SECONDARY MASTER

Private — Not for publication

PRIVATE SPECIFICATION

KMG 6111:
Revised November 1994

Men's paratrooper boots

1 Scope

This specification covers men's leather-lined, plain vamp, Derby style boots with stitched-in ankle reinforcement, 255 mm high leg and cleated rubber outer-sole-and-heel units.

NOTES

1 The following requirements will be specified in tender invitations and in each order or contract:

a) the size(s) and fitting(s) (see 4.2);

b) the method of packing, if other than as specified (see 8.1); and

c) additional marking, if required (see 8.3).

2 Special conditions of tender (that cover the conditions of acceptance of the boots) are given in annex A. Annex A forms an integral part of this specification.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this specification. All standards are subject to revision and, since any reference to a standard is deemed to be a reference to the latest edition of that standard, parties to agreements based on this specification are encouraged to take steps to ensure the use of the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Information on currently valid national and international standards may be obtained from the South African Bureau of Standards.

CKS 189, *Lining leather (chrome-tanned syntan-retanned) side.*

CKS 283, *Leather sole bends (chrome-tanned)*

CKS 623, *Side upper leather.*

CKS 626, *Vegetable-tanned bend outersole leather.*

PREPARED FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE
BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS

ISO 2589, *Leather — Physical testing — Measurement of thickness.*

ISO 2859-1, *Sample procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling plans indexed by acceptable quality level (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection.*

QMG 202, *Corrugated board boxes for clothing.*

SABS 304, *Threads for footwear.*

SABS 770, *Footwear laces.*

SABS 1091, *National colour standards for paints.*

SABS 1362, *Sewing threads.*

SABS 1437, *Rubber and plastics materials for soles, heels and heel top-pieces for footwear, and soles heels and heel top-pieces of such materials.*

SABS method 79, *Mass per unit area of conditioned textile fabrics.*

SABS method 85, *Thickness of wool fabrics.*

SABS method 113, *Non-fibrous material content of wool.*

SABS method 616, *Preparation of samples (leather; elastomeric material and other footwear materials).*

SABS method 641, *Determination of the wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners.*

SABS method 644, *Accumulated impact strength of toe-puff materials and the degree of softening of toe-puffs.*

SABS method 664, *Footwear materials — Abrasion resistance of elastomeric material.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this specification, the following definitions apply:

3.1 batch: A quantity of boots manufactured at one time, covered by one work ticket and recorded on the product for traceability.

3.2 defective: A pair of boots that on inspection is judged to have a major fault that is likely to cause a boot to fail in wear or a pair of boots that is unsightly to the extent that it is unsuitable for issue.

3.3 lot: A consignment of finished footwear presented for inspection at one time, intended for despatch to one destination.

3.4 roughened: Descriptive of a material that has had its original surface removed using a sharp wire brush or an abrasive paper with a grit that avoids burning the surface of the material, and in the case of leather, has had its entire grain surface (when relevant) removed and the fibres raised without impairing the strength of the leather.

4 Method of construction

4.1 General

The method of construction shall be according to the riveted, stitched, stuck-on and screwed principles.

4.2 Last

A modified 9150 M fitting last shall be used. The joint, instep and long heel measurements of the last shall be increased by adding a sole of thickness 5 mm under the plate of the last. The size(s) shall be as specified in the order or contract.

5 Components

5.1 Upper materials

5.1.1 Uppers

The upper (excluding tongues and top bands) shall be of chrome-tanned side leather that complies with the relevant requirements of CKS 623. The colour of the finished leather shall match colour No. B01 "Military brown" of SABS 1091.

5.1.2 Tongues and top bands

Tongues and top bands shall be of chrome-tanned syntan-retanned side leather that complies with the relevant requirements of CKS 189. The colour of the leather shall match that of the upper used.

