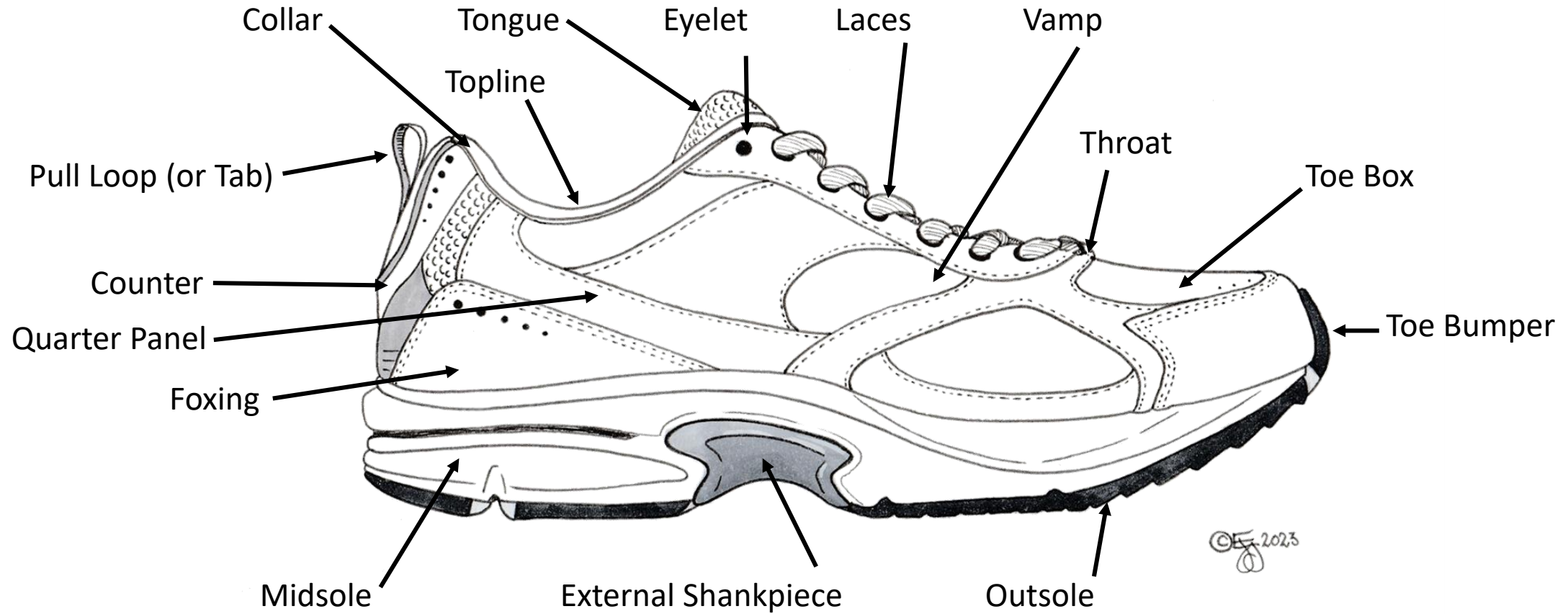
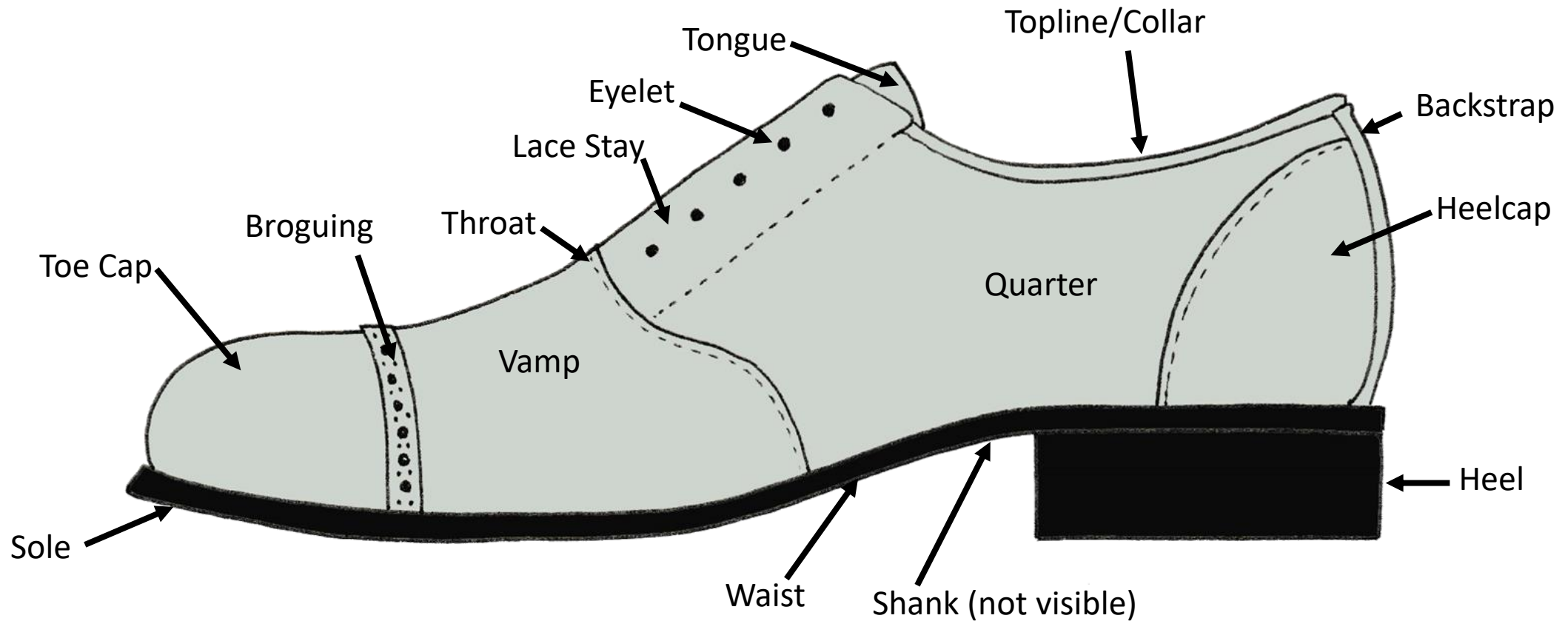


