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Obutev - Slovar (ISO/DIS 19952:2024)

Footwear - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 19952:2024)

Schuhe - Begriffe (ISO/DIS 19952:2024)

Chaussures - Vocabulaire (ISO/DIS 19952:2024)

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Footwear — Vocabulary

Chaussures — Vocabulaire

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ISO/DIS 19952:2023(E)

Foreword

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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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19952:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- add more terms in the second edition, such as antimicrobial footwear, bottom wall, boxing footwear, bridge, components in contact with the skin, critical substances, drawn-up toe, extended sole spike heel, stiletto heel, etc.;
- combine same (similar) terms into one term, such as box toe and toe puff, runner and through sole, built heel and stack heel etc.;
- add more detail in the definition, such as bottom assembly, children's footwear, etc.;
- change terms according to the development of industry, such as change double sole to multilayer sole etc.;
- delete some term that no longer need, such as school footwear/children's school footwear;
- some editorial change, such as add heel tip in [Figure 13](#) etc.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document defines common terms and definitions used in the footwear industry, in order to facilitate communication and understanding including trade, designer, university, manufacture etc., this document try to define each type of footwear in state of art.

The terms and their definitions are listed alphabetically in English.

In order to make a clear comparison with previous standard ISO 19952:2005, especially some similar term in ISO 19952:2005 are combined together into one term, in the relative terms, add source of ISO 19952:2005. When this document goes further to FDIS stage, the source of ISO 19952:2005 will be deleted.

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Footwear — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms used in the footwear industry. This document is intended to facilitate communication in the footwear sector.

NOTE The terms and their definitions are listed alphabetically in English.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Footwear materials

3.1.1

abrasive

any hard substance that can wear away a softer material by rubbing it, is usually used to prepare materials for bonding

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 1]

3.1.2

adhesive cement

substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 3 and 29]

3.1.3

backer

any piece of material applied to another usually to add strength or reinforcement

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 10]

3.1.4

binding

<material> narrow strip of material attached or wrapped around an edge (of a section)

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 13]

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3.1.5

bottom filling

bottom filler

material used to fill the void inside the lasted margin above the outsole *assembly* (3.2.2), often felt or cork

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#), [Figure 3](#), [Figure 4](#), [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 17]

3.1.6

bridge

footwear support

piece of harden paper, plastic, wood or other material like filled-paper for support footwear to maintain its shape during transportation and storage

3.1.7

coated fabric

textile covered with a polymer or plastic coating such as polyurethane or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 35]

3.1.8

coated leather and coated split leather

<material> *leather* (3.1.20) and split leather where the surface coating, applied to the outer side, does not exceed one third of the total thickness of the product but is in excess of 0,15 mm

[SOURCE: ISO 15115:2019,3.22]

3.1.9

coating

layer formed to the *surface* (3.6.22) of a substrate with a single or multiple application of material

3.1.10

combined material

composite material

material constituted of a combination of several different raw materials which cannot be separated mechanically

EXAMPLE Coated textile/leather (a textile/leather covered by a polymer film), complex upper (upper and lining are fully stuck by glue or other techniques and it is impossible to separate them), rubber boot upper (the sock can be fully dissolved in rubber), soling material (in injected sole footwear the insole can be fully dissolved in the sole), foam with adhesive or foam with residues of adhesive, etc.

[SOURCE: ISO 21061:2021,3.6]

3.1.11

double density

dual density

sole material comprising two layers of different density, from one or two polymers, solid and/or cellular in *construction* (3.2.16)

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 52]

3.1.12

elastic

tape, cord or fabric containing rubber or a similar substance allowing it to stretch and return to its original shape

Note 1 to entry: Generally elastic materials are used in upper construction in the quarters or in the straps to hold the shoe on the foot.

[SOURCE: ISO 10768:2010, 3.1]

3.1.13

facing stay

reinforcement ([3.1.21](#)) used to prevent eyelets pulling through the *facer* ([3.3.26](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 58.2]

3.1.14

foam

porous material in which the pores are all or partly intercommunicating

3.1.15

foxing

material that connects the *upper* ([3.3.66](#)) and sole to increase bendability strength, usually used in vulcanized footwear

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

3.1.16

heel flap

Louis high heel

whole *leather* ([3.1.20](#)) which from the *waist* ([3.6.29](#)) to *heel breast* ([3.3.34](#)) and forward to *heel tip* ([3.3.36](#))

3.1.17

heel grip

strip of material applied to the inside of the back part of the footwear *upper* ([3.3.66](#)) to prevent *heel* ([3.3.33](#)) slip during walking

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 82]

3.1.18

heel lift

single layer of material forming part of a *built heel* ([3.3.10](#)), excluding the *top piece* ([3.3.62](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 84]

3.1.19

interlining

material that is between *lining* ([3.3.42](#)) and *upper* ([3.3.66](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 93]

3.1.20

leather

hide or skin with its original fibrous structure more or less intact, tanned to be imputrescible, where the hair or wool may or may not have been removed, whether or not the hide or skin has been split into layers or segmented either before or after tanning and where any surface coating or surface layer, however applied, is not thicker than 0,15 mm

Note 1 to entry: If the tanned hide or skin is disintegrated mechanically and/or chemically into fibrous particles, small pieces or powders, and is then, with or without the combination of a binding agent, made into sheets or other forms, such sheets or forms are not leather.

