INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13287

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F Personal protective equipment — Footwear — Test method for slip resistance

guipe Jessaip Équipement de protection individuelle — Chaussures — Méthode



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 13287 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 161, *Foot and leg protectors*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety* — *Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Foot protection*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13287:2006), which has been restructured for ease of use, more precisely specified in many areas and technically revised. The main technical revisions are:

- Subclause 4.1.2 and Clause 6 allow the use of the footwear manufacturer's shoemaking last;
- Subclauses 4.5 and 8.9 and Annexes B and D introduce ceramic tile Eurotile 2 as a replacement for Eurotile 1 (Annex C);
- Subclause 6.2.4 changes a timing parameter in the test;
- Subclauses 7.1.6 and 7.2.4 limit the amount of use of footwear and floor specimens before requiring re-preparation;
- Annex E has been added, which amends and supersedes ISO 20344:2011, 5.11.2, including a technical change in E.4.6.

The Bibliography refers to an instructional video available to users of this International Standard.

Personal protective equipment — Footwear — Test method for slip resistance

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of PPE footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar.

NOTE For product development purposes, sole units or other soling components such as top pieces may be tested.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4287, Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters

ISO 4662, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of rebound resilience

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

normal force

force applied to the surface through the footwear, perpendicular (90°) to the surface

NOTE The force includes the weight of the footwear, shoemaking last (4.1.1 or 4.1.2) or mechanical foot (4.1.3) and mounting.

3.2

frictional force

force parallel to the surface and against the direction of movement arising when footwear slides over a surface

3.3

coefficient of friction

CoF

ratio of the frictional force divided by the normal force

3.4

static contact time

time between initial contact of the footwear with the surface achieving a normal force of 50 N and the beginning of movement

3.5

measurement period

time interval during which the frictional force measurement is taken and during which the test conditions are satisfied

3.6

floor

material (flooring), without contaminant (lubricant), to be used as the test surface