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Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear

Équipement de protection individuelle — Méthodes d'essai pour les chaussures

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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).

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).

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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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 *Personal safety – Personal protective equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Footwear*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20344:2011), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— for each test same organisation (1 principle 2 test equipment's 3 sampling and conditioning 4 test method 5 test report);

— systematic inclusion of a clause test report in all the test methods;

— changes in Table 1, minimum number of samples and test pieces;

— several tests are not described anymore in this standard but in the corresponding standard, reference is made to specific standards (ISO 22649, ISO 11640, ISO 17707, etc...);

— all reference standards are dated in Clause 2;

— new standards are taken into account (ISO 17075-1and ISO 17075-2, ISO 22568-1 to ISO 22568-4);

— conditioning changed from 48 h to 24 h in 4.2;

— slip resistance, New test condition in 5.14;

— non-metallic perforation resistant insert, reference to the new ISO 22568-4 in 5.10;

— new drawing for impact test in 5.4;

— new detection of water resistance in 5.18.4;

— new detection of water resistance in 5.19.4;

— clarification in the position and the dimension of the ankle protection in 5.21.2;

— new tests for scuff caps, in 5.24;

— new tests for seam strength in 5.25;

— determination of the area for non-water vapour permeable material in 6.2.3;

— new measurement of cleats height in the waist area in 8.2.4;

— new Annex A with new drawings of footwear degradations;

— new Annex B added with new system of sizing;

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.

Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for testing footwear designed as personal protective equipment.

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.

ISO 34-1:2015, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength — Part 1: Trouser, angle and crescent test pieces*

ISO 1817:2015, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 3290-1:2014, *Rolling bearings — Balls — Part 1: Steel balls*

ISO 3376:2020, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tensile strength and percentage elongation*

ISO 3377-2:2016, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load — Part 2: Double edge tear*

ISO 4045:2018, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH and difference figure*

ISO 4643:1992, *Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) boots for general industrial use — Specification*

ISO 4649:2017, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of abrasion resistance using a rotating cylindrical drum device*

ISO 4674-1:2016, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tear resistance — Part 1: Constant rate of tear methods*

ISO 5403-1:2011, *Leather — Determination of water resistance of flexible leather — Part 1: Repeated linear compression (penetrometer)*

ISO 5423:1992, *Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined polyurethane boots for general industrial use — Specification*

ISO 6487:2015, *Road vehicles – Measurement techniques in impact tests - instrumentation*

ISO 7500-1:2018, *Metallic materials — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system*

ISO 11640:2018, *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing*

ISO 12947-1:1998 + Cor. 1:2002, *Textiles – Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method – Part 1 Martindale abrasion testing apparatus*

ISO 13287:2019, *Personal protective equipment — Footwear — Test method for slip resistance*

ISO 14268:2012, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of water vapour permeability*

ISO 17697:2016, *Footwear — Test methods for uppers, lining and insocks — Seam strength*

ISO 17707:2005, *Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Flex resistance*

ISO 17075-1:2017, *Leather — Chemical determination of chromium(VI) content in leather — Part 1: Colorimetric method*

ISO 17075-2:2017, *Leather — Chemical determination of chromium(VI) content in leather — Part 2: Chromatographic method*

ISO 20345:2021, *Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear*

ISO 20346:2021, *Personal protective equipment —Protective footwear*

ISO 20347:2021, *Personal protective equipment — Occupational footwear*

ISO 22568-1:2019, *Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 1: Metallic toecaps*

ISO 22568-2:2019, *Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear component — Part 2: Non-metallic toecaps*

ISO 22568-3:2019, *Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 3: Metallic perforation resistant inserts*

ISO 22568-4:2021, *Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 4: Non-metallic perforation resistant inserts*

ISO 22649:2016, *Footwear — Test methods for insoles and insocks — Water absorption and desorption*

ISO 23529:2016, *Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods*

ISO 23388:2018, *Protective gloves against mechanical risks*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 20345, ISO 20346 and ISO 20347 apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

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

4 General testing parameters

4.1 Sampling

The minimum number of samples to be tested, together with the minimum number of test pieces taken from each sample, shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Wherever possible and necessary to ensure the essential safety requirements, test pieces shall be taken from the whole footwear. This paragraph is applicable to all of Table 1.

