Operating Instructions

Version 1.0

HYDROMETTE COMPACT B evo-100

EN

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All relevant national, regional and local safety regulations must always be observed when installing and using this device. For reasons of safety and to ensure compliance with the documented system data, only the manufacturer is authorised to carry out repairs to components. Failure to observe this information may result in injury or damage to the equipment.

Table of Contents

1 Foreword

1.1 User Description

These instructions are intended for the end user of the product. The end user of the product is a person who has read and understood these operating instructions, is an experienced user of similar devices and is aware of all possible dangers and can act accordingly.

The device may only be used by persons aged 14 and over who have read and understood these operating instructions, are familiar with the operation of similar products and are aware of all possible dangers and act accordingly.

The device is intended for use by persons who have experience with moisture measurements (structural moisture, wood moisture, climate, etc.).

All personnel involved in the operation, installation, inspection and maintenance of the product must be qualified to carry out the associated work. If the personnel concerned do not already have the required knowledge and skills, appropriate training and instruction must be ensured.

All local regulations must be observed.

1.2 Intended Use

The Hydromette Compact B evo-100 is an electronic structural moisture indicator for the non-destructive measurement of moisture in building materials.

The measuring device works according to the dielectric constant/high frequency measuring principle. This non-destructive measurement technology is used to detect moisture distribution in walls, ceilings and floors.

The Hydromette Compact B evo-100 may only be used to measure moisture in building materials.

1.3 Non-Intended Use

The device is not intended for any applications that are not listed in these operating instructions.

The device, accessories, tools, software, etc. must be used in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Using the product for work other than that for which it is intended will result in a hazardous situation.

The device may only be used together with the original accessories. The device must only be used within the specified performance limits as described in these instructions.

1.4 Explanation of the General Warnings

The following danger levels are used in this operating manual to indicate potentially dangerous situations and important safety instructions:

Danger Level	Description
 **DANGER**	Danger / Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious irreversible injuries.
 **WARNING**	Warning / Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious irreversible injuries.
 **CAUTION**	Caution / Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injuries.
 **INFORMATION**	Indicates important information.

1.5 General Safety Instructions

It must be ensured that the complete instructions and all safety instructions have been read and understood before using this device.

All instructions must be followed. This prevents accidents that can result in property damage or minor or moderate injuries.

INFORMATION

All safety information and instructions must be kept for future reference and passed on to subsequent users of the product.

The manufacturer shall not be liable for any damage to property or injuries to persons that can be attributed to incorrect handling or non-compliance with the safety instructions. In such cases, the warranty shall be void.

1.5.1 Persons at Risk

Persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge must be supervised or instructed in the safe use of the device and understand the associated hazards.

Children must be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the device. The device is not a toy. There is a risk of swallowing small parts of the device (e.g. battery compartment cover) or an accessory (e.g. TF-Stick, not for all BL device types).

This device is not intended for use by persons with reduced physical, sensory or intellectual capabilities, or lack of experience and/or knowledge.

WARNING

Risk of suffocation, injury or permanent disability. The device must not be used by persons under the age of 14!

Risk of suffocation! Keep packaging away from children.

1.5.2 Preparation and Start-up

Never store or place the device in a location where it can fall or be drawn into water or other liquids.

To avoid the risk of electric shock, never immerse the device in water or other liquids.

Always remove all packaging before operating the device.

WARNING

Fire hazard!
Do not use a damaged device.

In the event of visible damage, strong odours or excessive heating of components, the battery must be removed immediately and the appliance must not be used any longer.

1.5.3 Use / Operation

CAUTION

Risk of damage. The device is a highly sensitive measuring instrument. Only use the device in a controlled electromagnetic environment.

During measurement, the device generates a high-frequency electrical field which forms around the active ball electrode at the top of the device. Provided the standard minimum distance of > 30 cm from medical devices or portable electronic medical aids (e.g. pacemakers) is maintained, the device is safe to use.

Do not let the device drop onto hard surfaces. This can result in malfunctions or functional failures. Normal use of the device, without excluding hazards to the user, cannot be guaranteed.

The device is fragile.

To avoid overheating, the device must not be covered or used near heat sources or direct sunlight and only be used at ambient temperatures between 0 °C and 40 °C.

The device may not be stored or operated in aggressive atmospheres or atmospheres containing solvents!

The measuring device may be operated in residential and commercial areas.

Measurements **must not** be carried out on conductive surfaces.

Static charge - At low humidity levels, static electricity with high voltage can build up, favoured by external circumstances (friction during material transport, high insulation value of the surrounding area), which can lead to strong fluctuations in measured values. Even the instrument operator may - inadvertently - contribute to the build-up of a static charge by the clothing worn. A considerable improvement can be achieved by the operator and the measuring instrument being absolutely still during measuring, as well as by earthing (contact with conducting metal, water or heating pipes, etc.).

1.5.4 Care, Maintenance and Inspection

Remove the battery before cleaning the product. Do not use abrasive cleaning cloths or chemicals to clean the product as these can damage the surface.

Stop using the product in the case of visible damage, strong odour development or excessive overheating of components.

Only use original accessories.

Changes to the device and technical modifications are not permitted without the written consent of the manufacturer.

All connection options and the device itself must not be sprayed directly or indirectly with water when cleaning (connections depend on the device! e.g. BNC-, 2.5 mm, 3.5 mm jack receptacle and mini-USB port).

Our recommendation: To ensure functionality, have all your measuring equipment checked by the manufacturer every 2–3 years (depending on the frequency of use).

1.5.5 Troubleshooting

Do not repair the device yourself. Contact the manufacturer if the device is not functioning properly.

1.5.6 Disposal

Electrical equipment, accessories and packaging must not be disposed of together with household waste (only for EU countries) and must be disposed of in compliance with the European Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment and its implementation in accordance with national law. Electrical equipment that has reached the end of its service life must be collected separately and sent to an environmentally compatible recycling facility.

The WEEE symbol draws attention to the need for disposal.

The device contains a battery. Batteries must not be disposed of with normal household waste. They may contain toxic heavy metals and are subject to the hazardous waste ordinance. For this reason, dispose of the battery at a local collection point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Caution, there is a risk of explosion if the wrong type of battery is inserted. Handle used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Gann Mess- u. Regeltechnik GmbH accepts no liability for damage caused by non-compliance with the operating instructions or by violation of a duty to care during transport, storage or operation of the instrument, even if this duty to care is not specifically discussed in the operating instructions.

