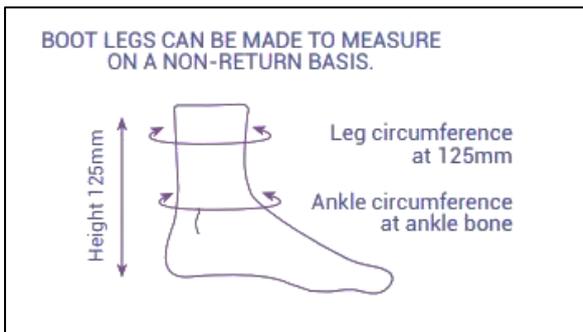


MEASURING

The Steprite footwear specification chart contains all the information required to manufacture Steprite footwear. It is provided as a guide to ensure that all relevant information is provided.

It can be helpful if the fill in the measurement boxes at the bottom of the chart to record the measurements. This can help in the future to check if the patient's size has changed or to monitor swelling.



When ordering boots ensure that the ankle circumferences are noted as anything out with the regular sizes will need bespoke uppers to accommodate.

Tips

- Trust your measurements.
- Take the measurements both standing and sitting, sometimes there can be a size difference in both length and width.
- Split sizes are available
- If there are any doubts, then rough fit the footwear.
- Keep an eye out for the icons on each style.

Key

- D** Diabetic
- LO** Low Opening
- P** Profile
- S** Stretch

Lasts

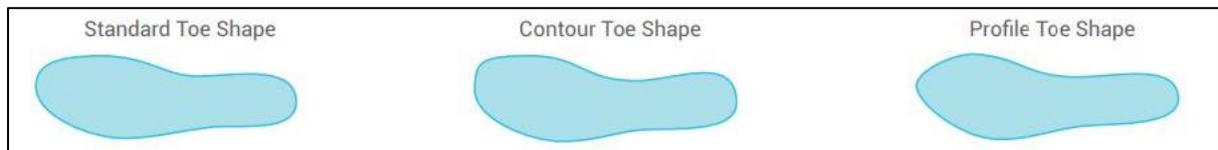
There are a variety of lasts on offer to accommodate all foot shapes.

The name of the last in gents and ladies styles and the difference it has against the standard last is summarised in the following table.

Last	Difference in size
Donna/Albert	Narrow heel
George/Diana	Shallower forepart
Richard/Denise	Narrow heel and shallower forepart

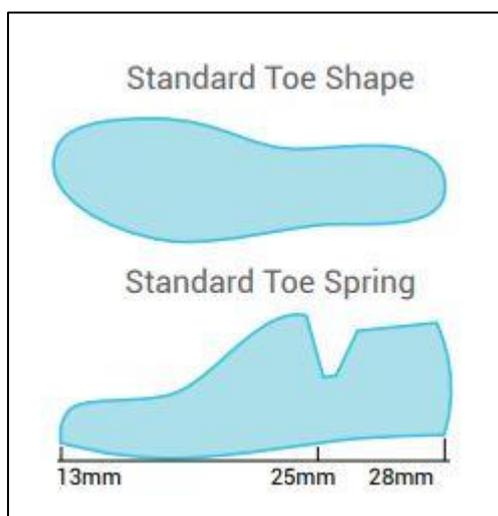
In addition to the named last there is also the Contour lasts and the profile last that is only available in ladies styles.

Toe Shapes



There are 3 toe shapes available with the contour toe shape having extra width in the toe box for accommodation of toes. The Profile toe shape offers a more pointed cosmetic toe shape which is only available in certain ladies styles.

