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Textiles — Determination of dynamic hygroscopic heat generation

*Textiles — Détermination de la production de chaleur dynamique
hygroscopique*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	2
5 Testing condition.....	2
5.1 Low humidity air.....	2
5.2 High humidity air.....	2
6 Reagents and materials.....	2
7 Apparatus.....	2
8 Conditioning atmosphere for sampling.....	6
9 Preparation of specimens.....	6
10 Test procedure.....	6
10.1 Mounting of test specimens.....	6
10.2 Pretreatment process immediately before measurement.....	6
10.3 Measurement process.....	6
11 Calculation.....	7
12 Test report.....	8
Annex A (normative) Determination of the air flow rate for high humidity air.....	9
Annex B (informative) Interlaboratory test results.....	11
Annex C (informative) Example of a practical testing apparatus.....	15
Annex D (informative) Example of an interpretation of the test result.....	16
Bibliography.....	17

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18782:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- in [Clause 3](#), temperature definitions have been added;
- in [Clause 7](#), [Figure 1](#) has been changed from one testing position to 4 testing positions;
- in [7.2.5.5](#), rectifying plate was introduced for more stable testing;
- in [Clause 9](#), the preconditioning by testing condition has been added;
- in [Annex A](#), the preconditioning by testing procedure has been added to the testing method for the determination of air flow rate for high humidity.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

In the apparel and clothing market, warm heat-comfort textile material is attracting consumers' attention. It offers comfortable warmth through the combined technology of the hygroscopic heat generation and heat insulation.

The phenomenon of the hygroscopic heat generation is known as a common function of natural fibres especially, but not so much for synthetic fibres. Therefore, the synthetic fibre producers have been developing fibres and textiles with an appropriate warm-feeling property.

This document provides a test method to obtain the practical heat generation of textiles under wearing conditions.

The apparatus used in this test method has multiple test positions. So, this method is practical and economical with high accuracy.

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Textiles — Determination of dynamic hygroscopic heat generation

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of hygroscopic heat generated by flowing low to high humidity air on one side of a surface. It is applicable to all kinds of sheet-shaped textile materials.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 105-F02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F02: Specification for cotton and viscose adjacent fabrics*

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

generated hygroscopic heat

hygroscopic heat generated by the loss of kinetic energy when gaseous water molecules are adsorbed on a surface of textile material

3.2

temperature at low humidity

T_{initial}

initial equilibrium temperature at measurement side of a specimen when the low humidity air is supplied

3.3

generated hygroscopic heat temperature

ΔT

temperature difference between the initial equilibrium temperature and the temperature when the high humidity air is supplied on measurement side of a specimen

3.4

maximum temperature at high humidity

T_{max}

maximum temperature at measurement side of a specimen when high humidity air is supplied

3.5

maximum generated hygroscopic heat temperature

ΔT_{\max}

maximum value of the generated hygroscopic heat temperature ΔT

4 Principle

When the air supply is switched from low humidity to high humidity in instant, the temperature at the specimen increases and reaches a peak due to the hygroscopic heat generation. The temperature at one side of specimen is measured during this air change and the peak temperature is determined as ΔT_{\max} . In this test method, the high humidity air flow rate is determined by a cotton control specimen in which the ΔT_{\max} becomes $2,8 \text{ °C} \pm 0,3 \text{ °C}$.

5 Testing condition

5.1 Low humidity air

The air is taken from the atmosphere of the constant temperature and humidity chamber (7.1) in which the temperature is controlled at $20 \text{ °C} \pm 2 \text{ °C}$ and the humidity at $(40 \pm 3) \text{ % RH}$. The air flow rate is set at $1,0 \text{ l/min} \pm 0,1 \text{ l/min}$.

5.2 High humidity air

The air in the constant temperature and humidity chamber (7.1) is passed through bubbling bottle (7.2.2) and supplied to specimen as a high humidity air.

NOTE High humidity air is controlled by the air flow rate only; therefore, humidity measurements are not essential. However, the humidity of high humidity air has been known as $(90 \pm 5) \text{ % RH}$.

6 Reagents and materials

6.1 **Water**, distilled water, ion exchanged water, grade 3 water according to ISO 3696 or equivalent for humidifying air in a bubbling bottle (7.2.2).