2 Specifications

2.1 Technical Data

Hydromette

Display:	0.96"-OLED display
Display resolution:	1.0 digits in scan mode
Response time:	< 2 s
Storage conditions:	+ 5 to + 40 °C - 10 to + 60 °C (for a short time)
Operating conditions:	0 to + 50 °C - 10 to + 60 °C (for a short time) < 85 % R.H. non-condensing
Power supply:	9-V-block battery
Types that can be used:	Types 6LR61 and Type 6F22
Dimensions:	200 x 35 x 35 (L x W x H) mm
Weight:	approx. 151 g
Protection class:	III
Protection rating:	IP20

2.2 Prohibited Environmental Conditions

- Condensation. humidity continuously too high (> 85% R.H.) and wetness
- Permanent presence of dust and combustible gases. vapours or solvents
- Ambient temperatures continuously too high (> +50 °C)
- Ambient temperatures continuously too low (< 0 °C)

2.3 Transport & Storage Conditions

Die Hydromette BL Compact B 2 may **only be stored in the packaging provided by the manufacturer or available from the manufacturer as an accessory**. The manufacturer shall not accept any liability or warranty for damage that may occur to the device or to the sensor system as a result of non-compliance.

INFORMATION

In particular, **avoid keeping or storing the devices in foams not supplied by the manufacturer**, as these can damage the sensors due to possible outgassing and result in incorrect measurements.

2.4 Measuring Range

Scan mode: 0 to 100 digits
(Tolérance +/- 5 digits)

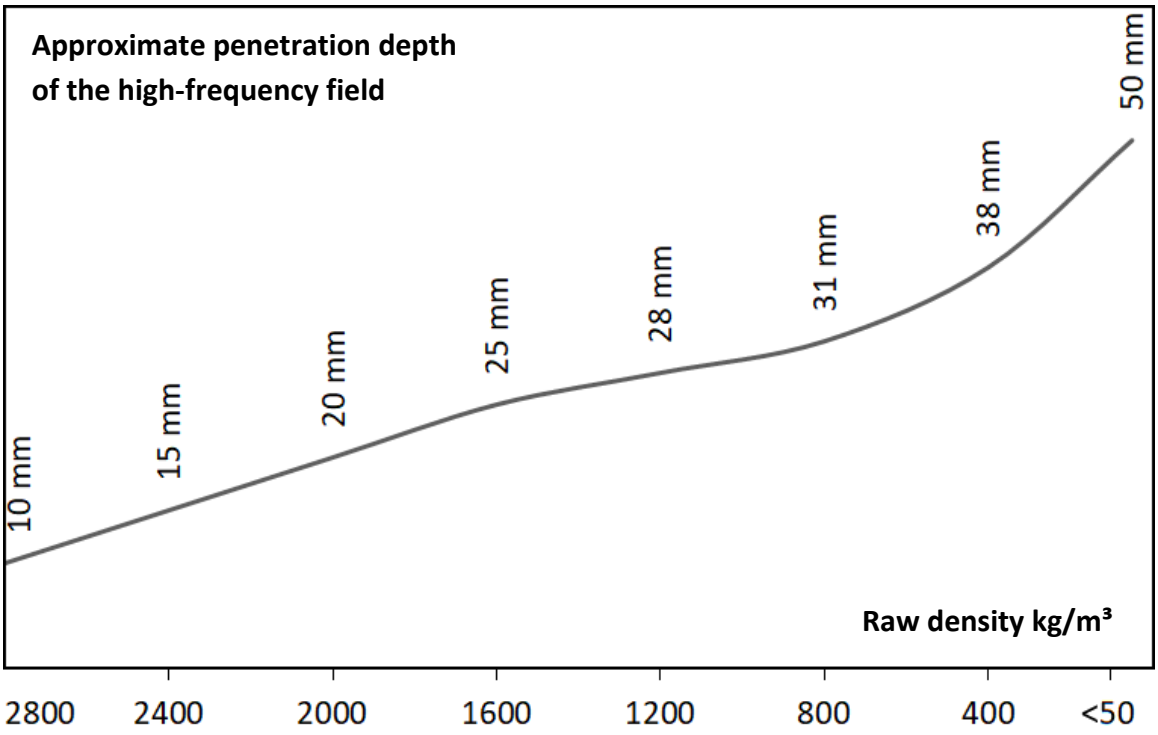
2.5 Measuring Depth

The below measuring depths refer to a "normal" moisture profile in the building material (surface dry, core moist).

In the case of surface moisture, the measuring field is strongly focussed, so that no such high depth effect is achieved!

The following generally applies:
As the density of the component to be measured increases, the depth effect decreases.

Exemplary materials and corresponding	approximate penetration depths
POLYSTYRENE	**approx. 50 - 60 mm**
GAS CONCRETE	**approx. 30 - 40 mm**
BRICKS, SAND LIME BRICKS	**approx. 10 - 30 mm**
SCREEDS	**approx. 20 - 30 mm**
CONCRETE	**approx. 10 - 20 mm**



3 General Information

3.1 Standards and Directives

This measuring instrument fulfils the requirements of the applicable European and national directives (2014/30/EU) and standards (EN 61010). Appropriate declarations and documentation are held by the manufacturer.

To ensure trouble-free operation of the measuring instrument and operational reliability, the user must carefully read and understand the operating instructions.

3.2 Warranty

The measuring instrument may only be operated under the specified climatic conditions. These are listed in chapter 2.1 "Technical Data of the Hydromette".

This measuring instrument may only be used under the conditions and for the purposes that it has been designed for. Operational reliability and functionality are no longer ensured if the device is modified or adapted. Gann Mess- u. Regeltechnik GmbH shall not be liable for any damage arising from such modifications or adaptations. The risk is borne solely by the user.

The measuring instrument and any accessories may only be properly used as described in these instructions. Keep the device and accessories out of the reach of children!

The device must not be stored or operated in air that is corrosive or contains solvents!

