rolled cavity is considered a means of protection against heat, but moist air remains heat-permeable as a result of compaction. The heater, saturated with moisture, absorbs from its heat leads to deterioration of properties. As a result of the deterioration of these properties of the enclosures, the risk of using the premises increases, that is, it leads the premises to the demolition aunt. Violation of the temperature and humidity of the air in the room to the mood of people affects the body. A large amount of moisture in a high temperature reduces evaporation. Too low humidity and high temperature humidified crust impair the ability to leak.

Conclusions

For the most comfortable conditions that people need in their daily lives, the air humidity is 45-50% and the air temperature is 18-20'S sufficient on average. The norm of increase or decrease in air that is, the relative humidity and lack of air in the norm leads to the fact that people have disappointments in their daily lives and work activities. So that people live well. For the selection of barrier structures and enclosures based on the rational project that keep the relative humidity of the room in moderation, it will be desirable. Especially since the increase in urbanization, urban agglomerations have a huge negative impact on the environment. Gases from industrial enterprises located in the city, as well as from transportation, lead to atmospheric air pollution. The development of detailed planning projects, taking into account the above problem before the construction of new cities, will provide an opportunity for the future population to live in favorable conditions.



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