

'Historical Shoe' with Traditional Treasures

STEP 1: Tools for Design

- Block Last size 41
- Masking Tape
- Manila Paper Work or vino pealed paper
- Steel Ruler in mm
- Pencil and Rubber
- Hand Punch
- Shoe Tape Measure
- Scissors
- Cutting Board
- Campus
- Trimming Knife
- AOL Equipment
- Flat used file or filter board used for final pattern
- Design Table

STEP 2: Technical Design Manual

Modern design method can be reused or recycled for a longer period even if the original last is lost:

- Copy last
- Technical Points
- Drawing allowances- (mm) for lasting
- Actual Art-Drawing
- Master Pattern-Pattern Making
- Marking-using trimming knife or AOL on manila paper work
- Shoe Design Parts
- Information forms

STEP 3: BOARDS

a) BLOCK LAST BOOT:

- Article number 39737
- Size 4126052024
- 26052024

A block last is a useful tool in shoe design for creating comfortable, relaxed –fit shoes and a less defined shape, but may not be suitable for all types of shoes or designs.





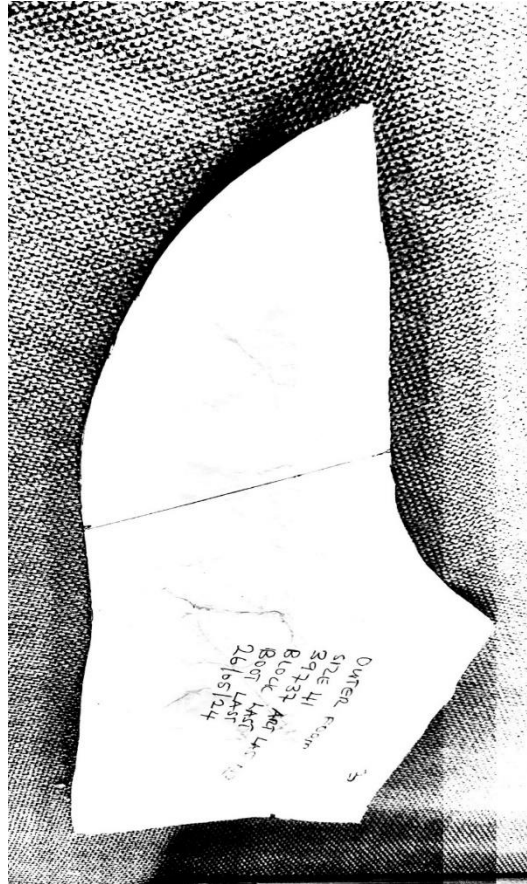
b) COPY LAST

This is an exact replica of an existing last used by shoe designers to streamline the design process to ensure consistency while creating new shoes with a proven fit. Masking tape is used to create this copy last.

Uses of copy last:

- ✓ Create a new shoe style based on a successful existing design.
- ✓ Update an existing design with new materials, colors, or features.
- ✓ Create a different size or width of an existing shoe style.

c) OUTER FORM:

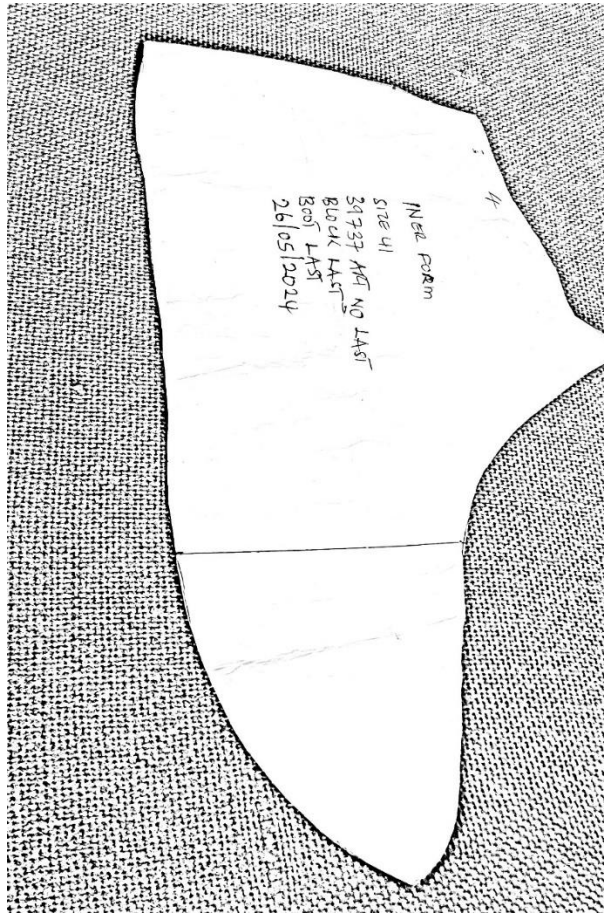


An outer firm is a critical component that refers to the outer sole of the shoe, which is the part of the shoe that comes into contact with the ground ¹. The outer firm is typically made of a durable material, such as rubber or synthetic rubber, and is designed to provide traction, stability, and protection for the foot.

Key aspects of the outer firm in shoe design:

- ✓ Traction: The outer firm is responsible for providing grip on various surfaces, ensuring that the foot doesn't slip or slide unnecessarily.
- ✓ Stability: The outer firm helps maintain the shoe's stability, preventing it from tilting or twisting excessively.
- ✓ Protection: The outer firm acts as a barrier between the foot and the ground, shielding the foot from rough or hazardous surfaces.
- ✓ Durability: The outer firm is designed to withstand wear and tear, resisting abrasion and damage from regular use.
- ✓ Aesthetics: The outer firm can also play a role in the shoe's overall appearance, with various designs and patterns available to enhance the shoe's visual appeal.

d) INNER FORM:



the inner form, also known as the last, refers to the three-dimensional shape that forms the interior of the shoe. It is the base shape around which the shoe is designed and built

This form is crucial in shoe design as it determines the fit, comfort, and overall performance of the shoe. The design of the last considers various parameters, including the shape and size of the foot, toe shape, heel height, and other factors that affect the interaction between the foot and the shoe.

