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QB

**LIGHT INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

QB/T 1472-2013

**Flexing index of fibrous board for footwear
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This Standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This Standard is a revision of QB/T 1472-1992 "Flexing index of shoe fiber-board".

Compared with QB/T 1472-1992, the main changes are as follows.

- The terms and definitions for flexibility index are added;
- Only qualified products and superior products are required in the requirements, and the requirement for first-class product indicators is deleted;
- The rules for determining product quality are added;
- Some editorial modifications are made.

This Standard was proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee on Shoemaking of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 305).

The drafting organizations of this Standard. China Leather and Footwear Industry Research Institute, Wenzhou Liyu Shoe Material Co., Ltd., Guangdong Huakai Special Fiberboard Technology Co., Ltd., and Maqilong Shoe Material (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.

Main drafters of this Standard. Yan Hongwei, Ye Dingwei, Long Jianyou, Zhu Tong.

This Standard was first published in 1992. This is the first revision.

Flexing index of fibrous board for footwear

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, test methods, result representation, inspection rules and judgments, and test reports for the flexing index of fibrous board for footwear.

This Standard is applicable to the insole fiberboard of shoes for daily wear. It is not applicable to semi sole and insole fiberboard with special requirements.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

GB/T 2703, Footwear -- Vocabulary

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions defined in GB/T 2703 as well as the followings apply.

3.1 flexing index

The logarithm of the number of bending times when the shoe fiberboard specimen fractures during the experiment.

4 Requirements

The longitudinal and transverse flexural indices of various shoe insole fiberboards should meet the requirements in Table 1.

5.1 Test principle

The shoe fiberboard is repeatedly mechanically flexed until it breaks. Calculate the flexural index based on the number of times it buckles at the time of fracture.

5.2.1 Ambient conditioning

Place in an environment with a temperature of $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $(65 \pm 5)\%$ for 48 h.

5.2.2 Specimen preparation

Cut two sets of specimens (3 each) with a length of (80 ± 1) mm and a width of (10 ± 0.2) mm from the conditioned specimen. The long side of the first set of specimens is parallel to the machining direction of the fiberboard for footwear (referred to as the transverse direction). The long side of the second set of specimens is perpendicular to the machining direction of the fiberboard for footwear (referred to as the longitudinal direction).

5.3.1 The gripper consists of an upper gripper and a lower gripper (including the load),

as shown in Figure 1. The flexion angle of the upper gripper is $(90 \pm 1)^{\circ}$ for both sides, with a flexion frequency of (60 ± 10) times/min (one flexion for each side is considered one flexion). The mass of the lower gripper (including the load) is (2 ± 0.01) kg. Vertical movement is restricted below the flexion point of the specimen.

5.3.2 The counter can record the number of flexions when each specimen breaks. The

test stops when all the test strips break.

5.4 Test conditions

The test is carried out under the environmental conditions of $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $(65 \pm 5)\%$.

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