The notes and tables in these instructions regarding permitted or normal humidity conditions in practice and the general definitions of terms have been taken from the specialist literature. Therefore, the manufacturer cannot guarantee the correctness. The conclusions to be drawn from the measurement results depend for each user on the individual circumstances and the knowledge gained from his professional experience.

The measuring instrument may be used in the residential and commercial sectors.

The measuring instrument may only be stored in the packaging provided by the manufacturer or available from the manufacturer as an accessory. The manufacturer accepts no liability for damage that may occur to the device or the sensor system as a result of non-compliance.

Gann Mess- u. Regeltechnik GmbH accepts no liability whatsoever for damage caused by non-compliance with the operating instructions or by breach of the duty of care during transport, storage and handling when operating the device, even if this duty of care is not specifically referred to in the operating instructions.

4 Description of the Product

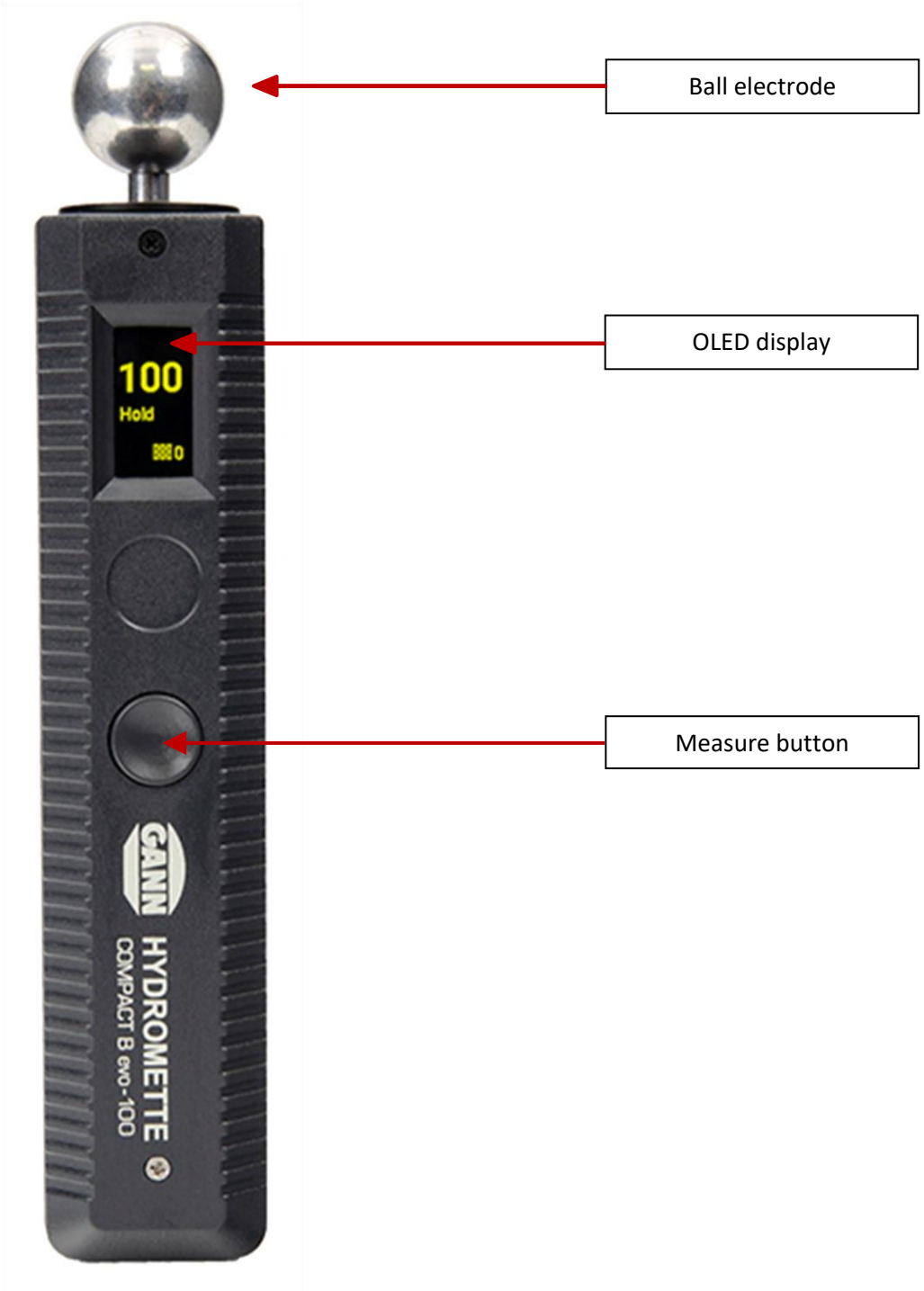
The Hydromette Compact B evo-100 is an electronic **structural moisture indicator** for the non-destructive measurement of moisture in building materials. The measuring device works according to the dielectric constant/high frequency measuring principle.

The versatile ball electrode is used for the non-destructive **sensing of moisture in all types of building materials** and to **detect moisture distribution** in walls, ceilings and floors. An ideal pre-tester for all CM devices, resistance measuring devices and other material-destructive measuring methods.

The Hydromette Compact B evo-100 has a OLED display. The display values are shown clearly and with high contrast on the self-illuminating display. This allows reading even in unfavourable lighting conditions.

With the "Hold" function, even hard-to-reach areas can be measured correctly. After releasing the measurement button, the last measured value remains visible on the display.

