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

*Chaussures — Essais chimiques — Principes généraux relatifs à la préparation des échantillons*

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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.

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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 309, *Footwear*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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. As more critical substance in footwear and footwear components are needed, many chemical test methods for critical substances have 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 in which critical substances exist, the sample taken from footwear is often not sufficiently homogeneous to give a representative test specimen. It is thus very difficult to develop a single technique of sampling that can be used in all circumstances. However, if every material in an article of footwear were tested, it would be a large amount of work and yield a large test fee. As an example, see [Table 1](#), 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 of sampling procedures between different laboratories and which can provide a guarantee for the stability of test results.

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# 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. It further specifies how to designate the samples.

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

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*

## 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 terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/e756675bf/iso-21061-2021>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **component in contact with the skin**

component closely in contact with foot or leg skin during wearing

Note 1 to entry: Foot (leg) skin hose includes sock, stocking, tights, etc.

Note 2 to entry: If a footwear has no lining, the inside of upper should be taken as lining and regarded as component in contact with the skin.

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

### 3.2

#### **accessory**

indispensable visible component that has a technical function in the footwear construction

EXAMPLE Fasteners, zipper, laces.

### 3.3

#### **decorative attachment**

component with no functional property and usually designed for aesthetic purpose

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Example of decorative attachment**

### 3.4

#### **accessible component**

component that could be directly reached or touched without dismantling or destroying any permanent joining of the footwear

### 3.5

#### **inaccessible component**

component hidden inside the footwear that cannot be reached or touched without dismantling or destroying any permanent joining of the footwear

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

### 3.6

#### **combined material**

#### **composite material**

material constituted of a combination of several different raw materials which cannot be separated mechanically

### 3.7

#### **composite test sample**

mixture of several different test samples of the footwear from the same material classification

### 3.8

#### **sample**

raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product

## 4 Designation system

### 4.1 General

For each sample, the following parameters shall be specified:

- component parts;
- colours;
- material classifications;
- any other useful information.

[Table 1](#) gives examples of sample designation.

## 4.2 Component part designation

[Figure 2](#) defines the different components of the footwear. [Figure 2](#) shall be used to identify the components present in the tested footwear (see ISO 19952 for definitions to components listed).

If needed, position terms can be used to further specify the designation of the part. [Figures 3](#) and [4](#) can be used as reference.

There are four main positions viewing from above: front, back, lateral and medial. For parts in between, there are four more sub-positions (see [Figure 3](#)). There are two main positions viewing from lateral: top and lower. For parts in between, there are 4 more sub-positions (see [Figure 4](#)).

If the decorative attachments cover more than 50 % of the upper area, as shown in [Figure 1](#), consider the decorative attachment as an upper.

## 4.3 Colour designation

The colour of test samples shall be determined according to the colour designation given in [Annex A](#).

## 4.4 Material classification designation

Specify the material classification of each test sample. The material classification of each test sample shall be in accordance with [Annex C](#). For example, leather and fur, textile, polymer (including synthetic materials, plastic etc.), rubber, foam, wood, metal and fibrous board, etc.

In certain cases, it is difficult for laboratories to easily identify the material of the component, for example:

- Rubber, PU, plastic, foam should be termed as polymers.
- Natural and synthetic fibres should be termed as textiles.

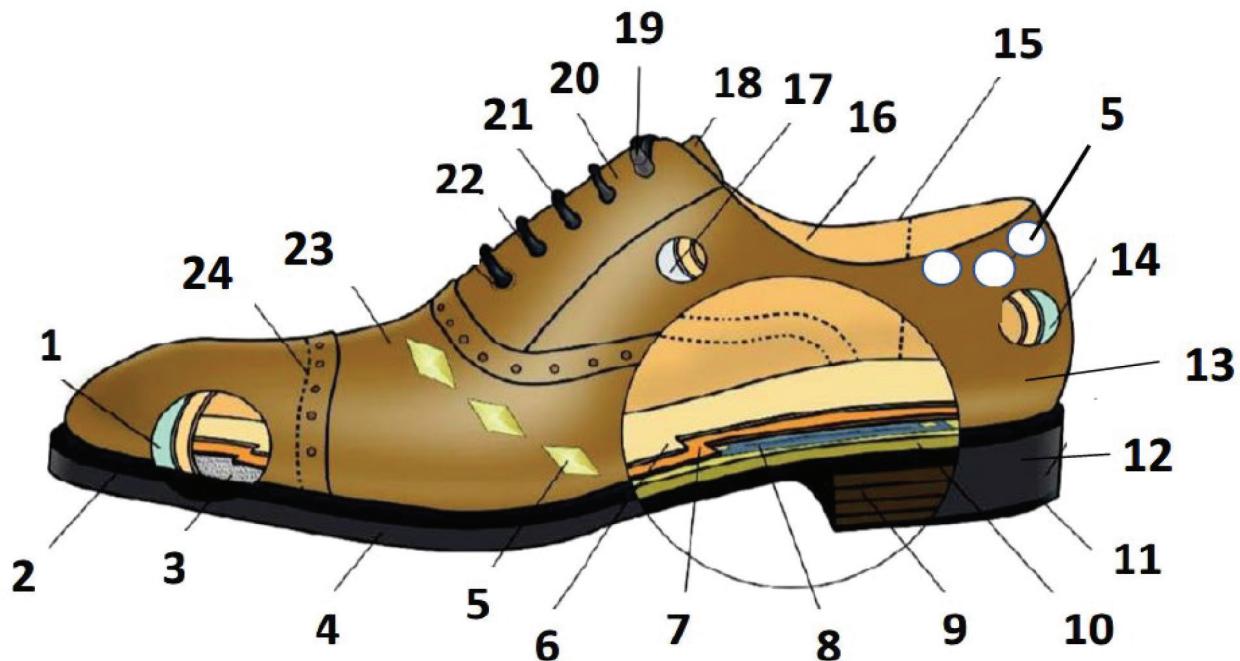
NOTE The material classification can be completed by additional information:

- Leather can be further classified into bovine, sheep, goat, coated bovine, bovine suede, split bovine, etc.
- Textile can be further classified into cotton, silk, polyamide, polyester, fibre blending, etc.

## 4.5 Useful information designation

For test samples, the information below shall be specified:

- component in contact with the skin or component not in contact with the skin;
- accessory;
- if the component is covered by glue(s);
- accessible component or inaccessible component.

**Key**

1	toe puff	9	heel lift	17	interlining
2	welt	10	midssole	18	tongue
3	bottom filling	11	top piece	19	facer
4	outsole	12	heel	20	lace
5	decorative attachment	13	quarter	21	eyelet
6	insock	14	stiffener	22	vamp
7	insole	15	collar	23	
8	shank	16	lining	24	seam

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**Figure 2 — Components of footwear**