The finish on the grain side shall be smooth or so lightly printed as to cover minor defects. The printing process used to produce a printed finish (which shall not be a pebble print, and shall have been approved by the South African Bureau of Standards) shall not have a detrimental effect on the natural softness of the leather.

5.1.3 Colour [1)]

The colour of the leather shall comply with the following:

a) Any difference between the colour of a side of leather or of cut components and that of the specified colour shall not exceed the difference represented by grade 3 of the International Geometric Grey Scale for the assessment of colour;

b) any difference between the colours of any two pairs of boots supplied against the same contract by the same manufacturer shall also not exceed the difference represented by grade 3 of the International Geometric Grey Scale; and

c) the maximum difference between the colours of different parts of one pair of boots shall not exceed the difference represented by grade 4 of the International Geometric Grey Scale.

5.1.4 Vamp linings

The vamp linings shall be of a natural colour chrome-tanned syntan-retanned grain side leather that complies with the relevant requirements of CKS 189.

5.1.5 Thickness of upper materials

The thickness of the various upper components, measured in accordance with 10.2, shall conform to the appropriate values given in table 1.

Table 1 — Thickness of upper components

1	2	3
Property	Thickness range mm	
	Min.	Max.
Vamps	2,25	2,75
Quarters	2,25	2,75
Outside counters	2,0	3,5
Back straps	1,75	2,0
Tongues, facings, and top bands	1,0	1,5
Vamp linings	1,0	1,5

1) Colour difference has been defined by reference to the International Geometric Grey Scale for the assessment of change in colour. It is accepted that this is not a perfect method. The SABS uses a readily available colour difference meter and will, on request, give the values that are used when that instrument is being used. It would be preferable to carry out interlaboratory tests to obtain a correlation between the results given by the different instruments in use.

5.1.6 Toe-puffs

Toe-puffs shall be of thermoplastics or solvent-activated material that, when tested in accordance with 10.3, complies with the requirements given in table 2.

Table 2 — Requirements for toe-puffs

1	2	3
Property	**Requirement**	**Test method**
Accumulated impact strength, J, min.	45	SABS method 644
Permanent collapse	The specimen shall show no sign of permanent collapse	SABS method 644
Tackiness of softening after immersion	The specimen shall show no sign of tackiness or softening after immersion in distilled water	SABS method 644

5.1.7 Stiffeners

The stiffeners shall be of leatherboard and shall be of thickness at least 2,6 mm at the unskived sections. When stiffeners are tested in accordance with 10.4, they shall comply with the requirements given in table 3.

Table 3 — Requirements for stiffeners

1	2	3
Property	**Requirement**	**Test method**
Dry bursting strength, MPa, min.	3,5	SABS method 641
Wet bursting strength, MPa, min.	3,0	SABS method 641

5.1.8 Eyelets

The eyelets shall be of solid brass and shall have dark-brown japanned, enamelled or cellulose-painted rims. The internal diameter of the barrels of the eyelets shall be in the range 4,5 mm to 5,5 mm and the external diameter of the rims shall be in the range 9,5 mm to 10,5 mm. The barrels of the eyelets shall be long enough to ensure proper smooth clenching on the inside of the facings.

The number of eyelets shall be as follows:

a) sizes 232 to 240: 10 pairs on each boot;

b) sizes 255 to 262: 11 pairs of each boot; and

c) size 270 and larger: 12 pairs on each boot.

5.1.9 Threads

The threads used for attaching the various upper components shall be polyester-and-cotton core-spun threads as given in table 5 and that comply with the relevant requirements of SABS 1362.

5.1.10 Ankle reinforcing tape

The ankle reinforcing tape shall be of nylon webbing of width 50 mm ± 1,0 mm.

5.1.11 Instep pads

Instep pads shall consist of an elastomeric foam filler and a cover of the same leather as that used for the tongues (see 5.1.2).

