

Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Tear strength

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insoles - Tear strength

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13571:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13571:2001 + AC:2003 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 16.05.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13571:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13571:2001 + AC:2003.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 16.05.2002 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: This European Standard specifies a test method for assessing the tear strenght of uper, linings and insocks or complete upper assembly, irrespective of material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.</p>	<p>Scope: This European Standard specifies a test method for assessing the tear strenght of uper, linings and insocks or complete upper assembly, irrespective of material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.</p>
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ICS 61.060

Võtmesõnad: definition, definitions, fitness for purpose, footwear, leather products, linings (footwear), materials, operating requirements, properties, shafts, shoe manufacture, shoes, soles, specification (approval), specifications, tear strength, tear tests, testing

ICS 61.060

English version

Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles - Tear strength

Chaussure - Méthodes d'essai relatives aux tiges, doublures et premières de propreté - Résistance à la déchirure

Schuhe - Prüfverfahren für Schäfte, Futter und Decksohlen - Reißfestigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 October 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.



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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 May 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2002.

This European Standard is based on the IULTCS/IUP 8 method (ISO 3377:1975 "Leather - Determination of tearing load").

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 test method for assessing the tear strength of upper, linings and insoles or complete upper assembly, irrespective of material, 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*.

EN 13400, *Footwear - Sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces*.

EN ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials - Verification of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines (ISO 7500-1:1999)*.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 tear strength

median force required to propagate a cut in a specified test specimen

3.2 upper

materials forming the outer face of the footwear which is attached to the sole assembly and covers the upper dorsal surface of the foot. In the case of boots this also includes the outer face of the material covering the leg. Only the materials that are visible are included, no account should be taken of underlying materials

3.3 complete upper assembly

finished upper, fully seamed, joined or laminated together as appropriate, comprising the centre material and any lining(s) together with all components such as interlinings, adhesives, membranes, foams or reinforcements, but excluding toe puffs and stiffeners

NOTE The complete upper assembly can be flat, 2- dimensional or comprise lasted upper in the final footwear.

4 Apparatus and material

The following apparatus and material shall be used:

4.1 Tensile testing machine with a jaw separation rate of 100 mm/min \pm 10 mm/min, a force range appropriate to the specimen under test (range of 0 N to 500 N is usually suitable for specimens of footwear upper materials).

4.2 Means of continuously recording the force to an accuracy greater than 2 % as specified by class 2 in EN ISO 7500-1.