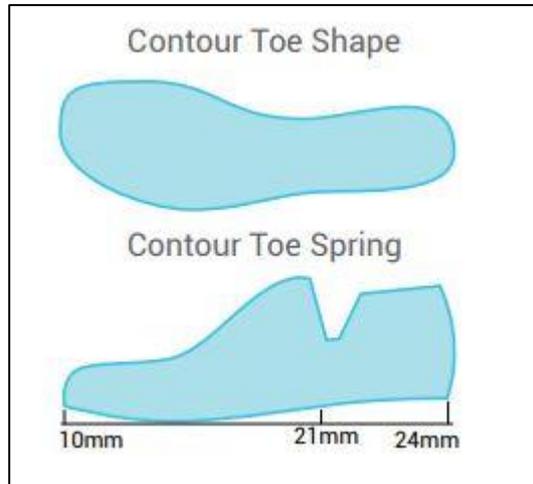
Regular Last



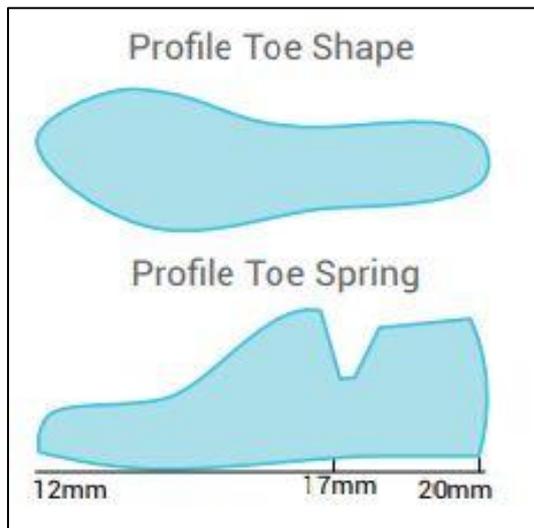
- Round toe shape
- Available in Standard, wide, slim deep or Wide and deep
- Available with Narrower heel, Shallower forepart or Narrower heel and Shallower forepart
- 2x 3mm poron insoles and 3mm footbed allowance

Contour Last

- Squarer wider toe shape
- Decreased toe spring
- Decreased heel height
- 3mm shallower toe box
- Available with narrower heel
- Available in Standard, wide and slim
- Not available in Deep or Wide and deep
- 2x 3mm poron insole allowance



Profile Last



- Pointed cosmetic toe shape
- Decrease heel height
- Lower pitched heel
- Flexible low profile sole unit
- Reduced waist circumference
- Instep proximally placed
- Available in Slim, Standard and wide
- 6mm dual poron at forefoot reducing to 3mm at rear
- Available only in ladies styles Iona, Phoenix low, Ailsa, Jura, Ella and Heather

Materials

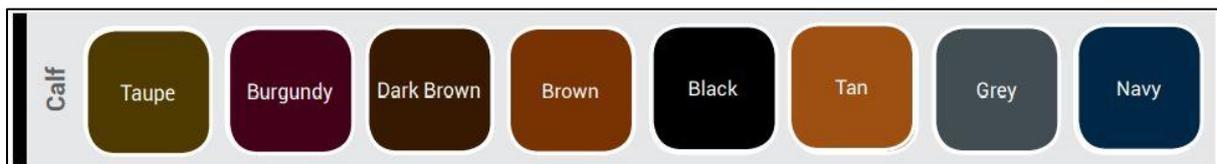
Softee

This is leather that has been softened during the tanning process and then drummed to break down the fibres. This is soft to feel but can become creased easily.



Calf

This leather is the skin from young animals which has good wearing properties and holds its shape well.



Suede

This leather is split from the back of the skin and has a raised nap surface. It has a soft feel that is prone to staining.



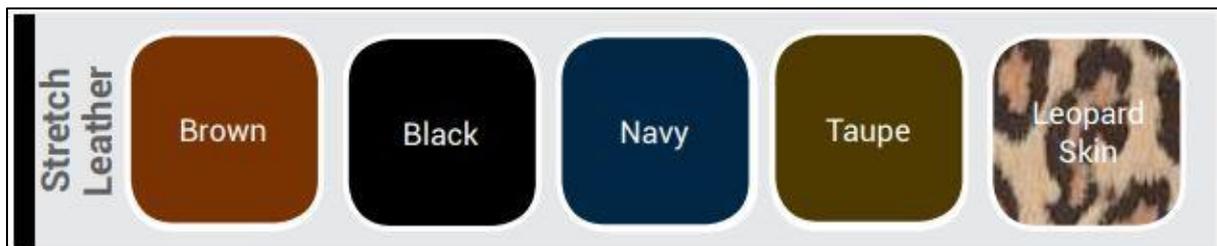
Nubuck

This is a full grain leather with a top surface that has been lightly buffed during manufacture leading to a fine-napped surface. Nubuck is harder wearing than suede and has similar characteristics.



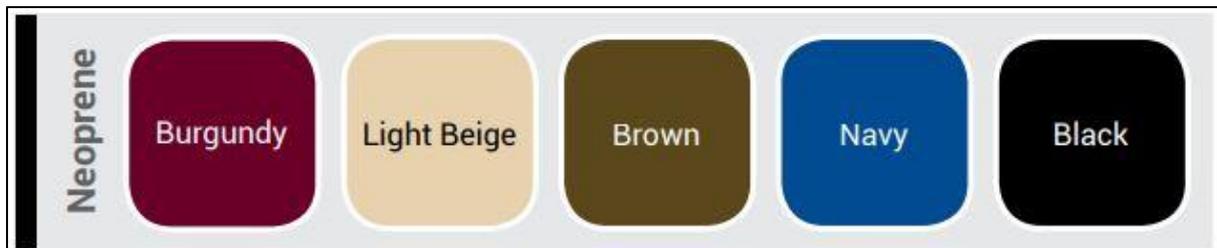
Stretch leather

This is a thin layer of leather laminated onto elastic providing easy contouring over prominent areas such as toes and accommodate mild swelling.



