

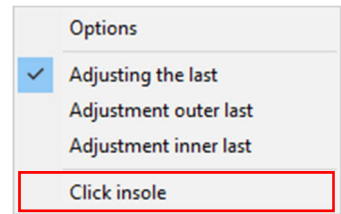
Attach/ detach insole

If you have used the *Orthopaedic Module 10* without insole originally, you can load the *Insole 10* subsequently. Press the right mouse button and select *Click insole* from the context menu (Picture 2-24).

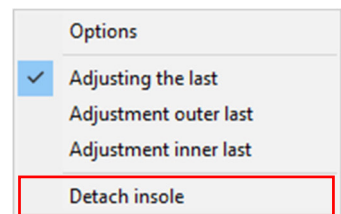
You will be asked to click on the insole. The insole must be visible within the style. As soon as the insole has been clicked, the measurements of the insole are included in the calculations.

If you have used the insole but no longer need it, you can detach the insole. Press the right mouse button and select *Detach insole* (Picture 2-25).

The insole is now detached and the measurements are calculated without the insole.



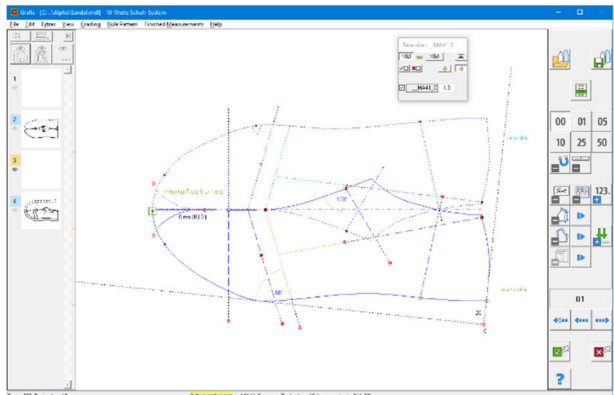
Picture 2-24



Picture 2-25

2.8 Interactive Basic shoe 10

A number of tasks for the generation of the upper pattern are processed in the interactive *Basic shoe 10* (Picture 2-26). If required, the last and the insole can be combined and grading is carried out. *Basic shoe 10* also offers construction of auxiliary lines and adjustments for ease as well as options for different boot leg variations.

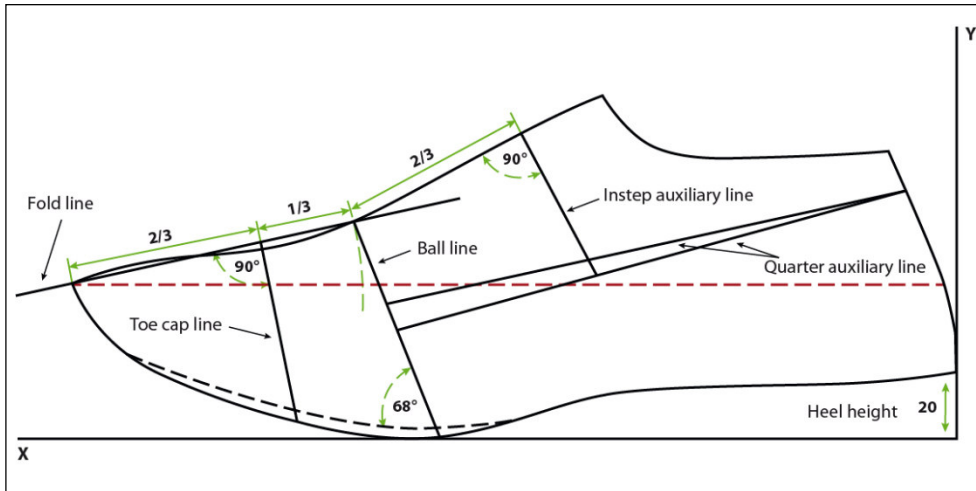


Picture 2-26

Construction lines

A number of construction lines can be adjusted in *Basic shoe 10* enabling the development of most shoes and boots.

