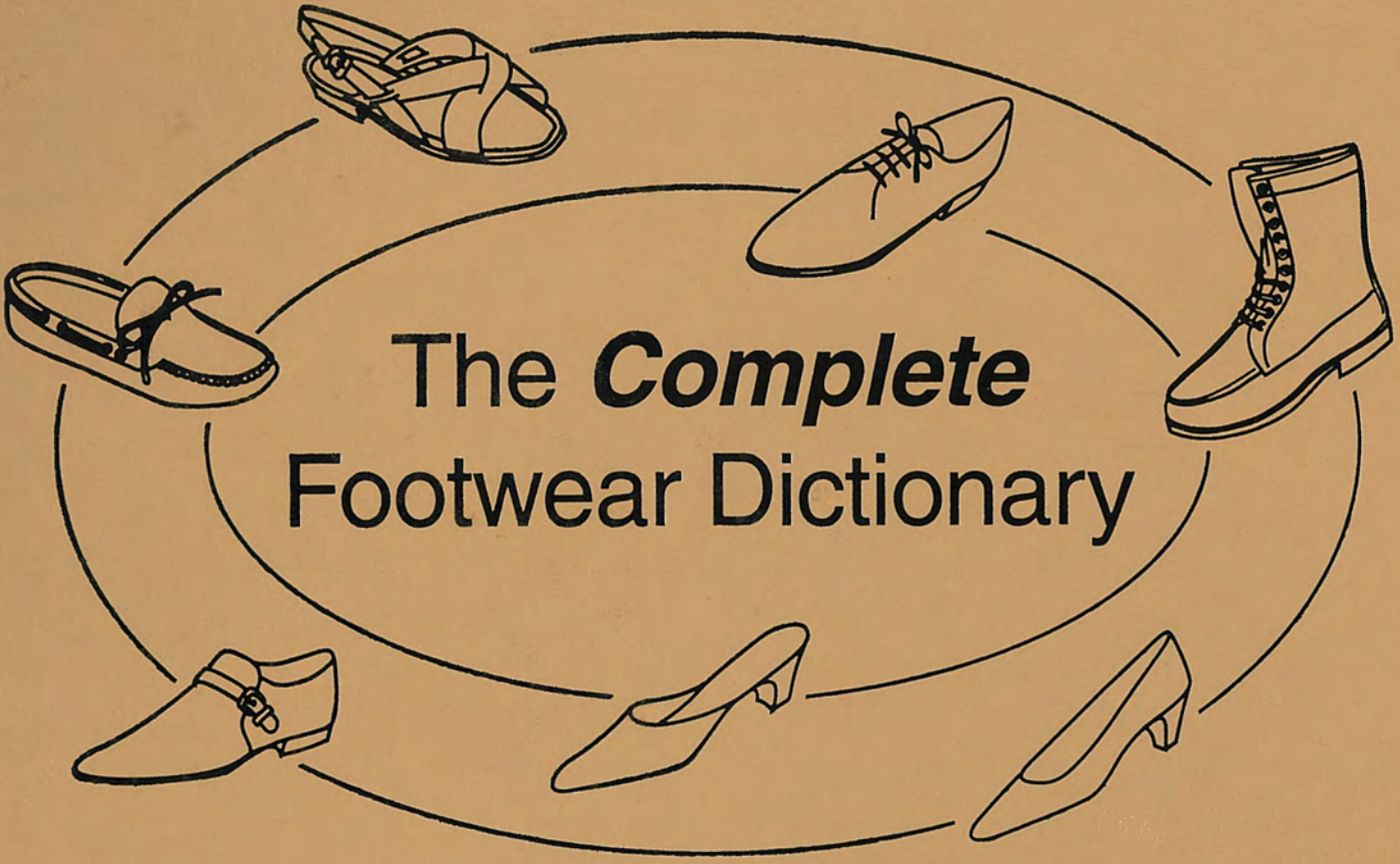
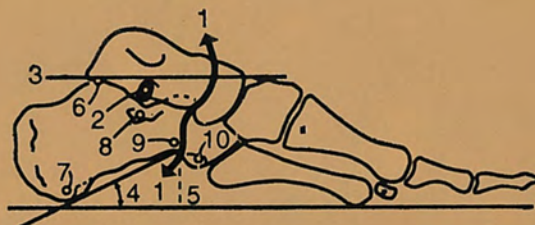




