

Methods of Leakage Detection

Leakages occur due to bad workmanship. If they are recognized in time, leakages can generally be eliminated in a targeted manner and with little effort.

A faulty design based on mistakes in the airtight barrier is worse. Such leakages (e. g. missing information about airtight component connections) often cannot be eliminated satisfactorily or the outlay is high.



No measuring without leakage detection!

Both the EN 13829 as well as the ISO 9972 require a leakage detection.

ISO 9972 states the following:

5.3 Steps of the procedure

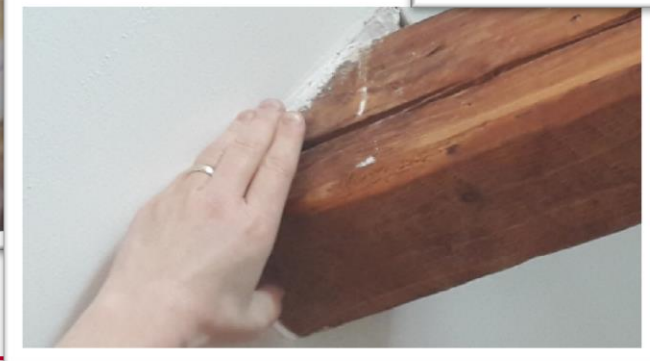
5.3.1 Preliminary check

Always check the complete building envelope at approximately the highest pressure difference used in the test for large leaks and failings of temporarily sealed openings. If such leaks are detected, take detailed notes.

Any temporary sealing found missing or deficient, e.g. of heating, ventilation and air conditioning components, shall be fixed at this time.



Leakage detection by hand



Some prefer plumes like mother Hulda...

Leakage detection with fog generators

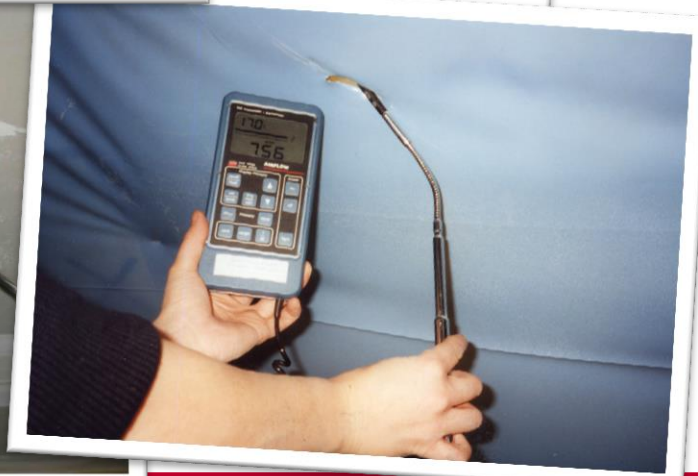
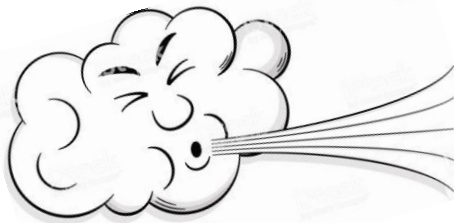
Fog visualizes leakage paths.

You can analyze for example the origin of bad odors in a shoe shop...

