

JIS

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS K 7225 : 2018

(JPIF/JUFA/JSA)

**Rigid cellular plastics—
Determination of water vapour
transmission properties**

ICS 83.100

Reference number : **JIS K 7225 : 2018 (E)**

K 7225 : 2018

Date of Establishment: 2005-10-20

Date of Revision: 2018-09-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2018-09-20

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board for ISO area

JIS K 7225:2018, First English edition published in 2019-03

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Printed in Japan

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Foreword

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by The Japan Plastics Industry Federation (JPIF)/Japan Urethane Foam Association (JUFA)/ Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS K 7225**:2005 is replaced with this Standard.

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Rigid cellular plastics—Determination of water vapour transmission properties

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on **ISO 1663:2007**, Edition 3, with some modifications of the technical contents.

The dotted underlines indicate changes from the corresponding International Standard. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JA.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies a method of determining the water vapour transmission rate, water vapour permeance, water vapour permeability and water vapour diffusion resistance index for rigid cellular plastics. The scope of this method provides for the testing of rigid cellular plastics that have thicknesses from 10 mm or over and which may, as an integral part of the material, contain natural skins or adhered facings of some different material. Three different sets of temperature and humidity conditions are provided as follows:

- a) 38 °C and a relative-humidity gradient across the specimen of 0 % to 88 %;
- b) 23 °C and a relative-humidity gradient across the specimen of 0 % to 85 %;
- c) 23 °C and a relative-humidity gradient across the specimen of 0 % to 50 %.

The results obtained by this method are suitable for design purposes, production control, and for inclusion in product specifications.

The method is suitable for materials which have water vapour transmission rates in the range $3 \mu\text{g}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$ to $200 \mu\text{g}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$.

NOTE The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence is as follows.

ISO 1663:2007 *Rigid cellular plastics—Determination of water vapour transmission properties* (MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS K 6900 *Plastics—Vocabulary*

JIS K 7100 *Plastics—Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*