The inner form/last takes into account the following key elements 1:

- ✓ Anthropometric measurements of the foot
- ✓ Biomechanical and physiological characteristics of the foot
- ✓ Technological requirements for manufacturing and materials
- ✓ Style and design preferences

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e) AVERAGE



An average board, also known as a "last board" or "standard last", is a physical or digital representation of the average foot shape and size for a specific gender, age range, and population. It serves as a reference point for designing shoes that fit a wide range of people comfortably.

It has the following information:

- ✓ Foot length and width
- ✓ Heel-to-toe length
- ✓ Instep circumference
- ✓ Toe shape and size
- ✓ Heel shape and height
- ✓ Arch height and shape
- ✓ Ankle circumference

Average boards are used in shoe design to:

- ✓ Create a baseline for designing new shoes
- ✓ Ensure consistency in sizing across different shoe styles
- ✓ Fit a wide range of foot shapes and sizes
- ✓ Reduce the need for extensive prototyping and fitting sessions
- ✓ Streamline the shoe design and development process

f) MIN FORM:

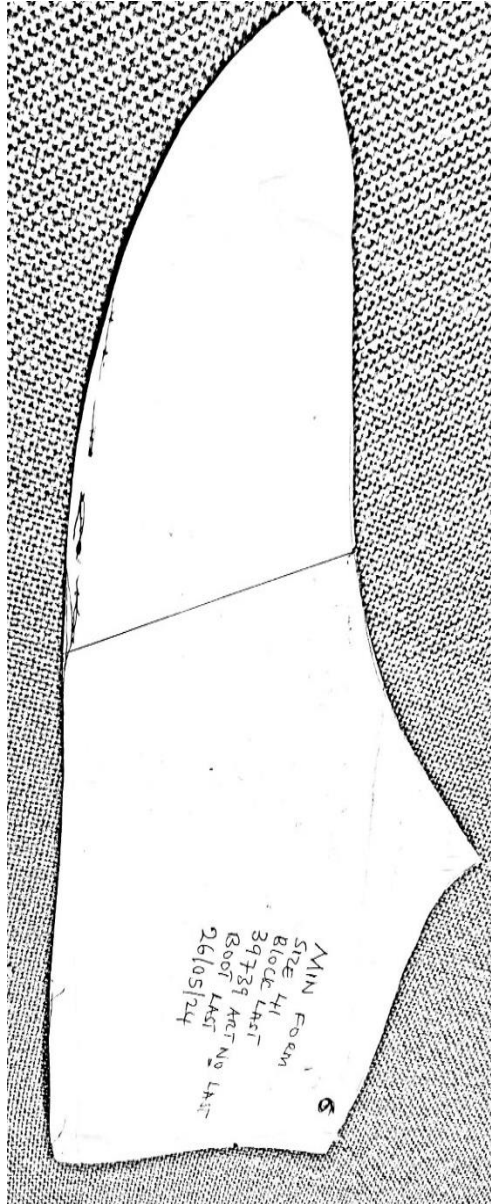
A "min form" refers to the features and that are necessary for its intended purpose. It is a simplified form of a shoe, stripped of any unnecessary elements.

A min form includes:

- ✓ Upper material
- ✓ Sole (e.g., rubber)
- ✓ Last (the shape of the foot)
- ✓ Closure system (e.g., laces)
- ✓ Heel counter (the part that surrounds the heel)

The min form is used

- ✓ Identify the essential elements of a design process
- ✓ Simplify the design process
- ✓ Reduce material costs and weight
- ✓ Create a minimalist aesthetic
- ✓ Improve functionality and comfort



minimum essential components of a shoe to function and perform the most basic and design, stripped of any

(e.g., leather, synthetic)

the foot)

(e.g., laces)

part that surrounds the

in shoe design to:

essential elements of a

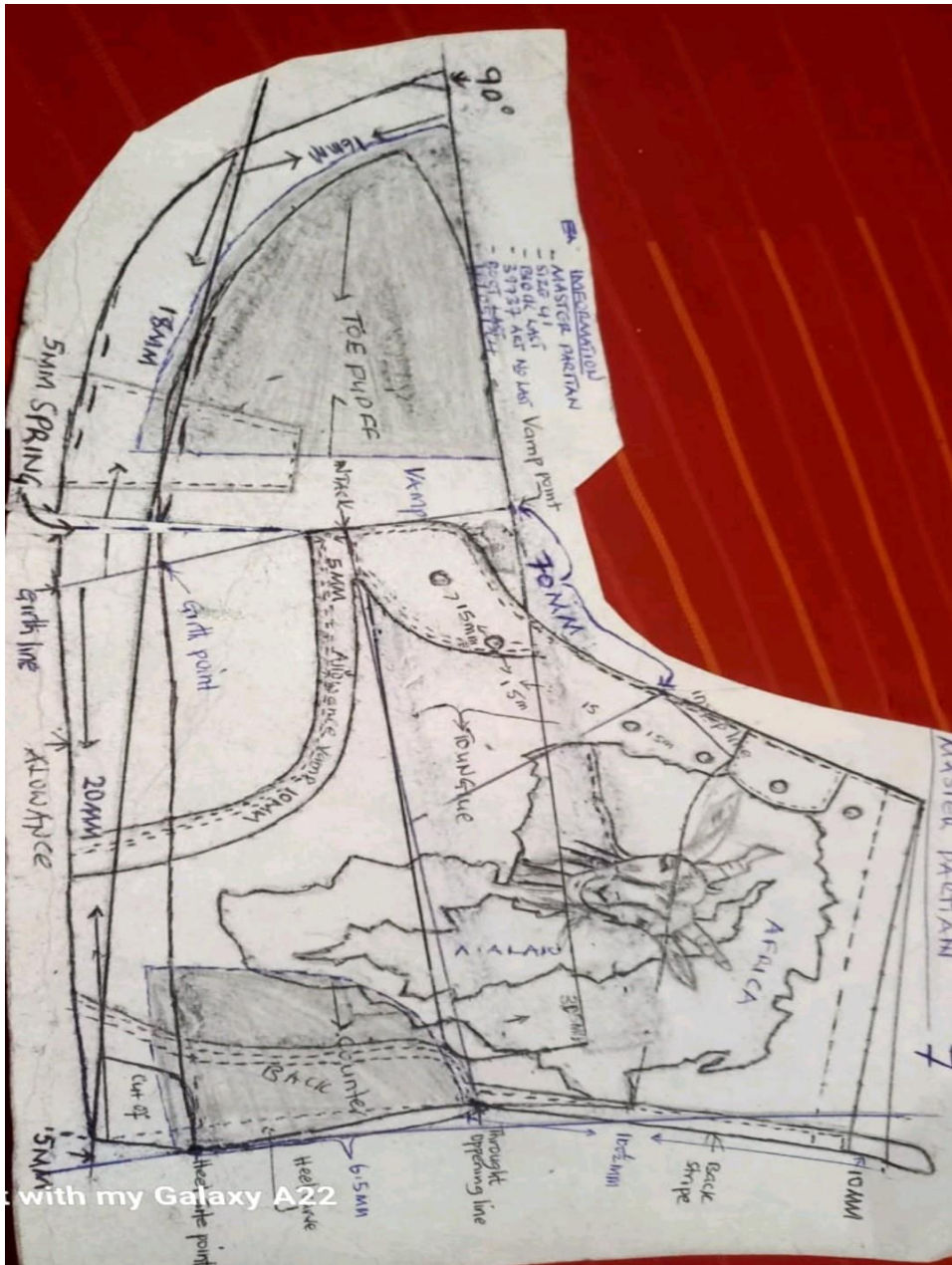
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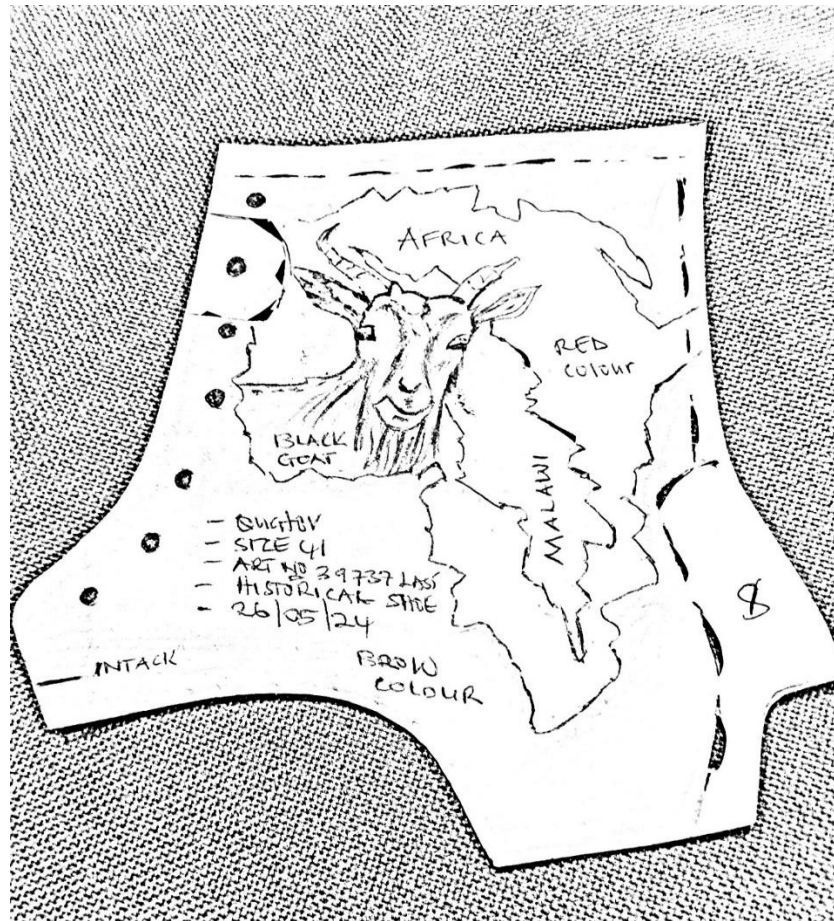
g) MASTER PATTERN:



A master pattern is a precise and detailed template or blueprint that outlines the exact shape, size, and proportions of a shoe. It serves as a guide for creating the various components of the shoe, including the upper, sole, and last

- ✓ It ensures accuracy and consistency in production by guiding the creation of prototypes and samples.
- ✓ Facilitate communication between designers, pattern makers, and manufacturers and make adjustments and modifications to the design.
- ✓ Create a reference point for future design developments

h) QUARTER:



A quarter refers to the part of the shoe that covers the quarter of the foot, specifically the area from the heel to the middle of the foot. It is a critical component of the shoe's upper, providing support, stability, and flexibility to the foot.