Footwear Terminology

BASIC SHOE ANATOMY

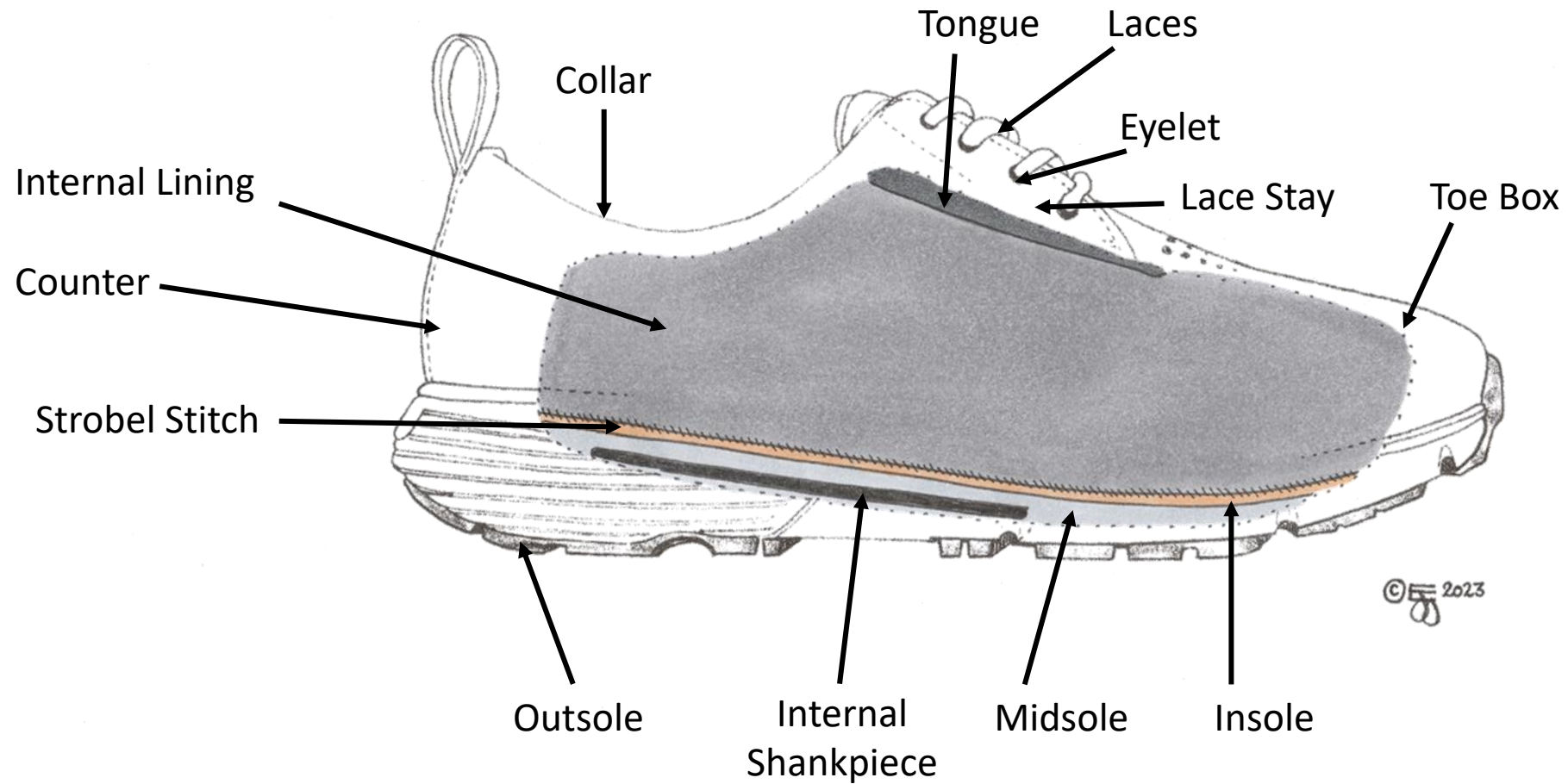


BASIC SHOE ANATOMY



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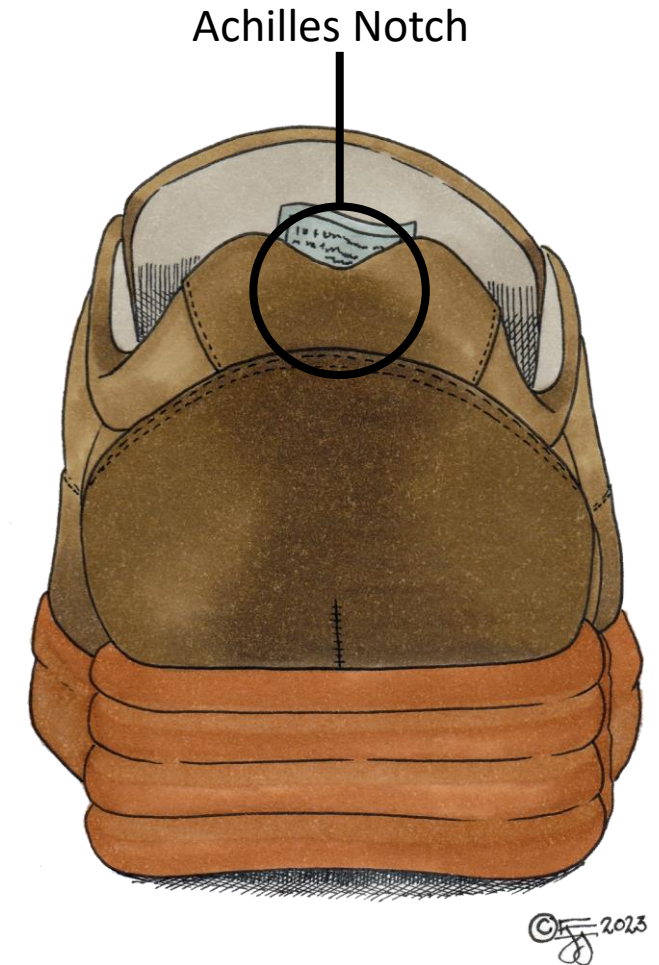
BASIC SHOE ANATOMY - Cutaway



A-Z

A

- Achilles Notch (Heel Notch) – is a relief cut in the topline of the back of the heel that allows the foot to flex and bend without the shoe rubbing on the Achilles tendon.
- Aglet – is the plastic or metal tip on a shoelace.
- Apron – is a piece of leather that sits just in front of a shoe's lacing system, and then is connected to the vamp leather with a stitch; often connected to the shoe's tongue.
- Arch Support – is the raised area inside the shoe to provide support to the medial longitudinal arch of the foot. It can be material added to the insole, or it can be molded into the shoe via the last and sole contouring.



B

- Back Seam – is the vertical seam at the back of a shoe or boot.
- Back Stay – is a short strip of leather that connects the quarters down the back of the shoe.

reinforced closed seam



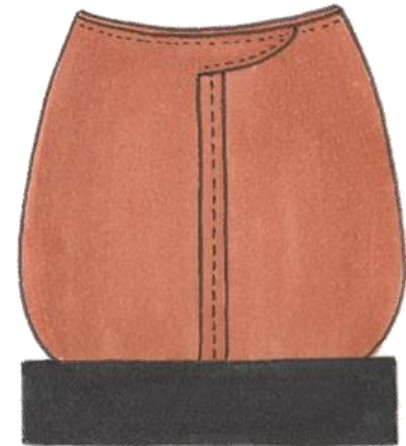
conventional backstrap



reinforced backseam

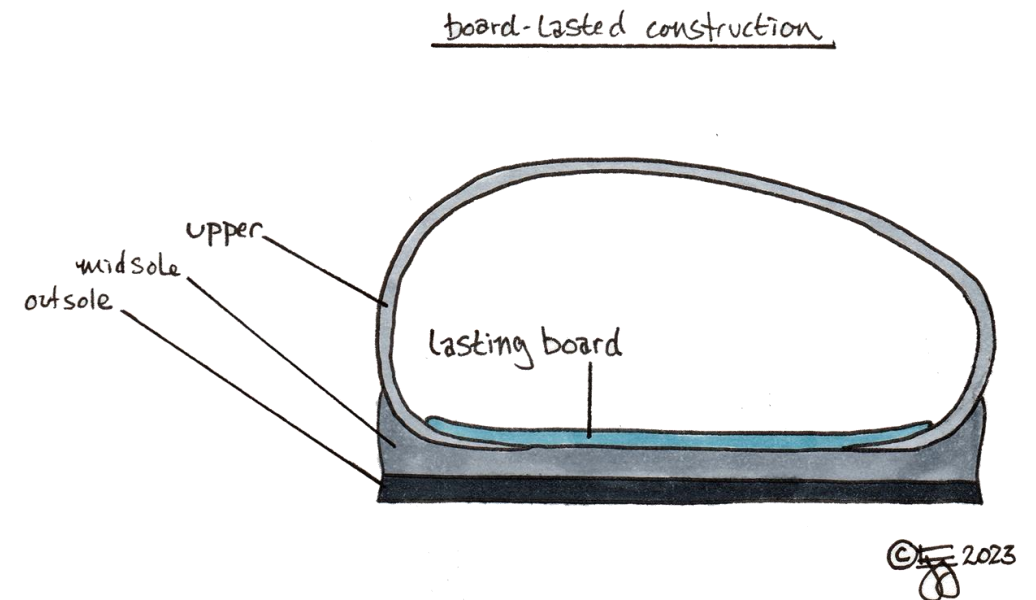


Hurley (dogear) backseam



B (cont.)

