

Translated English of Chinese Standard: QB/T2955-2008

Translated by: www.ChineseStandard.net

Wayne Zheng et al.

Email: Sales@ChineseStandard.net

QB

ICS 61.060

Classification No.: Y78

Record No.: 24047-2008

INDUSTRY STANDARD
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

QB/T 2955-2008

Casual Shoes

休闲鞋

QB/T 2955-2008 How to BUY & immediately GET a full-copy of this standard?

1. www.ChineseStandard.net;
2. Search --> Add to Cart --> Checkout (3-steps);
3. No action is required - Full-copy of this standard will be automatically & immediately delivered to your EMAIL address in 0~25 minutes.
4. Support: Sales@ChineseStandard.net. Wayne, Sales manager

Issued on: March 12, 2008

Implemented on: September 1, 2008

Issued by: National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China

Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is normative; and Appendix B is informative.

This standard was proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

This standard shall be under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee on Footwear of Standardization Administration of China.

Responsible drafting organizations of this standard: Shishi Fulin Shoes Co., Ltd., and China Leather & Footwear Industry Research Institute.

Participating drafting organizations of this standard: Fujian Shisi Fusheng Shoes Co., Ltd.

Chief drafting staffs of this standard: Lin Heping, Wang Wenbin, Qi Xiaoxia, Zhang Weijuan, and Zhang Xiaoqi.

This standard is issued for the first-time.

Introduction

Along with the change of manufacturing technology, market demand and lifestyle as well as the improvement of life quality, casual shoes have been popular in daily activities. However, in the current footwear standards, there is no standard for casual shoes. Therefore, standard for casual shoes is in urgent need to provide consumers with more suitable shoes in daily life.

Additionally, some of the materials and various chemicals are added in shoemaking process. Some of these materials are limit substances. Therefore, foot health should not only be emphasized on the shoes' physical performance, but also on the effects of the materials exerting on foot and even body health. Therefore, this standard raises technical requirements on the aspect of limited substances of casual shoes. This also reflects the integration of our nation's shoemaking with international shoemaking.

Table of Contents

1	Scope	5
2	Normative References	5
3	Terms and Definitions	6
4	Classification	6
5	Technical Requirements	6
6	Test Methods	9
7	Inspection Rules	11
8	Marking, Packing, Transport and Storage	13
	Appendix A (Informative) List of Carcinogenic Aromatic Amines that are not Allowed to be Resolved from Dyes under Reducing Condition	14
	Appendix B (Informative) Quality Judgment of Casual Shoes after Selling	15
	Bibliography	17

Casual Shoes

1 Scope

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules and marking, packing, transport and storage of casual shoes manufactured by different processes.

This standard is applicable to general casual shoes whose upper is made of natural leather, artificial leather, synthetic leather, textiles and multiple materials.

This standard is not applicable to casual shoes for children.

2 Normative References

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. For dated reference, subsequent modification to (excluding amending errors), or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, all parties coming to an agreement according to this standard are encouraged to study whether the latest edition of these documents is applicable. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative documents referred to applies.

GB 251-1995 Gray Scale for Assessing Staining(GB 251-1995, ISO 105/A03-1993, IDT)

GB/T 532-1997 Rubber, Vulcanized or Thermoplastic-determination of Adhesion to Textile Fabric(ISO 36: 1993, IDT)

GB/T 2912.1 Textiles-Determination of Formaldehyde - Part 1: Free and Hydrolyzed Formaldehyde (Water Extraction Method)

GB/T 3293 Chinese Shoe Sizing and Last Systems

GB/T 3293.1 Shoe Sizes (GB/T 3293.1-1998, ISO 9407: 1991, IDT)

GB/T 3903.1-1994 General Test Method for Footwear - Test Method of Flexing Resistance

GB/T 3903.2-1994 General Test Method for Footwear - Test Method of Abrasion Resistance

GB/T 3903.3-1994 General Test Method for Footwear - Test Method of Peeling Strength

GB/T 3903.5-1995 General Test Method for Footwear - Test Method of Appearance

GB/T 17592-2006 Textiles - Determination of the Banned Azo Colourants

GB/T 19941-2005 Leather and Fur - Chemical Tests - Determination of Formaldehyde Content (ISO/TS 17226: 2003, Leather – Chemical tests - Determination of Formadehyde Content in Leather, MOD)

