
Footwear — Sizing — Vocabulary and terminology

Chaussures — Pointures — Vocabulaire et terminologie



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
2.1 Foot dimensions and shoe sizing	1
2.2 Last dimensions	4
Annex A (informative) Figures	7
Annex B (informative) Index	19
Bibliography	21

Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 137, *Footwear sizing designations and marking systems*.

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Footwear — Sizing — Vocabulary and terminology

1 Scope

This Technical Specification defines terms commonly used for measuring feet and lasts and for determining the size of footwear.

This vocabulary complements ISO 19952, *Footwear – Vocabulary*.

The term “shoe” means all types of footwear.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Foot dimensions and shoe sizing

2.1.1

central line of foot

line that connects the centre of the back of the heel (maximum point of the heel curve) and a point in the forefoot area

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#) c) and d), and [Figure A.5](#) b).

Note 2 to entry: There are two methods to define the point in the forefoot:

Method 1: at the end of the second toe;

Method 2: in the middle of the tread width of the foot ([2.1.15](#)).

2.1.2

design allowance

additional allowance to the effective shoe length ([2.1.3](#)) added to the forefoot area of the last

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.2](#).

2.1.3

effective shoe length

foot length ([2.1.4](#)) plus a toe allowance ([2.2.16](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figures A.2](#) and [A.3](#).

2.1.4

foot length

maximum horizontal distance from the centre of the back of the heel (maximum point of heel curve) to the end of the most prominent toe, with the subject standing with the weight of the body equally distributed on both feet, barefoot or wearing thin hose that does not significantly affect the dimensions of the foot

Note 1 to entry: There are different methods to measure the foot length:

Method 1: measured along the inside tangent ([2.1.6](#)) (see [Figure A.1 a\)](#) and b);

Method 2: measured parallel to the central line of foot ([2.1.1](#)). There are two methods of measuring the central line (method 2a and 2b). See [Figure A.1a\)](#), c) and d).