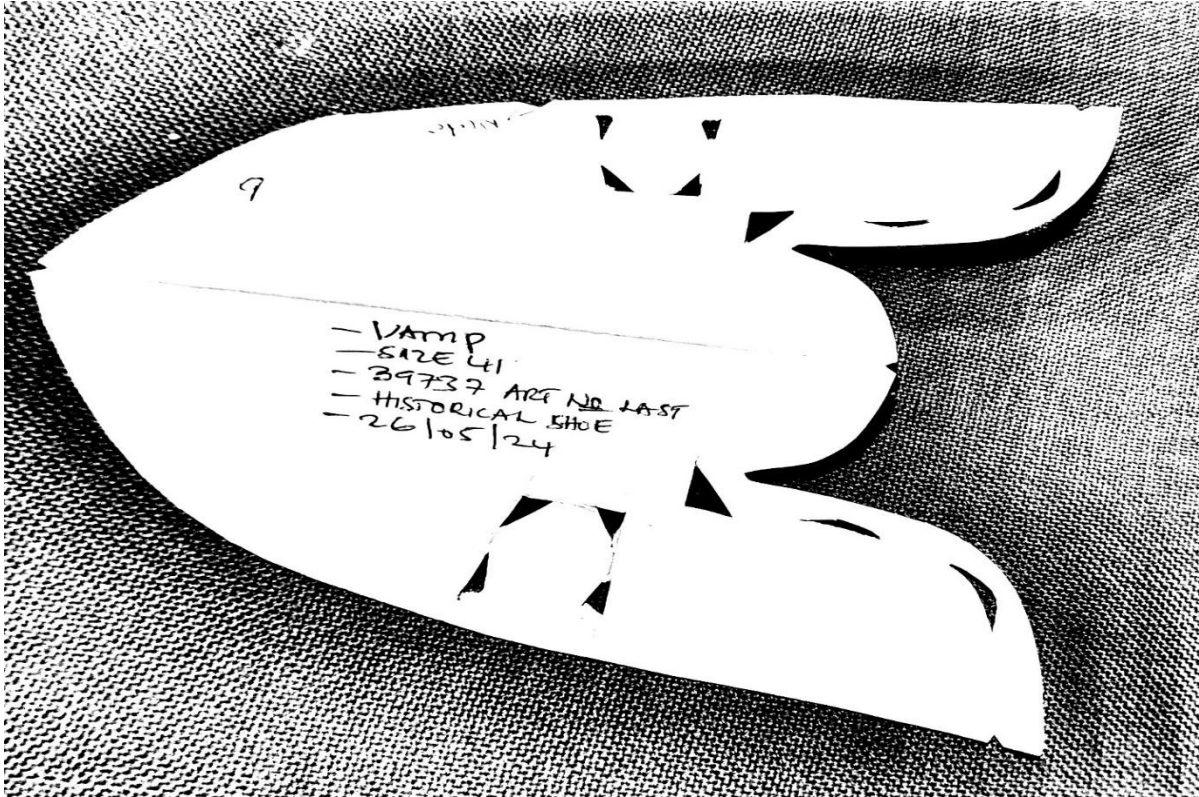
It includes:

- ✓ The heel counter (the part that surrounds the heel)
- ✓ The quarter panel (the section that covers the sides of the foot)
- ✓ The eye stay (the area around the lacing system)

The quarter plays a vital role in:

- ✓ Providing lateral support and stability
- ✓ Helping to maintain the shoe's shape and structure
- ✓ Assisting in foot alignment and positioning
- ✓ Enhancing overall comfort and fit

i) VAMP:



The vamp is the front part of the shoe's upper, covering the toes and the area around the lacing system. It's a critical component that plays a significant role in the shoe's overall appearance, comfort, and functionality.

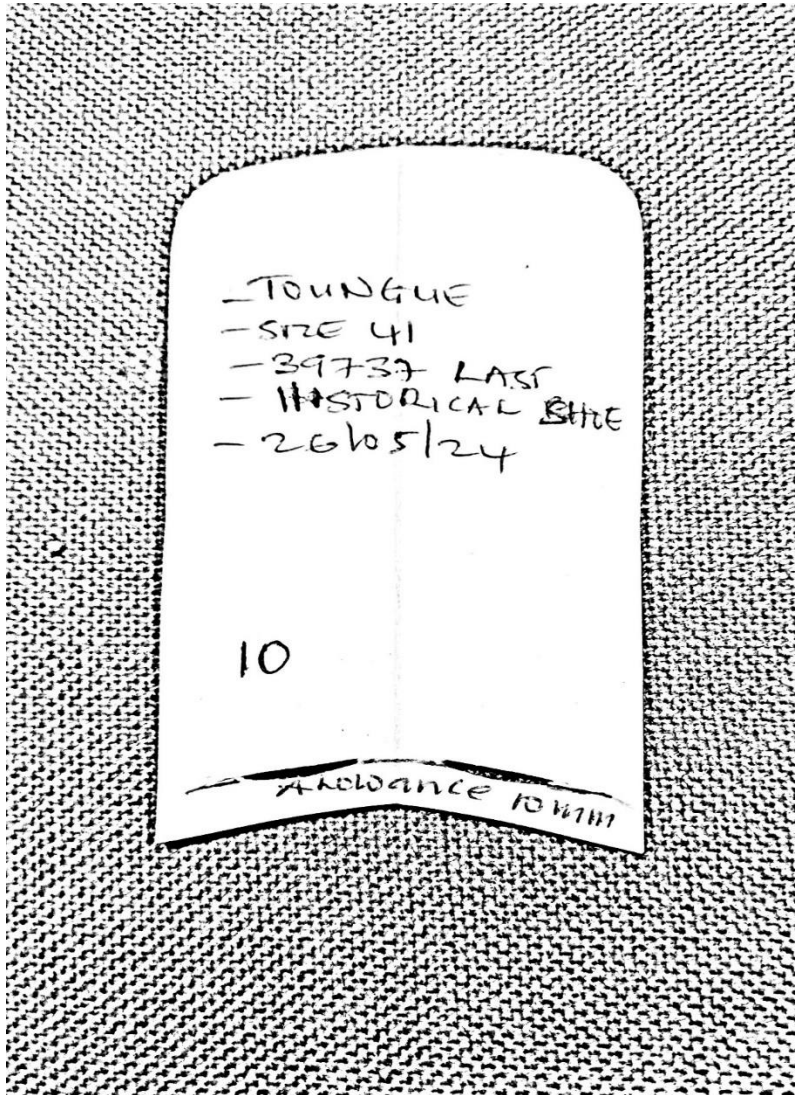
The vamp includes:

- ✓ The toe box (the area around the toes)
- ✓ The toe cap (the piece that covers the toe box)
- ✓ The eye stay (the area around the lacing system)
- ✓ The quarter panel (the section that connects to the quarter)

The vamp is responsible for:

- ✓ Enhancing the shoe's aesthetic appeal
- ✓ Providing comfort and flexibility
- ✓ Supporting the foot during movement
- ✓ Working in harmony with the quarter and other upper components