- Ball – is the widest part of the shoe where the forefoot begins
- Bellows Tongue – is a wide, folding tongue that is completely attached to the sides under the eyelets to the vamp so the upper appears as one. This tongue style help makes the shoe watertight. Also referred to as a gusseted tongue.
- Board-Lasted Construction – is an assembly operation that involves stretching the shoe upper over the last. A distinguishing feature of board lasting is the use of a paper fiber board that is either stapled or glued to the bottom of the last. This board provides stability and support to the shoe during the lasting process. Board lasting is commonly used for leather shoes and boots due to their sturdiness and durability requirements. However, it can also be utilized in the production of certain types of sport shoes.

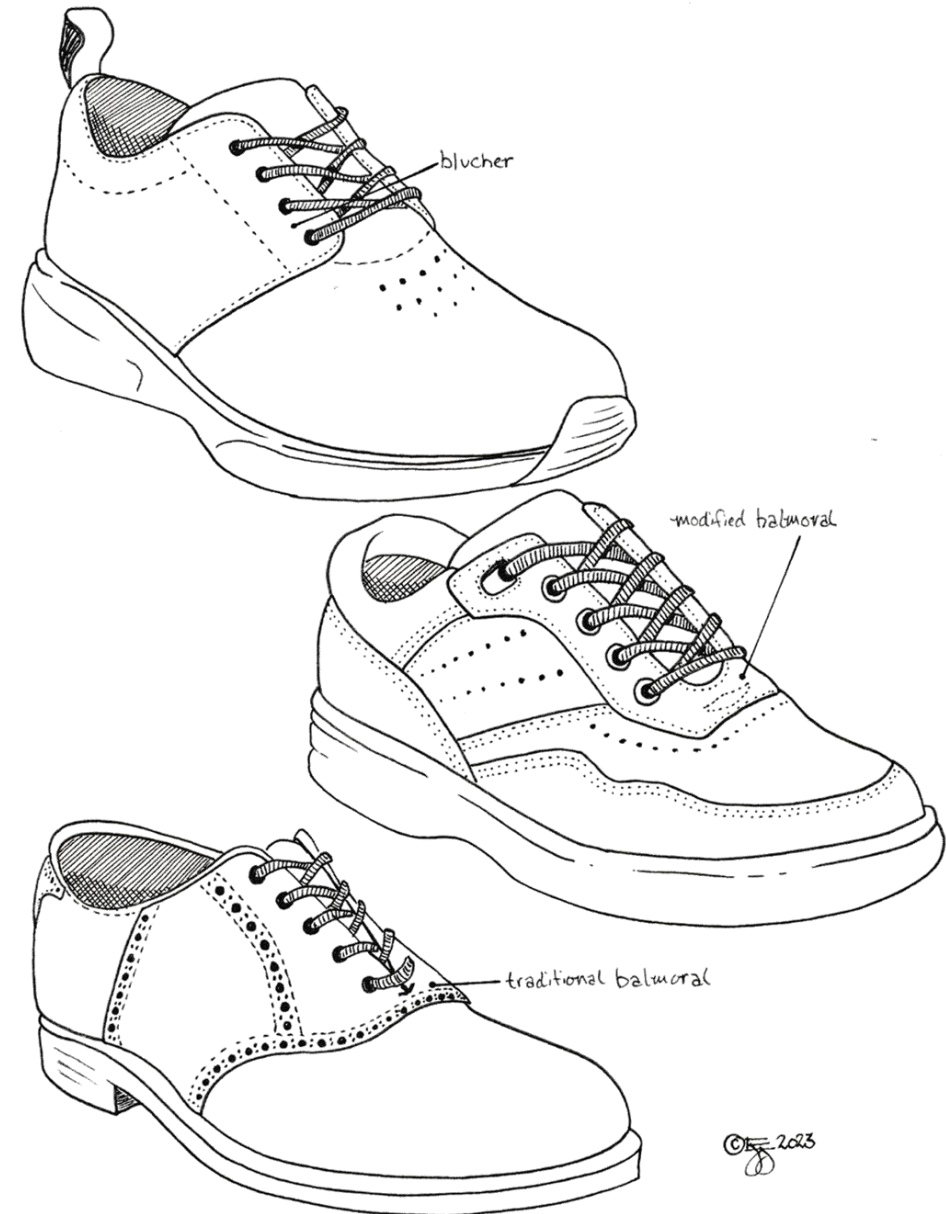


B (cont.)

- Blake-stitched construction - A technique for attaching the upper of a shoe directly to the outsole with a sturdy stitch, using a specific machine. This method can result in a shoe whose stitching isn't visible at all when it's worn, although the stitches *are* seen on both the outsole and from inside the shoe. This allows for a sleeker looking shoe that is light and flexible, although waterproofing is somewhat sacrificed compared to welted construction methods. Named for its inventor Lyman Reed Blake, who later sold the patent to Gordon McKay, it's also sometimes known as the McKay method. Blake stitched shoes *can* be resoled, although a lot of cobblers don't have access to the machinery required, making resoling a touch trickier.
- Blind Eyelets – is an eyelet that is not reinforced with a grommet
- Brannock device – is a foot measurement tool patented in 1925 by Charles Brannock in Syracuse, NY. It is the best method of foot measure as it accounts for not only heel-to-toe length and foot width, but heel-to-ball (or arch) length.
- Break point – is the spot at which the sole of a given shoe is specifically designed to flex or bend.
- Brogue – is a low-heeled shoe featuring decorative perforations and serrated details along multiple pieces.

B (cont.)

- Balmoral opening – is a closed lacing system, wherein the lace stays are not separated, but incorporated into, the vamp.
- Blucher opening – is an open lacing system, in which the eyelets sit on lace stays that are flaps stitched directly to the outside of the shoe, unrestrained.