The *Complete* Footwear Dictionary



SECOND EDITION

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Second Edition

Compiled and Edited
by
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footlift load. The amount of weight, as represented by the shoe or boot on the foot, lifted with each step. The footlift load may be calculated on an accumulated per-step basis over a given walking or running distance, based on the weight of the footwear.

foot measurements. The measurement of the foot as a whole or any of its parts or sections. In the shoe store, usually only two or three measurements are taken (overall length, ball width, sometimes heel-to-ball). For custom-made shoes a dozen or more measurements may be used. In scientific (anthropometric) work, 20 or 30 measurements may be taken. See also *podometrics*.

foot measuring device. Any device used to measure the foot or any of its parts.

foot mittens. See *tabi*.

foot mold. 1) A plaster or plastic cast from which a duplicate mold of the foot is obtained. 2) An appliance orthotically shaped to the sole of the foot.

foot muffs. Plain or colored or decorated ankle hose or anklets worn in cold weather. Popular in the 1920s, but still used today.

foot orthopedics. The science or study of foot biomechanics; the diagnosis and treatment of mechanical foot disorders.

foot painting. 1) Covering the instep or other parts of the foot with decorative paintings to simulate tattoos. Decals are used in the same manner. 2) Some people born with incapacitated arms or armless acquire artistic skill and learn to paint by holding the brush with their toes with the same dexterity as fingers.

foot powder. See *dusting powder*.

foot shield. See *instep guard*.

footsie. An old and universal gesture between male and female of rubbing their feet and/or legs together for sexual signaling and mutual exchange of sensual contact. Usually the foot action is concealed, such as under a table.



Footsie.

foot sprouts. In the Chinese footbinding custom, the name given to the yet-unbound feet of small girl children.

foot stools. Derisive term given to the high (15 to 30 inches) "chopines"—the exaggerated platform footwear worn by upper caste women (and also prostitutes) of 14th- and 15th-century Europe.

foot strike. The action or impact of the foot or any of its parts striking the ground in walking or running.

foot structure. The anatomical structure of the human foot.

foot talc. See *dusting powder*.

foot type. The design or shape traits of the individual foot classified by a particular anatomical type. Among shoe people and medical practitioners feet are classified by such loose labels as short-wide, long-narrow, bony, fat-fleshy, inflare, outflare, etc. In anthropometry, however, the types are more precisely designated based on measurements or geometric shapes. Foot type may be classified anatomically or functionally or both. Anatomical foot type is believed to be related to foot function and a predisposition or resistance to various foot disorders.

foot warmer. Any article or device designed to keep the feet warm in cold temperatures. Often used by persons with poor foot circulation.

foot washing. 1) A normal process of foot hygiene; 2) A social custom of ancient Egypt and other countries where visiting guests in an affluent home had their feet washed by servants before meals. Later, among Christians (and still practiced today as a ceremonial rite) wherein the pope or other high-ranking member of the clergy washes the feet of a lowly person or parishioner as a symbol of Christ-like humility.

footwear. Any foot covering in the form of shoes, boots, slippers or hose used for utility and/or dress wear. Not necessarily synonymous with shoes, which are simply one category of footwear.

foot weights. Loading the foot with extra weights (one-half to two pounds) as a special exercise to strengthen foot and leg muscles for walking or running to add stamina.

force lasting. See *shoe construction, slip-lasted*.

force platform. Testing equipment used to measure the impact forces on the foot in standing, walking, or running.

forecast. A projection of anticipated sales or fashion developments.

forefoot. The part of the foot from the ball or metatarsal heads forward.

hinge joint

hinge joint. Any joint of the body skeleton functioning like a hinge. The ankle, for example.

