

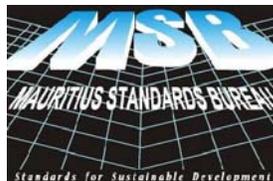
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**Footwear — Sizing — Vocabulary
and terminology**

ICS 01.040.61; 61.060



**Mauritius Standards Bureau
Moka**

Gr 11

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National Foreword

This Mauritian Standard is identical with the International Standard **ISO TS 19408:2015**, *Footwear — Sizing — Vocabulary and terminology* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It was adopted by the Mauritius Standards Bureau on the recommendation of the **Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Standards Committee** and approval of the **Standards Council** on **27 April 2016** and notified in the **Government Gazette** on **11 June 2016***.

For the purposes of this standard the following change should be made:

The words “International Standard” should be replaced by “Mauritian Standard”.



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PREVIEW

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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

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

Users are encouraged to share their views on ISO/TS 19408:2015 and their priorities for changes to future editions. Click on the link below to take part in the online survey:

[ISO/TS 19408 online survey](#)

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.1 a\)](#), c) and d).