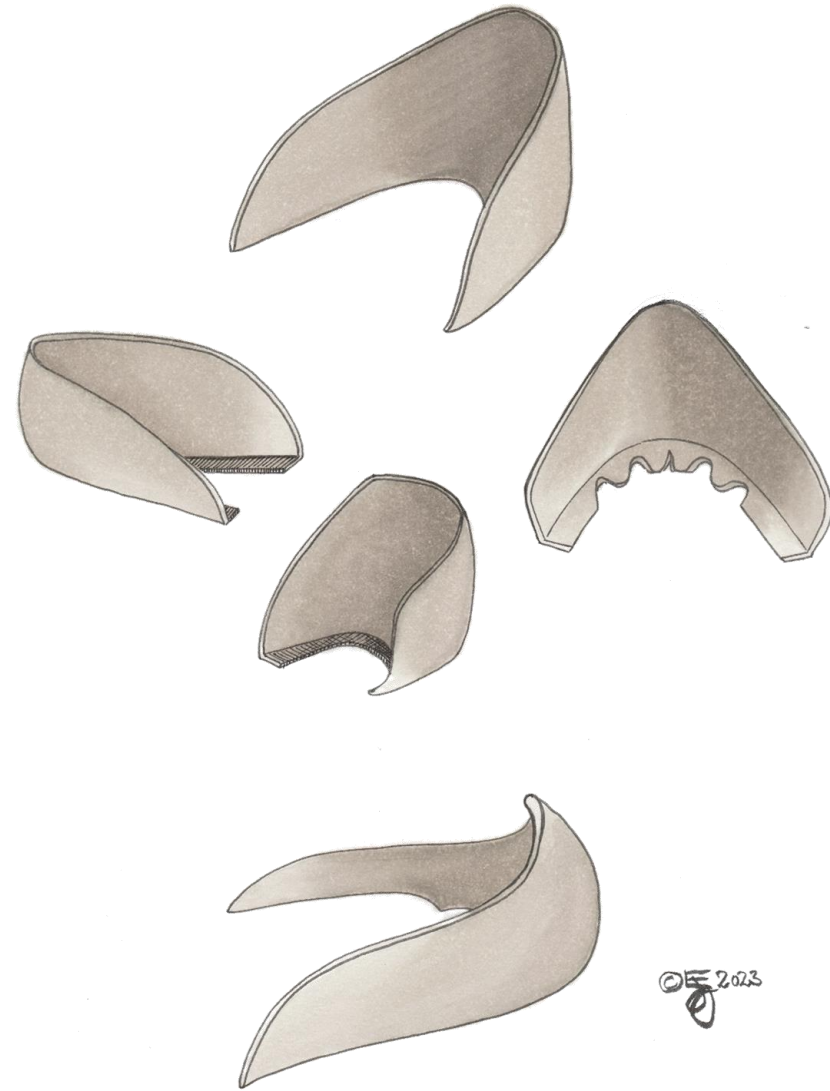


C

- Canvas – A thick, heavy cloth that is woven from materials like cotton, flax, hemp or linen.
- Cemented construction – is a shoe construction in which the upper of a shoe is cemented, rather than stitched, to the sole of the shoe. Cement construction results in a lighter, more flexible shoe.
- Chukka – is an ankle-high leather boot with suede or leather uppers, leather or rubber soles, and open lacing, with two or three pairs of eyelets.
- Clogs – are a type of footwear made in part or completely from wood. Used in many parts of the world, their forms can vary by culture, but often remained unchanged for centuries within a culture.
- Collar – is a sometimes padded, strip of material attached to the topline/opening of a shoe.
- Combination lasted – is a type of shoe construction in which two different construction techniques are used for the front and back halves of the shoe.
- Crepe – is a low grade, natural rubber that is created by adding acid to natural rubber from rubber trees, causing it to coagulate into latex. As a soling material, crepe is soft and comfortable, but not durable.

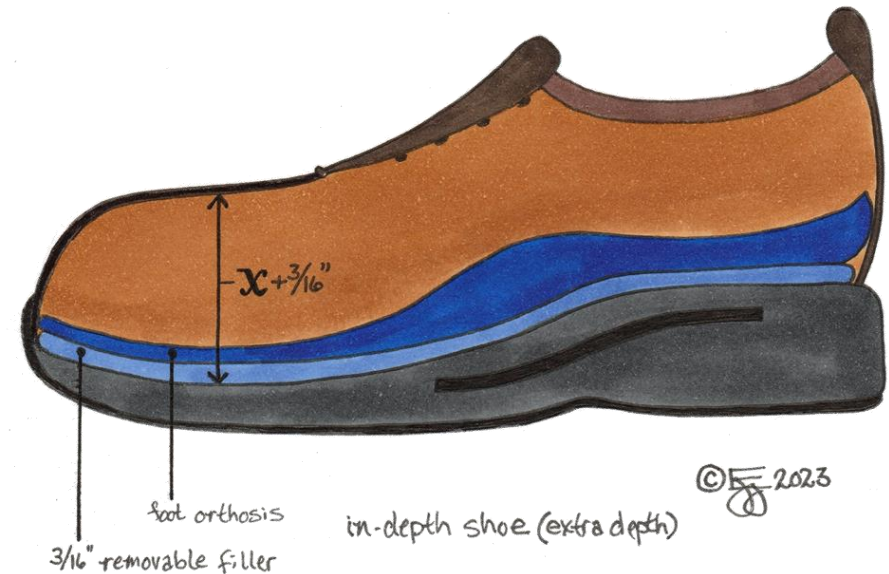
C (cont.)

- Counter – is a term that can be applied to either the upper heel area of a shoe upper, or to the stiffener incorporated into that section of the shoe to provide structural integrity and medial-lateral support around the hindfoot.
- Counters can be made from a number of materials including leather, cardboard, fiberboard, and thermoplastic and are inserted between the shoe lining and the upper.



D

- Depth – is the internal vertical measurement of the shoe, typically in the toe box, between the insole and the underside of the upper. Some shoes are considered “extra depth” or “in-depth” if they have a filler that can be removed to provide additional space inside the shoe. Medicare requires an additional depth of $\frac{3}{16}$ ” to be considered for reimbursement under the Therapeutic Shoes for Persons with Diabetes benefit.



D (cont.)

- D-Rings – is a D-shaped metal ring used in place of an eyelet in a shoe's lacing system.
- Durometer – is a tool used to measure a material's hardness
 - What exactly is a Shore A durometer mean?
 - Hardness may be defined as a material's resistance to permanent indentation. The durometer scale was defined by Albert F. Shore, who invented the durometer device in the 1920s.
 - How do you physically measure a material's hardness?
 - The different Shore Hardness scales measure the resistance of a material to indentation. A 'Shore Hardness' gauge has a needle on a spring protruding from one end. The needle is placed against the rubber or plastic and pressure is applied. Once the gauge is pressed firmly against the material and the needle has penetrated as far as it can go, the measurement needle will indicate the corresponding hardness measurement.

E

- Elastic Gore – is an elastic panel attached to each side of the vamp to make a shoe more comfortable and easier to put on and take off.
- Elastic Laces – are shoelaces made of elastic instead of cotton or nylon. They do not, in theory, need to be tied and untied each time the shoes are donned and doffed.
- Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) - is a foam material that is a copolymer of ethylene and vinyl acetate. It is available in countless colors and durometers. It is widely used in shoe and orthotic construction. Many midsoles are made of EVA; as are many removable depth fillers.
- Eyelet – is a hole in the upper, above the tongue, where shoelaces are passed through to secure the shoe on the foot. Eyelets may be reinforced with a metal or plastic grommet for less wear on the upper material.
- Eye Stay – (also called Lace Stay) is the section of shoe where the eyelets are located. In a balmoral shoe, the eye stay is part of the vamp. In a blucher shoe, the eye stay is its own separate flap.

