



**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

[oSIST prEN ISO 21061:2020](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020>

# DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## ISO/DIS 21061

ISO/TC 216

Secretariat: UNE

Voting begins on:  
2020-03-30Voting terminates on:  
2020-06-22

---

---

## Footwear — Chemical tests — General principles on the preparation of samples

ICS: 61.060

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[oSIST prEN ISO 21061:2020](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020)<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020>

THIS DOCUMENT IS A DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT AND APPROVAL. IT IS THEREFORE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND MAY NOT BE REFERRED TO AS AN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD UNTIL PUBLISHED AS SUCH.

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 document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

**ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING**



Reference number  
ISO/DIS 21061:2020(E)

© ISO 2020

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[oSIST prEN ISO 21061:2020  
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020)



### **COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Designation system</b> .....	<b>3</b>
4.1 General.....	3
4.2 Component part designation.....	3
4.3 Colour designation.....	3
4.4 Material classification designation.....	3
<b>5 Preparation of samples</b> .....	<b>5</b>
5.1 General.....	5
5.2 Photo and identification of material classification.....	5
5.3 Disassembling of footwear.....	6
5.4 Testing schedule.....	6
5.5 Sampling.....	6
5.6 Storage and conditioning.....	6
<b>Annex A (informative) Colour designation</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Procedure for preparation of samples</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>10</b>

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020>  
 oSIST prEN ISO 21061:2020

## ISO/DIS 21061:2020(E)

### 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

With the development of society and the improvement of people's living standards, the chemical safety of footwear has widely gained attention. More critical substance in footwear and footwear components are required, so many chemical test methods for critical substance have correspondingly been developed.

However, there lacks a unified sample preparation method for chemical tests. Due to the complex materials and structures used in footwear, and the different ways that critical substances exist, the sample taken from footwear often can't be mixed well to give a representative test piece, so it is very difficult to develop a single technique of sampling that will serve in all circumstances. But if every material in an article of footwear were to be tested, it would be a large amount of work and a large test fee. As an example, in [Annex A](#), a common article of footwear can cut into over 10 kinds of test specimen when carrying out tests for one chemical. So, a sampling method is needed urgently to provide general rules for preparation of samples, which can reduce and even prevent the inconsistency sampling procedure in different laboratories and can provide a guarantee for the stability of test results.

This standard intends to specify terms and definitions, instruction of procedures and some special examples etc., to give a rough specification for sampling shoes when carrying out chemical tests, and can be acceptable in meeting the common types of problem encountered in sampling for the assessment of footwear critical substance content.

The sampling procedures described are designed to allow concurrent chemical testing for footwear.

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020>

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

[oSIST prEN ISO 21061:2020](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431bebdb/osist-pren-iso-21061-2020>



# Footwear — Chemical tests — General principles on the preparation of samples

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a range of procedures for the sample preparation of footwear and footwear components to carry out chemical tests.

This document is applicable to all types of footwear and footwear components.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4044, *Leather — Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test samples*

ISO 19952, *Footwear — Vocabulary*

ISO/TR 16178, *Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19952 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### material classification

materials of footwear are classified in ISO/TR 16178 [Annex A](#). For example, leather and fur, textile, polymer (including synthetic materials, plastic, etc.), rubber, wood, metal and fibrous board etc.

Note 1 to entry: The material classification can be completed by additional information to differentiate them:

- The colour can be specified (see [Annex A](#)).
- Leather can be further classified into bovine, sheep, goat, coated bovine, bovine suede, split bovine, etc.
- Textile can be further classified into cotton, silk, polyester, fibre blending, etc.

### 3.2

#### components in contact with the skin

components that closely contact with foot (leg) skin hose (sock, stocking, tights...) during wear. If footwear has no lining, the inside of upper should be taken as lining and regarded as components in contact with the skin

EXAMPLE Linings, tongues, insoles and insocks are components in contact with the skin.

## ISO/DIS 21061:2020(E)

## 3.3

**accessories**

indispensable visible components which have a technical function in the footwear construction, like fasteners, zipper, shoe laces, etc.

## 3.4

**ornaments**

have no functional property and usually designed for aestheticException, if the ornaments cover more than 50 % of the upper area, as shown in [Figure 1](#), in this case, consider the ornaments as an upper.



Figure 1 — Exception of ornaments

## 3.5

**accessible components**

components that could be directly reached or touched without dismantling or destroying any permanent joinings of the shoe

Note 1 to entry: Besides contact migration, hazardous substance in the accessible components can also be ingested by mouthing, licking or sucking.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49a6bd-4951-4a9d-93bf-1a0b431b3eb7/iso-21061-2020>

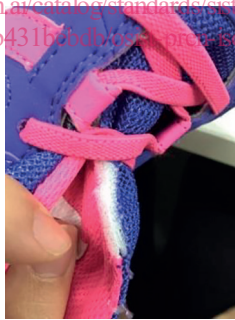


Figure 2 — Accessible components

EXAMPLE In [Figure 2](#), the white foam would be an accessible component if not covered by another component.

## 3.6

**inaccessible components**

components hide inside the footwear and that cannot be reached or touched without dismantling or destroying any permanent joinings of the shoe

EXAMPLE Foam, shank, toe puff, counter, etc.