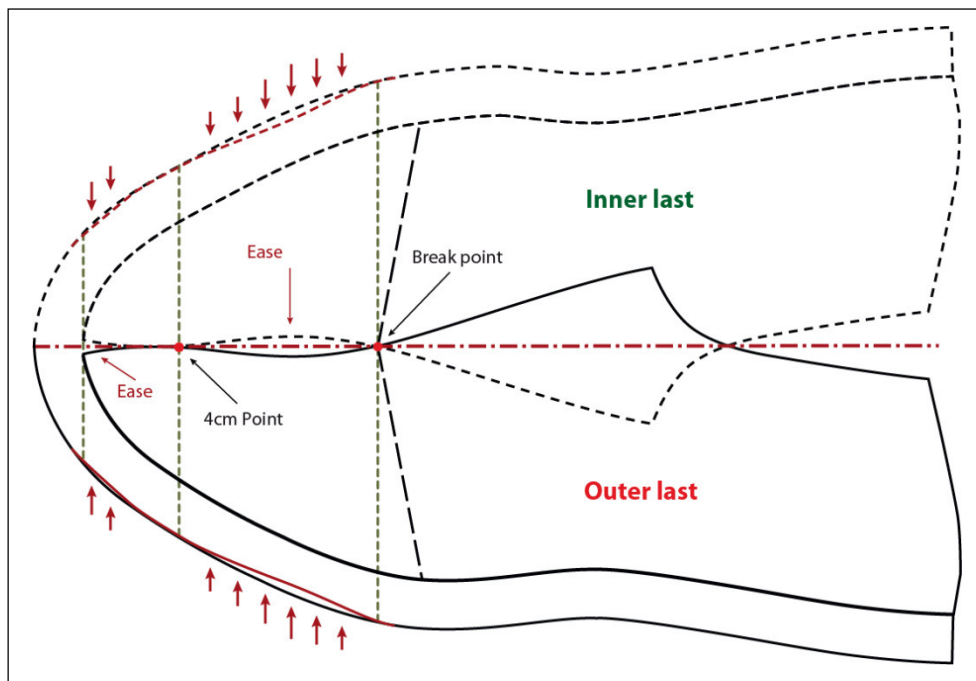
The construction lines are provided to facilitate style development. Some of the lines are style-specific and may not always be required.



Picture 2-27

Lasting allowance

The ease is required for attaching the upper to the insole in most shoe variations.



Picture 2-28

The ease can also be applied to accommodate overlaps or gaps which have appeared during upper construction. Therefore, the ease is not an exact parallel but a new curve which can have different distances to the sole edge at different points.

The overlaps / gaps occur when drawing the fold line at the vamp. A fold is required for shoe shapes without a seam on the vamp. The rotation point of the fold is directly at the ball point but can be moved slightly forward or backward. The fold line is drawn from this break point forward across the front last centre. The fold line should touch the front last centre approx. 40 mm from the tip and should be drawn to the level of the tip (Picture 2-28).

The fold line cuts off some of the last or a gap occurs, creating excess width and / or negative width at the front vamp which may have a detrimental impact on the fit. This incorrect width can be corrected at the ease without changing the last.