Note 2 to entry: If the grain layer has been completely removed, the term leather is not to be used without further qualification, e.g. split leather suede leather.

Note 3 to entry: The material shall be of animal origin.

[SOURCE: ISO 15115:2019,3.52; ISO 19952:2005, 100, revised]

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3.1.21

reinforcement

any material used to improve the strength and modify the stretch properties of *upper* (3.3.66) and/or lining materials or *outsole* (3.3.48)

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 122]

3.1.22

thick leather

leather (3.1.20) with a thickness greater than 2 mm

[SOURCE: ISO 17700:2019, 3.2]

3.1.23

top facing

strip of material stitched inside a footwear *upper* (3.3.66) at the top to finish off the *lining* (3.3.42) and to reinforce the footwear

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 157]

3.2 Footwear manufacturing

3.2.1

adhesion

state in which two surfaces are held together by interfacial forces

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 2]

3.2.2

assembly

matching or bringing together the various components of the footwear with or without the lasts

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 8, revised]

3.2.3

attached rib

ply rib

rib

wall vertically at right angles to the flat *surface* (3.6.22) of a sole or *insole* (3.3.39) and a little in from the edge, usually of fabric, fixed to the insole to present a wall similar to a Goodyear insole rib

Note 1 to entry: This can be formed by cutting a channel or lip or by folding a piece of material.

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

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 9 and 124, revised]

3.2.4

back seam

seam (3.2.34) at the back of the heel joining or closing the *upper* (3.3.66) together

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 11]

3.2.5

beading

folding

process of folding over an edge usually the topline

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 12]

3.2.6**binding**

<process> attaching a narrow strip around an edge

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 13]

3.2.7**Blake sewn**

<process> *chainstitch* ([3.2.13](#)) method or machine invented by Blake

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 14]

3.2.8**bottom assembly**

<process> bringing together all the parts of the footwear bottom

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 16]

3.2.9**buffing**

to bring up a shine or to polish or to rough or scour as in preparation for *adhesion* ([3.2.1](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 22]

3.2.10**burnishing**

finishing ([3.2.21](#)) treatment to add highlights or edge treatment involving application of heat to a skive so that it assumes a quarter-round sectioned

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 24]

3.2.11**butt seam**

seam ([3.2.34](#)) made by butting two edges together with no overlap, usually sewn using a zigzag stitch

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 25]

3.2.12**California**

construction ([3.2.16](#)) in which the *upper* ([3.3.66](#)) is stitched to a flexible *insole* ([3.3.39](#)) or a light *sock* ([3.3.31](#)) so as to make a bag into which the *last* ([3.6.13](#)) is forced

Note 1 to entry: The band is then used to cover the edge of a midsole before the outsole is stuck on.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 26]

3.2.13**chainstitch**

stitch made by a single thread passing to and fro through a hole in the material and caught on one side by a loop formed by the previous stitch

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 31]

3.2.14**cohesion**

state in which the particles of a single substance are held together by the primary or secondary valence forces

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 37]

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3.2.15

construction

<process> particular method or process used for constructing or assembling a sole (outsole)

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 43]

3.2.16

construction

<process result> manner in which the *outsole* ([3.3.48](#)) is attached to the *upper* ([3.3.66](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 30 and 43]

3.2.16.1

cemented construction

flat lasted

method of construction where the *upper* ([3.3.66](#)) is fixed or lasted to the *insole* ([3.3.39](#)) using *adhesive* ([3.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 5](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 30.1 and 65]

3.2.16.2

stuck-on sole construction

stuck-on

footwear where the sole is attached entirely using *adhesive* ([3.1.2](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 30.2 and 146]

3.2.17

cutting area

useable area of material, for example, a hide or skin, from which components are cut

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 47, revised]

3.2.18

direct moulding

form of *construction* ([3.2.16](#)) where the sole is moulded directly on to the *upper* ([3.3.66](#)), usually whilst the *upper* is held on a *last* ([3.6.13](#)) or shaping foot

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 50]

3.2.18.1

injection moulding

type of *direct moulding* ([3.2.18](#)) where the sole is formed from a thermoplastic polymer that is forced into the mould whilst in a molten state

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 50.1]

3.2.18.2

direct vulcanizing

dv moulded

type of *construction* ([3.2.16](#)) where uncured rubber is placed in a sole mould in contact with the lasted margin of the *upper* ([3.3.66](#)) and cured or vulcanized in situ via the application of heat and pressure

Note 1 to entry: Sometimes called dv moulded.

[SOURCE: ISO 19952:2005, 50.2]