K) TONGUE



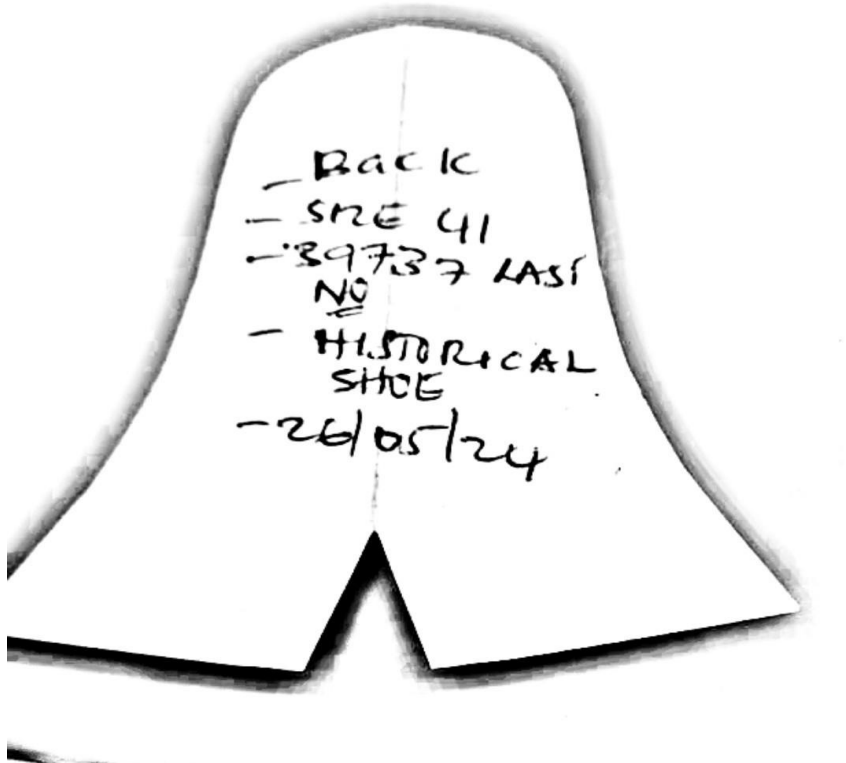
The tongue is a crucial component of the shoe's upper, located under the lacing system. It's a flexible, usually padded, piece that connects the lacing system to the shoe's upper, providing comfort.

Types of tongues in shoe design:

- ✓ Fixed tongue: Attached to the upper and doesn't move.
- ✓ Floating tongue: Not attached to the upper and moves slightly.
- ✓ Padded tongue: Additional cushioning for comfort.
- ✓ Gusseted tongue: Connected to the upper with a gusset (fabric piece) for added stability.

The tongue plays a vital role in ensuring a comfortable, supportive, and well-fitting shoe that meets the wearer's needs.

L) BACK:



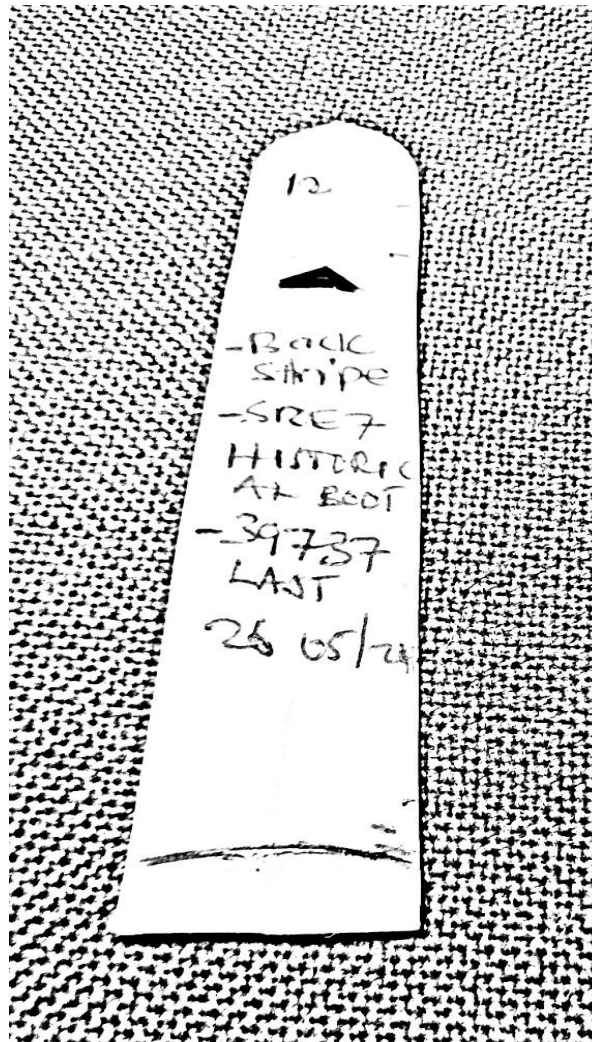
The back refers to the rear part of the shoe's upper, also known as the heel counter. It's a critical component that provides support, stability, and protection for the heel and ankle.

The back of the shoe includes:

- ✓ Heel counter: The rigid or semi-rigid part that surrounds the heel.
- ✓ Heel tab: The small piece at the top of the heel counter.
- ✓ Quarter panel: The section that connects the back to the quarter.

The back of the shoe serves several purposes:

- ✓ Support: Provides stability and support for the heel and ankle.
- ✓ Protection: Shields the heel and ankle from impact and abrasion.
- ✓ Fit: Helps maintain a secure