Hittite shoe. An ancient clog-type shoe worn by the Mongols prior to 500 B.C.E., later adopted by the Greeks. Made with a wooden or thick leather sole with wood or leather upper, attached with a thong or strap. Still worn in some parts of the world today by peasants and highland soldiers.

hobnail. A heavy nail with a large head which is driven into the soles of some work or military boots. Originally used by Roman legions on their long marches. The nailheads resist abrasion and make an intimidating sound.

hobnail boot. See *boot*.



Hobnail shoe.

hollow foot. See *pes cavus*.

hooper. A theatrical or show business term for a tap dancer. The term dates back to 17th-century England when young dandies wore metal taps on heels and toe tips, making a sound like a horse's hooves on the cobblestone streets.

hook eyelet. A hook-shaped eyelet to catch and hold the lacing. Used mostly on work and outdoor boots.

horizontal retailing. Employment of stock spread over a variety of footwear categories and/or lines. The opposite of more specialized focus of inventory known as "vertical retailing."

horsehide leather. See *leather*.

hose. A fabric (sometimes leather) foot and leg covering, usually knit or woven.

hosiery. Sheer types of hose, chiefly women's, such as nylon or silk, worn thigh-high or as pantyhose.

hot melt. Molten adhesives or other liquids for bonding outsoles to uppers.

hot melts. Heated blends of petroleum and wax that form an adhesive used to bond the upper lasting margin to the insole.

hot pants. Short, mid-thigh, leg-hugging, leather-like pants popular with young women in the 1960s. Often worn with knee-high or thigh-high, leg-hugging boots. A very sexy look of the time.

houseaux. A leather gaiter of 17th-century France.

hypoallergenic

Covering the shoe and lower leg, it was laced in front or at the side and held in place by a leather strap passing under the shoe shank.

housekeeping. In the shoe store, the miscellany of simple duties to maintain an orderly appearance of the store and merchandise. A customary task of the salespeople.

house shoe. A lightweight, thin-soled, low-heel, comfortable shoe worn around the house, a bit dressier than a house slipper. Now obsolete.

house slipper. See *slipper*.

house-to-house selling. A method of selling shoes to consumers by going house-to-house with samples or a catalog. Once the customer has made a selection, the foot is measured for size and the shoes are later delivered by mail. A few companies specialize in this business.

huarache. A woven leather shoe or sandal native to Mexico.

hue. See *color*.

hump foot. A foot with a prominent hump or bump at the peak of the instep at the metatarso-cuneiform joint. A hump foot is functionally normal but can experience discomfort when fitted in a high-front shoe with front goring, or from laces tied tightly.

hunting boot. See *boot*.

hussar boot. See *boot*.

hydrotherapy. Therapy of the body or body part with the use of water. Examples are whirlpool foot baths.

hyperidrosis. Medical term for excessive sweating of the feet.

hyperkeratosis. The medical term for excessive buildup of skin, such as occurs with a callus or corn.

hypermarket. A supermall; a huge mall containing many more stores than an ordinary large mall, plus restaurants, theatres and other entertainment features to attract mass numbers of shoppers.

hypermobile foot. A foot with excessive mobility or movement of the joints; loose-jointed; a foot that does not act as the usual firm lever at step pushoff. See also *flaccid foot*.

hyperpronation. Excessive pronation of the foot. See also *pronation*.

hypertrophy. Excessive enlargement or swelling.

hypoallergenic. Shoe dermatitis is a common skin ailment that afflicts the foot. Some people are allergic to rubber cements and rubber related chemicals, plus chromate salts, all of which are involved in footwear and are a source of shoe dermatitis. For such persons, the shoe should have vegetable-tanned upper leather, a box toe of pyroxylin material, and contain no rubber cement in the construction. A hypoallergenic shoe is constructed with such features.

sock

and second toes, worn with a tabi-like white linen sock with divided toes to accommodate the strap between the toes. Worn by both men and women of ancient Rome, and also known as a *udone* shoe. Our word "sock" is derived from it.

sock. See *hose*.

sock liner. As distinguished from sock lining, a insole insert contoured to match the sole of the foot, often cushioned. Frequently found in athletic-type footwear or walking shoes.

sock lining. See *lining*.

soft goods. Merchandise of soft texture such as apparel and footwear, in contrast to "hard goods" such as furniture, household appliances, etc.

soft sell. A restrained, nonaggressive approach to selling strategy in contrast to the more pushy "hard sell."

soft-sole moccasin. A moccasin without a firm slab of soling, and whose sole is either a continuous part of the leather upper, or an extra soft, reinforcing layer of sole sewn to the upper.

soft-sole shoe. Any footwear without a firm sole, such as a soft-sole slipper or moccasin.

