



Thermal Imaging Camera Loan Kit

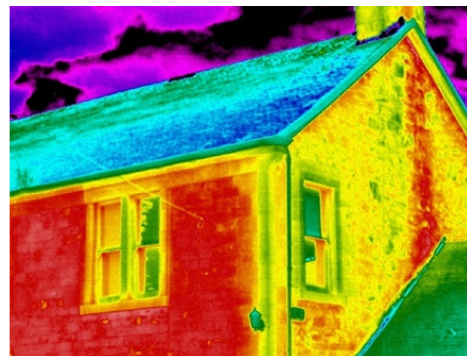
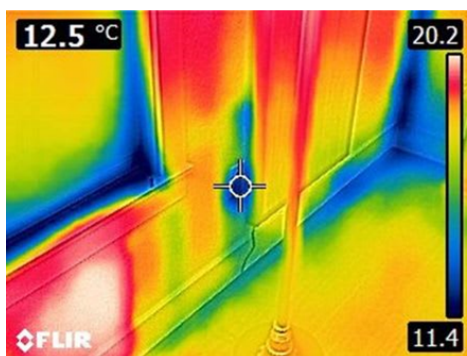
How do thermal imaging cameras work?

Thermal cameras detect and measure 'infrared radiation,' which is the amount of heat coming from an object.

The camera shows you where the high heat areas are, and where heat is escaping, inside and outside your home.

As a general rule, if you're using the camera **inside** your home, the **blue** areas are where heat is escaping: red is good!

And if you're using the camera **outside** your home, the **red** areas are where heat is escaping: blue is good!



Use this thermal camera to identify the areas where you are losing heat, then you can find ways to fix the issues using the enclosed **Next Steps** sheet.



Using the camera inside: red is good!

When you use the thermal camera inside your home, the **blue** areas are where heat is escaping the building.

Ideal conditions:

- 10 degrees Celsius warmer inside your home than outside
- rooms are at usual temperature and heating is off
- avoid recently used bathrooms

Where to take photos:

- joins in the building work (e.g. where joists meet, or woodwork hides a joint)
- around windows and doors
- floors and external walls
- the flooring in your loft space
- bathrooms and utility rooms

What to look for:

- bluer (cooler) areas of floors and walls may need improved insulation
- in 'wet' rooms such as bathrooms, you may see areas that appear to be very cold, but are in fact areas of water, condensation or damp
- when in your loft, look for cold spots between the insulation.

Using the camera outside: blue is good!

When you use the thermal camera outside your home, the **red** areas are where heat is escaping the building.

Ideal conditions:

- evening or a cold day
- 10 degrees Celsius cooler outside your home than inside
- avoid rain or direct sunshine

Where to take photos:

- joins in the building work (such as extensions)
- around windows and doors
- roofs and walls
- ventilation points (such as airbricks, chimneys or extraction fans)

What to look for:

- red-coloured gaps and holes are often draughty spots that can easily be filled
- redder tints to walls and roofs may need extra insulation installed.