

Akkreditierte Prüfstelle – TITV e. V. • Zeulenrodaer Str. 42 • 07973 Greiz

**ADO Goldkante GmbH & Co. KG**  
Zimmersmühlenweg 14-18  
**61440 Oberursel / Taunus**

Textilforschungsinstitut  
Thüringen-Vogtland e. V.  
Akkreditierte Prüfstelle

Zeulenrodaer Str. 42  
07973 Greiz - Germany

**TEST REPORT 93/21** Pie

02/03/2021

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Customer: Ms Oda Nimmer  
Assignment from: 18/02/2021  
Received: 19/02/2021

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  
4. Determination of light transmittance according to DIN EN 410, sample 2 n = 3

Samples: Sample 1, 1 piece of fabric, article 1014 (col. Green)  
Sample 2, 1 piece of fabric, article 1304 (col. Grey)

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  $\frac{\text{mW}}{\frac{\text{m}}{\text{K}}}$  mW Milliwatt  
m meter  
K Kelvin

Durch die DAkkS  
Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH  
akkreditiertes Prüflaboratorium

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D-PL-19649-01-00

	<b>Sample 1 right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>	<b>Sample 2 right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>
$\bar{x}_1$	29.4	29.4	53.8	53.2
$x_{\max}$	29.9	30.1	54.7	55.5
$x_{\min}$	28.8	28.5	52.9	49.7

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.

$r$ in	$\frac{mK \cdot m^2}{W}$	$mK$	Millikelvin	
		$m^2$	square meter	
		W	Watt	
		<b>Sample 1 right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>	<b>Sample 2 right side</b>
$\bar{x}_1$		37.3	36.8	10.6
$x_{\max}$		38.0	38.7	10.8
$x_{\min}$		36.7	35.5	10.2
				10.4
				10.7
				10.0

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

## 3. Specific heat capacity

$c_v$  = volumic heat storage capacity of a material

$c_v$ in	$\frac{mW \cdot s}{10^3 \cdot K \cdot m^3}$	$mW$	Milliwatt	
		$s$	seconds	
		K	Kelvin	
		$m^3$	cubic meter	
		<b>Sample 1 right side</b>	<b>reverse side</b>	<b>Sample 2 right side</b>
$\bar{x}_1$		109.0	114.0	472.2
$x_{\max}$		117.9	120.1	526.9
$x_{\min}$		100.1	107.0	422.1
				489.7
				534.9
				467.7

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

4. Light transmittance

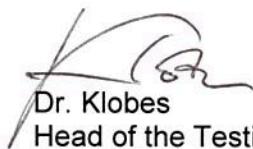
**Sample 2**

Light transmittance [%] 0.1

In the enclosure you get the measurement report. There you can find the single values.

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

Without written permission of the testing laboratory it is inhibited to copy this report partially.



