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Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Flexing durability

Chaussures — Méthodes d'essai pour toute la chaussure — Durabilité vis-à-vis de la flexion

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Foreword

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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).

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.

Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Flexing durability

1 Scope

This document specifies two test methods for the determination of the flexing durability of whole shoes. The two methods might not give comparable results.

NOTE The selected test method depends on agreement between relative parties who use this test method or product standards which reference this test method.

These methods are not applicable to the whole shoes with heel height more than 50 mm, or the thickness of flexing area of the soles more than 25 mm, or flexing angle less than 45° according to ISO 17707:2005, Clause 6.

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 18454, *Footwear — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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 http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Principle

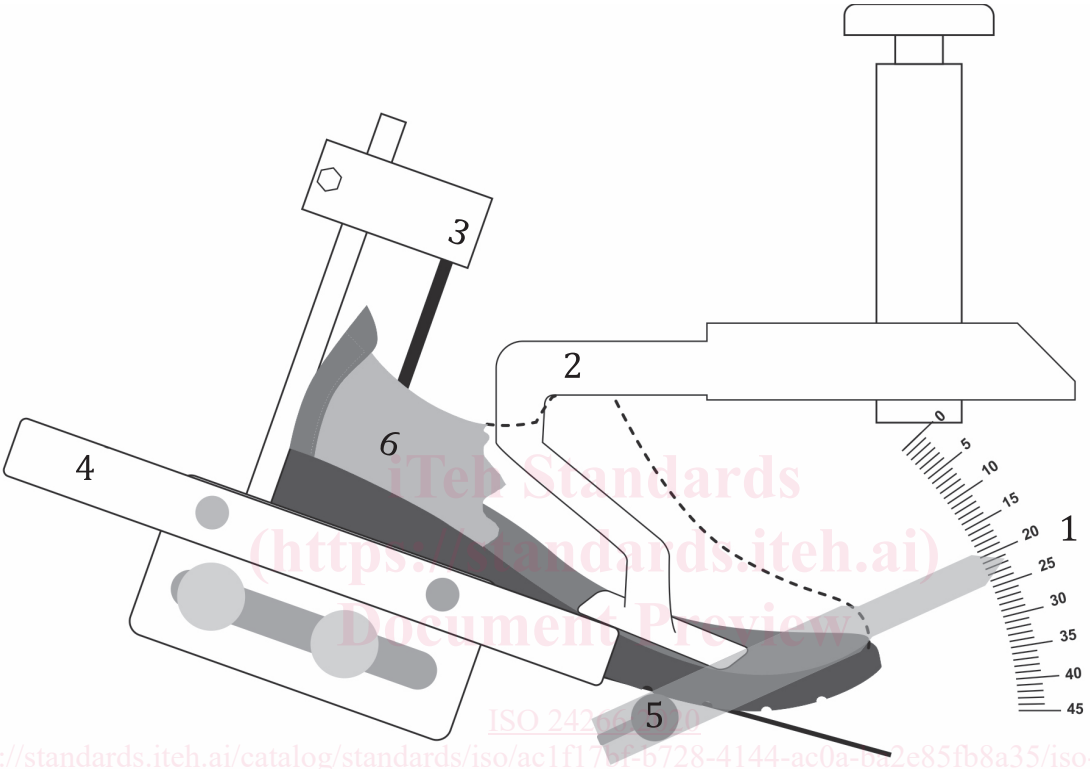
The footwear specimen is repeatedly flexed through a specified angle about its normal flexing line by a test machine. After a predetermined time or number of flexes the footwear is subjectively assessed for signs of damage.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Method A

5.1.1 Flexing machine. See Figure 1.

5.1.1.1 A means of firmly clamping any type of footwear at the heel and toe. A number of toe clamps will be necessary to ensure all sizes of footwear can be clamped securely.



Key

1 flexing angle indicator
2 front holding clamp
3 rear holding clamp
4 shoe platform
5 flexing axis
6 test piece (whole shoe)

Figure 1 — Flexing machine (method A)

5.1.1.2 A system of flexing the footwear about its flexing line at a rate of (140 ± 10) cycles per minute through a range of flexing angles.

5.1.1.3 A means of recording either the number of flexes or the duration of the test providing the speed of the machine is constant and known.

5.1.2 Vernier callipers, to an accuracy of better than 0,02 mm.