भारतीय मानक

Indian Standard

IS 8085 (Part 23) : 2024
ISO 10751 : 2016

फुटवियर की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ
भाग 23 बार-बार खोलने और बंद करने का प्रतिरोध

Methods of Test for Footwear
Part 23 Resistance to Repeated Opening and Closing

ICS 61.060

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Footwear Sectional Committee, CHD 19

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 23) which is identical to ISO 10751 : 2016 ‘Footwear — Test method for slide fasteners — Resistance to repeated opening and closing’ issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Footwear Sectional Committee and approval of the Chemical Division Council.

This Indian Standard published as a part of IS 8085 under the general title ‘Method of test for footwear’. This part is an adoption of ISO 10751 : 2016 which describes a method intended to determine the resistance of a slide fastenerto repeated opening and closing. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener with a teeth length greaterthan 80 mm.

This Indian Standard is published in several parts. The other parts in this series are:

Part 1 Dimensions, fitting, adhesion test, peel test, heat resistance test and ageing test

Part 2 Footwear performance test, stiffness test for shanks, lastometer test for cracking of uppers; and performance test for upper fabrics, coated fabrics, sock lining and other lining materials.

Part 3 Upper sole adhesion

Part 4 Resistance to crack initiation and growth — Belt flex method

Part 5 Longitudinal stiffness of shanks

Part 6 Abrasion resistance of uppers, linings and insocks

Part 7 Deformability of upper

Part 8 Delamination resistance of uppers

Part 9 Tear strength of uppers linings and insocks

Part 10 Heel attachment for whole shoe

Part 11 Attachment strength of straps, trims and accessories

Part 12 Tensile performance of elastic materials

Part 13 Seam strength for uppers, lining and insocks

Part 14 Water vapour permeability and absorption for uppers and lining

Part 15 Washability in a domestic washing machine for whole shoe

Part 16 Flexing durability for whole shoe

Part 17 Abrasion resistance for accessories shoe laces

Part 18 Peel strength before and after repeated closing for accessories touch

Part 19 Shear strength before and after repeated closing for accessories touch and close fasteners

Part 20 Flex resistance for uppers and lining

Part 21 Strength of slide fastener pullers

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Indian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR FOOTWEAR

PART 23 RESISTANCE TO REPEATED OPENING AND CLOSING

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method intended to determine the resistance of a slide fastener to repeated opening and closing. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener with a teeth length greater than 80 mm.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 of footwear*

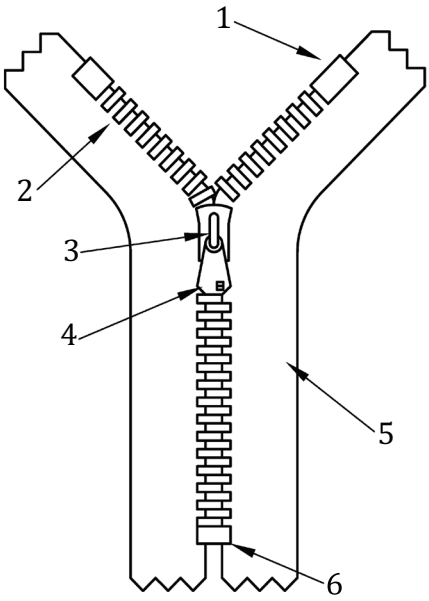
ISO 19952, *Footwear — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
slide fastener
means of securing two flexible materials consisting of interlockable teeth each attached to one of the opposing edges of two *tapes* (3.2) and movable slider that spans the interlocking teeth which when moved in one direction causes the *teeth* (3.5) of one tape to interlock with the teeth of the other tape

Note 1 to entry: When the *slider* (3.3) is moved in the opposite direction, it causes the teeth to disengage (see Figure 1).



Key

1	top stop	4	puller
2	teeth	5	tape
3	slider	6	bottom stop

Figure 1 — Slide fastener

3.2
tape
fabric panels to support other *teeth* (3.5) of the *slide fastener* (3.1)

3.3
slider
means of drawing the two interlocking teeth together or apart as it traverses the length of the *teeth* (3.5)

3.4
puller
piece of plastic or metal attached to the *slider* (3.3) as a means of manual grip for the user to operate

3.5
teeth
individual component of the slide fastner or continuous plastic spiral which interlocks with an opposing element

3.6
end stop
top stop
terminal components of the teeth to prevent the *slider* (3.3) from disengaging from the *teeth* (3.5) and *tape* (3.2)

3.7
stringer
textile tape with an attached row of *teeth* (3.5) designed to interact with a row of similarly attached to another *tape* (3.2)

4 Principle

The free tapes at the open end of a test fastener are clamped together so that they are parallel. The fastener is held under tension along its length and across its width while it is repeatedly opened and closed. The test is stopped when the fastener has either failed or been subjected to a set number of cycles.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 A **test machine** with one or more stations each having the following.

