SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST ISO 2528:2018

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Plastni materiali - Določanje prepustnosti za vodno paro (WVTR) - Gravimetrična metoda

Sheet materials -- Determination of water vapour transmission rate (WVTR) -- Gravimetric (dish) method

Matériaux en feuilles -- Détermination du coefficient de transmission de la vapeur d'eau -- Méthode (de la capsule) par gravimétrie

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85.060 Papir, karton in lepenka Paper and board

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2528

Third edition
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Sheet materials — Determination of water vapour transmission rate (WVTR) — Gravimetric (dish) method

Matériaux en feuilles — Détermination du coefficient de transmission de la vapeur d'eau — Méthode (de la capsule) par gravimétrie

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps,* Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2528:1995), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

— editorial updating;

— format updating.

Introduction

This document describes a method which can in theory be applied to any sheet material. In practice its main use is for flat, usually thin, materials that can be processed to form a water vapour-resistant barrier, as used in packaging, such as paper, board, plastics films or laminates of paper with films or metal foils, and for fabrics coated with rubber or plastics.

The water vapour pressure differential is the essential part of this test and in this instance it has not been possible to adopt the conditions recommended in ISO 554. In addition, the limits of temperature and humidity control are more exacting than those required for normal testing.

This test is intended to give reliable values of water vapour transmission rate (WVTR) by means of simple apparatus. The use of the results of any particular application should, however, be based upon experience.

Transmission rate is not a linear function of temperature nor, generally, of relative humidity difference. A determination carried out under certain conditions is not, therefore, necessarily comparable with one carried out under other conditions. The conditions of test should, therefore, be chosen to be as close as possible to the conditions of use.