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DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Textiles — Physiological effects — Measurement of thermal and water-vapour resistance under steady-state conditions (sweating guarded-hotplate test)

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

First Edition 2024

National foreword

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the Hospital Textiles Technical Committee, under the supervision of Textile and Leather Division Standards Committee.

1.2 This Draft Tanzania Standard is identical to ***ISO 11092: 2014 Textiles — Physiological effects — Measurement of thermal and water-vapor resistance under steady-state conditions (sweating guarded-hotplate test)*** Published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

1.3 This Draft Tanzania Standard is the first edition.

1.4 The text of the international standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Draft Tanzania Standard.

2.0 Terminologies and conventions

If terminologies and conventions are not identical with those used in Draft Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In this Draft Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use "full stop" on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words "International Standard(s)" appear, referring to this Draft Tanzania Standard they should read "Draft Tanzania Standard(s)".

Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement of the thermal resistance and water-vapour resistance, under steady-state conditions, of e.g. fabrics, films, coatings, foams and leather, including multilayer assemblies, for use in clothing, quilts, sleeping bags, upholstery and similar textile or textile – like products.

The application of this measurement technique is restricted to a maximum thermal resistance and water-vapour resistance which depend on the dimensions and construction of the apparatus used (e.g. $2m^2$ K/W AND $700M^2$.Pa/W respectively, for the minimum specifications of the equipment referred to in this International Standard)

The test conditions used in this International Standard are not intended to represent specific comfort situations, and performance specifications in relation to physiological comfort are not stated.