

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO  
9407**

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## Shoes sizes — Mondopoint system of sizing and marking

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Pointure des chaussures — Système Mondopoint de mesure et de marquage*  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

ISO 9407:1991

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INTERNATIONAL

ISO



Reference number  
ISO 9407:1991(E)

## 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9407 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 137, *Sizing system, designations and marking for boots and shoes*.

ISO 9407:1991

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 2816:1973, ISO 3355:1975 and ISO 3844:1977.

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# Shoes sizes — Mondopoint system of sizing and marking

## 1 Scope

This International Standard describes the fundamental characteristics of a system of sizing shoes that is to be known as Mondopoint.

It specifies the method of size marking for shoes and applies to all types of shoe, without restriction.

## 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

**2.1 shoe:** This shall be interpreted to mean shoe, boot, slipper, sandal and all other types of footwear, without restriction.

**2.2 size of the shoe:** Those measurements of a foot that are deemed to be sufficient to provide a shoe that will fit a foot that corresponds to those measurements.

**2.3 length of the foot:** Horizontal distance between the perpendiculars in contact with the end of the most prominent toe (ap) and the most prominent part of the heel (pte), measured with the subject standing (with the weight of the body equally distributed on both feet) and wearing hose appropriate to the type of shoe. (See figure 1.)

**2.4 perimeter of the foot:** Length of the circumference of the measured foot, using a flexible tape, neither too slack nor too tight, at the joint between

the first and fifth metatarsals with the first phalax of the first and fifth toes (mt.t. and mt.f.) (metatarsophalangeal joint), under conditions identical with those previously used for the measurement of length.

**2.5 width of the foot:** Projection, on a horizontal plane, of the perimeter measured under the same conditions as the length, and representing the horizontal distance between vertical lines in contact with the first and fifth metatarsophalangeal joints (mt.l. and mt.f.). (See figure 2.)

**2.6 average normal foot:** A foot defined from the examination of statistical results and anatomical studies.

## 3 Fundamental characteristics of a sizing system

**3.1** The International System of Units (SI) shall be the only one used in the measurement of feet, on which the sizing of shoes is based.

**3.2** The sizing system shall be based on the two following measurements:

- a) length of the foot (as defined in 2.3), and
- b) width of the foot (as defined in 2.5).

NOTE 1 The above provisions do not preclude the use of the perimeter of the foot at the various stages of the manufacture of shoes.

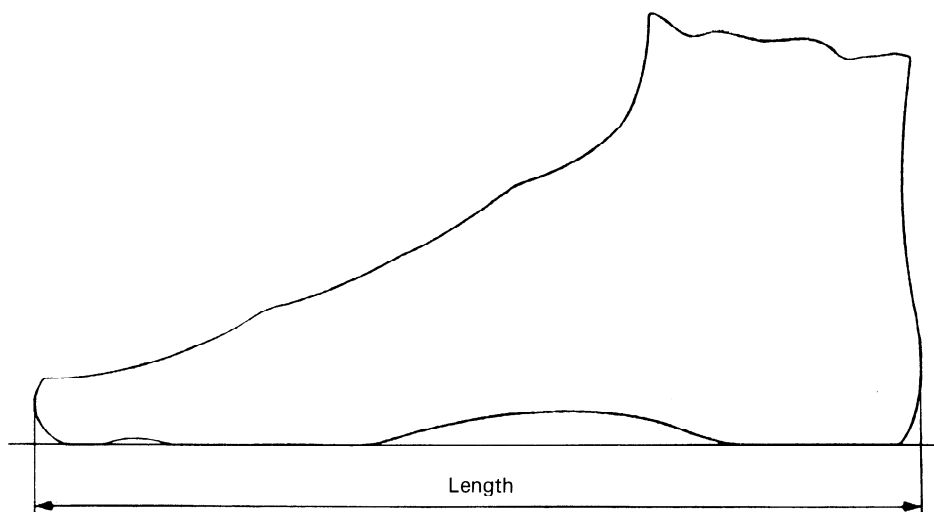


Figure 1 — Length of foot

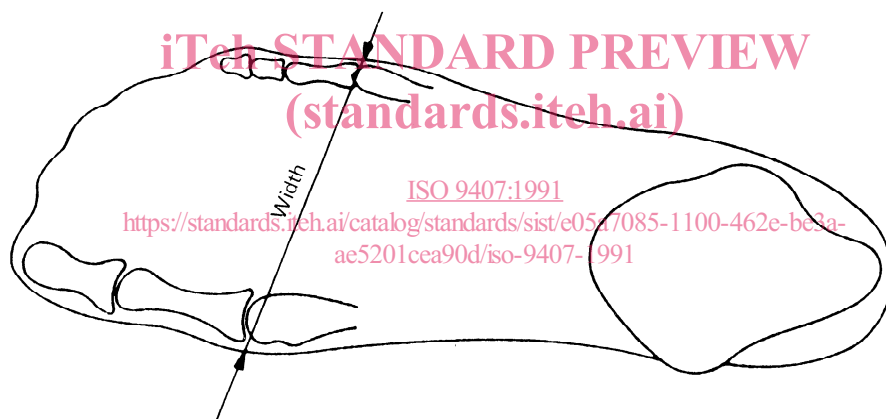


Figure 2 — Width of foot

#### 4 Method of defining the size

Each size marking is defined by reference to the dimensions of the corresponding average normal foot.

#### 5 Method of expressing measurements of the size

The measurements corresponding to the length and width of the foot shall be expressed in millimetres.

NOTE 2 This provision does not preclude the use of codes as an additional means of expressing width. Such codes may form the subject of further International Standards.

#### 6 Method of marking

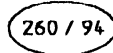
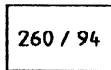
##### 6.1 Elements of the marking

The size marking shall include indication of the length of the foot, followed (if so desired) by indication of the width, both dimensions being expressed in whole numbers in millimetres (without mention of the unit) and separated from each other by a dash or an oblique line.

The characters used shall be at least 3 mm in height and, in order to avoid confusion, shall be clearly separated from other possible information (for example, by a closed continuous boundary line such as a rectangle or an oval, etc.).

## EXAMPLES

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**6.2 Location of the marking****6.2.1 On the shoe**

The size shall be marked on each of the shoes constituting a pair, on an appropriate part of the shoe where the marking is clearly visible and legible.

**6.2.2 On the package**

When shoes are to be contained in a box or other form of package, an indication of the size of the shoe shall also be given on this package.

**6.3 Form of the marking**

The form of the marking and the means by which it is to be applied (by punch, stamp, adhesive label, etc.) are left to the manufacturer, provided that the marking remains visible on the shoe and remains legible for as long as necessary.

**7 Transition from existing systems**

Any existing system of shoe sizing other than Mondopoint shall be adapted to the corresponding Mondopoint size by conversion of each existing size into the corresponding length (expressed in millimetres) of the average normal foot fitted. Each size may also include a designation of the width in millimetres.

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