F

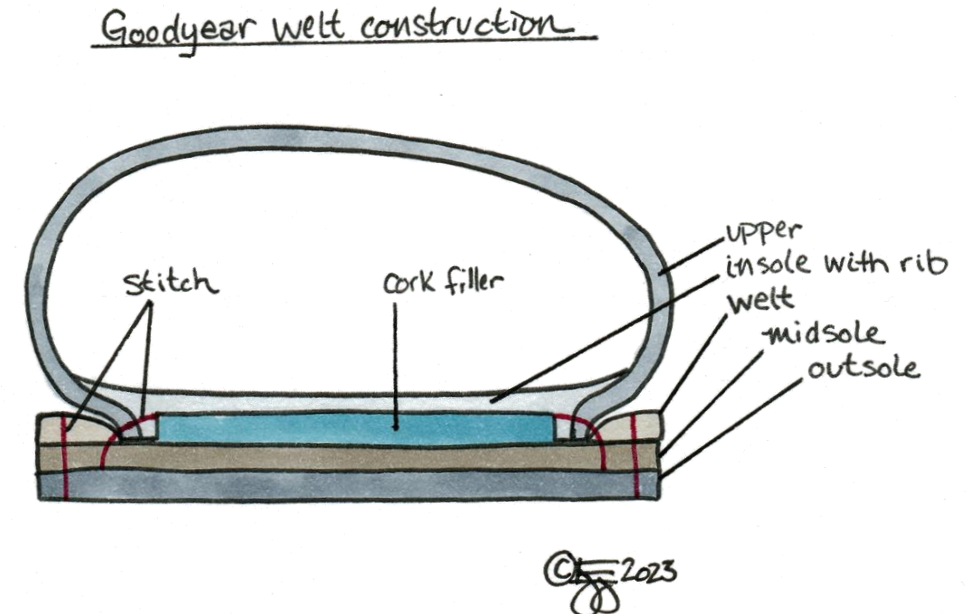
- Feather Edge – (of a shoe last) is the “corner” where the upper surface of the last meets the sole (or last bottom). A shoe last can have a rounded smooth feather edge or a hard 90° corner at the feather edge. Soft contoured running shoes with molded midsoles will be made on a last with a rounded feather edge. A stiff work boot made with board lasting construction will have a hard corner at the feather edge and a flat last bottom.
- Fiberboard – is made of layers of cellulosic materials, bonded by binders under high pressure and temperatures into a firm and hard sheeting material. Fiberboards are used in shoemaking mainly for reinforcing the waist and heel seat area of the insole.
- Footbed – is an insert for the shoe designed to provide cushioning, shock absorption, and/or biomechanical support. They are often removable/replaceable.
- Foxing – is a piece of leather trimming fitted into or on top of the rear quarters. It can also be used to help secure the upper to the insole.
- Full-grain Leather – is the highest quality of leather you can find. It is the outer layer of the hide that has not been sanded or buffed to remove imperfections. Full grain leather is prized for its natural grain and texture, which gives it a distinctive look and patina that develops over time.

G

- Girth – is a circumferential measurement used in last- and shoe-making. For instance, the *ball girth* (also called the joint girth) is a measurement of the distance around shoe's toe box at its widest point - typically at the metatarsal heads (the ball of the foot). It is used to ensure the shoe fits the width of the wearer's foot and is commonly used in shoe sizing and fitting. The ball girth typically grades at a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ " per whole size; and $\frac{1}{4}$ " per letter width.
- Grain – (in leather) refers to the composition and appearance of the hide. It is similar to wood grain, which refers to the texture and appearance of wood fibers.
- Grommet – is a metal (or plastic) ring used to reinforce an eyelet
- Gusseted tongue – is a wide, folding tongue that is completely attached to the sides under the eyelets to the vamp so the upper appears as one. This tongue style helps make the shoe watertight. Also referred to as a bellows tongue.

G (cont.)

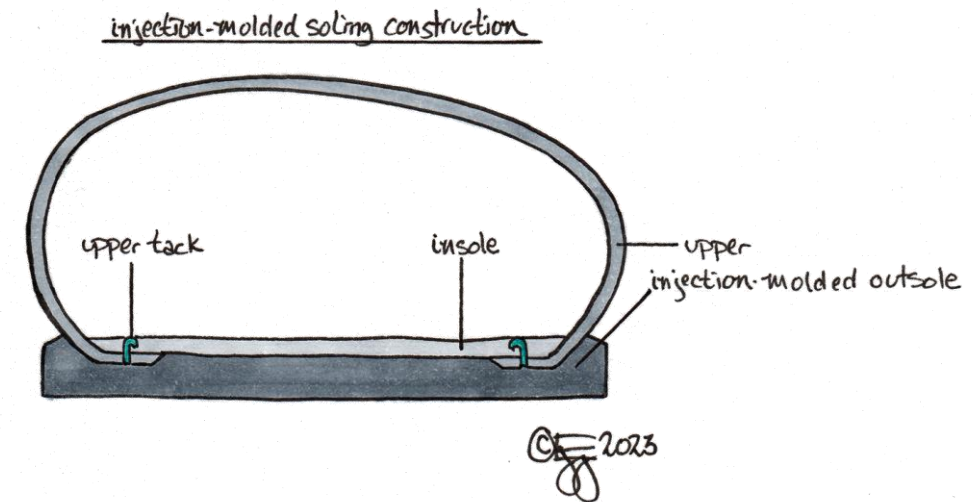
- Goodyear Welt – is a strip of leather, rubber, or plastic that runs along the perimeter of a shoe outsole.
 - The basic principle behind the Goodyear welt machine was invented in 1862 by August Destouy who designed a machine with a curved needle to stitch turned shoes. The machine was then improved in 1869 and later by Destouy and, more importantly, Daniel Mills, an English mechanic, both employed by Charles Goodyear Jr., the son of Charles Goodyear. It has been noted by historians that Goodyear was a frequent visitor to the shoe factory of William J. Dudley, founder of Johnston & Murphy, where early work on sole stitching equipment was performed.
 - The upper part of the shoe is shaped over the last and fastened on by sewing a leather, linen or synthetic strip (also known as the "welt") to the inner and upper sole. As well as using a welt, stitching holds the material firmly together.
 - The welt forms a cavity which is then filled with a cork material. The final part of the shoe is the sole, which is attached to the welt by some combination of stitching and a high strength adhesive like contact cement or hide glue. The result is highly valued for being relatively waterproof by minimizing water penetration into the insole and the relative ease of resoling as long as the upper remains viable. Welted shoes are more expensive to manufacture than those mass-produced by automated machinery with molded soles.



H

- Heel – is the part of a shoe that raises the rear of the shoe. It is considered part of the sole of a shoe although it is commonly an independent piece of material. There are also names for the various areas of a heel:
 - Heel Breast – is the forward-facing side of the heel, often slightly concave.
 - Heel Seat - is the area of the heel that is attached to the sole of a shoe.
 - Heel Tip – is used to refer to the Top Piece of a narrow, high heeled shoe (such as a Stiletto). Heel Tips are usually made of plastic or rubber.
 - Top Piece – is the area of the heel that contacts the ground. When a shoe is manufactured, the heel is attached to the shoe while the shoe is upside-down, therefore the “bottom” of the heel, when a shoe is placed on a foot, is the “top” when it is being manufactured.
- Heel-to-Toe-Drop – is the heel height differential between the heel and the forefoot thickness of the sole. Heel-to-toe drop is measured in millimeters, ranging from 0–14 mm in running shoes.
- Heel Height (Heel Lift) – (of a shoe or shoe last) is the dimension specified for the heel height above the ground. It is determined by the last of a shoe. A normal sports shoe will generally have a heel lift of 6-8mm above the ball of the foot. This is a standard ergonomic stance that will allow the shoe to have more cushioning under the heel. A casual shoe or sandal may have a lift of zero, and a high heel women’s shoe last can have a heel lift of 4 inches or more.
- Herringbone – is an outsole style characterized by a sharp, deep zigzag pattern along the entire outsole.
- Hidden Gore – is an elastic gore that is covered by the tongue of a shoe and provides added comfort.

- Injection-Molded Construction – is one of two heat-sealing shoe sole manufacturing processes. In injection-molding, the thermoplastic unit bottom is molded to the upper. The thermoplastic liquifies when heated in the mold and it is then heat-sealed to the upper and hardens as it cools to become the shoe sole.
- Inlay – is another term used to describe the *Footbed*
- Inseam – is the hidden seam of a welted shoe holding together the welt, upper, lining and insole



I (cont.)

- Insole – is the layer of the shoe sole closest to the foot and is an integral component of a shoe. Contrary to popular misconception, there is no such thing as a “removable insole”. The upper, toe box, heel counter, foxing, linings and welting are all attached to the insole.
- Insole Rib – is the part of the Insole that is used when stitching a Goodyear Welt.
- Instep – is the area of the foot between the toes and the ankle, or the top front part of a shoe.
- Iron – is a unit of measure used to describe the thickness of shoe soling material. One iron equals $\frac{1}{48}$ ”.