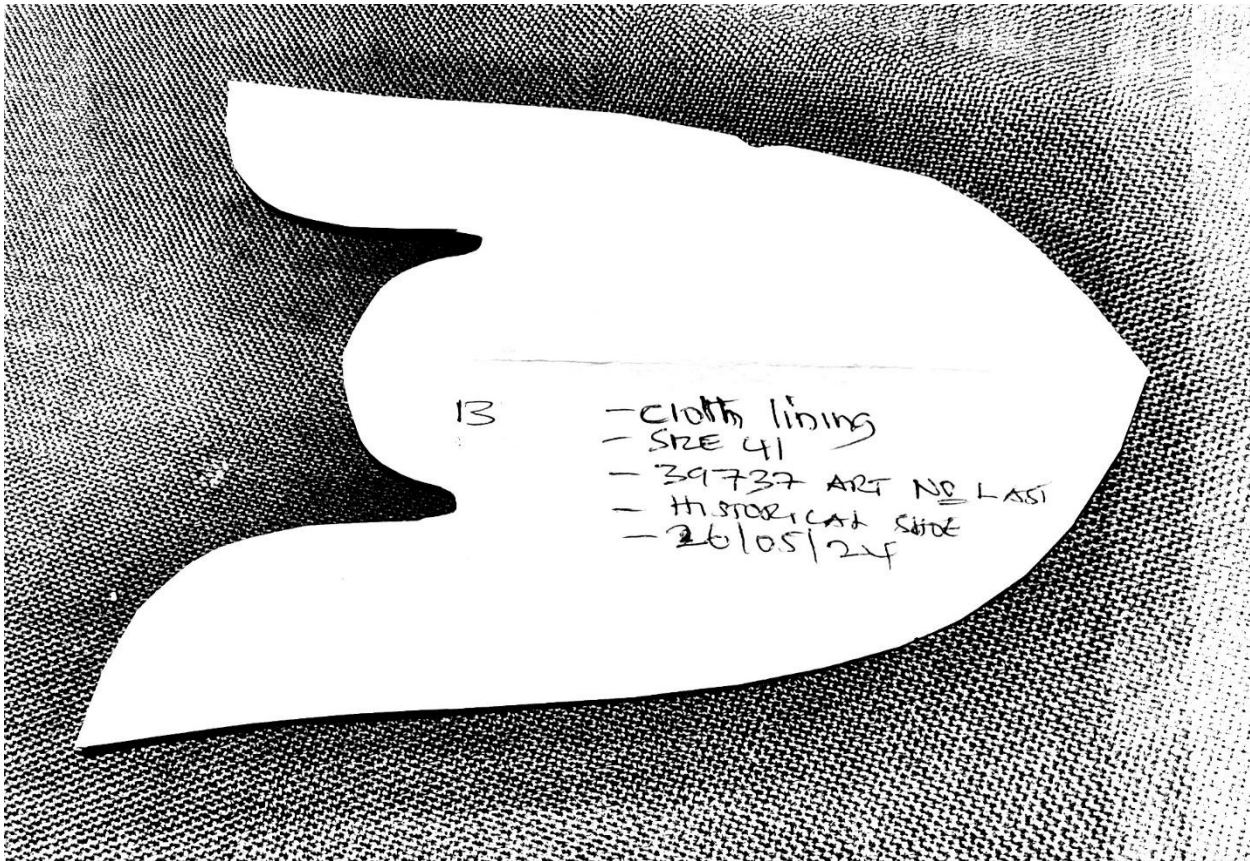


M)BACK STRIPE

The back stripe refers to a decorative strip or panel located at the back of the shoe, typically running vertically from the heel counter to the sole. It's a design element that adds visual appeal and can also serve functional purposes:

- ✓ Add contrast and style to the shoe's design
- ✓ Hide seams or construction details
- ✓ Provide additional support or stability
- ✓ Enhance the shoe's overall aesthetic

N) LINNING CLOTH:



The lining cloth refers to the material used to line the inside of the shoe, covering the upper, tongue, and quarters. It's a crucial component that provides comfort, durability, and additional support.

Lining cloth serves several purposes:

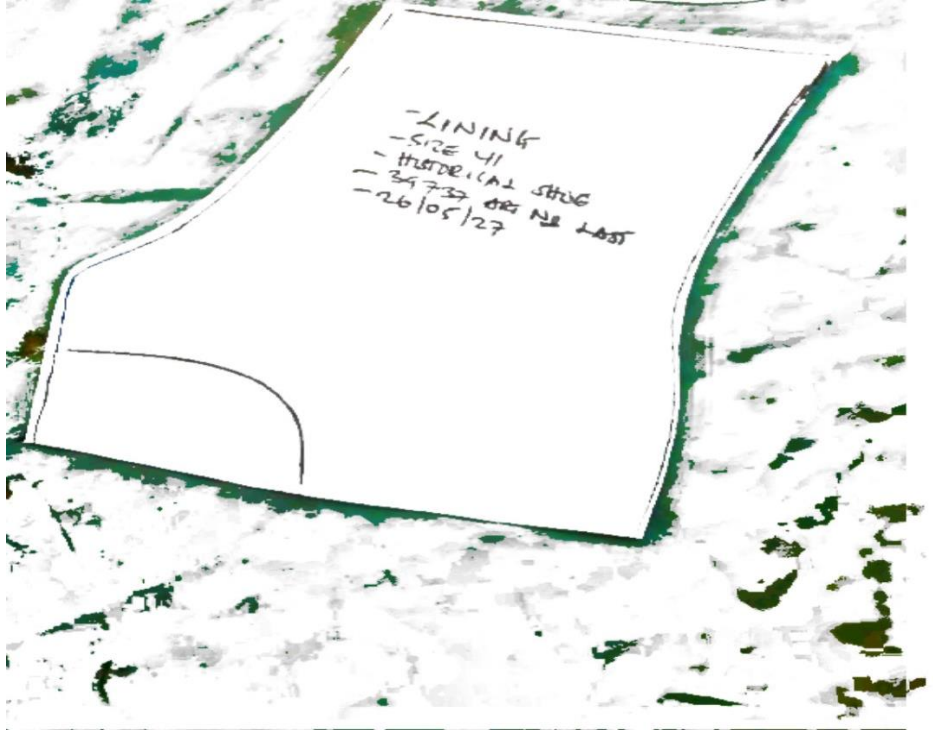
- ✓ Comfort: Provides a soft, smooth surface against the foot.
- ✓ Moisture management: Helps to wick away sweat and moisture.
- ✓ Durability: Enhances the shoe's overall lifespan by reducing wear and tear.
- ✓ Support: Adds additional stability and structure to the shoe.

Lining cloth can also feature various treatments, such as:

- ✓ Breathable membranes
- ✓ Antimicrobial coatings
- ✓ Cushioning or padding

A well-chosen lining cloth plays a vital role in creating a comfortable, supportive, and durable shoe that meets the wearer's needs

O) LINNING FORM:



The lining form refers to the shape and structure of the lining cloth as it is molded to fit the inside of the shoe. It is a three-dimensional pattern that mirrors the shape of the shoe's upper, tongue, and quarters.

