

ICS 61.060

QB

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

QB/T 4546-2021

**Children leather sandals
(English Translation)**

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1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements, judgment rules, inspection rules, marking, packaging, transportation, storage of children's leather sandals; describes the corresponding test methods; defines relevant terms and definitions; gives product classifications.

This document applies to the production, inspection, and sales of infants' leather sandals and children's leather sandals for general wear, with the upper (surface) made of natural leather, artificial leather, synthetic leather, textiles as the main materials, manufactured through various processes.

This document does not apply to infants' leather sandals and children's leather sandals with special functions.

Infants' leather sandals and children's leather sandals with upper (surface) made of other materials can refer to this document for implementation.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential clauses of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, for dated references, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2703 Footwear - Vocabulary

GB/T 3903.1 Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Flexing resistance

GB/T 3903.2-2017 Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Abrasion resistance

GB/T 3903.3-2011 Footwear - General test methods - Peeling strength

GB/T 3903.4-2017 Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Hardness

GB/T 3903.5 Footwear - General test methods - Appearance quality

GB/T 4841.3 Color cards of standard depths for dyeing with dyestuffs 2/1, 1/3, 1/6,
1/12, 1/25

GB/T 20991-2007 Personal protective equipment - Test methods for footwear

GB/T 21396-2008 Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Upper sole adhesion

GB/T 28011 Shanks for footwear

GB/T 38011 Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Pull-out force of upper bands

HG/T 3689-2014 Test method of discoloration for footwear

QB/T 1187 Footwear - Principle of inspection and marking, package, transportation,
storage

QB/T 1472 Flexing index of fibrous board for footwear

QB/T 2673 Labeling for footwear product

QB/T 2882-2007 Footwear - Test methods for uppers, linings and insoles - Color fastness to
rubbing and bleeding

QB/T 4862 Midsoles for footwear

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions as defined in GB/T 2703, as well as the following terms and definitions, apply to this document.

3.1

Infants' leather sandals

Leather sandals with shoe size not exceeding 170, generally suitable for infants and young children aged 3 years and below.

3.2

Children's leather sandals

Leather sandals with shoe size greater than 170, generally suitable for children aged
3 to 14.

3.3

Closed sandals

The upper surface is basically complete, without large areas of perforation, and is mostly made of hollow, narrow leather strips and woven materials to meet the requirements of coolness and breathability.

3.4

Open sandals

One or two of the upper parts of the front tip, inner and outer waist, and heel are incomplete, and the upper surface forms a large perforation.

Note: The open sandals can be front opening, rear opening, middle opening, front closed rear opening, front and rear closed whilst middle opening, etc.

3.5

Stripe sandals

The upper surface is made of strips of various widths through sewing or knitting.

Note: The stripe sandals are more exposed than the open sandals; they are divided into various specific forms, such as front straps and back straps according to the position of the straps.

4 Product classification

4.1

According to the upper material, it can be divided into natural leather (top leather, split leather), artificial leather, synthetic leather, textiles, mixed materials and other uppers for infants' leather sandals and children's leather sandals.

4.2

According to the upper structure, it can be divided into closed leather sandals and children's leather sandals, open leather sandals and children's leather sandals, stripe leather sandals and children's leather sandals.

4.3

According to the user, it can be divided into children's leather sandals and infants' leather sandals.

5.1 General requirements

5.1.1

Product identification shall meet the requirements of QB/T 2673.

5.1.2

After-sales quality judgment is shown in Appendix A.

5.2 Sensory quality

Sensory quality requirements are shown in Table 1. Items 1 ~ 5 are the primary items; items 6 ~ 9 are the subsidiary items.

d) Other cases that are not suitable for testing the upper and sole peeling strength.

5.3.3.3 The upper and sole peeling strength shall not be less than 40 N/cm.

5.3.3.4 If the material is torn and the peeling layer is not opened during the upper and sole peeling strength test, the peeling strength shall not be less than 30 N/cm.

5.3.4 Outsole hardness

5.3.4.1

The hardness of the solid outsole shall be 45 Shore A ~ 65 Shore A. The hardness of the microporous foam outsole shall be 45 Shore C ~ 65 Shore C. The composite outsole shall meet the hardness requirements of the solid outsole and/or microporous foam outsole according to the type of material.

5.3.4.2 The outsole hardness of natural leather outsoles and children's leather sandals

with an outsole thickness of less than 3 mm is not measured.

5.3.5 Upper strap pull-out strength (or upper strap pull-out force)

The upper strap pull-out strength of children's leather sandals manufactured by bonding process shall not be less than 70 N/cm. If the material is torn and the upper and sole joints are not pulled apart, the upper strap pull-out strength shall not be less than 30

N/cm. The upper strap pull-out force of children's leather sandals manufactured by non-bonding process (rivet nailing, etc.) shall not be less than 70 N.

5.3.6 Fiberboard flex index

Fiberboard flex index shall not be less than 1.9.

5.3.7 Lining and insole friction color fastness

The lining and insole friction color fastness staining grade shall not be less than grade 3 (gray scale)