5 Device Layout and Button Assignment



Article-no. 30002032

Figure 5-1: View of the Hydromette Compact B evo-100

5.1 Display Symbols

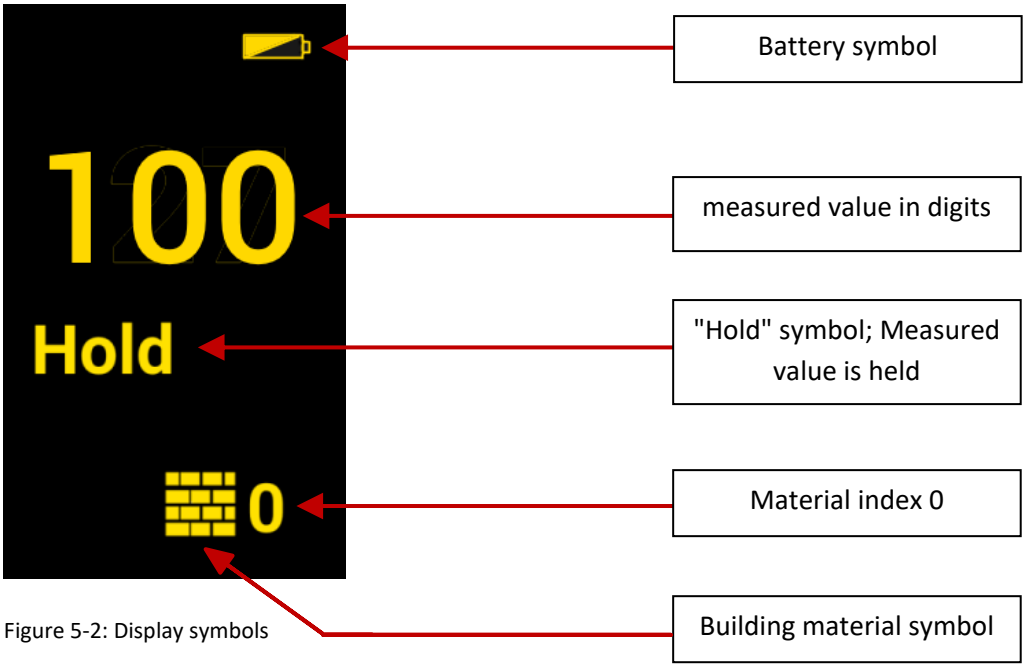


Figure 5-2: Display symbols

5.2 Functions

5.2.1 "Hold" Function

With the "Hold" function, even hard-to-reach areas can be measured correctly. After releasing the measurement button, the last measured value remains visible on the display for approx. 15 seconds.

5.2.2 Automatic Switch-Off

If no button is pressed within approx. 15 seconds, the device switches off automatically.

5.2.3 Battery Monitoring

If the battery symbol  is shown in the display, the battery should be replaced soon. If the message 'BATT.' appears on the display, the battery is empty and must be replaced. The device can no longer be operated.

A list of battery types that can be used can be found in chapter "2.1 Technical Data".

The device serial number is also located in the battery compartment.

5.2.4 Battery Replacement

Unscrew both Phillips screws on the top of the device using a Phillips screwdriver, e.g. VDE PH 1 x 80 mm, and carefully remove the cover by lifting it upwards. The battery holder is located inside the cover. Carefully remove the battery and release the battery clip. When connecting the new battery, ensure the battery clip is correctly polarised. Insert the new battery into the battery holder at a slight angle with the terminal side facing forwards, then press it in fully. When replacing the cover, ensure that the cables are not pinched and that the push-button, including the spring, is correctly positioned. Tighten the screws hand-tight.

6 Application Notes

6.1 Comparative Measurement or Reference Measurement

With this type of measurement, almost all (set) building materials or mixed materials or mixed structures can be measured comparatively. It is important that these measurements are only carried out on the same materials or structures.

A deliberately dry spot must be determined on the structure to be measured. Select up to 5 measuring points within an imaginary square with a side length of approx. 20 cm. A dry sample of material with minimum dimensions of 20x20x5 cm can also be used as a reference. When measuring using a sample piece, it is important that this measurement is carried out on a non-conductive surface (e.g. polystyrene). The mean value is now to be calculated from these up to 5 measured values. This forms the reference value for the dry condition of the material or structure. Larger areas can thus be analysed using increased display values, e.g. with regard to the maximum moisture or the extent of moisture damage, and a two-dimensional moisture profile can be created. Drying progress can also be checked and observed by repeating measurements at defined measuring points.

When assessing the display values using the **capacitive measuring method**, it should be noted that metal in the substrate (iron armouring, cables, pipes, plaster rails, etc.) can lead to an increase in the measured value depending on the overlap height. Furthermore, it must be ensured that the minimum distances of 8–10 cm to corners, angles and edges are observed. Measurements in drilled holes or mortises are always incorrect measurements and cannot be used for assessment. Please note that digit measurements taken with devices with a measuring range of 0–100 digits and devices with a measuring range of 0–200 digits are not comparable. Due to the different measuring depths, no conversion factor should be used either!

When assessing the display values using the **resistance-based measuring method**, it is essential that you use suitable means to ensure that there are **no** electrical cables, water pipes or other supply lines in this location **before** drilling holes for probes or before knocking electrode pins into walls, ceilings, floors, etc.

INFORMATION

Digit readings obtained using the resistance-based measurement methods are not comparable with digit readings obtained using the capacitive measurement method.
Digit values are non-dimensional measured values and no real humidity values in per cent (%)! For this reason, the measured values are displayed in digits WITHOUT %!

6.2 General Notes on Structural Moisture Measurement

The structural moisture is mainly displayed in "digits" (depending on the device). Digit values are non-dimensional measured values and no real humidity values in per cent (%)! This can be used to measure almost all set building materials or mixed materials or mixed structures by comparative measurements within the same material or structure.

Pure building materials with corresponding characteristic curves are specified with weight percentages (wt. %) in relation to the dry weight or also in CM-% (moisture determination according to the calcium carbide method). Depending on the type of GANN Hydromette used, this is done using programmed characteristic curves or independent conversion using tables.

If a material is in a certain ambient climate for a longer period of time, it takes on a moisture content corresponding to this climate, which is also referred to as equilibrium moisture or practical moisture content. On reaching the equilibrium moisture content, the material no longer loses moisture if the surrounding climate remains the same and also no longer absorbs any moisture. The equilibrium values generally mentioned refer to a climate of 20 °C and 65 % relative humidity. However, these values must not be confused with the values at which the material can be worked or processed.

Floor coverings and paints must be considered and assessed in conjunction with the diffusion capacity of the material used. For example, when laying a PVC floor covering, the subsequent average levelling moisture content must be taken as a basis, i.e. in a centrally heated room with an anhydrite screed, installation should wait until a moisture content of approx. 0.6 % by weight has been reached. In contrast, wood parquet flooring can be laid on a cement screed with normal stove heating at a moisture content of 2.5 - 3.0 % by weight.

The respective long-term ambient climate must also be taken into account when assessing **wall surfaces**. The lime mortar plaster in an older vaulted cellar may well contain a moisture content of 2.6 % by weight, but a gypsum plaster in a centrally heated room would have to be labelled as too damp from a moisture content of 1.0 % by weight.