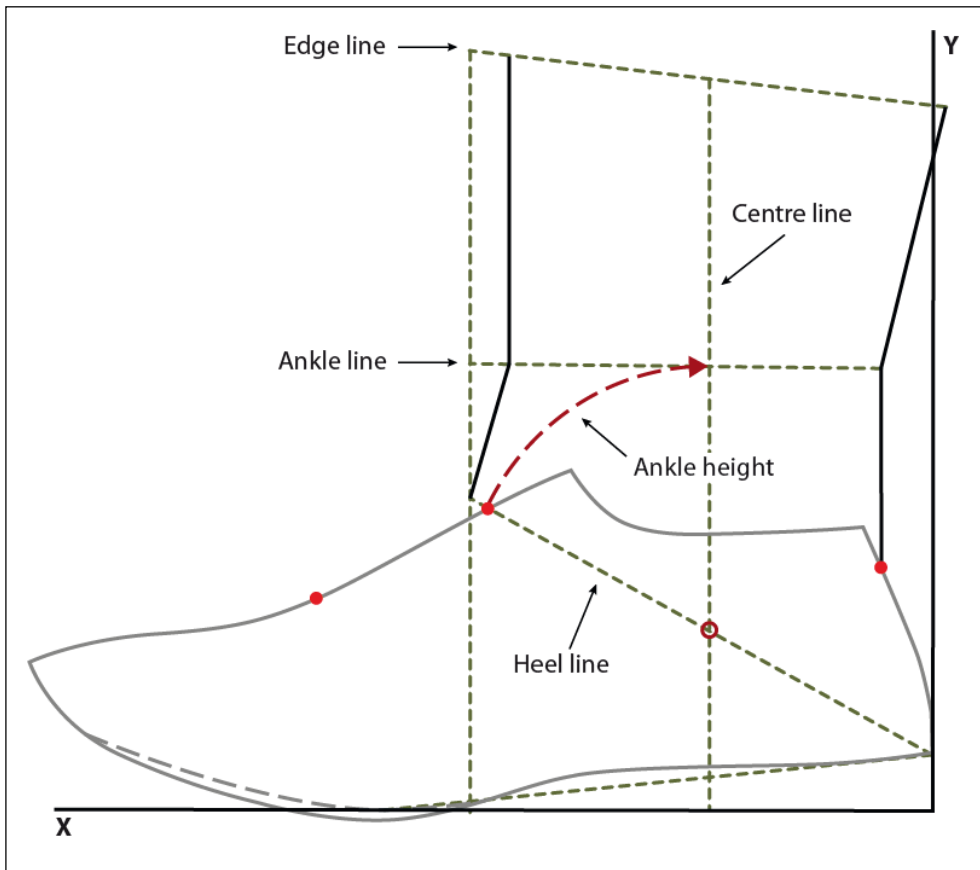
Boot-leg

All shoes can be created from a last. When creating a boot, the construction is complemented by a boot leg. The structure of the boot leg depends on the height of the boot and its application. Walking boots require a different boot leg structure from riding boots.

Construction of a boot always commences with the adjustment of the last and is then complemented by a construction for the boot leg. Depending on the type of boot, a number of different auxiliary lines are constructed for the boot leg, see Picture 2-29.

If the construction is not based on a finished-measurement construction, some of the measurements are generated automatically, such as ankle height and ankle width. In this case, the boot leg auxiliary lines are graded automatically.

Switching one of the options determines that the boot leg structure ensues as a finished-measurement construction. The finished measurements of the boot leg can thus be adjusted in the interactive interface.



Picture 2-29

Adjustment of Basic shoe 10

Step-by-step guide

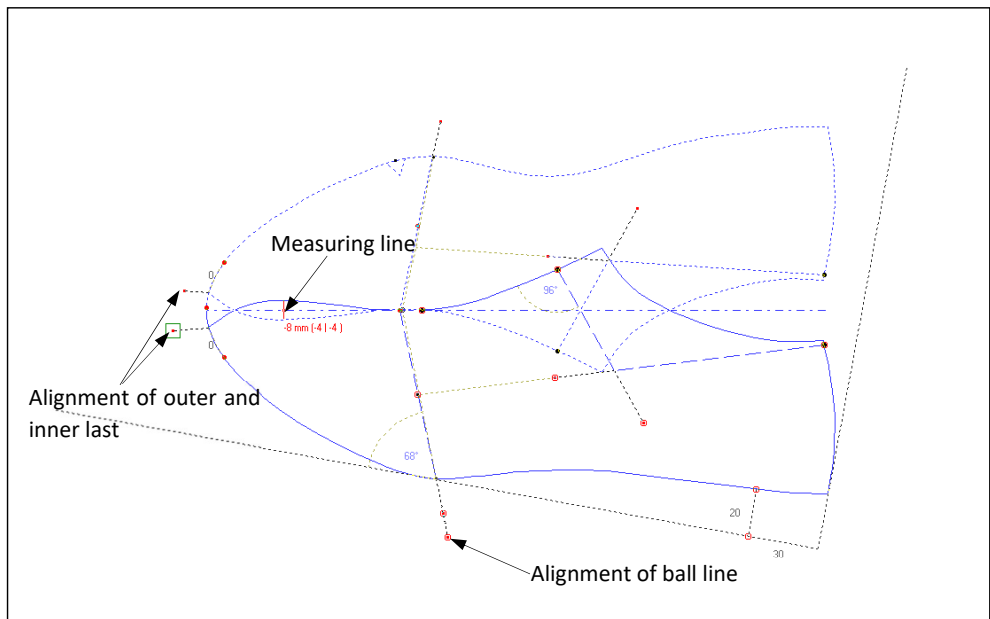
- ⇒ Move the break point for alignment of inner and outer last.

