## Measure instruction for finished models

## Step 1: Take measures

You have to take two measures per foot in mm.
Take the joint measure (A) on the weight-bearing foot from the $1^{\text {st }}$ metatarsal bone to the $5^{\text {th }}$ metatarsal bone.

Take the waist measure (B) on the weight-bearing foot about 25 to 30 mm behind the joint measure at the narrowest spot of the foot.


Figure 1: joint measure ( $A$ ) and waist measure ( $B$ )

## Step 2: Calculation

Use the measures of the more voluminous foot for the calculation. If the values of the left and right foot are differing more than 10 mm we recommend to use a construction kit. You can calculate the correct width of the last as follows:

## (joint measure + waist measure) : $\mathbf{2}=\mathrm{MW}$

## Step 3: Choose the width

The calculated mean value (MW) is necessary for the choice between width $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}$ and W .
You can find the selection in SCHEINWORS construction right before you can place the order on the summary page.
You always have to choose a width that is bigger than the calculated mean value MW.
If the calculated mean value is bigger than the width $W$ you can just use a construction kit to achieve an optimal fit.

## Example:

|  | left foot | right foot |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| joint measure $=$ | 240 mm | 244 mm |
| waist measure $=$ | 234 mm | 236 mm |
| shoe size $=$ | 42 (will be determined by the construction software) |  |

$$
M W=(244 \mathrm{~mm}+236 \mathrm{~mm}): 2=240
$$

Now you have to match the calculated mean value with the widths of the lasts.
width $\mathrm{S}=234$
width $\mathrm{M}=239$
width $\mathrm{W}=253$
For our example we have to choose width W because the calculated mean value MW of the more voluminous foot is bigger than the widths of the lasts $S$ and $M$.