When evaluating the moisture content of a material, the surrounding climate is the primary consideration. All materials are subject to continuously changing temperatures and air humidity. The influence of the material moisture depends significantly on the heat conductibility, the thermal capacity, the resistance to water vapour diffusion and the hygroscopic properties of the material.

The "target humidity" of a material is the humidity that corresponds to the mean value of the equilibrium humidity under changing climatic conditions to which it is constantly exposed. The humidity values in living spaces in Central Europe are approx. 45 - 65 % R.H. in summer and approx. 30-45 % R.H. in winter. These fluctuations can cause damage in centrally heated rooms in winter.

It is not possible to lay down generally applicable values. Much more it always requires the technical and expert experience to correctly evaluate the measured values.

Different building materials, such as clay building materials, etc. cannot be measured with the usual accuracy due to their different mineral admixtures or burning times. However, this does not mean that comparative measurements in the same building material and on the same object are not meaningful. Different display values can be used, for example, to localise the extent of a moisture field (water damage), or comparative measurements on dry interior walls and damp exterior walls can be used to determine progress in drying out.

Attention:

The notes and tables in these operating instructions on permitted or normal humidity conditions in practice and the general definitions of terms have been taken from the specialist literature. No responsibility can therefore be assumed by the manufacturer of the measuring instrument for the correctness of this information. The conclusions to be drawn from the measurement results are related to the individual conditions and the knowledge from professional experience for each user.

6.3 Notes on non-destructive Structural Moisture Measurement

The non-destructive structural moisture measurement is based on an electrical capacitance determination depending on the dielectric constant (DK) of the measurement object. During the measurement, water molecules are polarised by applying an electric field. The dielectric constant of water is very high compared to the building material and therefore determines the measurement result.

The measuring field is formed between the active sphere on the top of the device and the substrate mass to be analysed. The change in the electric field caused by the material and moisture is recorded and shown digitally on the display of the measuring device.

The bulk density of the building material has a measurable influence on the measured variable. With a higher bulk density, a higher dielectric constant is to be expected.

It is only possible to draw conclusions about the absolute moisture content in per cent by weight or the moisture content in per cent CM if the drying process is normal. If the building material dries out too quickly (e.g. due to warm air, dehumidifiers, underfloor heating, etc.), the measured values may be too low due to the low surface moisture.

It is difficult to make a generally valid statement on the accuracy of measurement in relation to weight or mass percentages. Pure building materials with specific characteristic curves can be measured with good accuracy, whereas mixed masonry and laminates made of different materials are less accurate. However, exact percentages are often not necessary and so-called comparative measurements are completely sufficient.

The following points must also be observed for capacitive measurement:

- Capacitive measuring devices are moisture indicators and not measuring devices with 100 % reliable measured value statements.
- The conversion tables or characteristic curves for capacitive measuring devices generally refer to pure building materials (not to layered building materials, e.g. plaster on masonry etc.).
- The measurement results obtained with the capacitive measuring devices alone are not reliable or sufficient for expert reports. The measurement results should always be backed up by a second measurement method (e.g. resistance or CM measurement).
- There are no exact values for the penetration depth. The depth effect depends, among other things, on the bulk density, the current moisture content, the roughness of the surface, the

pore size and quantity and the moisture distribution in the material. Therefore, no binding statements can be made in this regard.

- Of course, this problem does not only apply to capacitive measuring instruments from GANN, but is the physical basis for all moisture probes and sensors that work dielectric constant (DK), high-frequency or microwave basis.

6.4 Using the Hydromette Compact B evo-100

To prevent any influence from the hand of the operator who is performing the measurement, during the measurement and inspection process, only the rear half can be covered by the hand. The front half (display/ball) of the device must remain free.

Correct handling of the device:

While measuring, always grip the device by the lower end of its housing.

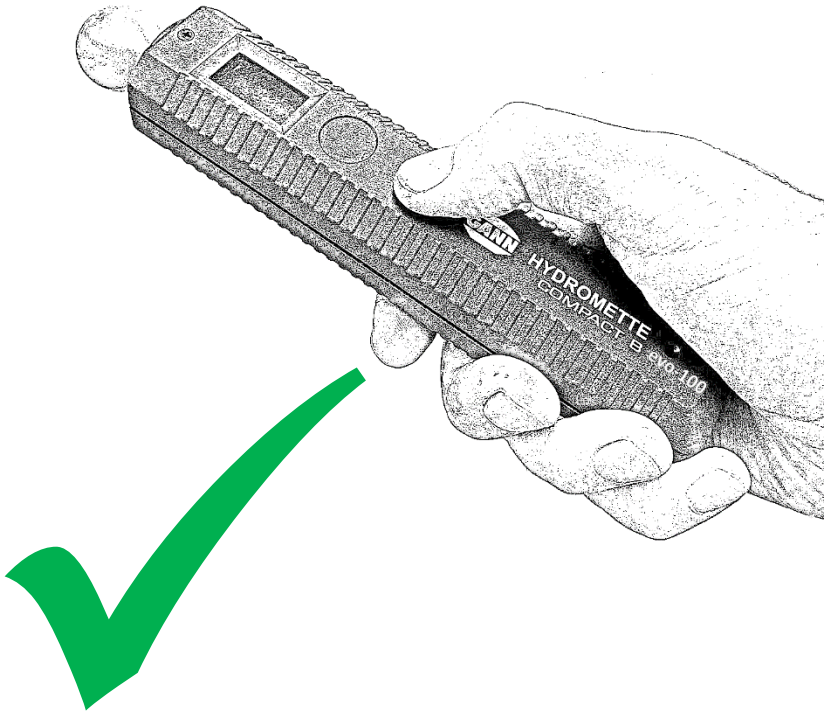


Figure 6-1: Correct device position

Improper handling of the device:

During measurement, the hand influences the measurement field of the ball electrode and thereby changes the measurement value, as shown.