5.1.1 A fixed clamp capable of firmly holding the closed end of the test fastener without causing damage to the teeth.

5.1.2 A free clamp capable of holding the open end of the test fastener without causing damage to the teeth and with the two free tapes held so that they are together (see Figure 2).

5.1.3 A clamping system capable of holding a (25 ± 2) mm length of both edges of the test fastener tapes so that

a) the centre of the clamped length is a point (82,5 ± 2,0) mm from the free clamp (5.1.2), and

b) the lateral movement of each clamp is restricted, by stops, to (6 ± 1) mm.

5.1.4 A means of applying a force, F_1, as specified in Table 1 to the free clamp (5.1.2) in a direction at 90° to and away from the clamping edge of clamp (5.1.1) (see Figure 2).

5.1.5 A means of applying a force, F_2, as specified in Table 1 to each of the clamps (5.1.3) in direction parallel to the clamping edge of clamp (5.1.1).

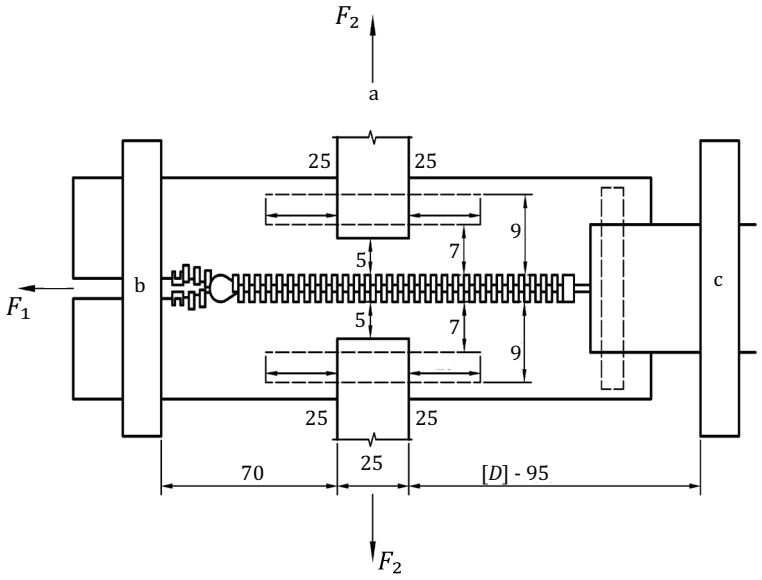
5.1.6 A device for holding the slider of the test fastener.

5.1.7 A method of applying a regular harmonic reciprocating motion to the device (5.1.6) with – stroke: (63,5 ± 1,5) mm, speed: (60 ± 6) cycles per minute (cycle/min).

5.1.8 A method of counting the number of cycles of the device (5.1.6) up to failure of the test specimen.

5.2 A **device for measuring distances** up to 300 mm to an accuracy of 1 mm. A steel rule is suitable.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

a clamp (5.1.2) or tab
b clamp (5.1.2)
c clamp (5.1.1)

Figure 2 — Clamping arrangement for test specimens

6 Preparation of test specimens

6.1 The test may be conducted with any number of test specimens, but a minimum of three is recommended. Condition the test specimens according to ISO 18454 for 24 h before testing and carry out the test in this environment.

6.2 If the test fastener is shorter than the minimum distance between the two clamps (5.1.1), and (5.1.2) then sew strips of either leather or fabric, minimum width 25 mm, to the closed ends of both tapes. The exact length of the strips will depend on the clamping system of the machine being used, but they should enable the fastener to be clamped in a position such that its slider does not make contact with the end stops during the test.

6.3 Mark a line across the width of each tape of the test fastener which is (4 ± 2) mm on the outer side of the end stops at the open end.