5.1.12 Inner sole socks

The inner sole socks shall be a combination of sponge rubber of thickness 5,0 mm ± 0,50 mm and a natural colour chrome-tanned syntan-retanned leather cover of thickness in the range 1,0 mm to 1,5 mm. The leather shall comply with the relevant requirements of CKS 189. The inner sole socks shall be so cut as to conform to the shape of the inner sole.

5.2 Bottom materials and components

5.2.1 Inner soles

The inner soles shall be of unwaxed chrome-tanned bend leather that complies with the relevant requirements of CKS 283 and shall be of thickness at least 3,7 mm.

5.2.2 Runners

Runners shall be of vegetable-tanned bend leather that complies with the relevant requirements of CKS 626 and be of thickness at least 3,7 mm.

5.2.3 Through-middle-soles

The through-middle-soles shall be of a rubber that complies with the requirements for type S4 of SABS 1437. The thickness of the through-middle-soles shall be at least 3,3 mm.

5.2.4 Outer-sole-and-heel units

5.2.4.1 General

Outer-sole-and-heel units shall be of a moulded rubber that complies with the requirements for type S4 of SABS 1437. When an outer sole is tested in accordance with 10.6, the relative volume loss shall not exceed 150 mm^3.

5.2.4.2 Pattern

The outer-sole-and-heel units shall have a cleated pattern which incorporates the details shown in figure 1.

5.2.4.3 Thickness

5.2.4.3.1 Forepart area

The thickness of the forepart of the rubber outer sole shall be at least 3,8 mm between the cleats, and at least 10 mm including the cleats.

5.2.4.3.2 Waist and seat area

The thickness of the rubber outer sole at the waist and seat area shall be at least 4,5 mm.

5.2.4.3.3 Heel area

The thickness of the heel (including the cleats) shall be in accordance with the pitch of the last.

5.2.4.4 Cavities in heel area

The depth of the cavities in the heel area, measured from the top edges of the cavities, shall not exceed 50 % of the thickness of the heel (excluding the raised top edges at the back and sides). The cavities shall be so located that there is a clearance of at least 15 mm between the outer top edge of the nearest cavity and the inner edges of the raised top edges at the back and sides of the heel, and a clearance of at least 12 mm between the nearest cavity and the breast line at the base of the heel.

5.2.5 Shanks

5.2.5.1 General

Shanks shall extend from the joint line to a distance of at least 25 mm under the heel, measured from the breast line towards the rear of the heel. The shanks shall conform to the bottom contour of the last. They shall be of a combination of steel and fibreboard. The steel portion of a shank shall be fluted and shall be of steel of thickness at least 1,0 mm.

5.2.5.2 Width of shanks

5.2.5.2.1 Steel

The width of the steel portion of the shank shall be at least 12 mm.

5.2.5.2.2 Fibreboard

The width of the fibreboard shall be at least 25 mm.

5.2.6 Bottom filler

The bottom filler shall be of wool or synthetic fibre felt that, when tested in accordance with the relevant methods given in 10.5, complies with the requirements given in table 4.

Table 4 — Requirements for wool or synthetic fibre felt for bottom filler

1	2	3
Property	**Requirement**	**Test method**
Mass per unit area (free from non-fibrous material), g/m², min. . .	770	SABS method 79
Non-fibrous material content, %, max.	3,4	SABS method 113
Thickness (mean), mm	5,0 ± 0,5	SABS method 85

5.2.7 Adhesives

The adhesives used in the preparation of the bottom stock and in the making of the boots shall in all cases be such as to be compatible with the materials being bonded.

5.2.8 Sole stitching thread

The thread used for through-middle-sole stitching shall a rotproof linen thread that complies with the relevant requirements of SABS 304.

6 Constructional requirements

6.1 Upper construction

6.1.1 Pattern

The pattern shall be of the Derby style with leather-lined plain vamp, military counter, full-bellows tongue and stitched-in ankle reinforcement (see figure 2). The pattern for size 270 shall be as given in drawing No. 11965 held by (and obtainable from) the South African Bureau of Standards, and this pattern shall be graded to produce all other sizes.