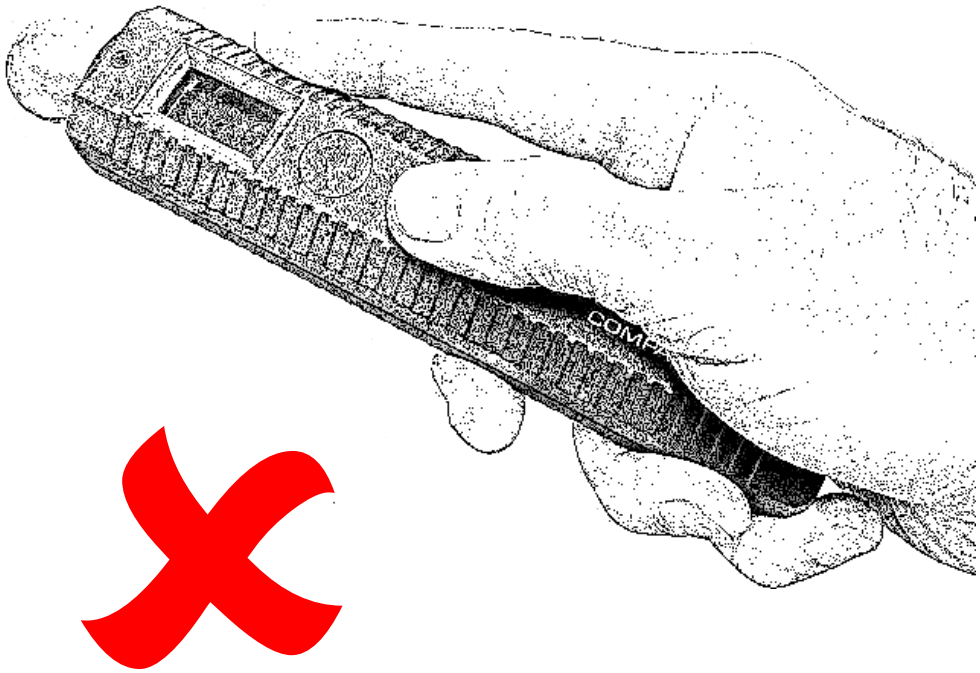


Figure 6-2: Improper device position

Measuring:

INFORMATION

Press the measurement button and scan the area to be inspected. The electrode must rest firmly on the building material and be held as vertically as possible (approx. 90°) to the area. A measuring process is carried out as long as the measurement button is pressed. When the measuring button is released, the measuring process is interrupted and the "Hold" symbol is displayed.

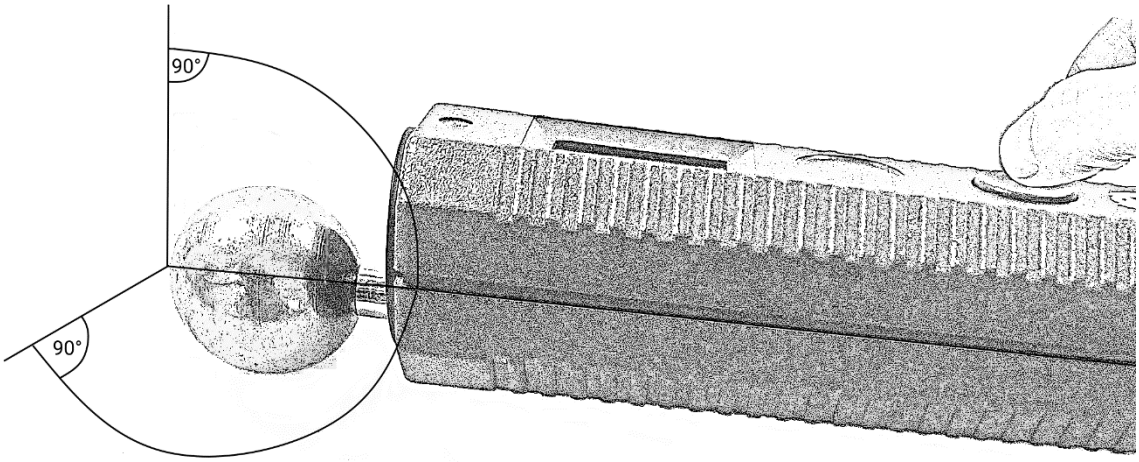


Figure 6-3: Measuring as vertically as possible to the measurement area

Measurements in drill holes or in mortises lead to incorrect measurements. This results in an overlay of the measuring field and thus an increase in the measured value.