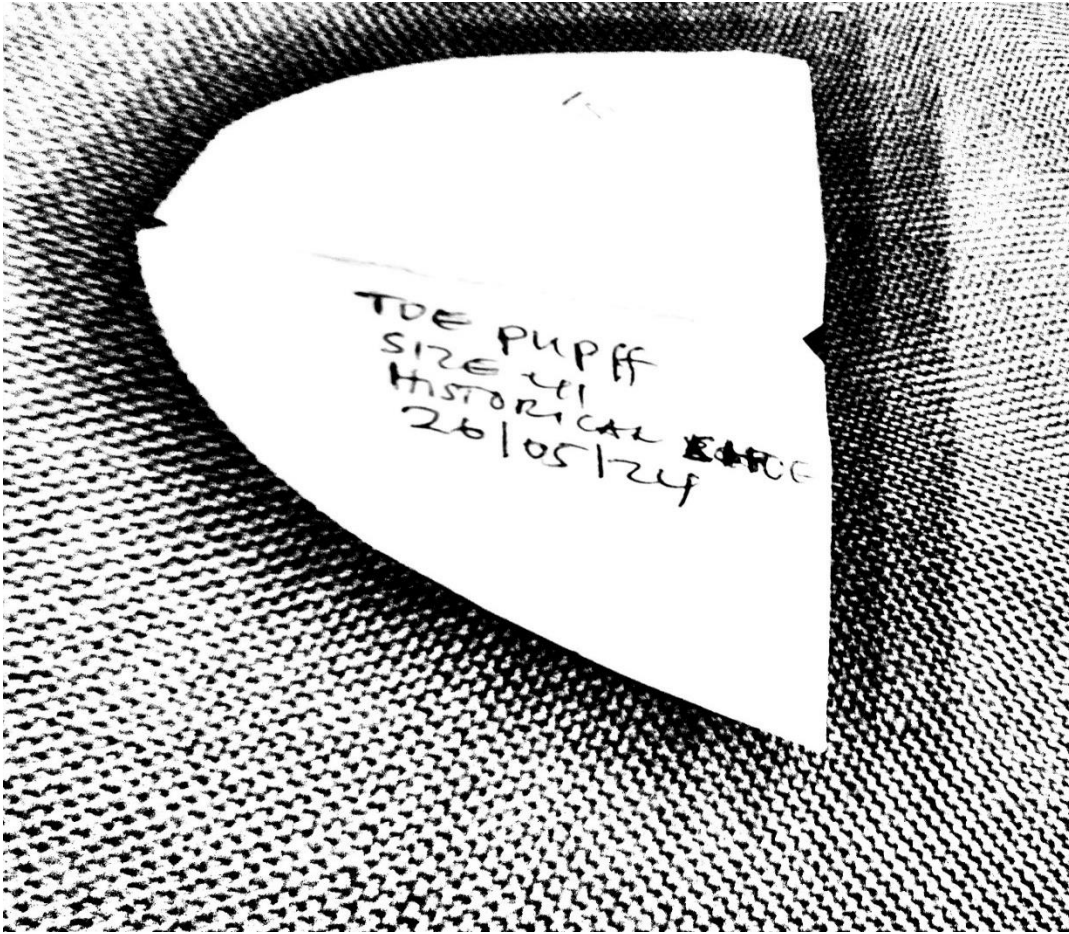
The lining form:

- ✓ Follows the contours of the shoe's upper
- ✓ Provides a snug fit against the foot
- ✓ Supports the foot and ankle
- ✓ Enhances the overall comfort and fit of the shoe

Creating a lining form involves:

- ✓ Pattern making
- ✓ Draping and shaping the lining cloth
- ✓ Molding the lining to fit the shoe's upper
- ✓ Securing the lining in place with adhesives

P) TOE PUFF:



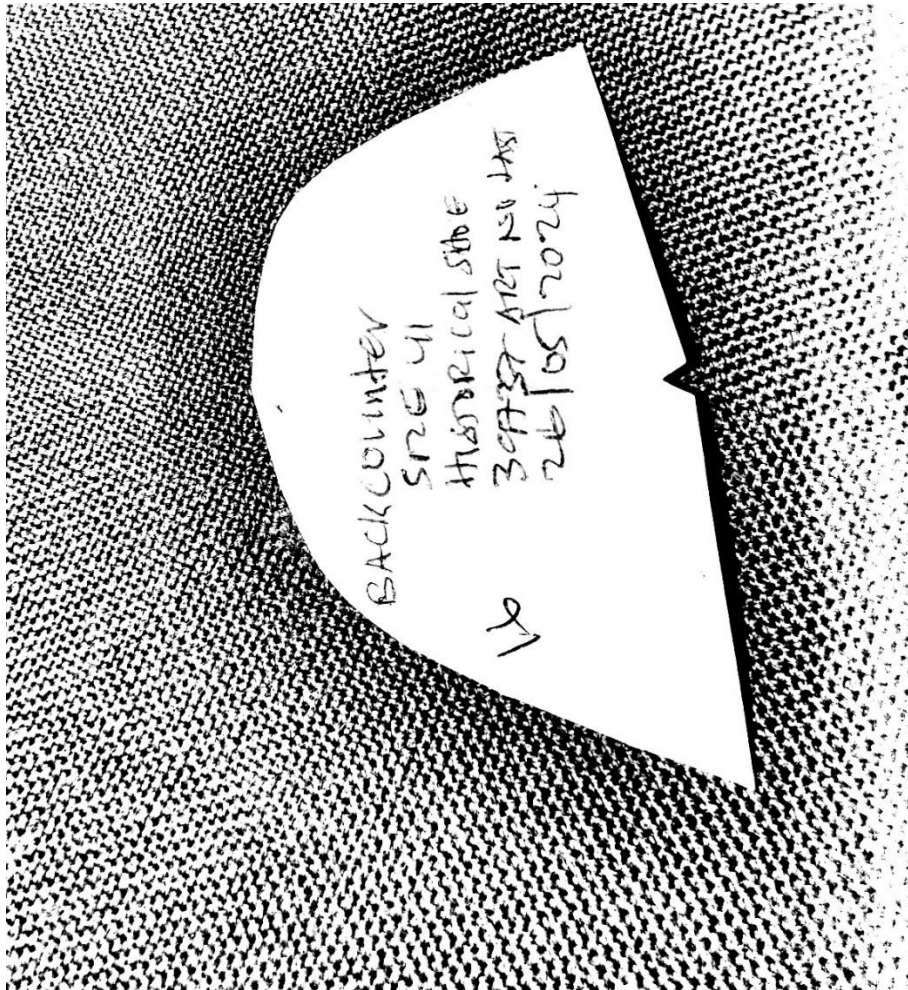
The toe puff refers to a small, usually circular or oval-shaped, piece of material (typically leather or synthetic) that is attached to the toe area of the shoe's upper. Its purpose is to:

