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Paper and board — Determination of water vapour transmission rate of sheet materials — Dynamic sweep and static gas methods

Papier et carton — Détermination du coefficient de transmission de la vapeur d'eau des matériaux en feuille — Méthode dynamique par balayage de gaz et méthode statique

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9932:1990), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— update of the normative references;

— removal of footnotes listing instruments in Clauses 4 and 5;

— addition of a general statement of the precision.

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

The rate of water vapour penetration through a barrier is an important property in many applications, for example, in building and in packaging. ISO 2528 describes a dish method for the determination of the transmission rate and this method has wide acceptance. It does, however, have three disadvantages. Results take several days to obtain, it is not suitable for transmission rates less than 1 g/(m^2·d) and it is not recommended for materials thicker than 3 mm.

The methods described in this document can, depending on the material being tested, produce results in a matter of hours and are suitable for materials with transmission rates considerably less than 1 g/(m^2·d). Depending on the specific apparatus, they are also suitable for materials up to 38 mm thick.

Paper and board — Determination of water vapour transmission rate of sheet materials — Dynamic sweep and static gas methods

1 Scope

This document describes general test methods for determining the water vapour transmission rate of sheet materials by means of a dynamic gas method or a static gas method. Depending on the method and specific apparatus employed, materials up to 38 mm thick and with water vapour transmission rates in the range from 0,05 g/(m^2·d) to 65 g/(m^2·d) can be tested. The basis of the function of the instrumental techniques is briefly described. Advice on calibration is given in Annex B.

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 186:2002, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*

ISO 2528:2017, *Sheet materials — Determination of water vapour transmission rate (WVTR) — Gravimetric (dish) method*

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 http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
water vapour transmission rate
mass of water vapour transmitted through unit area in unit time under specified conditions of temperature and humidity. It is expressed in grams per square metre per 24 h [g/(m^2·d)]

3.2
dry side
side of the test cell which is exposed to low humidity

3.3
wet side
side of the test cell which is exposed to high humidity

4 Method A: Dynamic sweep gas method

4.1 Principle

The test piece is mounted between two chambers. One at a known relative humidity and the other swept by a dry gas. The amount of water vapour picked up by the dry gas stream is detected by an