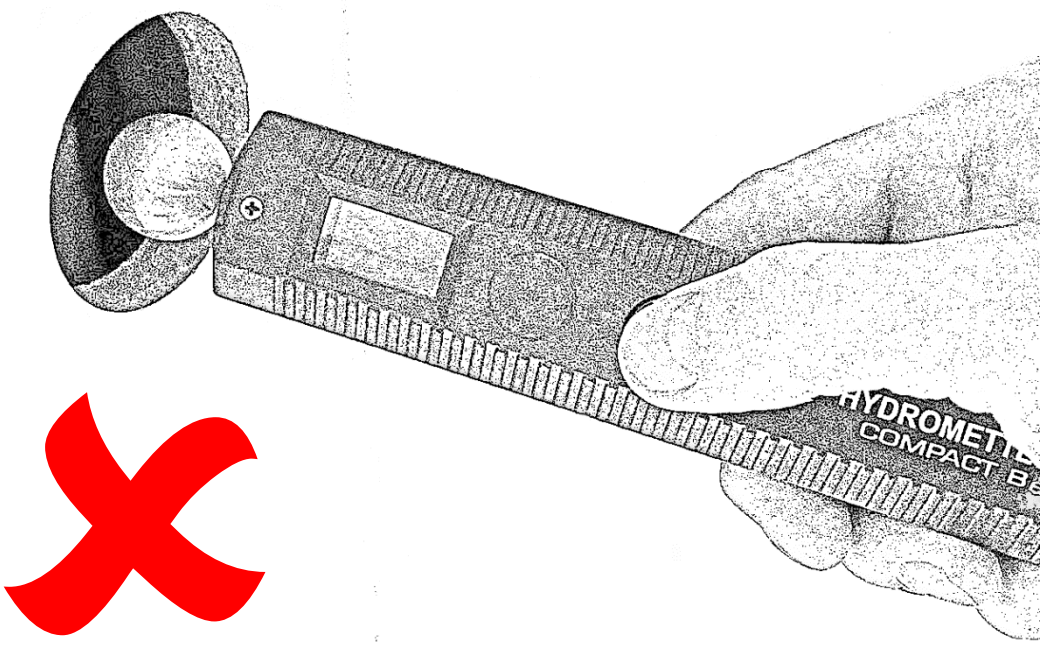


Figure 6-4: Incorrect use – measurement in drill hole

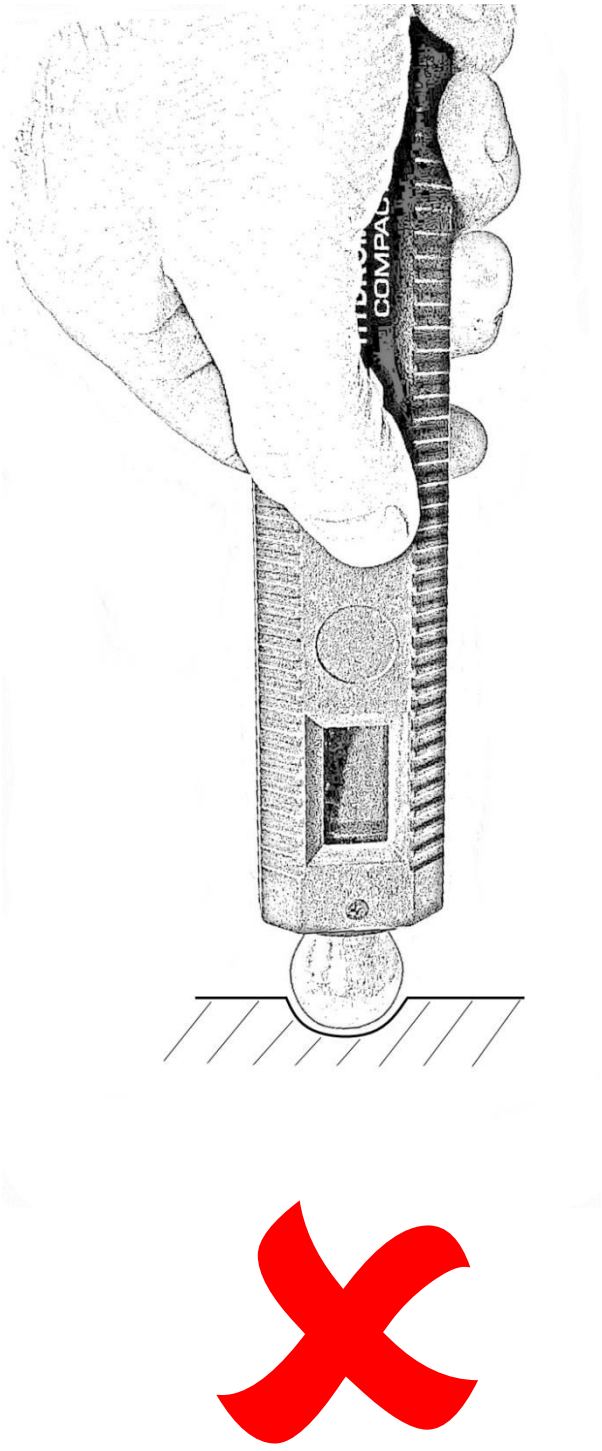


Figure 6-5: Incorrect use - measurement in a mortise

In the corner/angle area it is essential to maintain a distance of approx. 8 - 10 cm from the edge/angle.

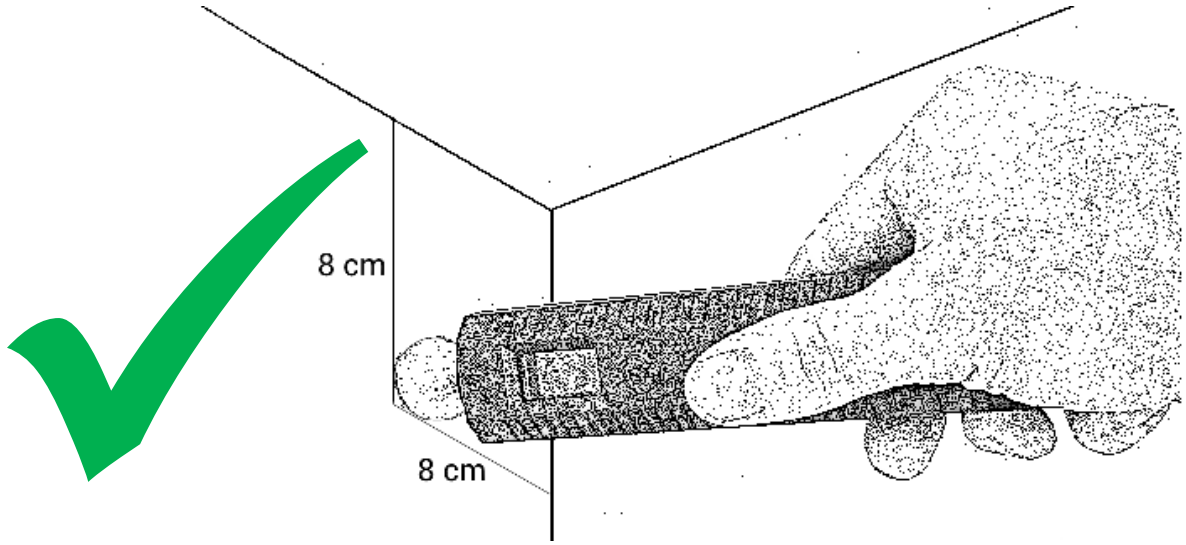


Figure 6-6: Correct use of distances when measuring

Measurements directly in the corner/angle area lead to an overlapping of the measuring field and thus change the measured value!