A measurement line is positioned at a drag point on the fold line indicating the overlap amount or gap distance between inner and outer last (Picture 2-30). The inner and outer last can be rotated into the correct position via a handle at the last tip. For an overlap, the overlap amount and measuring line are indicated in red, for a gap they are indicated in black.

- ⇒ Adjust heel height and width.

Heel height and heel width can be adjusted below the heel. If you work without heel width, this point can remain in zero position.

- ⇒ Adjust alignment of the ball line. The position of the ball line defines the width for grading.





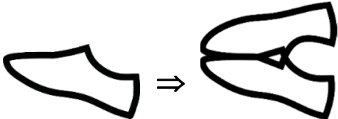
Picture 2-30

Starting at the ball point, an auxiliary line can be moved and altered in direction, see Picture 2-30. Its direction is changed when changing the ball line alignment. An auxiliary point can be positioned on this auxiliary line, for example as a Derby point or bar tack point. The inner last can be adjusted independently. The shoe point can be adjusted from the instep point and the upper point can be adjusted from the heel end point. Auxiliary lines are positioned at both points for the upper opening. If the auxiliary lines for toe and heel cap are active, these can be adjusted here also. The *Boot leg* drag area is activated via the respective option. Here, a number of different adjustments can be made depending on the selected option.

Attach/ detach Insole

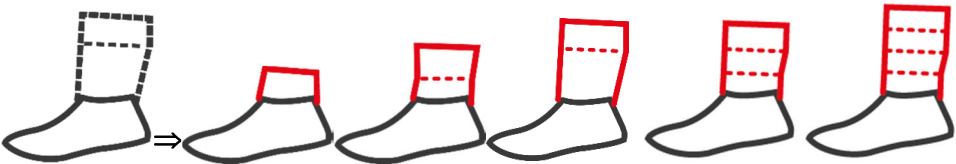
If you have used the *Basic shoe 10* without insole originally, you can load the *Insole 10* subsequently. Press the right mouse button and select *Click insole* from the context menu. If you have used the insole but no longer need it, you can detach the insole. Press the right mouse button and select *Detach insole*, see section 2.7.

Options of Basic shoe 10

<p>Display measurements</p> 	<p>These options work in the same way as the options for <i>Last 10</i>, see section 2.5.</p>
<p>Display insole</p> 	
<p>Mirrored adjustment</p> 	

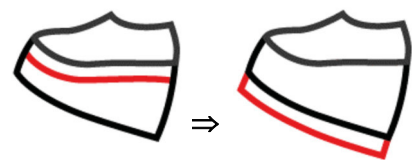
In addition to these established options further options are available:

Boot leg variations ...



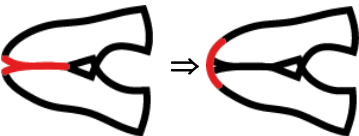
Via these options, different boot leg variations can be activated. Setting 1 does not envisage a boot leg and the *Boot leg* drag area becomes inactive.

