Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insocks - Abrasion resistance

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13520:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13520:2001 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 19.06.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13520:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13520:2001. This document is endorsed on 19.06.2002 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of uppers, linings and insocks irrespective of the material, to wet and dry abrasion, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.	**Scope:** This standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of uppers, linings and insocks irrespective of the material, to wet and dry abrasion, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

ICS 61.060

Võtmesõnad: abrasion, abrasion resistance, definitions, determination, fitness for purpose, footwear, linings (footwear), operating requirements, resistors, shafts, shoe manufacture, shoes, soles, test stamps, testing

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English version

Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insocks - Abrasion resistance

Chaussures - Méthodes d'essai des tiges, de la doublure et des premières de propreté - Résistance à l'abrasion

Schuhe - Prüfverfahren für Schäfte, Futter und Deckbrandsohlen - Abriebfestigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 November 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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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 June 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2002.

This European Standard is based on European Standard EN 344:1992 "Requirements and test methods for safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use".

Annex A is normative.

This standard includes a Bibliography;

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 standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of uppers, linings and insocks irrespective of the material, to wet and dry abrasion, in order to assess the suitability for the 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.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following term and definition apply.

3.1
abrasion resistance uppers, linings and insocks
surface resistance shown by an upper, lining or insock test piece when rubbed with an abradant fabric in a Martindale machine

4 Apparatus and material

The following apparatus and material shall be used:

4.1 Abrasion machine, with one or more test stations each including the following:

4.1.1 Circular specimen carrier with a clamping ring which grips the test specimen around its edge leaving an exposed raised flat circular portion of area 645 $mm^2 \pm 5$ mm^2.

4.1.2 Horizontal abradant table of sufficient size to incorporate a square central test area of side 88 mm. Typically, the abradant tables are circular and of minimum diameter 125 mm.

4.1.3 Means of holding the exposed flat portion of the test specimen carrier (4.1.1) in contact with the abradant table (4.1.2) whilst allowing the test specimen carrier to rotate freely in the plane of the abradant table.

4.1.4 Means of producing relative movement between the specimen carrier (4.1.1) and the abradant table (4.1.2) which forms a Lissajous figure occupying an area of 60 mm ± 1 mm × 60 mm ± 1 mm (see Figure 1). Each Lissajous figure requires 16 eliptical motions (revolutions) of the test specimen carrier and the speed of operation of the tester shall be 5 rad/s ± 0,4 rad/s [1)] .

4.1.5 Means of maintaining a constant pressure of 12 kPa ± 0,2 kPa between the specimen carrier (4.1.1) and the abradant table (4.1.2). The corresponding mass of the test specimen carrier and associated fitments is 795 g ± 5 g.

4.1.6 The parallelism of the abradant table (4.1.2) and the test specimen holder (4.1.1) shall be maintained within ± 0,05 mm throughout each Lissajous figure. A dial gauge fitted in place of the specimen carrier can be used to verify the parallelism of the abradant table.

1) 1 rad ≈ 0,16 rev.