Dr. Klobes  
Head of the Testing Centre

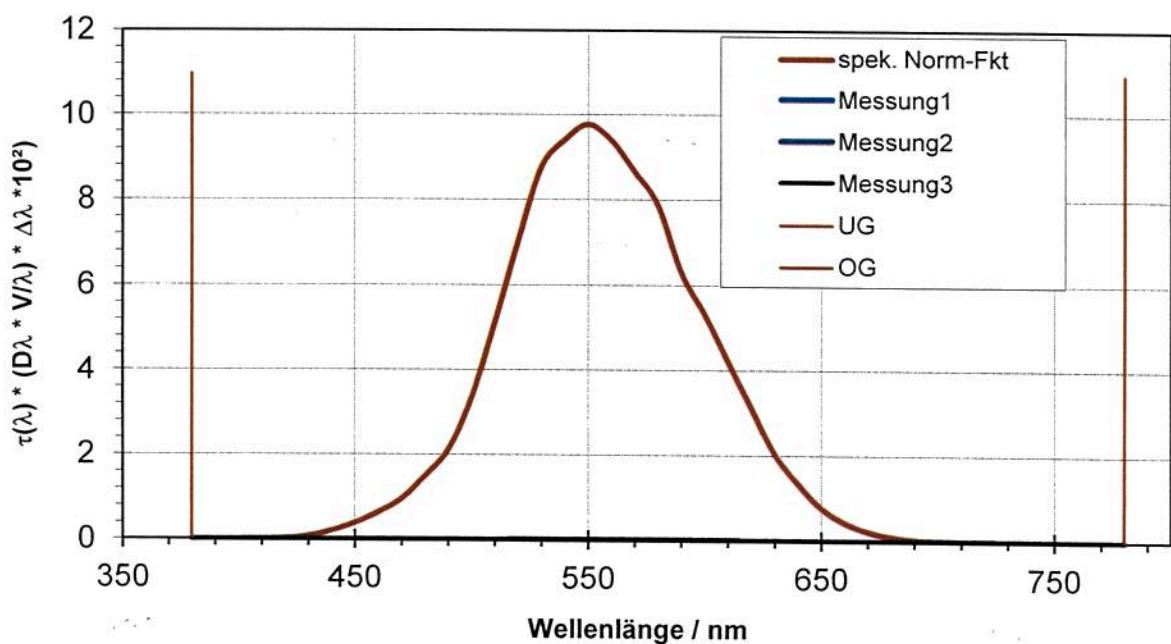
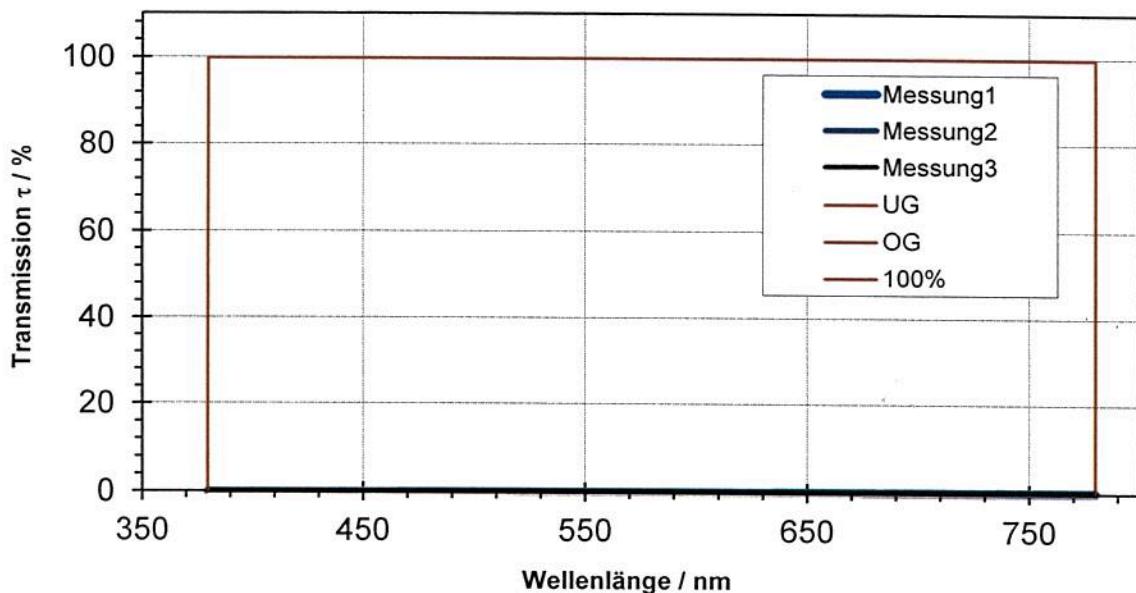
Enclosure: 1 measurement report

# Licht-Transmissionsgrad nach DIN EN 410

Gemessen am UV-2450PC mit interner Ulbrichtkugel

Prüfnummer: 93/21  
Muster: 1304

Datum: 2. März 2021  
Bearbeiter: Metzner



## Transmissionsgrad / %

Messung 1	0,1	Mittelwert	0,1
Messung 2	0,1	STABW	0,0113
Messung 3	0,1		

Der Transmissionsgrad der Probe: 0,0008 bzw. 0,1 %