6.1.2 Height of leg

The height of leg (measured along a perpendicular line from the outside heel seat near the breast of the heel to the centre of the top of the leg) shall be as follows:

a) size 262: 255 mm ± 2,0 mm; and

b) other sizes: so graded that the difference between the leg heights in any two consecutive sizes does not exceed 3 mm.

6.1.3 Vamps

The vamps shall be low-cut plain vamps and shall be leather lined.

6.1.4 Quarters

The quarters shall be raw edge and of the Derby type. Raw edges shall be stained.

6.1.5 Outside counters

Outside counters shall be full outside counters of the military type, the attached back strap having a width of at least 35 mm. Raw edges shall be stained.

6.1.6 Tongues

The tongues shall be of the full-bellows type, cut in one piece, and shall be overlaid on the vamp. Tongues shall extend to the top of the facings.

6.1.7 Instep pads

Instep pads shall comply with the requirements of 5.1.11.

6.1.8 Top bands

Top bands shall be cut in one piece.

6.1.9 Ankle reinforcement tape

The ankle reinforcement tape shall be joined to the leg (before back seaming) with two rows of lock-stitching.

6.2 Closing

6.2.1 Skiving

Skiving shall be done in a manner that will prevent the formation of hard ridges.

6.2.2 Seams

The upper closing shall be done in accordance with sound trade practice. All inside upper seams shall be free from ridges and roughness. There shall be no loose, ragged or uneven seams, and all loose thread ends shall be removed. Seams shall be properly beaten after closing and trimming. The back seam shall be closed and shall be properly seam reduced, backstitched and taped. The requirements for the attachment of the various upper components are given in table 5.

Table 5 — Requirements for attachment of upper components

1	2	3	4
Seam	**Number of rows of stitches, min.**	**Types of thread**	**Number of stitches per 25 mm**
Back seam	1 row, closed	Ticket No. 20	8 - 10
Back seam taping	1 row on each side of back seam	Ticket No. 36	9 - 12
Outside counters and back strap	2 rows of chain stitches right round	Ticket No. 12	7 - 10
Top band and facing rows	1 row along edge and 1 row 20 mm away from edge	Ticket No. 36	9 - 12
Instep pad to tongue	1 row around edge	Ticket No. 36	9 - 12
Tongue-to-vamp seam	2 rows 3 mm apart	Ticket No. 36	9 - 12
Side seams	3 rows of chain stitches	Ticket No. 12	7 - 10
Ankle reinforcement tape	One row on each side of tape	Ticket No. 36	9 - 12
Inner sole sock binding	One row along edge	Ticket No. 36	8 - 10

6.2.3 Eyeletting

The eyelets shall be securely fastened centrally on the facings of the boots, shall be evenly spaced and shall have a smooth setting. The centre of the top eyelet shall be at least 15 mm away from the bottom row of stitching on the top band.

6.2.4 Lacing of closed uppers

After eyeletting has been completed, the machine lacing shall provide for a 9 mm opening before lasting, with a tolerance not exceeding +3 mm after lasting.

6.2.5 Edge treatment

All raw edges visible on a finished boot shall be stained to a colour that is a match to that of the upper leather.

6.2.6 Inner sole socks

The leather cover shall be stuck to one side of the sponge rubber with an adhesive. The edge of the inner sole sock shall be bound with fabric binding.

6.3 Preparation of bottom stock

6.3.1 Inner soles

The inner soles shall be graded to an even thickness. The grain shall be buffed. They shall be of uniform quality, properly fleshed, chamfered and feathered and so rounded as to fit the shape of the last accurately.

6.3.2 Runners

The runners shall be graded to an even thickness, shall be of uniform quality and shall be correctly moulded before attachment. They shall be roughened on both the grain and the flesh sides.