- ✓ Add reinforcement and support to the toe area
- ✓ Enhance the shoe's durability and resistance to wear
- ✓ Provide a smooth, rounded surface for comfort
- ✓ Aesthetically enhance the toe area

The toe puff is usually:

- ✓ Stitched or glued to the upper
- ✓ Made from a sturdy material to withstand pressure
- ✓ Designed to match the shoe's style and color

Q) BACK COUNTER:



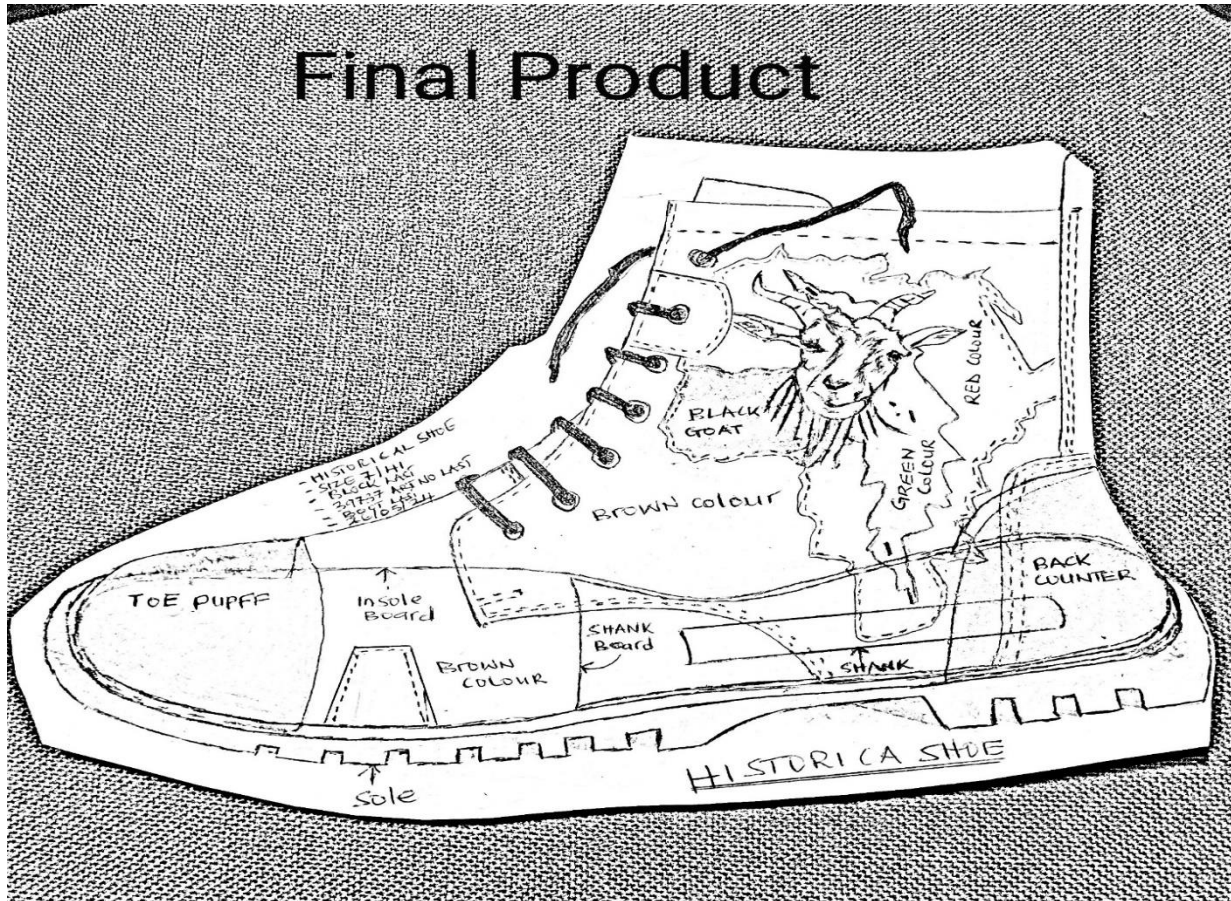
The back counter refers to the rear portion of the shoe's heel counter, which is the rigid or semi-rigid part that surrounds the heel. The back counter is the section that cups the back of the heel, providing support and stability.

The back counter:

- ✓ Provides lateral support and stability to the heel
- ✓ Helps maintain the shoe's shape and structure
- ✓ Assists in foot alignment and positioning
- ✓ Enhances overall comfort and fit

A well-designed back counter ensures a snug, comfortable fit and helps prevent slippage or heel lift during wear. It's a critical component in shoe design.

R) FINAL PRODUCT:



The final product for shoe design is a physical shoe that meets the desired aesthetic, functional, and comfort standards.

Key aspects of a final product in shoe design:

Prototype: A physical sample of the shoe that has been tested and refined.

Materials: Selected materials that meet the design requirements, such as leather, mesh, or sustainable materials.

Color: Final color palette and finishing treatments, like lacing, stitching, and hardware. (Here we use red, green, black and brown goat leather).

Upper: The completed upper part of the shoe, including any embellishments or branding.

Outsole: The final outsole design, including tread pattern, traction, and durability.

Comfort: The shoe's comfort features, like cushioning, arch support, and breathability.

Functionality: The shoe's intended purpose, such as office, school, or fashion wear.

Packaging: The final packaging, including boxes, bags, and tags.

Labeling: Labels and branding elements, like logos, tags, and certifications.

Quality control: The shoe has passed quality checks, ensuring it meets the desired standards.

This final product is the culmination of the design process, and it's what ultimately reaches the consumer. We strive to create products that are both functional and visually appealing, meeting the needs and desires of our target audience