GB/T 19942-2005 Leather and Fur - Chemical Tests - Determination of Banned Azo Colourants (ISO/TS 17234: 2003, Leather - Chemical Tests - Determination of Certain Azo Colorlrants in Dyed Leather, MOD)

QB/T 1472-1992 Fibreboard - Flexing Index

QB/T 2224 Technical Conditions on Flexibility at Low Temperature of Upper Materials

QB/T 2673 Footwear - Specification of Marking

QB/T 2882-2007 Footwear - Test Methods for Uppers Linings and Insocks - Colour Fastness to Rubbing

IUC-18 Determination of Hexavalent Chromium Level in Leather

EN 14602-2004 Footwear - Test Methods for the Assessment of Ecological Criteria

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions are applicable to this standard.

3.1

Casual shoes

The footwear suitable for wearing in informal occasions or recreation activities.

4 Classification

It is divided into male and female types according to using objects.

It is divided into natural leather, artificial leather, synthetic leather, textiles and multiple materials shoes according to the upper materials.

5 Technical Requirements

5.1 General requirements

5.1.1 The shoe sizes shall meet the requirements of GB/T 3293.1.

Limited substances shall be in accordance with those specified in Table 3.

Table 3 Requirements of Limited Substance

No.	Item	Index	
1	Decomposable aromatic amine dyes (textiles) ^a	≤5mg/kg	
2	Decomposable aromatic amine dyes (natural leather, artificial leather and synthetic leather) ^a	≤30mg/kg	
3	Content of free formaldehyde or partial hydrolysis formaldehyde	Leather part	≤150mg/kg
		Textile part	≤75mg/kg
^a See Appendix A for the carcinogenic aromatic amines that are not allowed to be resolved from dyes under reducing condition.			

5.5 Other

Casual shoes shall be free from the defects which affect wearing.

5.6 After-sales Quality judgment of casual shoes

After-sales quality judgment of casual shoes is shown in Appendix B.

6 Test Methods

6.1 Sensory quality

Sensory quality is inspected according to GB/T 3903.5-1995.

6.2 Flexing resistance of outsole

Flexing resistance of outsole is inspected according to GB/T 3903.1-1994.

6.3 Abrasion resistance of outsole

Abrasion resistance of outsole is inspected according to GB/T 3903.2-1994.

6.4 Peeling strength of upper-sole

Peeling strength of upper-sole is inspected according to GB/T 3903.3-1994.

6.5 Pull off strength of upper

6.5.1 Specimen: transversely cut two 10mm-wide strips from inside and outside of front upper (together with the sole) respectively.

6.5.2 Test equipment: tension tester. 3% in accuracy, 250N measurement range.

6.5.3 Ambient temperature: (23±2)°C.

6.5.4 Tensile speed: (25±2) mm/min.

6.5.5 Clamp both ends of the specimen in the upper and lower holders. The binding portion of upper and sole is suspended.

6.5.6 When the binding portion of upper and sole is pulled to open, the maximum force is the pull off force of the upper.

6.5.7 The pull off strength of the upper is calculated according to Formula (1).

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{B} \quad (1)$$

Where,

σ - the pull off strength of the upper, N/cm;

F - the pull off force of the upper, N;

B - the width of the specimen strip, cm.

6.5.8 The arithmetic mean of the pull off strength of the upper of two specimens is taken as the test result.

6.6 Adhesion of outsole and outer mid-sole

Adhesion of outsole and outer mid-sole is inspected according to GB/T 532-1997.

6.7 Flex resistance in low temperature of upper material

Flex resistance in low temperature of upper material shall be in accordance with QB/T 2224. When it is unable to sample, the same batch of material shall be adopted for the test.

6.8 Friction color fastness of lining and inner-pad

Friction color fastness of lining and inner-pad shall be inspected according to QB/T 2882-2007. When it is unable to sample, the same batch of material shall be adopted for the test. The staining degree shall be evaluated according to GB 251-1995.

6.9 Decomposable aromatic amine dyes (textiles)

Inspection of decomposable aromatic amine dyes (textiles) content: the sample shall be prepared according to EN 14602-2004, and inspected according to GB/T 17952-2006; the detection limit is 5 mg/kg.

6.10 Decomposable aromatic amine dyes (leather)

Inspection of decomposable aromatic amine dyes (leather) content: the sample shall be prepared according to EN 14602-2004, and inspected according to GB/T 19942-2005; the

detection limit is 30 mg/kg.

