

Footwear - Test methods for uppers, linings and insoles - Colour fastness to rubbing

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 17700:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 17700:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 25.11.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 17700:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 17700:2005.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 25.11.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This standard specifies two test methods (method A and method B) for assessing the degree of damage (marring) and transfer of a material's surface colour during mild dry or wet abrasion.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This standard specifies two test methods (method A and method B) for assessing the degree of damage (marring) and transfer of a material's surface colour during mild dry or wet abrasion.</p>
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ICS 61.060

Võtmesõnad:

English Version

Footwear - Test methods for uppers, linings and insoles -
Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 17700:2004)

Chaussures - Méthodes d'essai des tiges, des doublures et
des garnitures intérieures - Stabilité de la couleur au
frottement (ISO 17700:2004)

Schule - Prüfverfahren für Obermaterialien, Futter und
Decksohlen - Farbechtheit bei Abrieb (ISO 17700:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 August 2005.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

The text of ISO 17700:2004 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 17700:2005 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 March 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2006.

This document supersedes EN 13516:2001.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17700:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17700:2005 without any modifications.

**Footwear — Test methods for uppers,
linings and insoles — Colour fastness to
rubbing**

*Chaussures — Méthodes d'essai des tiges, des doublures et des
garnitures intérieures — Stabilité de la couleur au frottement*



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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 17700 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization as EN 13516:2001. This International Standard includes corrigendum EN 13516:2001/AC:2003 and was adopted under a special "fast-track procedure" by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear* in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

Throughout the text of this document, read "...this European Standard..." to mean "...this International Standard...".

1 Scope

1.1 This standard specifies two test methods (method A and method B) for assessing the degree of damage (marring) and transfer of a material's surface colour during mild dry or wet abrasion. The methods are applicable to all footwear uppers, linings and insoles irrespective of the material, in order to assess suitability for end use.

1.2 This standard also specifies a method (method C) for determining the likelihood of colour bleeding from materials and components such as sewing threads and shoe laces due to the action of water and artificial perspiration solutions, in order to assess suitability for end use.

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 12222, *Footwear - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear*.

EN ISO 105-A01, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing (ISO 105-A01:1994)*.

EN 20105-A02, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour (ISO 105-A02:1993)*.

EN 20105-A03, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)*.

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)*.

ISO 105-F10, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

colour fastness to rubbing

resistance of a material to damage (marring) and transfer of the materials surface colour during mild dry or wet abrasion

3.2

perspiration fastness

resistance of a material to colour bleed when exposed to an artificial perspiration solution

3.3

thick leather

leather with a thickness greater than 2 mm