J

- Jodhpurs – are a type of boot that has a strap that runs one lap around the shaft of the shoe and is fastened with a buckle. Initially, it was a kind of riding boot, but nowadays the boot model is also used for everyday wear.



K

- Kiltie – is an additional piece of leather that covers the bottom of the tongue of a leather boot or shoe. Its purpose is to protect the tongue and laces from dirt and debris. The exact design of the kiltie depends on what type of shoe or boot it's being applied to.



L

- Laces – are strips of material strung through the eyelets of a shoe in order to pull the shoe closed and adjust its girth.
- Lace Loop – is also called a ghilly loop. Typically made of nylon webbing, the loop is sewn to the eye stay and is an alternative to a traditional eyelet.
- Lace Stay – is another name for the *Eye Stay*
- Lace-to-Toe Opening – also referred to as a surgical opening, is a shoe design wherein the tongue and the opening of the shoe extend all the way to the front of the toe box.



L (cont.)

- Last – The shoe last is the foot form that is used to set the shape of the shoe. The shoe last can be made of plastic, metal or wood. Each different toe shape, size, width, and/or heel height requires a different last.

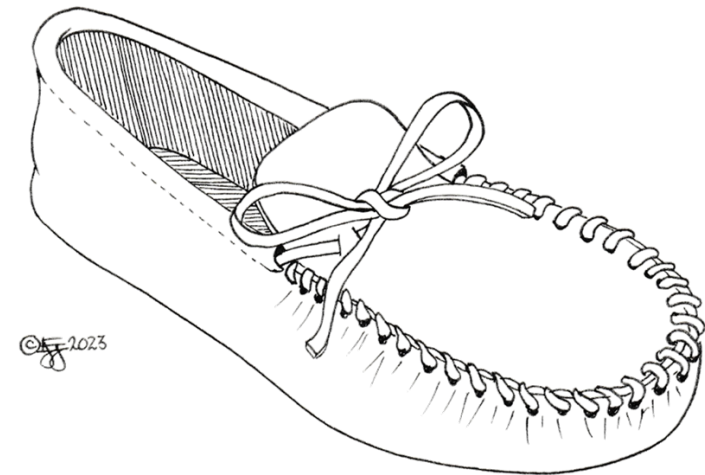
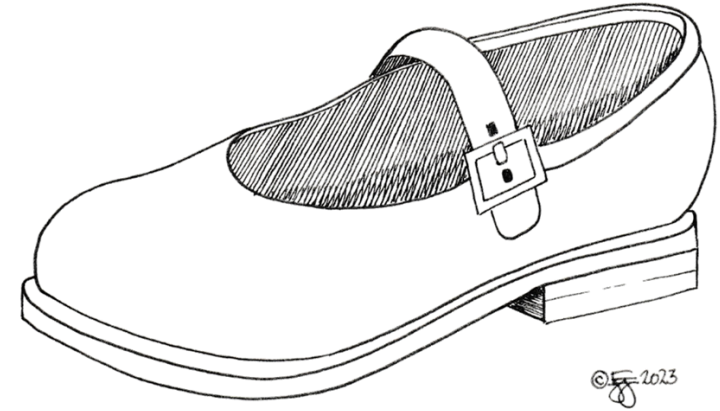


L (cont.)

- Lasting – is the shoemaking operation that sets the final shape of a shoe and holds it in place so the outsole can be permanently attached. The ideal shoe pattern fits the last tightly. The lasting operation will stretch the upper a bit, but not so much as to damage the shoe materials.
- Leather – is a material made from the skin of an animal by tanning or a similar process.
- Lining – is the inside layer of material backing the external upper material. Often made fabric, nylon or pigskin.
 - Quarter Lining: horseshoe shape around back part of shoe
 - Vamp Lining: inside upper of forepart and toe of shoe
 - Sock Lining: covering all OR part of the top surface of the insole.
- Loafers – are shoes without laces, usually with a lower cut opening to make it easier to get in and out of the shoe. A variation of slippers - but made for proper outdoor use.
- Lug - (outsole lug) is a small block of rubber that makes the tread grip.
- Lycra®/Neoprene – an elastic polyurethane fiber or fabric used especially for close-fitting sports clothing. It is often used in the uppers of therapeutic footwear to accommodate forefoot deformities.

M

- Mary Jane – is an American term for a closed, low-cut shoe with one or more straps across the instep. Classic Mary Janes for children are typically made of black leather or patent leather, have one thin strap fastened with a buckle or button, a broad and rounded toe box, low heels, and thin outsoles.
- Moccasin – is a soft leather slipper or shoe, strictly one without a separate heel, having the sole turned up on all sides and sewn to the upper in a simple gathered seam, in a style originating among North American Indians.



M (cont.)

- Midsole – is the part of the shoe between the very bottom and where the foot rests. The midsole is a cushioning layer between the outsole and the upper. Various rubber and foam compounds are used for shock absorption. Generally, heavier-weight materials will be firmer and more durable.
- Moc Toe – is a type of toe design with a seam and stitching details, originally seen in moccasins
- Mustache – is the shoe part attached to the shoe above the heel counter part. The classic sneaker will have a mustache.
- Mudguard – is the shoe pattern part seen along the forward part of the shoe and along the edge of the outsole.

N

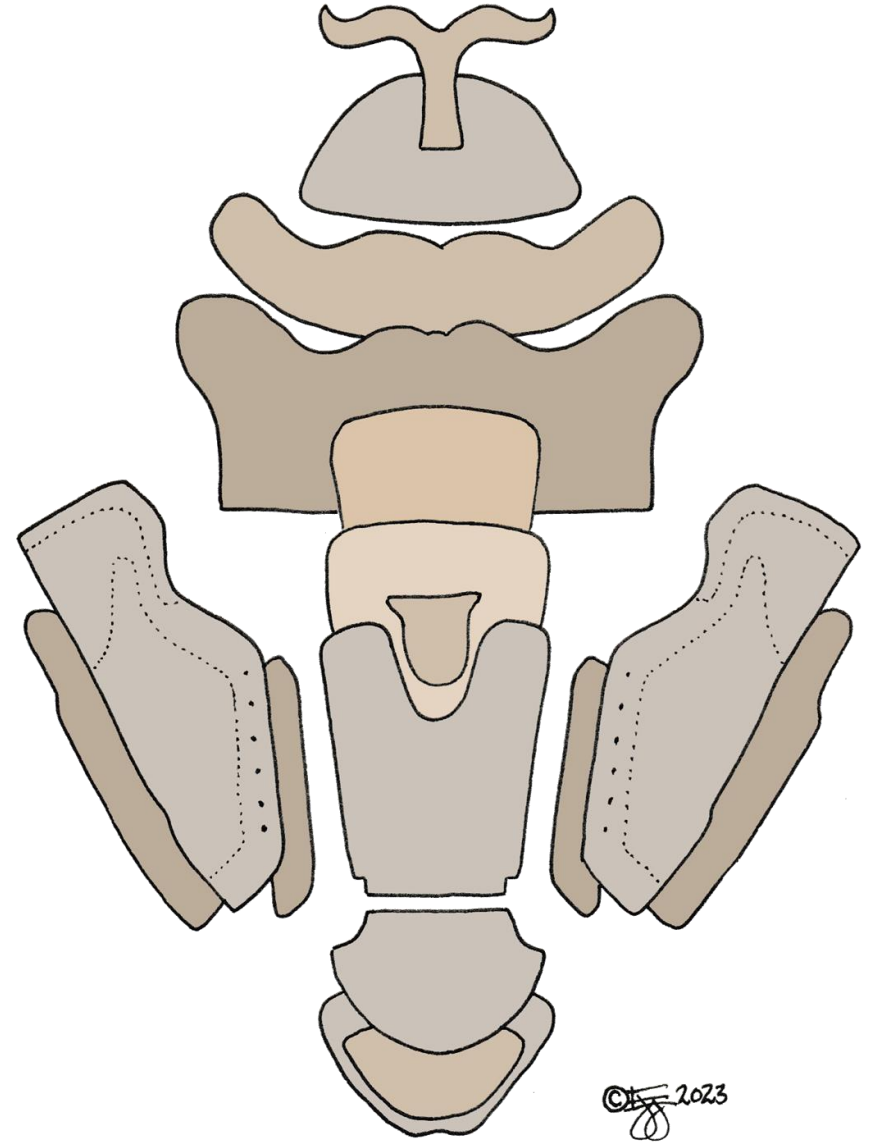
- Negative Heel – is a style of shoe that has a negative heel lift, meaning the heel is lower than the forefoot.
- Norwegian Welt Construction – is a shoe construction style in which the upper is stitched to an insole rib, and then folded out, where a tall welt is placed atop it, stitched through the upper, and then it all gets stitched through an outsole. Good for waterproofing.
- Nubuck – is top-grain leather that has been sanded or buffed on the grain side, or outside, to give a slight nap of short protein fibers, producing a velvet-like surface. It is resistant to wear and may be dyed any number of colors.
- Nylon – is a generic designation for a family of synthetic polymers composed of polyamide, which are repeating units linked by amide links. Nylon is a silk-like thermoplastic, usually made from petroleum, that can be melt-processed into fibers, films, or shapes.

