

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2816

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Fundamental characteristics of a system of shoe sizing to be known as Mondopoint

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2816 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 137, *Sizing system, designations and marking for boots and shoes*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in June 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	India	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Iran	Thailand
Chile	Israel	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Poland	United Kingdom
France	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Romania	
Hungary	Sweden	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Ireland

Fundamental characteristics of a system of shoe sizing to be known as Mondopoint

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard deals with the fundamental characteristics of a system of sizing for boots and shoes, to be known as Mondopoint.

It is limited to a method of marking footwear to indicate the dimensions of the average normal foot fitted.

Questions which relate to a range of footwear (for example, size intervals, last-grading) may form the subject of further International Standards.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the fundamental characteristics for the establishment of a system of sizing shoes, applicable to all types of shoes, without restriction.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 size of the shoe: Those measurements of a foot, deemed to be sufficient to provide a shoe that will fit a foot corresponding to those measurements.

2.2 length of the foot: The horizontal distance between the perpendiculars in contact with the end of the most prominent toe and the most prominent part of the heel, measured with the subject standing (the weight of the body equally distributed on both feet) and wearing hose appropriate to the type of boot or shoe.

2.3 perimeter of the foot: The 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 phalanx of the first and fifth toes (metatarsophalangeal joint), under conditions identical with those previously used for measurement of length.

2.4 width of the foot: The 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 (see the Figure).

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

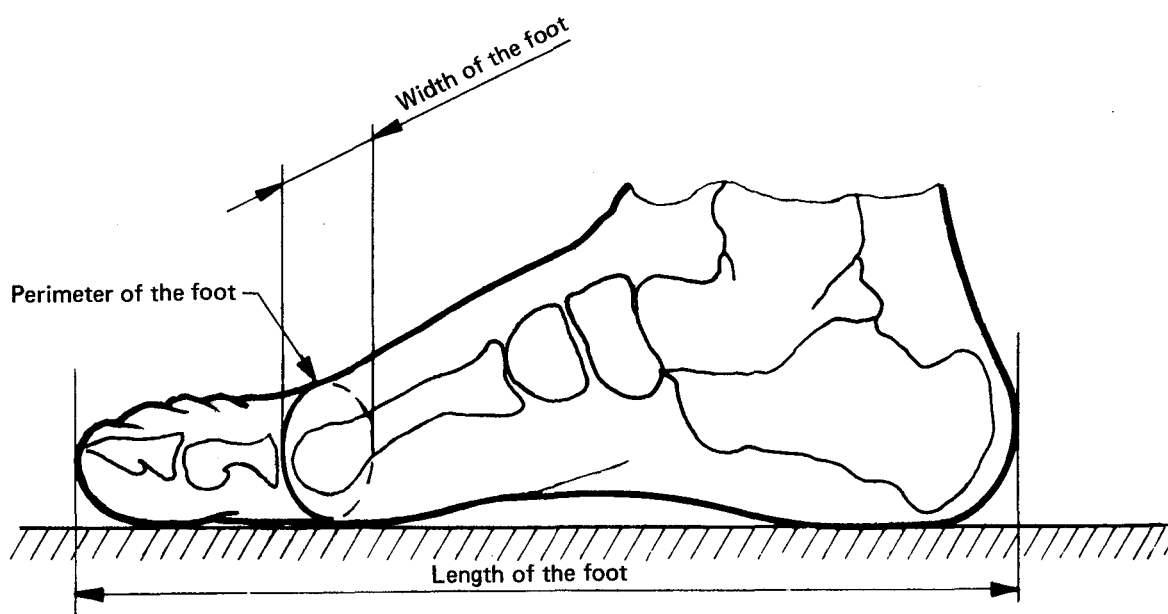


FIGURE — Measurements of the foot

3 FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A SIZING SYSTEM

3.1 The International System of Units (S.I.) 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
 - b) width of the foot
- } as defined in section 2.

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

4 METHOD OF DEFINING THE SIZE

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

5 METHOD OF EXPRESSING THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE SIZE

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

NOTE — 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.

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