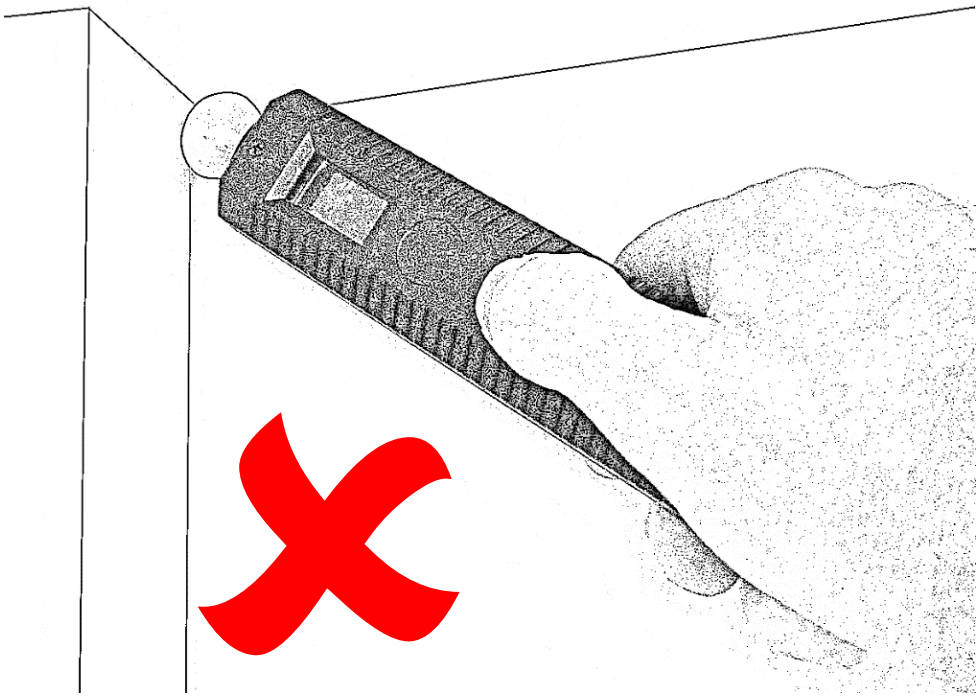


Figure 6-7: Incorrect use in corner/angle area

7 Appendix

7.1 Display/Conversion Values (Digits) depending on the Raw Material Density

Raw density kg/m³	Corresponding relative humidity in % 30----------50----------70----------80----------90----------95----------100 Display in digits *					
	very dry	normal dry	semi dry	moist	very moist	wet
up to 600	5 - 12	12 - 25	25 - 40	40 - 55	55 - 70	> 70
600 to 1200	12 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 45	45 - 60	60 - 75	> 75
1200 to 1800	12 - 25	25 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 70	70 - 80	> 80
above 1800	20 - 30	30 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 75	75 - 90	> 90

* Digital values are dimensionless measurement values and not real moisture values as a percentage

7.2 Orientation Values

The following data serves as an orientation guide for anticipated display values:

Residential spaces

dry	20 - 40 Digits
moist	45 - 70 Digits
wet	75 - 100 Digits

Cellars (old buildings)

dry	40 - 60 Digits
moist	65 - 80 Digits
wet	85 - 100 Digits

INFORMATION

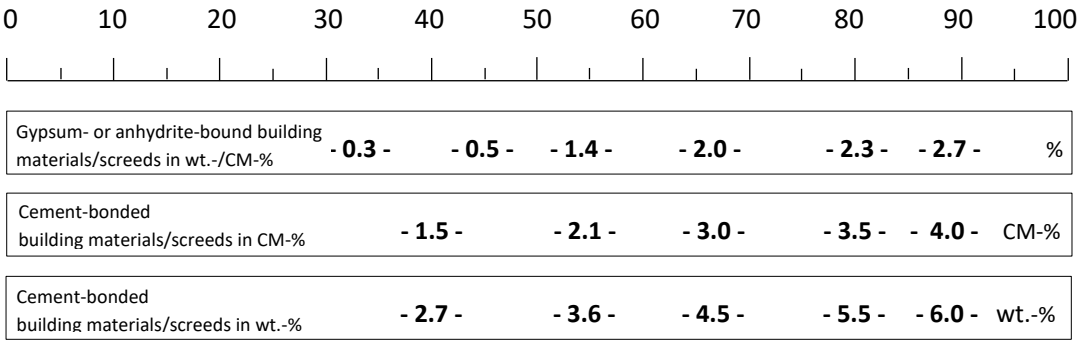
Dew point undershoots or condensation on the surface to be measured can cause higher display values and thus make the wall appear more humid than is actually the case! It is therefore always advisable to carry out an additional indoor climate measurement and dew point calculation (Hydromette BL Compact TF-IR 2, TF 3 & RH-T). This can prevent misinterpretations. For readings above 90 digits, condensation or the presence of liquid water can be expected, depending on the density of the raw material.

Depending on the height of the covering, metal in the subsurface (iron reinforcements, wires, pipes, stucco bars, etc.) can raise the measurement value. This should be considered when evaluating the displayed values in relation to the covering.

7.3 Comparison Graph Air Humidity – Material Moisture

7.3.1 Comparison Table Display Values - Building Moisture

Display in Digits Compact B evo-100



7.4 General Concluding Remarks

The notes and tables in these operating instructions on permitted or normal humidity conditions in practice and the general definitions of terms have been taken from the specialist literature. No responsibility can therefore be taken by the manufacturer of the measuring device for the correctness of this information.

The conclusions to be drawn from the measurement results are related to the individual conditions and the knowledge from professional experience for each user. In cases of doubt, for example concerning the permitted moisture content in coating or screed substrates when laying floor coverings, it is recommended to contact the manufacturer of the coating or floor covering and to take account of the recommendations of trade organisations.

Please note:

The instructions for use for the device and any accessories should be carefully observed, as supposed simplifications in handling often lead to measurement errors.

- Subject to technical changes- Status: March 2025

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8 EU Declaration of Conformity

Document no. / order no.: 30002032

Product identifier: **HYDROMETTE Compact B evo-100**

We declare that the hand-held meter and related accessory correspond with the protection requirements and if used according to their intended purpose, comply with the requirements of the directives:

☒ 2014/30/EU EMC Directive

☒ 2011/65/EU RoHS

Applied harmonized standards:

☒ EN 61326-1 : 2013 General EMC requirements

☒ EN IEC 63000 : 2018 Restriction of hazardous substances

This declaration is given in responsibility for:

Gann Mess- u. Regeltechnik GmbH

Schillerstr. 63

70839 Gerlingen

Germany

issued by:

name: Michael Gann

Position in the company of manufacturer: Managing Director

Place / date: Gerlingen, 12 December 2024

(Legally valid signature)