

Temp °C	% Relative Humidity																		
	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10
40	40	39	38	37	36	35	33	32	31	29	28	26	24	22	19	16	13	8	3
38	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	30	29	27	26	24	22	20	17	15	11	7	1
36	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	28	27	26	24	22	20	18	16	13	10	7	0
34	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	26	25	24	22	20	19	16	14	11	8	4	0
32	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	23	22	20	19	17	15	12	10	6	2	0
30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	21	20	18	17	15	13	11	8	4	1	0
28	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	18	17	15	13	11	9	6	3	0	
26	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	13	11	9	7	4	1	0	
24	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	11	10	8	5	3	0		
22	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	11	10	8	6	4	1			
20	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	9	8	6	4	2	0			
18	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	7	6	4	2	0	0			
16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	1	0				
14	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	3	2	1	0					
12	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0							
10	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0										
6	6	5	4	3	2	1	0												
4	4	3	2	1	0														
2	2	1	0																
0	0																		

The dew point temperature in degrees Celsius (°C), a measure of the humidity of the air, is the temperature to which the air would have to be cooled to reach saturation with respect to liquid water. Saturation occurs when the air is holding the maximum water vapour possible at that temperature and atmospheric pressure.

Typically, most coatings must be applied on a surface that is 3°C above the dew point during time of application and initial curing. Consult individual Technical Data Sheets for product limitations.

Example: At a temperature of 26 ° C with a 70% R.H reading, the dew point is 20 ° C and the coating can be applied. With the same temperature but with a R.H reading of 90% the coating is within 2 ° C and the coating should not be applied until the dew point is increasing and greater than 3 ° C.