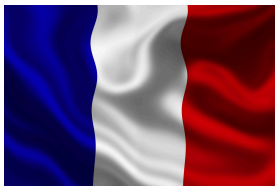
CASE STUDY



Paris France

Palace of Versailles

Objectives

The Palace of Versailles, a 300-year-old UNESCO World Heritage Site and iconic symbol of French heritage, faced critical threats from rising damp. The primary goals were to halt moisture infiltration damaging historic walls, frescoes, and artifacts, protect its vast art collections from humidity-related harm, and ensure a sustainable, non-invasive solution to preserve the palace's architectural and cultural legacy.

Solution

The Palace of Versailles installed the IPE 48 Rising Damp System, which uses advanced electro-osmosis technology to combat rising damp. By emitting low-frequency electromagnetic pulses, the system reverses capillary action, forcing water away from walls. This chemical-free, non-invasive method avoids drilling or alterations to the historic structure, aligning with conservation standards while effectively addressing moisture issues.

Benefits one

Stopped further deterioration of 17th-century stone walls, carvings, and decorative elements, safeguarding the palace's structural heritage.

Benefits two

Reduced humidity levels to protect delicate tapestries, paintings, & gilded furniture from moisture damage.

Benefits three

Installed without harming the building's original fabric, ensuring compliance with conservation guidelines & long-term sustainability.