[0086]

Table 3 shows the results of measuring the water vapor permeability at 30°C, 40°C, and 50°C for the films for outer bag of Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Examples 1 to 4. As a result, it became clear that, in the films for outer bag of Examples 1 to 3 containing an aluminum vapor-deposited OPP, a low value of water vapor permeability could be maintained within a range of 30 to 50°C, and an excellent gas barrier property could be exhibited even under a high temperature by containing an aluminum vapor-deposited OPP.

[0087]

[Table 3]

Film for outer bag	Vapor-deposited film contained in film for outer bag	Water vapor permeability ($g/m^2 \cdot day$)		
		30ºC	40ºC	50ºC
Example 1	Aluminum vapor-deposited OPP	0.4	0.5	0.6
Example 2	Aluminum vapor-deposited OPP	0.4	0.5	0.6
Example 3	Alumina vapor-deposited OPP	1.1	3.3	4.3
Comparative Example 1	Alumina vapor-deposited PET	1.7	2.4	2.7
Comparative Example 2	Alumina vapor-deposited PET	1.1	2.4	4.3
Comparative Example 3	Aluminum vapor-deposited PET	0.4	1.1	1.7
Comparative Example 4	- (polyvinylidene chloride - coated OPP)	0.9	4.7	7.8

[0088]

Figs. 4 and 5 and Table 4 show the results of evaluating the heat generation characteristic of the chemical body warmer in outer bag formed of the film for outer bag of Example 2 and Comparative Example 4. Specifically, Fig. 4 shows a result of measuring a temporal change in the exothermic temperature after opening of a body warmer in outer bag stored at 40°C for 3 months; Fig. 5 shows a result of measuring a temporal change in the exothermic temperature after opening of a body warmer in outer