Pitfalls in Passivhaus airtightness



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Paul Jennings:



- Testing buildings for airtightness since 1987
- From the UK's first Passivhaus & EnerPHit projects:



Y Foel, Machynlleth





DVFP, Machynlleth

0.3 AC/hr @ 50 Pa



Grove Cottage, Hereford

1.0 AC/hr @ 50 Pa – June 19th 2009

Both tested 29th August 2008

Getting to now:





Getting to now(2):





Pitfalls – What Goes Wrong?



During Design

- Getting planning permission, then deciding on Passivhaus
- Not considering buildability are there built-in airtightness weak points? Can the design be tweaked to make delivering airtightness easier?
- Inadequate information are there: 1) Clear Air Barrier Strategy; 2) Air Barrier Drawings & Details; 3) Comprehensive Specifications; 4) Schedule of Penetrations; 5) Identified Hold Points; 6) Plan for Testing

Delivery Failures

- Procurement issues are the materials correct, do the people on site have the right skills?
- Management overseeing works, change control & collation of evidence
- Using the wrong volume in Air Change Rate calculations! Must comply with PHI requirements, not ATTMA (UK test standard). Excludes internal floors and partition walls, can be 25% smaller
- Unable to complete a satisfactory test

Timings

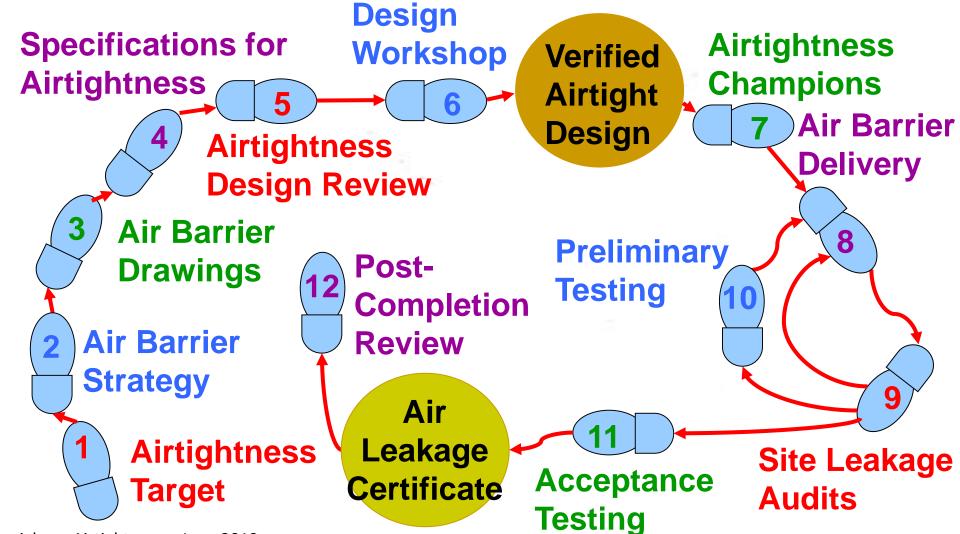


- Good airtightness takes longer;
- Cannot muddle through;
- Fundamental cause of many problems on major UK lowenergy projects to date is:



12 Steps - Summary





Pitfalls in Passivhaus Airtightness – June 2019 Presentation to AECB Conference 2019 © Paul Jennings Page 7 of 14

Testing Tapes:





- Testing for failure under shear stress
- ~200g wooden blocks
- Stuck on with 10cm² of tape
- 47 different tapes





Results of Tape Tests:

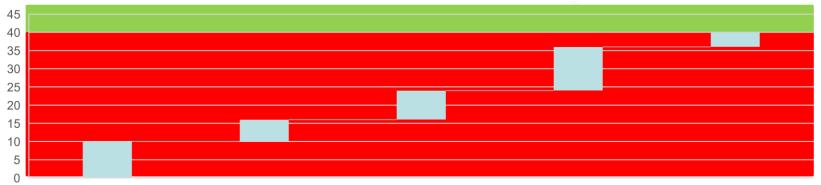




1 week to 1 month

- 47 started test
- After 2 years
- Most have failed
- 7 remain attached
- 3 were pro clima tapes

6 to 24 months



1 to 3 months

3 to 6 months

Failure of tape samples

<1 week

EnerPHit success: Erneley Close, Manchester

- 2 blocks, 32 maisonettes
- New roofs, windows & doors
- Full external insulation
- Team of 4 airtightness champions
- Completed in May 2015
- Excellent resident feedback & post occupancy evaluation







Lessons from Erneley Close:



Lessons during construction:

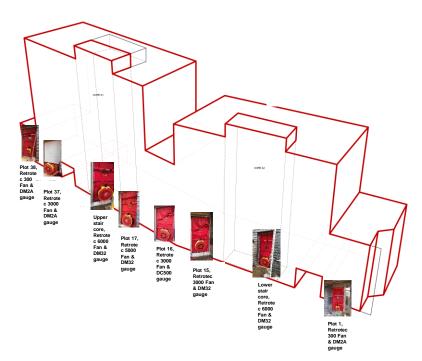
- Detailed survey required
- Be flexible
- Develop a solution on sample dwellings, then apply generally
- Train & develop airtightness champions
- Avoid works chasing funding
- Don't leave problem areas until the end



Agar Grove, Camden, Details:



Phase 1A of first PH area regeneration in UK



Took most of the day to set up, & several hours to take readings

- 36 Maisonettes & flats off 2 stair cores & 6 individual entrances
- Designed to be certified as a PH block
- No internal airtightness between units
- Co-pressure tested on 27th March 2018
- 8 sets of door fan equipment operating in parallel

Lessons from 30 years of Airtightness:



Fundamentally, delivering good airtightness is about attention to detail & <u>effective</u> management

- during design
- on site

Apply a robust approach, and plan for things going wrong

- key staff sick or leaving
- missing materials and late deliveries
- last minute changes in design or detailing

Provide training & get buy-in from everyone on site

To Conclude: Who has responsibility for airtightness?



Design Team:

- Airtightness Design
- Hold Points
- Airtightness specification
- Delivery Process
- Responsibilities
 Matrix

Site Management:

- Culture
- Quality Enforcement
- Variations
- Procurement
- Sequencing
- Testing
- Record Keeping

Installer:

- Quality
- Variations
- Program

Questions?



The really stupid question is the one left in your head after you leave!

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