

Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Tensile strength and elongation

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÖNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12803:2000 sisaldb Euroopa standardi EN 12803:2000 + AC:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12803:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12803:2000 + AC:2002.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 08.08.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 08.08.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kätesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This draft standard specifies a method for the determination of the tensile strength and elongation of outsoles.	Scope: This draft standard specifies a method for the determination of the tensile strength and elongation of outsoles.
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ICS 61.060**Võtmesõnad:**

English version

**Footwear – Test methods for outsoles
Tensile strength and elongation**

Chaussures – Méthodes d'essai
applicables aux semelles d'usure –
Résistance à la traction et
allongement

Schuhe – Prüfverfahren für
Laufsohlen – Zugfestigkeit und
Längsdehnung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2000-01-01.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear", the secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European standard specifies a method for the determination of the tensile strength and elongation of outsoles.

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.

EN 10002-2	<i>Metallic materials – Tensile testing – Part 2: Verification of the force measuring system of the tensile testing machines.</i>
EN 12222	<i>Footwear – Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear.</i>
prEN 13400:1998	<i>Footwear – Sampling location of components for footwear.</i>
ISO 4661-1	<i>Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Preparation of samples and test pieces – Part 1: Physical tests.</i>

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

3.1

tensile strength

the tensile stress at maximum force

3.2

elongation at break

the relative increase in length when subjected to the tension just required to rupture it

3.3

stress at a given elongation

the tensile stress in the test length required to produce a given elongation

4 Apparatus and material

The following apparatus and material shall be used:

4.1 Dies and cutters

All dies and cutters used shall be in accordance with ISO 4661-1.

Dies for preparation of dumb-bells shall have the dimensions given in table 1 and figure 1. The departure from parallelism at any point along the width of the narrow portion of the die shall nowhere exceed 0,05 mm.