6.4 Mark a second line across the width of each tape, or attached strip (5.2), which is [*D*] ± 1 mm from, and parallel to the line (6.3). If this second line passes close to an end stop which is sufficiently thick to make clamping difficult, then move the line towards the centre of the fastener until it is over the teeth and clear of the end stop. Then, move the line (6.3) until it is [*D*] ± 1 mm from this second line.

6.5 For each test fastener, make a mark on the edge of both tapes that is (82,5 ± 2,0) mm from the line (6.3).

6.6 If the test fastener is narrower than the minimum distance between the two clamps (5.1.3), then for each test fastener

a) cut two tabs of leather or fabric, minimum width 25 mm. The exact length of the strips will depend on the clamping system of the machine being used, and

b) sew a tab (6.6.1) to the reverse edge of each tape so that the longitudinal centre line of the tab is at 90° to the edge of the teeth and is coincident with the point made in 6.5. Use two rows of stitching which are parallel to the edge of the test fastener teeth with one row (7,0 ± 0,5) mm and the other (9,0 ± 0,5) mm from the teeth. Both rows of stitching should be continued for at least 25 mm beyond either end of the tab.

7 Procedure

7.1 Secure the closed end of a test fastener, or any attached strip (6.2), in the clamp (5.1.1) so that the line (6.4) is aligned with the edge of the clamp.

7.2 Grip the open end of the test fastener with the clamp (5.1.2) so that the line (6.3) is aligned with the edge of the clamp.

7.3 Apply the longitudinal force, F_1, specified in Table 1 to the clamp (5.1.2) so that the fastener is held under tension along its length.

7.4 If a tab was attached to the edge of each tape in 6.6, then grip a tab with each clamp (5.1.3). Otherwise, grip the edge of the tape in the clamp (5.1.3) ensuring that the point (6.5) is at the centre of the clamp, and the edge of the clamp is parallel to, and at least 5 mm from the edge of the teeth.

7.5 Tension the test fastener across its width by applying a force of F_2, as specified in Table 1, to each of the two clamps (5.1.3) in a direction that is parallel to the clamping edge of clamp (5.1.1).

Ensure that the distance from the rear of each clamp (5.1.3) to the stop (5.1.3.2) with the test fastener closed is (6 ± 1) mm.

Table 1 — Longitudinal and lateral forces applied to test fastener

F_1 Longitudinal force (N)	F_2 Lateral force (N)
22	18
Tolerance on all forces ±1 N	

7.6 Clamp the test fastener slider in the device (5.1.6) and ensure that the stroke of the device is (63,5 ± 1,5) mm.

7.7 Repeat the procedure in 7.1 to 7.6 for any remaining test fasteners up to the number of test stations.

7.8 Reset the counter (5.1.8) and run the test machine (5.1) at a speed of (60 ± 6) cycles per minute (cycles/min).

7.9 When the test fastener(s) have either failed or been subjected to a specified number of cycles, remove them from the machine and record any damage such as the following:

— detachment of slider from one track;

— breakage of the puller;

— jamming or wear of the teeth;

— detachment or breakage of the teeth;

— stitch abrasion (sewn-on nylon teeth);

— tearing of the tape.

Record the corresponding number(s) of cycles.

7.10 Repeat the procedure in 7.1 to 7.9 for any remaining test fasteners.

8 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

a) a reference to this International Standard, i.e. ISO 10751;

b) a description of the fasteners tested;

c) the date of testing;

d) for each test slide fastener:

— the number of cycles as recorded in 7.9;

— the type(s) of damage as recorded in 7.9;

e) any deviations from this test method.

(Continued form second cover)

Part 22 Attachment strength of end stops

Part 24 Lateral Strength for slide fasteners

Part 25 Slip resistance

Part 26 Tensile strength and elongation for uppers

Part 27 Flex resistance of outsoles

Part 28 Top piece retention strength heels and top pieces

The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations.Certain conventions and terminologies are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention isparticularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words `International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as `IndianStandard'; and

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, thecurrent practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

The Committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standards referred in this adopted standard and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

International Standard	*Title*
ISO 18454	Footwear — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear
ISO 19952	Footwear — Vocabulary

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards where the standard atmospheric conditions to be observed are stipulated which are not applicable to tropical/subtropical countries. The applicablestandard atmospheric conditions for Indian conditions are (27 ± 2) °C and (65 ± 5) percent, relative humidity andshall be observed while using this standard.

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numericalvalues (*second revision*)'.

Bureau of Indian Standards

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Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the website-www.bis.gov.in or www.standardsbis.in.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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