



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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**Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za opremo stavb in industrijske inštalacije -
Ugotavljanje lastnosti prenosa vodne pare predoblikovanih cevni izolacij**

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations -
Determination of water vapour transmission properties of preformed pipe insulation

Wärmedämmstoffe für die Haustechnik und für betriebstechnische Anlagen -
Bestimmung der Wasserdampfdurchlässigkeit von vorgeformten Rohrdämmstoffen

Produits isolants thermiques pour l'équipement du bâtiment et les installations
industrielles - Détermination des propriétés de transmission de la vapeur d'eau des
coquilles isolantes préformées

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: FprEN 13469

ICS:

91.100.60	Materiali za toplotno in zvočno izolacijo	Thermal and sound insulating materials
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English Version

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of water vapour transmission properties of preformed pipe insulation

Produits isolants thermiques pour l'équipement du bâtiment et les installations industrielles - Détermination des propriétés de transmission de la vapeur d'eau des coquilles isolantes préformées

Wärmedämmstoffe für die Haustechnik und für betriebstechnische Anlagen - Bestimmung der Wasserdampfdurchlässigkeit von vorgeformten Rohrdämmstoffen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 88.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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Foreword

This document (FprEN 13469:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 "Thermal insulating materials and products", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 13469:2001.

The main technical changes have been implemented in this new edition of EN 13469:

- a) the content of Annex A "Correction for air pressure variations during test" have been included in the main part of the standard and the annex has been deleted;
- b) the document has been editorially updated.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards which specify test methods for determining dimensions and properties of thermal insulating materials and products. It supports a series of product standards for thermal insulating materials and products which derive from the Council Directive of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products (Directive 89/106/EEC) through the consideration of the essential requirements.

This European Standard has been prepared for products used to insulate building equipment and industrial installations, but it may also be applied to products used in other areas.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedure for determining the water vapour transmission properties in the steady state under specified test conditions for test specimens of preformed pipe insulation. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

It is intended to be used for homogeneous materials (see NOTE) and for products which may have integral skins or adhered facings of some different material.

NOTE A material is considered to be homogeneous in terms of mass distribution if its density is approximatively the same throughout, i.e. if the measured density values are close to its mean density.

The water vapour transmission rate and permeance values are specific to the test specimen (i.e. the product) thickness tested. For homogeneous products, the water vapour permeability is a property of the material.

If the pipe insulation is cut from a flat product, then the water vapour transmission properties can be obtained from tests carried out on the flat product with similar properties in accordance with EN 12086.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 12085, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens*

EN 12086, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of water vapour transmission properties*

EN 13467, *Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of dimensions, squareness and linearity of preformed pipe insulation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

- 3.1**
water vapour flow rate
G
quantity of water vapour transmitted through the surface of the test specimen in unit time
- 3.2**
water vapour transmission rate
g
quantity of water vapour transmitted through unit area in unit time under specified conditions of temperature, humidity and thickness
- 3.3**
water vapour permeance
W
quotient of water vapour transmission rate of the test specimen and the water vapour pressure difference between the test specimen faces during the test
- 3.4**
water vapour resistance
Z
inverse of water vapour permeance ($1/W$)

3.5**water vapour permeability** δ

product of the permeance and the thickness of the test specimen ($\delta = W \times d$). The water vapour permeability of a homogeneous product is a property of the material. It is the quantity of water vapour transmitted per unit of time through a unit area of the product per unit of vapour pressure difference between its faces for a unit thickness

3.6**water vapour diffusion resistance factor** μ

quotient of the water vapour permeability of air and the water vapour permeability of the material or the homogeneous product concerned. It indicates the relative magnitude of the water vapour resistance of the product and that of an equally thick layer of stationary air at the same temperature

4 Principle

A desiccant filled "dry-cup" made from a preformed pipe insulation test specimen is placed in a test atmosphere whose temperature and humidity are controlled. Because of the difference between the partial water vapour pressures in the test assembly and in the test atmosphere water vapour flows through the test specimen. Periodic weighings of the assembly are made to determine the rate of water vapour transmission when the steady state is reached.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Chamber, capable of being maintained within a temperature of (23 ± 1) °C and a relative humidity (50 ± 3) %.

