Pre-Air Tightness Test Checklist

Building Envelope

The entire building envelope must be impermeable to air. Internal air barriers must be continuous, robust and air tight; external air barriers should also be wind-tight.

Membranes

Laps in membranes should be meticulously sealed. This can be achieved by using a strip of double sided tape between the layers at the overlap and running a strip of tape over the edge of the outer membrane sheet.

External Doors and Windows

All external door and window frames should be carefully sealed. Small joint gaps can be gunned with a compatible sealant; larger openings should be sealed using flexible expanding strips. Ensure that any air tight membrane overlaps the seal to maintain a continuous air barrier.

Draught Strips and Seals

All windows and doors should be fitted with suitable draught strips or seals. It is also important to ensure that loft hatches are thoroughly sealed when closed. Any door from the main dwelling to unconditioned space such as the garage should be treated with the same consideration as any other external door when it comes to air tightness.

Wall mounted heaters	
Extractor fans/cooker hood	
Eaves, cracks, holes in the inner walls/lining	

Dryer vents	
Ceiling roses/fused spurs/sockets/switches	
Room stats/heating controls	
Ends of floor joists/hangers - especially joists that penetrate walls	
Chimneys, particularly where flue dampers are not fitted	
Recessed ceiling spots	
Windows and hollow frames	
Beneath inner window sills	
Pipes to hot and cold water tanks	
Top of soil stack	
Letter boxes, key holes	
Under and around door frames - especially double doors	
Through sub floor air supplies to solid fuel heaters	
Behind coving along wall roof joints	
Top and bottom of skirting boards	

If you would like to find out more or to book and air test call 01962 657180 or visit www.buildpass.co.uk