Add ease at Cork line



This option is only active if the cork line has been activated in the last. This option determines whether the ease and thus future style lines are constructed onto the insole edge or the cork line.

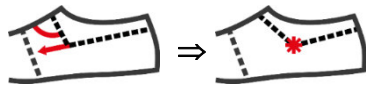
Construct on the fold



Boot leg patterns are often constructed on the fold so that there is no seam on the front.

If this option is activated, the section in front of the break point is straightened. Temporary lines appear which indicate some of the course of the line of the original last. At the front where you would normally find a gap or overlap, an adjustment curve slides along the temporary line creating a harmonious transition between the sole edge of inner and outer last. The ease is adjusted accordingly.

Display ankle point



This option controls whether the ankle point is indicated and applied for the quarter line and the instep line.

Boot leg constructed or with finished measurements or with boot last

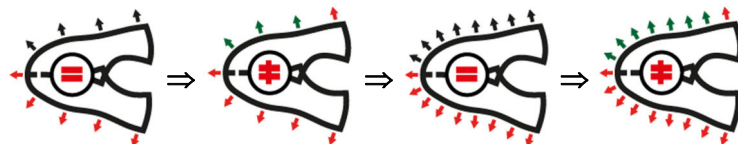


This option determines whether certain measurements such as the ankle height and width are derived via constructive method or set as a finished measurement. With the constructive method, the boot leg is partially graded with the last. With the finished-measurement construction, grading ensues via break sizes, see section 3.4.

In setting 3, the construction of the boot structure is based on the intersection of the levels with the lines of the boot last.

This option can only be adjusted in the *Boot leg* drag area.

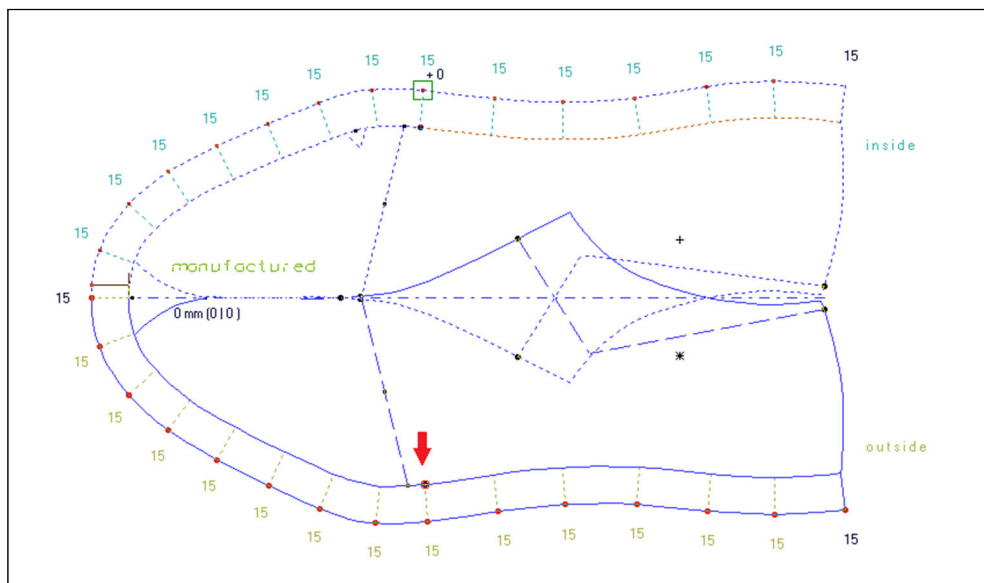
Adjust inner ease separately



The ease can be adjusted symmetrically or asymmetrically.

Setting 1 applies the same values to the inner last and the outer last. Setting 2 allows for separate value adjustment for the inner and outer last.

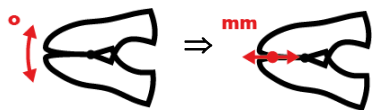
With settings 3 and 4, the ease can be adjusted more precisely, particularly for lasts attached with a Strobel seam. These settings work like settings 1 and 2 but with added points. With the additional marked drag point, the point distribution is moved to the front or the back, see Picture 2-31.



