ABSTRACT
Airtightness tests require an outside pressure tap to determine the differential pressure across the building envelope. Unfortunately the technology of this pressure tap has changed little since the first airtightness tests were done. This paper looks at the pressure averaging techniques that have been developed for infrasound monitoring of nuclear test ban treaty verification, and attempts to apply them to building airtightness testing. A test procedure is developed and a wide variety of outside pressure taps are evaluated. Recommendations for improved outside pressure taps are made.