6.3.3 Roughening of outer and through-middle-soles

The inner side of the outer sole and both the inner and outer sides of the through-middle-soles shall be roughened before application of the adhesive.

6.4 Making

6.4.1 Lasting

Toe-puffs and stiffeners of the correct size shall be properly activated and positioned in the uppers. Stiffeners shall be back-part moulded. The boots shall be lasted in such a manner as to provide for a lasted overlay of at least 16 mm. The boots shall remain on the lasts long enough to allow the stiffeners and toe-puffs to dry and set thoroughly.

6.4.2 Pounding

The lasted overlay of the upper shall be pounded to a smooth level surface without removing any appreciable quantity of the lasted upper leather round the toe.

6.4.3 Upper roughing

The lasted overlay shall be roughened.

6.4.4 Shank fitting and bottom filling

The forward end of the shank shall be flush with the inner sole at the joint line. The shank shall be inserted with the fibreboard section against the inner sole, shall fit the contour of the boot bottom properly and shall be firmly attached to the inner sole. The bottom filler shall be so applied and pressed into the inner sole cavity that there are no gaps between the inner edge of the inner sole lip and the filler material.

6.4.5 Runner attachment

6.4.5.1 Sticking

The roughened lasted overlay of the upper and the roughened grain side of the runner shall be coated with an adhesive. The runner shall be correctly positioned and stuck to the boot bottom using the time and temperature for reactivation of the adhesive and the pressure recommended (in all three cases) by the adhesive manufacturer.

6.4.5.2 Riveting

The runner shall be riveted right round using brass rivets of the correct length, spaced at a distance of 8,0 mm ± 0,50 mm from centre to centre of the rivet heads. The rivets shall be so inserted as to ensure a firm, smooth clench on the inner sole with the rivet heads sunk slightly below the surface of the runner.

6.4.6 Through-middle-sole laying

The adjoining surfaces of the runner and through-middle-sole shall be coated with an adhesive. The through-middle-sole shall be so correctly positioned and stuck to the runner that there are no gaps between the edges of the runner and the through-middle-sole.

6.4.7 Rough rounding

The through-middle-soles and runners shall be so rounded as to provide for an edge extension (on the finished boots) of at 5,0 mm ± 0,50 mm at the inner joint, toe and seat, and 6,5 mm ± 0,50 mm at the outer joint.

6.4.8 Through-middle-sole stitching

The thread used for the through-middle-sole stitching shall have a linear density of at least R680 tex/10 in the case of the top thread and at least R840 tex/8 in the case of the shuttle thread. The through-middle-sole shall be stitched to the runner right round. There shall be an average of not less that five and not more than six stitches per 25 mm. The shuttle thread shall be well waxed (with hot wax) and the lock of the stitching shall be approximately two-thirds down the thickness of the through-middle-sole. The stitching on the welt shall be not less than 2 mm and not more than 3 mm away from the finished sole edge.

6.4.9 Attachment of outer-sole-and-heel unit

The roughened and treated inner side of the outer-sole-and-heel unit and the outer side of the through-middle-sole shall be coated with an adhesive that is compatible with the materials of both the unit and the through-middle-sole, and the unit shall be correctly positioned and stuck to the stitched through-middle-sole, using the time and temperature for activation of the adhesive and the pressure recommended (in all three cases) by the adhesive manufacturer.

6.4.10 Outer sole attachment reinforcement

The outer sole shall be screwed between the cleats, at the waist and on the heel with No. 6 brass wood screws of the correct length (see figure 1).

7 Workmanship and finish

7.1 General

Workmanship and finish shall be of a standard at least equal to that of the pre-production samples (see annex A.2).

7.2 Heel trimming

Heels shall be trimmed square. The extension at the seat shall be not less than 2 mm and not more than 3 mm.

7.3 Edge trimming

Edges shall be trimmed square. (See also 6.4.7 and 6.4.8.)

