

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 19952:2025

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Obutev - Slovar (ISO 19952:2025)

Footwear - Vocabulary (ISO 19952:2025)

Schuhe - Begriffe (ISO 19952:2025)

Chaussures - Vocabulaire (ISO 19952:2025)

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<u>Cument Proview</u>

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61.060 Obuvala

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en,fr,de

Footwear

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EN ISO 19952

February 2025

ICS 01.040.61; 61.060

Supersedes EN ISO 19952:2005

English Version

Footwear - Vocabulary (ISO 19952:2025)

Chaussures - Vocabulaire (ISO 19952:2025)

Schuhe - Begriffe (ISO 19952:2025)

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EN ISO 19952:2025 (E)

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SIST EN ISO 19952:202:

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 19952:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216 "Footwear" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear" the secretariat of which is held by UNE.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2025.

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International Standard

ISO 19952

Footwear — Vocabulary

Chaussures — Vocabulaire

Second edition 2025-01

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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 document 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).

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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).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19952:2005), which has been technically revised.

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htt The main changes are as follows: dards/sist/512c6afd-b536-4ec6-a3a9-533db34740cd/sist-en-iso-19952-2025

- additional terms were added, such as antimicrobial footwear, bottom wall, boxing footwear, bridge, components in contact with the skin, critical substances, drawn-up toe, extended sole spike heel, stiletto heel, etc.;
- synonyms were combined, such as box toe and toe puff, runner and through sole, built heel and stack heel etc.;
- some definitions were reviewed, such as bottom assembly, children's footwear, etc.;
- terms were updated based on industry developments, for example double sole was changed to multilayer sole;
- some unnecessary terms were deleted, such as school footwear/children's school 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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

This document defines terms and definitions used in the footwear industry, in order to facilitate communication and understanding across trade, designers, universities, manufacturers etc. in the footwear sector. This document defines each type of footwear under the current technological processes.

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Footwear — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms used in the footwear industry.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 Footwear materials

3.1.1

abrasive hard substance that can wear away a softer material by rubbing it

Note 1 to entry: An abrasive is usually used to prepare materials for bonding.

3.1.2 adhesive

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cement dards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/512c6afd-b536-4ec6-a3a9-533db34740cd/sist-en-iso-19952-2025 chemical compound used for bonding two surfaces together

3.1.3

backer

piece of material applied to another usually to add strength or reinforcement

3.1.4

binding

<material> narrow strip of material attached or wrapped around an edge (of a section)

3.1.5

bottom filling bottom filler

material used to fill the void inside the lasted margin above the outsole *assembly* (3.2.2)

EXAMPLE Felt or cork.

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 10.

3.1.6 bridge footwear support

piece of hardened paper, plastic, wood or other material to support footwear and maintain its shape during transportation and storage

Note 1 to entry: Filled-paper can also act as bridge.

3.1.7

coated fabric

textile covered with a polymer or plastic coating such as polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or rubber

3.1.8

coated leather

coated split leather

<material> *leather* (3.1.20) and split leather where the surface coating, applied to the outer side, does not exceed one third of the total thickness of the product but is in excess of 0,15 mm

[SOURCE: ISO 15115:2019, 3.22, modified — The preferred term "coated and coated split leather" has been changed to two preferred terms "coated leather" and "coated split leather".]

3.1.9

coating

layer formed on the *surface* (<u>3.6.22</u>) of a substrate with a single or multiple application of material

3.1.10

combined material

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

EXAMPLE Coated textile/leather (a textile/leather covered by a polymer film), complex upper (upper and lining are fully stuck by glue or other techniques and it is impossible to separate them), rubber boot upper (the sock can be fully dissolved in rubber), soling material (in injected sole footwear the insole can be fully dissolved in the sole), foam with adhesive or foam with residues of adhesive, etc.

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3.1.11 double density dual density

dual density

sole material comprising two layers of different density, from one or two polymers, solid and/or cellular in *construction* (3.2.16)

3.1.12

elastic

tape, cord or fabric containing rubber or a similar substance that allows it to stretch and return to its original shape

Note 1 to entry: Generally elastic materials are used in *upper* (3.3.65) construction in the *quarters* (3.3.48) or in the straps to hold the shoe on the foot.

3.1.13

facing stay

reinforcement (3.1.21) used to prevent *eyelets* (3.3.25) pulling through the *facer* (3.3.26)

3.1.14

foam

porous material in which the pores are all or partly intercommunicating

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