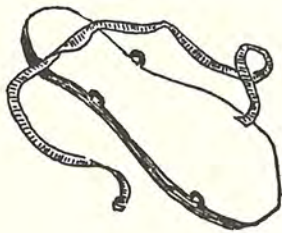
soft support. A soft arch cushion or a cushioned, semi-flexible orthotic in contrast to a rigid support.

soft tip. A shoe having no box toe, or a very soft box toe, under the toe tip. Also known as a *soft-toe shoe*.

soft-toe shoe. See *soft tip*.

sole. Derived from the Latin "solea," meaning soil or ground. See also *outsole*.

solea (or soleae). A simple sandal with a slab leather sole, worn mostly indoors in ancient Rome.



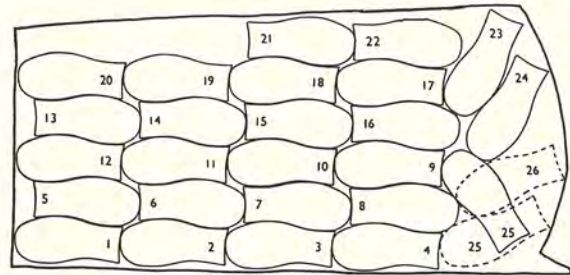
Solea.

sole cutting. The cutting of leather soles from large sheets by machine, the dies in accord with the size and shape needed for particular styles or types of footwear. A very exacting operation to keep waste cutting to a minimum.

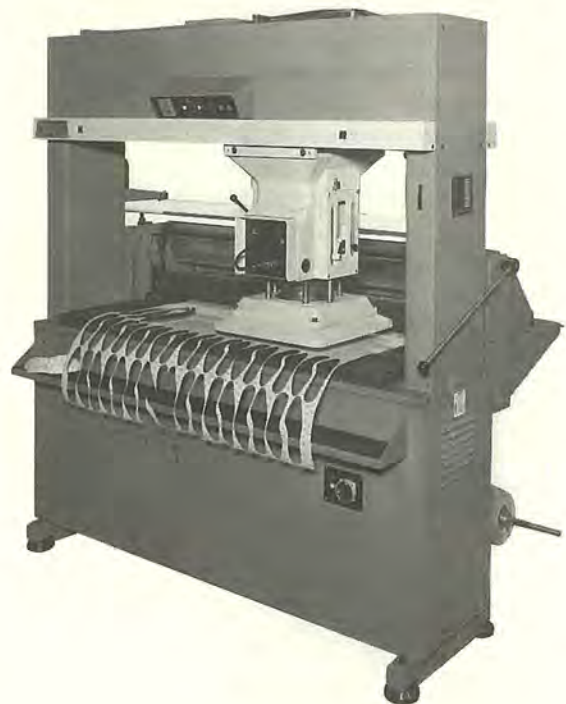
sole laying. Temporarily attaching the outsole to the shoe with an adhesive after bottom filling and prior to sewing.

sole leather. Any heavy leather, usually cattlehide

sole tongue



Sole layout on a bend of leather for maximum cutting economy and minimal waste.



Sole-cutting machine.

leather, dry-finished and used for shoe soles. The leather can be produced from any of several tannages, though generally vegetable tannage, or can be impregnated with other substances such as rubber compounds to increase durability.

sole leveling. Leveling the outsole of a shoe after last-ing by means of pressure to flatten and smooth the bottom. Done by machine.

sole stitching. Machine attaching the outsole to the insole and upper by stitching. In earlier times a tedious hand operation.

sole tongue. In shoemaking, the rear or heel section of the leather outsole, either as it is or split in two lay-