7.4 Burnishing

The edge of the leather runner shall be stained to match the colour of the upper leather and shall be well waxed, set and polished.

7.5 Inner sole socks

Each pair of boots have one pair of inner sole socks as given in 5.1.12.

7.6 Upper cleaning and polishing

The upper leather shall be properly washed and polished, using a wax polish

7.7 Freedom from defects

The boots shall be free from protruding grindery, roughness and pleats on the inside of the boot.

7.8 Laces

Each pair of boots shall be provided with one pair of brown nylon laces of length at least 142 cm. The laces shall have fused ends and shall comply with the relevant requirements for type L1 of SABS 770.

8 Packing and marking

8.1 Packing

Unless otherwise specified in the order or contract each pair of boots shall be placed in an individual transparent plastics bag and then packed in a corrugated board outer container that complies with the requirements of QMG 202. The number of pairs in each outer container shall be as follows:

a) sizes 240-270: 15;

b) sizes 277-292: 12; and

c) size 300 and larger: 10.

With the exception of the last consignment of an order, only footwear of the same size and fitting shall be packed together in an outer container.

8.2 Marking

8.2.1 Boots

Each boot shall bear the following information, neatly and legibly impressed on the waist of the inner sole by means of steel stamps:

a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark;

b) the size and fitting (M or W) of the boot; and

c) the year of manufacture.

In addition, the production batch number, the size and fitting of the boot shall be permanently impressed on the grain side of the tongue, by means of steel stamps.

8.2.2 Outer containers

Each outer container shall have a label securely attached to the short side. This label shall be visible when containers are stacked and shall provide the following information in legible and indelible block capital letter of height 12 mm.

a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;

b) the description and the item control number (see table 6);

c) the size and fitting (M or W);

d) the quantity;

e) the inspection certificate number;

f) the order number; and

g) the year of manufacture.

Table 6 — Item control numbers

1		2
Size		Item control number
4	232	8430-18-400-1402
5	240	8430-18-400-1267
6	247	8430-18-400-1268
7	255	8430-18-400-1269
8	262	8430-18-400-1270
9	270	8430-18-400-1271
10	277	8430-18-400-1272
11	285	8430-18-400-1273
12	292	8430-18-400-1274
13	300	8430-18-400-1275
14	315	8430-18-400-1276

8.3 Additional marking

When so required by the Chief of Logistics, South African National Defence Force, boots or outer containers shall bear information additional to that specified in 8.2.

8.4 User instructions

A swing label with care and use instructions shall be attached through an eyelet of one boot of each pair of boots. The text of the user instructions is held by (and obtainable from) the South African Bureau of Standards.

9 Sampling

9.1 General

The following sampling procedure shall be applied in determining whether, on visual inspection, a lot is acceptable. The samples so drawn shall be deemed to represent the lot.

9.2 Sample for inspection[2)]

From the lot, draw at random the number of pairs of boots shown in column 2 of table 7, relative to the appropriate lot size shown in column 1. The sample size and the acceptance number are extracted from ISO 2859—1, using table 1, general inspection level II, table IIA and an AQL of 1,0.

Table 7 — Sample sizes

1	2	3
Lot size, pairs	**Sample size, pairs**	**Acceptance number**
2 - 8	2	0
9 - 15	3	0
16 - 25	5	0
26 - 50	8	0
51 - 90	13	0
91 - 150	20	0
151 - 280	32	1
281 - 500	50	1
501 - 1 200	80	2
1 201 - 3 200	125	3
3 201 - 10 000	200	5

[2)] This subclause is based on inspections of lots where regular on-line inspection has been carried out and laboratory tests on the materials used in the manufacture of the product, and also on the product itself, are carried out by the inspecting authority to ensure compliance with the specification.

9.3 Acceptance of a lot

The lot shall be deemed to be acceptable if, after visual inspection of the sample taken in accordance with 9.2, the number of defectives found does not exceed the relevant acceptance number shown in column 3 of table 7. All defective boots found during inspection of the sample shall be removed from the lot prior to despatch.