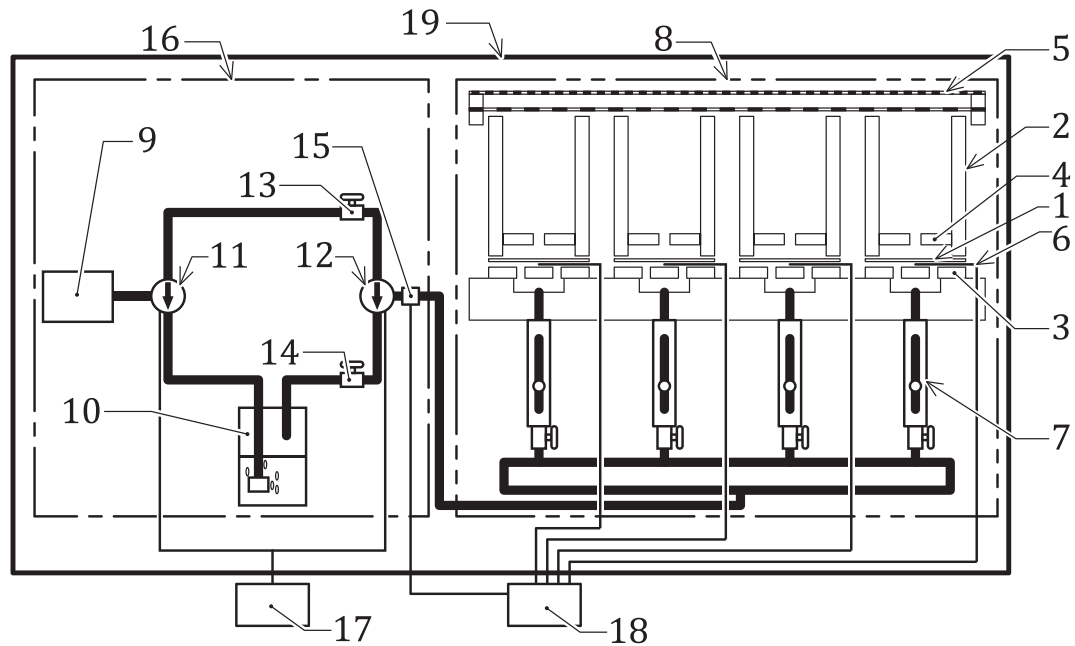
6.2 **Control specimen**, a cotton adjacent fabric as specified in ISO 105-F02.

7 Apparatus

7.1 **Constant temperature and humidity chamber or room**, capable of maintaining the temperature at $20 \text{ °C} \pm 2 \text{ °C}$ and the humidity at $(40 \pm 3) \text{ % RH}$. The hygroscopic heat generation testing apparatus (7.2) is placed in the chamber or room.

7.2 **Hygroscopic heat generation testing apparatus**, shown in Figure 1. All devices are placed in the chamber (7.1) in case of cabin type. If in case the oven type, the switching valve and control device (7.2.3) and monitoring recorder (7.3) are placed in the outside of the chamber. Air is supplied from one

air supply path to four measuring units. One photograph is shown in [Annex C](#) as an example of practical testing apparatus.



Key

Key

1	specimen	10	air bubbling bottle with water
2	specimen holder	11, 12	switching valve
3	specimen table	13, 14	flow control valve
4	air lid	15	humidity sensor
5	rectifying plate	16	air supply path
6	thermometer	17	control device
7	flowmeter with regulating valve	18	monitoring recorder
8	measuring units	19	constant temperature and humidity chamber
9	air pump		

Figure 1 — Schematic diagram of the testing apparatus

7.2.1 Air pump, capable of collecting air from the atmosphere of the chamber (7.1) and supplying air to the specimen at a rate of $1,0 \text{ l/min} \pm 0,1 \text{ l/min}$.

7.2.2 Bubbling bottle, consisting of an air-tight bottle with an air inlet tube attached to a porous cylinder such as air stones to make fine air bubbles and with air outlet tube to collect high humidity air after bubbling. Completely submerge the porous cylinder in water during testing.

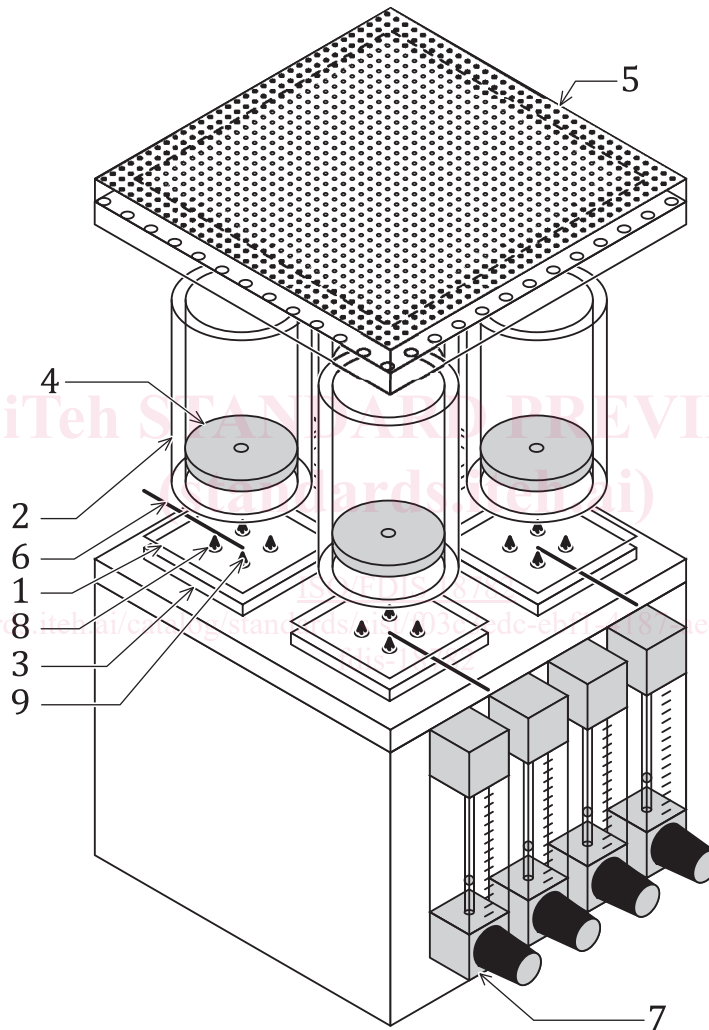
7.2.3 Switching valve with control device, used for switching to low humidity air path (11, 13, 12 and 15 in [Figure 1](#)) or high humidity air path (11, 14, 12 and 15 in [Figure 1](#)) passed through a bubbling bottle (10 in [Figure 1](#) and [7.2.2](#)).