Neoprene

This is a synthetic rubber that is produced by polymerization of chloroprene. It is the best material for patients who have chronic swelling and can also be ordered with a toe puff to increase the depth at the toes



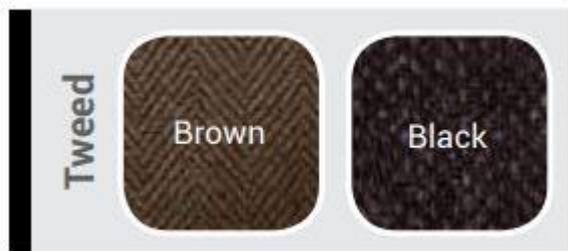
Metallic and Raindrop

These are leather with a foil heat fused onto it. They are easily scratched and are not hard wearing.



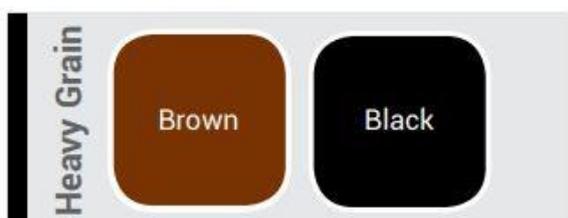
Tweed

This is a woollen fabric with a soft, open, flexible texture



Heavy Grain

This is the strongest and most durable leather from the hide just below the hair. To due its tight grain it has good resistance to moisture.



Linings



- Available in both dark and natural
- This is the standard lining



- Available in both dark and natural
- Natural antibacterial properties



- Hard wearing



- Soft to touch
- Often used in diabetic footwear

Last Adaptions



- Try not to be too ambitious with modifications to uppers. If you are adding several major increases to areas then it may be worth considering bespoke footwear.
- Each last has its own maximum additions and the size of the shoe will also have an effect.
- We are unable to reduce the widths or circumferences as stated in the catalogue.
- The heel counters can be double stiffened and extended both medially and laterally to give more stability.

Diabetic specification

All footwear suitable for a diabetic specification are designated with



As Standard the diabetic specification includes

- Softee leather
- Bambus lining
- Rim Toe puff
- Padded collar
- Seam Free

Insoles

- The inlays which come with the shoes can be modified. For example they can be changed to pink poron, soft valgus pads added.
- If a bespoke insole is being incorporated, be sure to consider the thickness of the insole. Standard Steprite shoes come with 3x 3mm insoles which can be replaced with the total contact insole. However the Contour and profile lasts come with decreased allowance.
- If ordering both custom total contact insoles and Steprite shoes they must be on two separate Buchanans 5 part order form, be sure to note on the order - link the two orders together so that the insoles are an intimate fit and returned to the hospital together.

Sole Options

- EVA soles are recommended if major sole adaptations/modifications need to be added. They are lightweight and give the best cosmetic finish for the patient.
- The “Thru Wedge” sole unit for ladies incorporates a heel rocker and is very flexible. The construction also allows for easy modification and gives a good cosmetic finish.
- If the patient is very active consider changing the soling material to hard wearing. This will extend the time between repairs however will increase the weight of the shoe.
- If the widths of the joint are increased significantly a bespoke sole will be required.



General Hints and tips

- Try to keep it simple. Make sure that clear and concise instructions are given for the technical staff to follow ensuring that your handwriting is legible.
- Utilise stock shoes. There are a variety of styles, both ladies and gents in a selection of sizes, which can be used for the less complicated feet.
- Consider the contour last if the patient needs extra width in the toe box for accommodation of toes.
- The style of the shoe is always important. Low opening styles, such as the Michigan and street style, allow an easier entry for people who wear AFO's.
- Pay careful attention to the modifications you are requesting to uppers, certain sizes have limits on what can be done to them.
- Take into consideration the seams and panel placements on the footwear. Some styles may cause a problem due to seam position.
- If choosing Velcro and major modifications to the instep are also being utilised be sure to increase the strap length as well and always overcompensate, the straps come with 3 cut lines if required.
- If there is any doubt on what can and can't be done regards to materials and modifications, phone the technicians they are more than happy to help.
- If the tongue tends to fall to one side then consider a loop on the tongue or stitching the proximal edge to the upper.