10 Methods of test

10.1 Preparation of test specimens

Use SABS method 616.

10.2 Thickness of upper leather components

Use ISO 2589.

10.3 Accumulated impact strength of toe-puff materials and the degree of softening of toe-puff

Use SABS method 644.

10.4 Bursting strength of stiffeners

Use SABS method 641.

10.5 Properties of wool and synthetic fibre felt bottom filler

10.5.1 Mass per unit area

Use SABS method 79.

10.5.2 Non-fibrous material content

Use SABS method 113.

10.5.3 Thickness

Use SABS method 85.

10.6 Outer sole abrasion resistance

Use the method A given in SABS method 664, using a vertical force of 10 N, over an abrasion distance of 40 m. Take the test specimen from the joint region.

Figure 1 — Outer sole cleated pattern and reinforcement

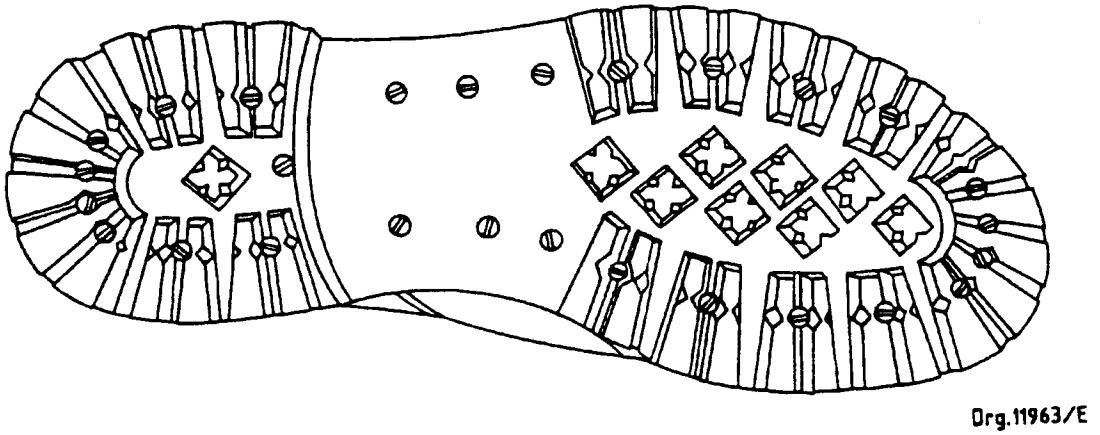

Figure 2 — Paratrooper boot

Annex A
(normative)

Special conditions of tender

A.1 Unless otherwise stated, the Chief of Logistics, South African National Defence Force (or an officer or organization deputed by him), shall be the inspecting authority.

A.2 Three pairs of pre-production boots shall have been inspected, tested and approved by the inspecting authority before bulk production is commenced and it shall be the duty of the manufacturer to give adequate notice to the inspecting authority of the availability of these samples.

A.3 The boots shall be subject to inspection during the course of manufacture. The inspector shall, during normal working hours, be given all reasonable facilities for carrying out his duties and shall have the right of entry into the contractor's factory and the factory or works of any subcontractors where work on boots supplied to this specification may be in progress.

A.4 The contractor shall inspect the finished boots for compliance with this specification before submitting them to the inspecting authority for final inspection.

A.5 Before acceptance, the boots shall have been inspected and tested by the inspecting authority and found to comply with the requirements of the specification.

A.6 Documentation

One container of each consignment shall be marked "Documents" and shall, in addition to the boots, contain the following:

a) the packing slip/delivery note;

b) where applicable, the inspection certificate(s); and

c) a copy of the invoice containing the following:

   1) the order number;

   2) the finance authority number; and

   3) a full description of the consignment, i.e. items, size(s), quantity, etc.