7.2.4 Humidity sensor, used for detecting a humidity of air supply path, from 5 % RH to 100 % RH, with accuracy $\pm 5 \text{ % RH}$.

7.2.5 Measuring units and rectifying plate, four measuring units (as shown in [Figure 1](#)) where each unit consists of: a specimen table ([7.2.5.1](#)), a specimen holder ([7.2.5.2](#)), a thermometer ([7.2.5.3](#)), and a flowmeter with regulating valve ([7.2.5.4](#)). Each measuring unit is positioned as shown in [Figure 2](#), and a rectifying plate ([7.2.5.5](#)) is stacked to cover the entire measuring part.

7.2.5.1 Specimen table, consisting of a board of polystyrene foam with a square of 50 mm, a thickness of $7\text{ mm} \pm 2\text{ mm}$ and 4 air holes with a diameter of $5,0\text{ mm} \pm 0,3\text{ mm}$ each. The holes are located 10 mm from the centre of the table in diagonal positions in the square.

EXAMPLE For example, polystyrene foam with a thermal conductivity of $0,035\text{ W/m K}$ can be used as a heat-insulating material.



Key

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 specimen | 6 thermometer |
| 2 specimen holder | 7 flowmeter with regulating valve |
| 3 specimen table | 8 air holes |
| 4 air lid | 9 air flow |
| 5 rectifying plate | |

Figure 2 — Measuring unit and rectifying plate

7.2.5.2 Specimen holder, consisting of a transparent acrylic cylinder with an outside diameter of $50\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$, a thickness of $5\text{ mm} \pm 3\text{ mm}$ and a height of $80\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$. The air lid of the holder is

placed at a height of $5 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ from the bottom and an insulation material (polystyrene foam with a vent hole of a diameter of $3 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$) is placed in the centre.

7.2.5.3 Thermometer, with a film-type sensor as shown in [Figure 3](#), placed at the centre of the specimen table ([7.2.5.1](#)) and covered by a specimen. A film-type sensor has a width of about 4 mm and a thickness of about 0,2 mm, a length is greater than 25 mm. The accuracy is $\pm 1,2 \%$.



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Figure 3 — Sample of film type thermometer

7.2.5.4 Flowmeter with regulating valve, adjustable air flow rate supplying to specimen with a needle valve or similar. The maximum measurable flow rate shall be 1,0 l/min or more, and the measurement accuracy shall be $\pm 10 \%$.

7.2.5.5 Rectifying plate, two acrylic frame openings, each covered with different types of perforated metal plates, stacked and fixed together. The upper and lower frames are made of acrylic, both with external dimensions of $200 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ square, internal dimensions of $180 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ square and a height of $10,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$. The upper perforated metal plate is made of aluminium, with dimensions of $200 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ square, a thickness of $1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$, a hole diameter of $1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$ and a pitch of $2,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$. The lower perforated metal plate is made of aluminium with dimensions of $200 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ square, thickness of $0,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$, hole diameter of $3,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$ and pitch of $5,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$. The lower frame, the lower perforated metal plate, the upper frame and the upper perforated metal plate, in that order, are placed on top of each other and fixed so that the opening of the frame is covered by the perforated metal plate. As shown in [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#), the rectifying plate is placed in contact to top side of the specimen holder ([7.2.5.2](#)).

7.3 Monitoring recorder, connected to the humidity sensor ([7.2.4](#)) and the thermometer ([7.2.5.3](#)), which continuously records the humidity in the flow path and the temperature of the specimen. When using an electronic recording medium, the recording interval is 1 s or less.

7.4 Drying Oven, able to maintain a temperature at $105 \text{ °C} \pm 3 \text{ °C}$.