6.11 Formaldehyde content in fabrics

Inspection of formaldehyde content in fabrics: the sample shall be prepared according to EN 14602-2004, and inspected according to GB/T 2912.1-1998.

6.12 Formaldehyde content in leather

Inspection of formaldehyde content in leather: the sample shall be prepared according to EN 14602-2004, and inspected according to GB/T 19941-2005.

7 Inspection Rules

7.1 Classification of inspection

Inspection is classified into ex-factory inspection and type inspection.

7.1.1 Ex-factory inspection

7.1.1.1 Take the declared products as a batch. Randomly sample 3 pairs for inspection. For insole fiber board and upper materials, the samples may be randomly selected from the material storage or from the materials that are same as the test products' materials.

7.1.1.2 The items of ex-factory inspection shall be in accordance with those specified in Table 4.

7.1.2 Type inspection

7.1.2.1 Type inspection shall also be carried out, if there is any one of the following conditions.

- a) When significant change occurs on the product structure, process and material;
- b) When the production is resumed after long suspension (above three months);
- c) When in regular production, type inspection shall be carried out semiannually at the least.
- d) When the type inspection is proposed by the state quality supervision organization.

7.1.2.2 Sampling quantity

Take the declared products as a batch. Randomly sample 3 pairs for inspection.

7.1.2.3 The items of type inspection shall be in accordance with those specified in Table 4.

7.1.3 Judgment

Formaldehyde content of textiles	•	-	•	6.11
Formaldehyde content in leather	•	-	•	6.12
Note: • is required inspection item, o is selected inspection item, - is non-inspection item.				

8 Marking, Packing, Transport and Storage

8.1 Marking

Marking shall meet the requirements of QB/T 2673.

8.2 Packing

The product shall be provided with inner and external packing. If necessary, flexible package, moisture resistant agent, mothproofing agent and mildew proof agent may be added.

8.3 Transport and storage

8.3.1 In the transport and storage, they shall be free from press, damping, drench, insolation and shall be avoided to put together with acid, alkali and other corrosive deposits.

8.3.2 The warehouses shall keep ventilated dry. The product shall be 0.2 m part from the ground and wall respectively, to avoid damping and mildewing.

8.4 If there are additional requirements on marking, packing, transport and storage, they shall be agreed upon by the purchaser and seller. The export products shall be implemented according to the contract.

Appendix B

(Informative)

Quality Judgment of Casual Shoes after Selling

B.1 Period of after-sales service

It may be determined according to the product level by enterprise. And it shall be stated clearly in the after-sales service specification.

B.2 In the normal wearing within the period of after-sales service, the following problems may be determined as quality problems:

B.2.1 Products do not conform to the quality requirement of qualified products in product standard.

B.2.2 Upper cracking, upper-foot breaking and cracking, serious hoarfrost, decoloring, front upper is obvious loosen; varnish film falling off or chapping, upper surface contacts to the ground and wears off.

B.2.3 Thread splitting and chip.

B.2.4 Counter or toe-box is deformed.

B.2.5 Heel is deformed, cracked, broken or fallen off. Heel surface falling off.

B.2.6 Obvious decolor at the shoe lining, and wearing out.

B.2.7 Outsole or insole cracking, breaking, and the unevenness which affects wearing.

B.2.8 Foxing chipping and breaking.

B.2.9 Nail tip (head) protrudes in the shoes, and the unevenness inside shoes affects wearing.

B.3 Inspection method

B.3.1 Appearance

Product appearance shall be inspected according to GB/T 3903.5-1995.

B.3.2 Decoloration

Decolorization: TAKE the white absorbent cotton or gauze sucked with clear water (based on there is no drip with finger press). USE hand to softly press within 10cm length at inner side of

upper. Repeatedly RUB for 10 times. OBSERVE the absorbent cotton or gauze. It must not have obvious pollution.

B.4 Treatment methods

It can be processed according to the after-sales service provisions formulated by the enterprise or according to the unified provisions of the local sales organization.

Bibliography

1. GB 18401-2003 National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products
2. GB 20400-2006 Leather and Fur - Limit of Harmful Matter
3. 2002/231/EC Establishing Revised Ecological Criteria for the Award of the Community Eco-Label to Footwear and Amending Decision 1999/179/EC

_____ **END** _____