O

- Outsole – is the bottommost layer of the shoe sole that comes into contact with the ground. Outsoles can be made of leather, rubber, EVA, polyurethane or a composite of multiple materials.
- Oxford – is a term that means different things depending on where in the world it is being used. In the U.S., an oxford shoe is a lace-up shoe with a low heel and a closed lacing system called balmoral.
- Overlay – is detailing on a shoe made by layering material on top of other material; more often cosmetic than functional.

P

- Pattern – is the design of the shoe's cut parts. The shoe pattern is fitted to the last. Designers and developers often make pattern corrections when creating a new shoe.
- Patent Leather – is a type of coated leather. Its glossy, lustrous finish makes it instantly recognizable. Virtually waterproof, it is renowned for being flexible, soft and requiring virtually no maintenance. These characteristics stem from the coating applied to the leather, which was historically oil-based but is now commonly synthetic (generally involving a combination of polyurethane and acrylic).



P (cont.)

- Perforations – are small holes punched into a shoe upper material for cosmesis, breathability or both.
- Polyurethane (PU) – refers to a class of polymers composed of organic units joined by urethane links. In contrast to other common polymers such as polyethylene and polystyrene, polyurethane is produced from a wide range of starting materials. This chemical variety produces polyurethanes with different chemical structures leading to many different applications. These include rigid and flexible foams, and coatings, adhesives, electrical potting compounds, and fibers such as spandex and polyurethane laminate.
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) – is also referred to simply as *vinyl*. PVC is the world's third-most widely produced synthetic polymer of plastic. PVC can be rigid or flexible depending on the mixture of added plasticizers.
- Pull Tab – (or Pull Loop) is a piece of material attached to the topline of the shoe at the very back of the heel are to assist in donning of the shoe.

Q

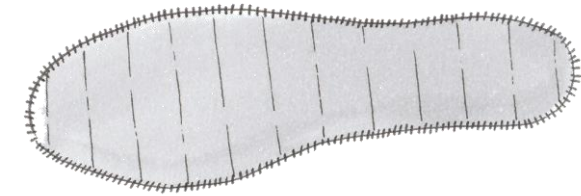
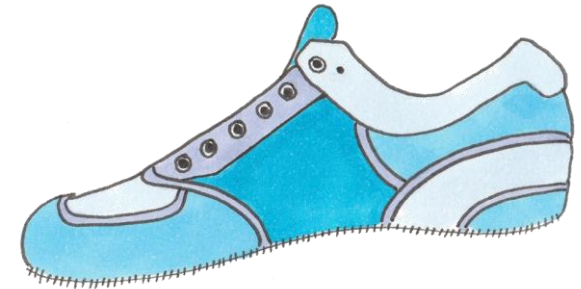
- Quarter Panel – is the main shoe pattern part on the side of the shoe pattern. For reference, the Nike® Swoosh® and the New Balance® “N” logo are both located on the quarter panel of those manufacturers’ sneakers.
- Quarter Lining – refers to the internal lining next to the foot in the quarter panel area of the shoe.

R

- Rand – is a thin rubber binding that runs around the junction of the upper and sole and part way up the boot. Rands add to a boot's overall water-proofing and protect the upper from abrasion.
- Ritz Stick – is a foot measuring device invented in 1914 by Oliver Ritz-Woller. It measures only heel-to-toe length and width, but not heel-to-ball (arch) length.
- Rocker Sole – is a type of sole design. The floor-facing surface of the sole is curved like the rocker rails on a rocking chair or a rocking horse. Most running shoes have rocker soles as the basic concept behind rocker soles is to help the foot and ankle roll through the gait cycle, thereby maintaining forward momentum. In pedorthic context, most rocker soles are used to decrease pressure under the forefoot or to replace lost motion in the foot and ankle complex.
- Rolled Collar – is a shoe collar without any additional padding.

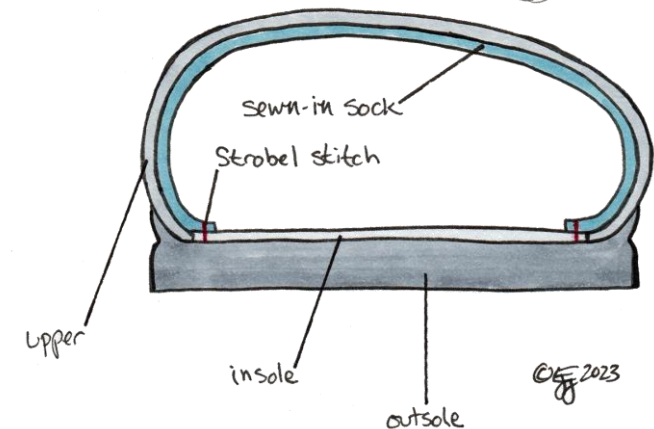
S

- Shaft – is the upper part of a boot that runs from just above the back of the heel to the top of the boot.
- Shank – (or Shankpiece) is a strip or plate incorporated into the sole that adds rigidity and support. Full-length shanks offer additional torsional rigidity and structural integrity. Shanks can be made of steel, carbon composites or plastic. In a dress shoe with a separate heel, the shank serves as a “bridge” spanning and supporting the arch between the heel and the waist.
- Slip-Lasted Construction – (also called Strobel Lasting, Force Lasting or California Lasting) is a lasting process where the insole board or Strobel sock (usually canvas or non-woven) is stitched around the last bottom edge to complete the upper. Usually used for more lightweight, flexible shoes such as running shoes. In the slip lasting process, the shoe last is “slipped” or “forced” into a heated upper.



