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**TEST REPORT 80/1/20**

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Customer: Ms Oda Nimmer  
Assignment from: 18/02/2020  
Received: 19/02/2020

Assignment:

1. Determination of specific thermal conductivity  $\lambda$ , temperature difference 10 K, contact pressure of the plunger 10 cN/cm<sup>2</sup>, Alambeta method, n = 5, right side and reverse side
2. Determination of the thermal resistance r, temperature difference 10 K, contact pressure of the plunger 10 cN/cm<sup>2</sup>, Alambeta method, n =5, right side and reverse side
3. Determination of specific heat capacity  $c_v$ , temperature difference 10 K, contact pressure of the plunger 10 cN/cm<sup>2</sup>, Alambeta method, n = 5, right side and reverse side

Samples: 1 piece of fabric article 1302

Sampling: The samples were taken by the customer.

Realisation  
of the test:

The samples were taken und were tested by the prescriptions mentioned above.

Test results:

1. Specific thermal conductivity  $\lambda$

$\lambda$  = Quantity of heat, which is passing a material with 1 m<sup>2</sup> surface and 1 m thickness per second, if there is a temperature difference of 1K between both sides.

$\lambda$ in	mW ----- m K	mW m K	Milliwatt meter Kelvin
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	<b>right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>
—		
X <sub>1</sub>	40.1	41,0
X <sub>max</sub>	41.1	44.3
X <sub>min</sub>	39.4	38,7

The lower the value of the specific thermal conductivity, the less heat is transported and dissipated, the better the thermal insulation.

### 2. Thermal resistance r

r = Temperature difference between the upper side and the reverse side of a material with a surface area of 1 m<sup>2</sup> and a given thickness, if a heat flux of 1 Watt is passing through.

$$r \text{ in } \frac{\text{mK m}^2}{\text{W}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mK} \quad \text{Millikelvin} \\ \text{m}^2 \quad \text{square meter} \\ \text{W} \quad \text{Watt} \end{array}$$

	<b>right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>
—		
X <sub>1</sub>	32.6	30.9
X <sub>max</sub>	33.2	32.7
X <sub>min</sub>	32.2	28.7

The higher the value of the heat resistance, the poorer the heat is transported and dissipated.

### 3. Specific heat capacity

c<sub>v</sub> = volumic heat storage capacity of a material

$$c_v \text{ in } \frac{\text{mW s}}{\text{K m}^3} \cdot 10^3 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mW} \quad \text{Milliwatt} \\ \text{s} \quad \text{seconds} \\ \text{K} \quad \text{Kelvin} \\ \text{m}^3 \quad \text{cubic meter} \end{array}$$

	<b>right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>
—		
X <sub>1</sub>	159.9	223.0
X <sub>max</sub>	168.0	268.5
X <sub>min</sub>	147.2	193.9

The higher the value of the heat capacity, the more heat can be stored in volume.

The testing results are exclusively related to the sample under conditions as received.

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Dr. Klobes  
Head of the Testing Centre