NOTE In order to maintain the required conditions throughout the chamber, it may be necessary to use air circulation with an air speed between 0,02 m/s to 0,3 m/s.

5.2 Desiccant, anhydrous calcium chloride (CaCl_2) with particle size 2 mm to 15 mm (relative humidity 0 %) or any other desiccant that gives the same results.

5.3 Analytical balance, capable of weighing the test assembly to an accuracy of ± 1 mg or better. If larger test assemblies are used, the weighing accuracy may be determined with respect to the total weight and the required accuracy of the test results.

5.4 Measuring instruments, capable of determining linear dimensions and thicknesses in accordance with the requirements of EN 12085 or EN 13467, whichever is relevant.

5.5 Aluminium foil, water vapour diffusion tight (at least 50 μm thick) protected with a polymer film on the face in contact with the calcium chloride (CaCl_2).

5.6 Adhesive, suitable to make water vapour tight joint between the aluminium foil and the test specimen (see relevant product standard).

NOTE Any combination of foil or sealant and adhesive, which provides comparable results, may be used.

6 Test specimens**6.1 General**

The test specimens shall be representative of the product and shall include any natural surface skins or adhered facings of different materials.

Pipe insulation pieces (half sections or segments) shall be placed together using an appropriate sealant or adhesive to form a full size pipe insulation test specimen.

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NOTE For faced and/or coated products with a water vapour diffusion resistance index $\mu \leq 3$, for the core material, the permeability may be determined from measurements made on the facing/coating itself, after separation from the product. For pipe insulations with large dimensions test specimen of the facing and/or coating may be cut out and tested according to EN 12086.

6.2 Dimensions of the test specimen

Cut the test specimens to a minimum length of (100 ± 1) mm; for outside diameters greater than 100 mm the length shall be at least 150 mm. The cut surfaces shall be as flat as possible, equally formed and perpendicular to the vertical axis of the test specimen.

The thickness of the test specimen shall be the thickness of the product.

6.3 Number of test specimens

The number of test specimens shall be as specified in the relevant product standard. If the number is not specified, then at least five test specimens shall be used.

In addition to the specified test specimens one test specimen, "dummy", identical to the others but not filled with desiccant shall be prepared. This "dummy" shall be included in the test procedure. Its weight changes during the test procedure are not caused by water vapour diffusion but e.g. gas or humidity evaporation/absorption or air pressure variations.

The weight changes of the test specimens have to be corrected by the weight changes of the dummy.

NOTE 1 Information on the use of a "dummy" test specimen can be found in Hansen, K. K. and Lund, H.B.: "Cup Method for Determination of Water Vapour Transmission Properties of Building Materials. Sources of Uncertainty in the Method"

NOTE 2 In the absence of a product standard or any other European technical specification the method of selection of the test specimens may be agreed between parties.

6.4 Conditioning of test specimens

The test specimens shall be stored for at least 6 h at (23 ± 5) °C. In case of dispute they shall be stored at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity for the time stated in the relevant product standard.

7 Procedure

Bond the test specimen to the aluminium foil (see 5.5), at one end, to achieve a water vapour tight joint.

Place sufficient desiccant within the test specimen to maintain 'zero' percent relative humidity throughout the test.

Prepare also one test specimen, "dummy", identical to the others but not filled with desiccant.

The quantity of desiccant shall not be greater than 2/3 of the enclosed volume.

Close the open end of the test specimen as in the first paragraph.

NOTE 1 Bubbles under the foil should be avoided, and the bond between the foil and the test specimen should be such that any attempt to separate the foil from the test specimen breaks the test specimen rather than the bond.

In case of products with a low water vapour transmission rate, the borderline between the foil and the test specimen may be sealed in addition with a sealant (e.g. wax) in such a way that the reduction in free surface is not significant.

Immerse the test specimens in the test chamber (see Figure 1) at (23 ± 1) °C and (50 ± 3) % relative humidity. Avoid contact between the test specimens.