Strobel Lasting
(also called: slip, force, or
California Lasting)

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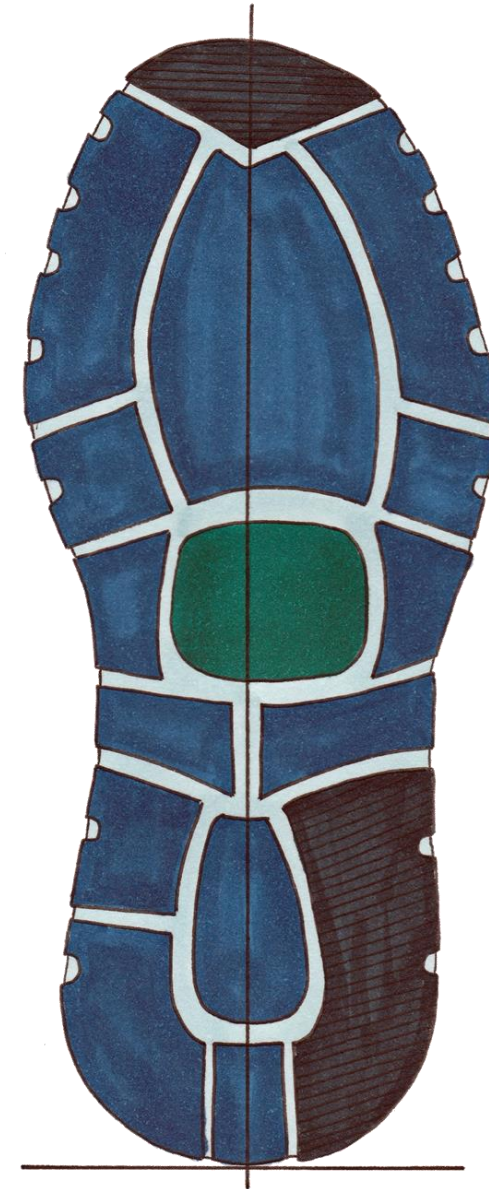


S

- Slip-on – is a shoe that has no closure system to secure it to the foot and is easily donned and doffed.
- Slipper – is any light, low-cut shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped. Most often the term is used to describe soft, comfortable shoes to be worn inside the house.
- Sneaker – is a term used to describe shoes designed for athletic use or other forms of physical exercise. Today they are widely used for everyday casual wear.
- Sock Liner – (also called sock, footbed, inlay or (incorrectly) insole) is the foam padded mesh that your foot stands on. May be removable or may be cemented in. High end shoes will be molded EVA or PU foam. Low end shoes will be diecut EVA.
- Sole – is the bottom part of the shoe. It is made up of the insole and outsole; can also have a midsole section.
- Speed Hooks – are commonly used in boots. Instead of eyelets, the laces can be quickly wrapped around the hooks for “speedy” lacing and unlacing.

S (cont.)

- Straight-Lasted Design – is a shoe that, traditionally, has very little waist curve, are completely neutral with no inflare or outflare, and show no readily discernable difference between the left shoe and the right. In modern footwear parlance, a straight last shoe is considered to be one where a straight line can be drawn from the center of the toe to the center of the heel with roughly the same amount of sole width on either side of the line.
- Strobel Liner – (or Strobel Sock, or Strobel Board) is the fabric or non-woven material used to finish the bottom of a shoe upper. The shoemaker uses a Strobel machine to make a Strobel stitch to attach the Strobel board to the upper. A Strobel machine is a sewing machine that is used in the manufacturing of shoes. Johannes Strobel, who invented the device in 1883, is credited as the machine's creator, thus the name.



straight-lasting design

S (cont.)

- Stacked Heel – is a heel that has horizontal lines, indicating that it is made up of stacked layers of leather.
- Steel Toes – are most frequently found in industrial-style footwear that is meant to prevent forefoot injury in the workplace. Steel toes are tested by the A.N.S.I (American National Standard Institute) for their ability to maintain a minimum clearance when compressed by different weights.
- Stick Length – is the length of the last measured from the longest points at the heel and toe.
- Storm Welt – is a type of welt. In order to make the shoe extra resistant to water, the welt running around the shoe has an edge that goes up towards the upper leather, which makes it harder for water to penetrate from the side.

T

- Topline – also referred to as the "Rim" or the "Collar", it is the top edge of the upper or opening of a shoe.
- Throat – is the area of the shoe where the top cap ends, or the area where the base of the tongue is attached to the vamp.
- Toe Box – is the frontmost section of the shoe. Different styles will have different sizes and shapes. Fashion shoes may have tight pointed tips, while work boots have extra space for steel toe inserts. Therapeutic shoes may offer toe boxes with more broad, oblique contours to accommodate forefoot deformities.
- Toe Bumper – is either a piece of reinforced material at the front of the toe box, or an extension of the outsole up the front of the toe box to help protect the toes from any rocks or debris that the feet may encounter when walking or running.
- Toe Cap – is a piece of material that covers the front upper of the shoe. Toe caps can have decorative patterns and shapes, including wingtips.
- Toe Puff – is the stiffener placed under the toe cap or vamp to ensure the shoe retains its shape in this area.

T (cont.)

- Toe Spring – (of a shoe last) is how much the front tip lifts off the ground. A stiff hiking boot may have a 15mm toe spring, while a slip-on casual shoe may have a 5mm toe spring. Generally speaking, the stiffer the shoe sole, the more toe spring is needed for a normal rolling stride. A women's high heel shoe has no toe spring at all.
- Tongue – is a piece of material, usually leather or cloth, sewn into the vamp of a laced shoe, extending between the throat and the waist of a shoe. Provides padding between the shoe's laces and the dorsum of the foot.
- Tread – is the topographic design on the bottom of an outsole to produce grip and provide stability for the shoe's wearer when walking.
- T-Strap – is a shoe featuring a vertical strap running from the toe or vamp, which is connected to a horizontal strap running across the ankle, coming together to create a "T" shape.

U

- Unit Bottom – is a single shoe bottom made from a mold of rubber or plastic. It includes the sole, platform heel or wedge.
- Upper – is the part of the shoe that covers the top part of the foot, from heel to toe.

V

- Vamp – is the front center part of a shoe's upper that covers the metatarsals and toes.
- Vibram® - is a soling material that's proprietary compound blends foam and rubber to create an outsole that has the best traits of both materials — the softness and springiness of foam, and the durability and traction of rubber.
- Vinyl – see *PVC*
- Vulcanized Construction – is the shoe assembly process that applies rubber in its uncured state to the shoe's lasted upper. The upper and rubber parts are treated with gull before assembly. Once the assembly is complete the entire shoe (with the aluminum last still inside) is placed inside a steam heated autoclave or vulcanizing oven. After heating, the rubber is now vulcanized. Uppers must be made from heat resistant materials, commonly canvas or suede leather.

W

- Waist – is the area of a shoe between the instep and arch. The waist is the narrowest section of a shoe. Higher-end shoes will often feature more extreme contoured “fiddleback” waists, which are seen as a mark of distinction and quality. Tighter-waisted shoes tend to offer better support.
- Wedge – (or Midsole Wedge) is the EVA foam midsole of a shoe, thinner in the front and taller in the heel. The term also applies to a shoe design with heel height but no separate heel. The sole in the form of a wedge, such that one piece of material, normally rubber, serves as both the sole and the heel.
- Welt – is a strip of leather, rubber, or plastic that runs along the perimeter of a shoe outsole. The machinery used for the process was invented in 1869 by Charles Goodyear Jr., the son of Charles Goodyear. Goodyear construction is time-consuming but is considered the best method of shoe construction.
- Width – is measured in letters such as AAA, AA, A, B, C, D, E, EE, EEE, and EEEE, 4A, 3A, 2A, A, B, C, D, E, 2E, 3E, 4E, 5E, and 6E, or N (narrow), M (medium) or R (regular), W (wide), XW (extra wide). These letters refer to the width of the shoe as measured at the ball of the foot.
- Wingtip – is a pointed toe cap shoe with a perforated brogue that spreads to the shoe's sides, resembling the look of wings.

XYZ...

- I got nothin'....

The End

Additional References

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