Footwear - Test methods for lining and insocks - Static friction

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12826:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12826:2000 + AC:2002 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.09.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12826:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12826:2000 + AC:2002. This document is endorsed on 12.09.2000 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 draft standard specifies two methods of assesing the fricitonal properties of lining and insocks, irrespective of the material.	**Scope:** This draft standard specifies two methods of assesing the fricitonal properties of lining and insocks, irrespective of the material.

ICS 61.060

Võtmesõnad:

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 12826

March 2000

ICS 61.060

English version

Footwear – Test methods for lining and insocks

Static friction

Chaussures – Méthodes d'essai pour la doublure et pour la première de propreté – Frottement statique	Schuhe – Prüfverfahren für Schuhfutter und Decksohlen – Haftreibung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2000-01-20.

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CEN

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

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Ref. No. EN 12826 : 2000 E

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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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2000.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 two methods of assessing the frictional properties of lining and insocks, irrespective of the material.

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

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

3.1
coefficient of static friction (μ_s)
the ratio of the force necessary to cause the tangential separation of two stationary surfaces to the perpendicular force acting upon the two surfaces

3.2
coefficient of kinetic friction (μ_k)
the ratio of the force necessary to maintain a constant velocity between two surfaces in contact to the perpendicular force acting upon the two surfaces

3.3
kinetic angle of surface drag *(D_k)*
the angle of the inclined plane at which the test sled will slide down the inclined plane when sliding is initiated by a standard impulse

3.4
static angle of surface drag *(D_s)*
the angle of the inclined plane at which the test sled will slide down the inclined plane under its own mass and momentum

4 Apparatus and material

The following apparatus and material shall be used:

4.1 Method A

4.1.1 A sled, (150 mm ± 1 mm) long x (100 mm ± 1 mm) wide having a mass of 700 g ± 15 g to which a lining or insock test specimen is attached (see 5.1.1) and a test specimen support of cellular rubber, or plastics material, 3 mm thick and of medium apparent density. The surface of the sled is flat and smooth or polished. The edges of the sled do not contain any burrs or roughness.