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Responsible committee: TCI/69 Footwear, leather and coated fabrics

Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS EN ISO 20873 Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Dimensional stability

Please notify the secretary if you are aware of any keywords that might assist in classifying or identifying the standard or if the content of this standard

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on European discussions in which the UK has taken an active part. Your comments on this draft are welcome and will assist in the preparation of the consequent British Standard. Comment is particularly welcome on national, legislative or similar deviations that may be necessary.

Even if this draft standard is not approved by the UK, if it receives the necessary support in Europe, the UK will be obliged to publish the official English Language text unchanged as a British Standard and to withdraw any conflicting standard.

UK Vote

Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with reasons) or positive vote on this draft.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 20873

ISO/TC 216

Secretariat: AENOR

Voting begins on:
2016-01-28

Voting terminates on:
2016-04-28

Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Dimensional stability

Chaussures — Méthodes d'essai applicables aux semelles d'usure — Stabilité dimensionnelle

ICS: 61.060

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IN ADDITION TO THEIR EVALUATION AS BEING ACCEPTABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, COMMERCIAL AND USER PURPOSES, DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MAY ON OCCASION HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR POTENTIAL TO BECOME STANDARDS TO WHICH REFERENCE MAY BE MADE IN NATIONAL REGULATIONS.

RECIPIENTS OF THIS DRAFT ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT, WITH THEIR COMMENTS, NOTIFICATION OF ANY RELEVANT PATENT RIGHTS OF WHICH THEY ARE AWARE AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.

This draft has been developed within the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), and processed under the **CEN lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.



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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 20873 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*, Subcommittee SC , and by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309, *Footwear* in collaboration.

This second/third/... edition cancels and replaces the first/second/... edition (), [clause(s) / subclause(s) / table(s) / figure(s) / annex(es)] of which [has / have] been technically revised.

Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Dimensional stability

1 Scope

This international standard specifies a method for determining the linear shrinkage after heating of test specimens prepared from outsoles.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 18454 Footwear - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear.

ISO 17709 Footwear -- Sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces.

ISO 4648 Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of dimensions of test pieces and products for test purposes.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

3.1

dimensional stability

the reduction in the distance between two reference points on a test piece before and after heating in air under specified conditions. This shrinkage is expressed as percentage of the initial distance

4 Apparatus and material

The following apparatus and material shall be used:

4.1 Steel rule, marked in millimetres.

4.2 Templates and scalpel or other sharp knife, to cut two reference marks in the test specimen either 100 mm or 50 mm apart.

4.3 Oven, for heating the test specimens to $70\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ and thermostatically controlled so that they are kept within 2 °C of the required temperature during the heating period.

4.4 Device capable of measuring the distance between two cuts, 50 mm apart or 100 mm apart, on a flat surface, to an accuracy of $\pm 0,2\text{ mm}$.

This may consist of either:

a) a steel rule, marked in millimetres as in 4.1, together with a x5 magnifying glass;

or

b) a travelling microscope or similar optical device with scale.

4.5 Thickness gauge

Thickness gauge, standing on a firm base and loaded with a dead weight such that the presser foot applies a pressure of $10\text{ kPa} \pm 3\text{ kPa}$. The gauge has a presser foot which is flat, circular and $10\text{ mm} \pm 0,1\text{ mm}$ in diameter, as defined in ISO 4648.

The gauge has scale division of 0,01 mm.

5 Sampling

The test pieces to be tested are taken in accordance with ISO 17709. All test pieces shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 18454, before testing for a minimum of 24 h.

The test samples with the full thickness of the outsoles shall be tested.

Minimum three test pieces are necessary.

6 Test methods

6.1 Test specimen piece

Using a scalpel or other sharp knife (4.2) and a steel rule (4.1), cut the test specimens to the dimensions and tolerances given in figure 1.

Make two parallel reference cuts on the external surface not more than 0,5 mm deep across the full width of the test specimen on each side of it, $100\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$ apart for the larger test specimen and $50\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$ apart for the smaller test specimen.

6.2 Measurement before heat treatment (L_0)

Measure to within $\pm 0,2\text{ mm}$ the distance between the reference cuts along the centreline.

4.1 Steel rule, marked in millimetres.

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