Where samples are required from each of three sizes, these shall comprise the smallest, middle and largest size of the footwear under test [indicated as (SML) in Table 1]. Where Table 1 does not specify (SML) any three sizes of footwear may be used.

If it is not possible to obtain a large enough test piece from the footwear, then a sample of the material from which the component has been manufactured may be used instead. This shall be noted in the test report.

NOTE 1 Footwear sizes are defined in Annex B.

4.2 Conditioning before and during the test

All test pieces shall be conditioned in a standard atmosphere of (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % RH for a minimum of 24 h before testing, unless otherwise stated in the test method.

If the test requires a defined condition (temperature (23 ± 2) °C and/or (50 ± 5) % RH), it is mentioned in the test method. Where the testing in conditioned atmosphere is required, the maximum time which shall elapse between removal from the conditioning atmosphere and the start of testing shall not be greater than 10 min, unless otherwise stated in the test method.

4.3 Prerequisites on the testing procedure

When tolerances are not specified in this document (text or figures), a maximum tolerance of ±10 % shall be applied.

When several test pieces are tested, at least the worst results with regards to the specification shall be reported unless specified in the test method. A result shall be reported for each tested size.

Footwear shall be tested as it is intended to be used, unless otherwise specified in the test method. For instance, if there is a removable insock, it shall remain in place to perform the tests.

For each of the required measurements performed in accordance with this standard, a corresponding estimate of the uncertainty of measurement should be evaluated. One of the following approaches should be used:

— a statistical method, e.g. as given in ISO 5725-2[3];

— a mathematical method, e.g. as given in ISO/IEC Guide 98-1[5];

— uncertainty and conformity assessment as given in ISO/IEC Guide 98-4[6];

— JCGM 100:2008[7].

4.4 Test report

For each test method, the test report shall contain the following information.

— Name and address of the testing laboratory.

— Date of issue of the test report.

— Reference to this document, i.e. ISO 20344:2021 and the number of the used clause.

— The reference of the sample.

— The results as defined in each test method.

— The measurement uncertainty (when requested by the customer).

— Any deviation from the test method.

Table 1 — Minimum number of samples and test pieces

	Property under test (B = basic requirement, A = additional requirement)		Test only on the final footwear	Subclause reference	Type and number of samples (S-M-L) = Small-Medium-Large sizes	Type and number of test pieces per sample
Whole footwear	Specific ergonomic features	B	Yes	5.1	3 pairs of footwear in 3 different sizes	1 pair of footwear
	Upper/outsole and sole interlayer bond strength	B	Yes	5.2	3 items of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 test piece taken each footwear
	Toecap dimensions	B	No	5.3	1 pair of footwear or toecap in sizes (S-M-L)	1 pair of toecaps
	Impact resistance	B	Yes	5.4	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Compression resistance	B	Yes	5.5	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Behaviour of toecaps	B	No	5.6	See Tables 4 and 5	
	Leak proofness	B	Yes	5.7	2 items of footwear in different sizes	1 item of footwear
	Dimensions of perforation resistance inserts	A	Yes	5.8	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Perforation-resistance of footwear including metallic insert	A	Yes	5.9	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Perforation-resistance of footwear including non-metallic insert	A	Yes	5.10	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Behaviour of perforation resistant inserts (thermal and chemical)	A	No	5.11	See Tables 6 and 7	
	Flexion resistance of perforation resistant insert	A	No	5.12	3 pairs of inserts in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of inserts
	Electrical resistance	A	Yes	5.13	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Slip resistance	B	Yes	5.14	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Insulation against heat	A	Yes	5.15	2 items of footwear in different sizes	1 item of footwear
	Insulation against cold	A	Yes	5.16	2 items of footwear in different sizes	1 item of footwear
	Energy absorption of seat region	A	Yes	5.17	3 pairs of footwear in sizes S-M-L	1 pair of footwear
	Resistance to water: Trough test	A	Yes	5.18	2 pairs of footwear in different sizes	1 pair of footwear
	Resistance to water: Dynamic test	A	Yes	5.19	2 pairs of footwear in different sizes	1 pair of footwear
(*) when the outsole is a pre-moulded component (injected footwear or cemented footwear) the test can be done on the component directly and not on the footwear						