

Footwear - Test method for insoles and insocks -
Dimensional change after cycle of wetting and drying
(ISO 20535:2019)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 20535:2022 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 20535:2022 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 20535:2022 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 20535:2022.
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Footwear - Test method for insoles and insocks -
Dimensional change after cycle of wetting and drying (ISO
20535:2019)

Chaussures - Méthode d'essai relative aux premières
de montage et de propreté - Variations
dimensionnelles après un cycle de mouillage et de
séchage (ISO 20535:2019)

Schuhe - Prüfverfahren für Brandsohlen und
Decksohlen - Maßänderung nach einem Zyklus aus
Wasserlagerung und Trocknen (ISO 20535:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 July 2022.

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European foreword

The text of ISO 20535:2019 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 20535:2022 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2023.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 20535:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 20535:2022 without any modification.

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*.

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Footwear — Test method for insoles and insocks — Dimensional change after cycle of wetting and drying

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the dimensional change of footwear insoles and insocks after cycle wetting and drying regardless of the material.

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 105-E04:2013, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration*

ISO 17709, *Footwear — Sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces*

ISO 18454, *Footwear — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear*

ISO 19952, *Footwear — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19952 and the following 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

thickness change

gain or loss in thickness, after leaving the test piece immersed in water or artificial perspiration solution and then keeping in an oven for a specified time, expressed as a percentage of the initial thickness

3.2

length/width change

increase or decrease in distance between two reference points on a test piece after leaving the test piece immersed in water or artificial perspiration solution and then keeping in an oven for a specified time, expressed as a percentage of the initial distance

3.3

insole

component used to form the base of the shoe to which the upper is usually attached during lasting

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 92]

Note 1 to entry: Insole conforming to the shape of the bottom of the last to which the upper and the bottom are attached to make the shoe. In most constructions, therefore, it forms the foundation of the shoe. It is made of leather, leatherboard or fibreboard and needs to be flexible and able to absorb moisture. In many cases, it is covered by an insock after making to cover any nails, stitches, etc., which may protrude.