

Footwear - Sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces (ISO 17709:2004)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 17709:2018 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 17709:2018 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 17709:2018 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 17709:2018.
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English Version

Footwear - Sampling location, preparation and duration of
conditioning of samples and test pieces (ISO 17709:2004)

Chaussures - Localisation de l'échantillonnage,
préparation et durée de conditionnement des
échantillons et éprouvettes (ISO 17709:2004)

Schuhe - Lage der Stellen für die Probenahme,
Vorbereitung und Dauer der Konditionierung von
Proben und Prüfstücken (ISO 17709:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 August 2018.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

The text of ISO 17709:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216 "Footwear" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 17709:2018 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear" the secretariat of which is held by UNE.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2019.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17709:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17709:2018 without any modification.

Introduction

CEN/TC 309 has established European Standards on test methods to determine the properties of components for or from footwear. To use correctly these standards, the sampling location is clearly defined.

The test methods need sample taking on the shoe or on the shoe component. It is necessary:

- to integrate in standards realistic and compatible sample size with footwear;
- to define footwear axis to have a system of reference for sampling;
- to have a conditioning time (see EN 12222) before the analysis beginning.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces for footwear components and footwear, to carry out the test methods needed to determine the suitable properties for the end use.

These are the general conditions unless otherwise stated in the corresponding test method.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1392, *Adhesives for leather and footwear materials - Solvent-based and dispersion adhesives - Test methods for measuring the bond strength under specified conditions.*

EN 12743, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Compression energy.*

EN 12744, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles - Delamination resistance.*

EN 12745, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles - Heel pin holding strength.*

EN 12746, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles and insocks - Water absorption and desorption.*

EN 12747, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles - Abrasion resistance.*

EN 12748, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles, insoles, lining and insocks - Water soluble content.*

EN 12770, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Abrasion resistance.*

EN 12771, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Tear strength.*

EN 12772, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Dimensional stability.*

EN 12773, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Needle tear strength.*

EN 12774, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Determination of split tear strength and delamination resistance.*

EN 12782, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles - Resistance to stitch tear.*

EN 12800, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles - Dimensional stability.*

EN 12801, *Footwear - Test methods for insoles, lining and insocks - Perspiration resistance.*

EN 12803, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Tensile strength and elongation.*

EN 12826, *Footwear - Test methods for lining and insocks - Static friction.*

EN 13511, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers — Resistance to damage on lasting.*

EN 13512, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers and lining - Flex resistance.*

EN 13513, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers – Deformability.*

EN 13514, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers - Delamination resistance.*

prEN 13515, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers and lining - Water vapour permeability and absorption.*

prEN 13516, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Colour fastness.*

EN 13517, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Colour migration.*

prEN 13518, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers - Water resistance.*

EN 13519, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers - High temperature behaviour.*

prEN 13520, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Abrasion resistance.*

EN 13521, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Thermal insulation.*

prEN 13522, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers - Tensile strength and elongation.*

EN 13571, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Tear strength.*

EN 13572, *Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Seam strength.*

prEN ISO 5404, *Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of water resistance of heavy leather.*

prEN ISO 17707, *Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Flex resistance (ISO/DIS 17707:2000).*

3 Terms and definitions

None.

4 Definition of the reference system

4.1 Location of X axis (see Figure 1)

Determine the locating axis by placing the footwear on an horizontal surface and against a vertical plane so that it touches the edge of the sole at points A and B on the inner side of the footwear. Construct two further vertical planes at right angles to the first vertical plane so that they meet the sole at points M and N, the toe point and the heel point respectively.

Draw a line through M and N.

This constitutes the locating axis, X.