Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 16187:2013

Footwear and footwear components - Test method to assess antibacterial activity (ISO 16187:2013)

I.S. EN ISO 16187:2013

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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English Version

Footwear and footwear components - Test method to assess antibacterial activity (ISO 16187:2013)

Chaussure et composants de chaussure - Méthode d'essai pour évaluer l'activité antibactérienne (ISO 16187:2013)

Schuhe und Schuhbestandteile - Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der antibakteriellen Wirkung (ISO 16187:2013)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

Le présent document (EN ISO 16187:2013) a été élaboré par le Comité Technique ISO/TC 216 “Chaussure” en collaboration avec le Comité Technique CEN/TC 309 “Chaussure”, dont le secrétariat est tenu par AENOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 16187:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16187:2013 without any modification.

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I.S. EN ISO 16187:2013

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16187

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Footwear and footwear components — Test method to assess antibacterial activity

Chaussure et composants de chaussure — Méthode d'essai pour évaluer l'activité antibactérienne

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*.

Footwear and footwear components — Test method to assess antibacterial activity

CAUTION — Test methods specified herein require the use of bacteria. These tests are only to be carried out in facilities with containment techniques for handling microorganisms and by persons with training and experience in the use of microbiological techniques. Appropriate safety precautions are to be observed with due consideration given to country-specific regulations.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies quantitative test methods to evaluate the antibacterial activity of footwear and components.

This International Standard is applicable to all types of footwear and components employing non-diffusing antibacterial treatments.

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 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

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
antibacterial activity
efficacy of a material or finish used to prevent or mitigate the growth of bacteria, to reduce the number of bacteria or to kill bacteria

3.2
control sample
material identical to the test material but without antibacterial treatment

4 Safety

Handling of microorganisms which are potentially hazardous requires a high degree of technical competence and can be subject to current national legislation and regulations. Only personnel trained in microbiological techniques should carry out such tests. Codes of practice for disinfection, sterilization and personal hygiene shall be strictly observed.

NOTE It is recommended that workers consult IEC 60068–2-10, appendix A "Danger to personnel", and ISO 7218.