

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 252/2/22

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21/06/2022

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Customer: Ms Oda Nimmer
Assignment from: 14/06/2022
Received: 15/06/2022

Assignment:

1. Determination of specific thermal conductivity λ , temperature difference 10 K, contact pressure of the plunger 10 cN/cm², 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/cm², 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/cm², Alambeta method, n = 5, right side and reverse side

Samples: 1 piece of fabric, article 1307

Sampling: The samples were taken by the customer.

Realisation of the test:

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

Durch die DAkkS
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Amtsgericht Greiz VR 206
Gerichtsstand Greiz

Ust-Id-Nr.: DE151887921
Steuer-Nr.: 161/142/21434

Geschäftsführender Direktor:
Dr. Fabian Schreiber

Tel.: +49 36 61/6 11-0
Fax: +49 36 61/6 11-2 22

mail@titv-greiz.de
www.titv-greiz.de

Sparkasse Gera-Greiz
(BLZ 830 500 00)
Kto. 608181
BIC: HELADEF1GER
IBAN: DE70 8305 0000 0000 6081 81

Deutsche Kreditbank AG (DKB)
(BLZ 120 300 00)
Kto. 1005364458
BIC: BYLADEM1001
IBAN: DE88 1203 0000 1005 3644 58

Test results:1. Specific thermal conductivity λ

λ = Quantity of heat, which is passing a material with 1 m² surface and 1 m thickness per second, if there is a temperature difference of 1K between both sides.

$$\lambda \text{ in } \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{m K}} \quad \text{mW} \quad \text{m} \quad \text{K} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Milliwatt} \\ \text{meter} \\ \text{Kelvin} \end{array}$$

	right side	reverse side
$\bar{x}$	47.7	44.3
$x_{\max}$	51.6	45.7
$x_{\min}$	43.7	42.3

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 m² and a given thickness, if a heat flux of 1 Watt is passing through.

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

	right side	reverse side
$\bar{x}$	18.6	20.6
$x_{\max}$	20.6	21.3
$x_{\min}$	17.2	20.2

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

$$c_v \text{ in } \frac{\text{mW s}}{\text{K m}^3} 10^3$$

mW	Milliwatt
s	seconds
K	Kelvin
m ³	cubic meter

	right side	reverse side
$\bar{x}$	297.4	380.5
$x_{\max}$	314.1	395.2
$x_{\min}$	266.1	363.5

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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i.v. S. Raase

Dr. Klobes
Head of the Testing Centre