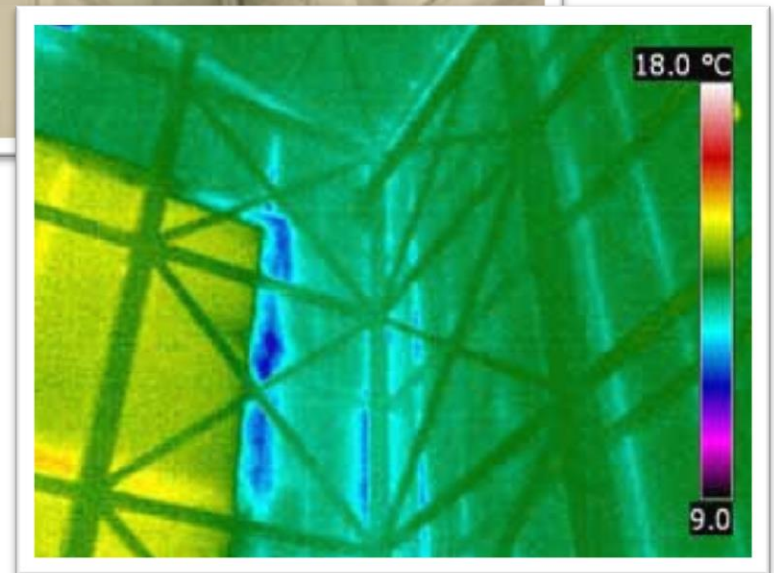
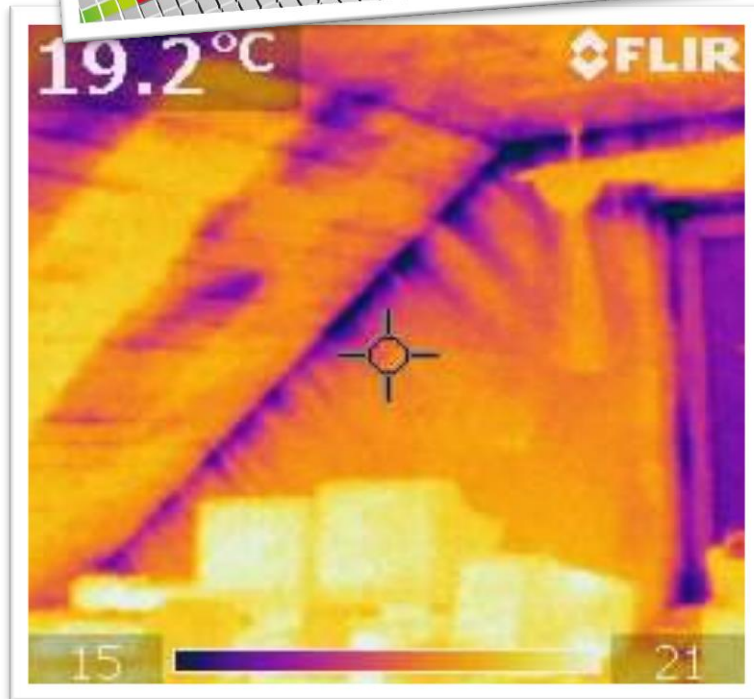
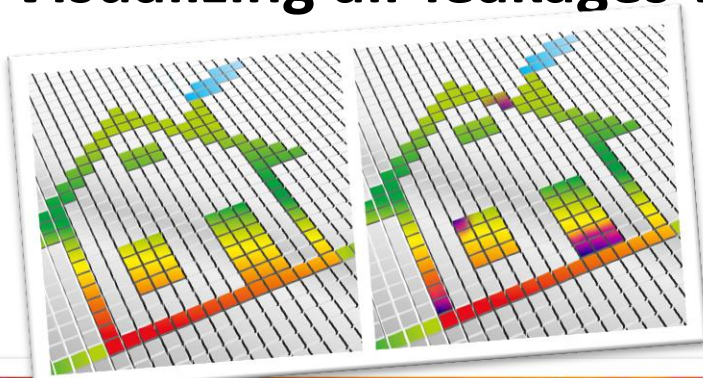


...or you can reconstruct the „ant trail“ from outside to inside..

Leakage detection with an anemometer

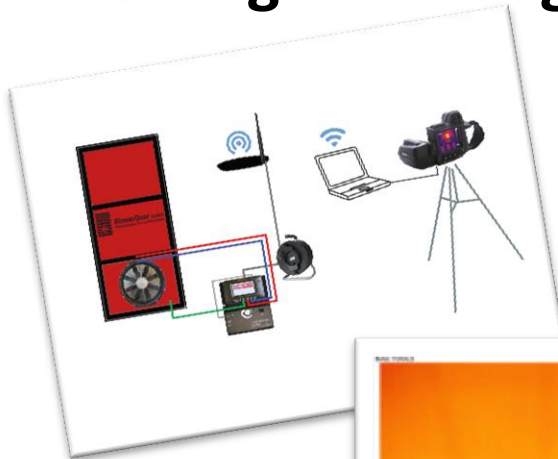


Visualizing air leakages with thermography



Detecting air leakages with BlowerDoor and thermography

Bau.Tools BlowerDoor is an all-season testing procedure for detecting air leakages and backflows using BlowerDoor and thermography. The Sequential Analysis (3) only shows the changes within the testing period.



1. First thermogram
2. Last thermogram
3. Sequential Analysis