Picture 2-31

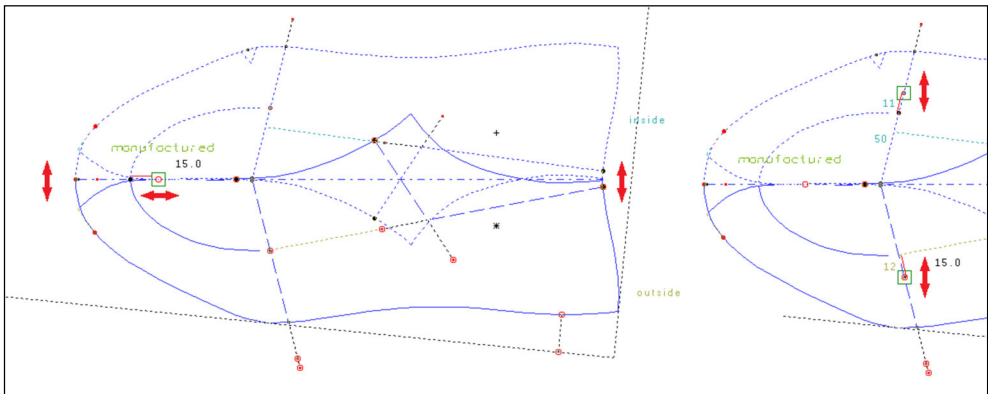
Switching the option from asymmetrical ease adjustment to symmetrical results in nullification of the asymmetrical values.

Alignment...



In this module, the inner last and the outer last can be aligned. This can be done in two different ways.

With the first option, alignment ensues via rotation. The overlap area at the front vamp can thus be determined. With the second option, the inner and outer last are joined together so that they touch at the tip with a defined changeable distance. The overlap area is a result. If the mirror seam is activated in the last, the position of the mirror seam is the starting point for the alignment, see Picture 2-32 left. If the mirror seam is not active, the point is measured from the beginning of the mirror axis.



Picture 2-32

The construction of the **Derby / Auxiliary point** also depends on whether the mirror seam has been activated in the last. If the mirror seam is active, the point is constructed from the intersection of the mirror seam with the ball line.

Display toe cap



With this option the toe cap line can be made visible or hidden. You can also determine whether the measurement is applied in millimetre or percentage. This option can only be changed in the *Basic adjustment* drag area.

Display counter



With this option the counter line can be made visible or hidden. You can also determine whether the measurement at the bottom is applied in millimetre or percentage. This option can only be changed in the *Basic adjustment* drag area.

Counter upper Edge in %/°/mm



This option determines whether the counter at the top is constructed in degrees, millimetre or percentage. If the construction ensues in degrees, the counter seam has the same direction in all sizes as long as no other setting has been applied. The alignment in degrees is useful for industrial standard grading. For orthopaedic

styles the alignment in percentage or millimetre is recommended. This option can only be changed in the *Basic adjustment* drag area.

Ball line constructed or transferred from last



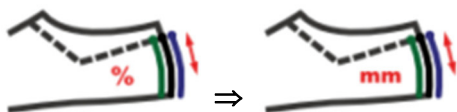
This option influences the ball line. With setting 1, the ball line is constructed according to the angle system and is dependent on the plane, which is determined via the heel height. With setting 2, the ball line is transferred from the last. In the last, the position of the ball line can be determined via the large drag points at the outer and inner last and the ball points.

Coordinated grading of insole



The insole can be graded proportionally in its entirety or co-ordinated in the toe and /or heel area. Setting 1 selects proportional grading, with Setting 2 different grade values can be entered for the toe and for the heel. The size of the area in which the grading is co-ordinated is also determined here.

Grade heel point in mm



With setting 1, the heel point is graded proportionally and with setting 2 the heel point is graded in millimetres.