

ICS 61.060
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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 2703-2017

Footwear -- Vocabulary

Issued on: December 29, 2017

Implemented on: July 1, 2018

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Standardization
Administration of the People's Republic of China**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB/T 2703-2008 "Footwear Terminology". Compared with GB/T 2703-2008, the main technical differences are as follows.

--- Increased uppers, forming midsole, accessories, ventilation devices, water tables, outer midsole, sole nails, heel soles, bottom wall, inner heel, slope

Heel and child health function shoes, children's shoes, high-top shoes, golf shoes, craft shoes, skateboard shoes, anti-bacterial shoes, light hiking shoes, and diabetes

Diseased shoes, garden shoes, snow boots, travel shoes, basketball shoes, volleyball shoes, table tennis shoes, soccer shoes, cycling shoes, racing shoes, lace shoes, times

Main parts, Chinese shoe number, main parts, foot width, elastic material, microporous bottom, foamed bottom, solid bottom, rigid supporting material, reinforcing material

Material, injection midsole, parting line, weld mark, fit, cracked surface, limited substance, effective heel height, heel height, base peel strength, hook

Longitudinal stiffness of the heart, crooked bending performance, anti-fatigue performance of hooking, sulphur-inhibiting phenomenon, initial opening glue, odor, pull-out strength of the upper, outsole and

Outer midsole adhesive strength, heel hardness at the end of the molded heel, folding endurance, impact area, continuous bolus injection, molding, machine bottoms, handcrafted bottom, nano

Inner pad, automatic cutting machine, continuous injection machine, fully automatic cutting machine, over length, rear height, front palm width, length of front land,

Head shoes, sliding shoes, open shoe covers, two shoe lasts, overall shoes, front bumps at the bottom, total front landing length, etc.

79 terms and definitions;

--- Modify the bead, head, gas (liquid) pad, insole, heel, shoe cover, heel height, ballet shoes, traditional cloth shoes, low shoes, cold shoes,

Orthopedic shoes, slippers, rubber shoes, footwear, casual shoes, tongue shoes, boots, baby shoes, general sports shoes, dress shoes, testers, internal

Side, shoe size, type difference, water soluble, color migration, sample, computer-grade cutting machine, pocket heel, width in the big toe, internal, high in front,

34 terms and definitions such as the width of the small toe;

--- Removed inner pads, long rubber boots, children's shoes, leather shoes, leather fillers, microporous, microporous rubber, non-fitting, try-on, shoe-making,

Assembly, automatic internal heeling machine, automatic external heel machine, disc double color sole injection molding machine, foot length, outer heel length, shoe size, forefoot width, etc.

18 terms and definitions;

--- Increased the following diagrams, major and minor parts of the schematic, vertical arch, arch, heel, front and rear height, after the upper 7

intention;

--- Modified nine illustrations for the cover, the upper, the lining, the back, the front, the sole, the heel, the main heel, and the sewing shoe method;

--- Added 3 synonymous words such as Tianpi, Ximian and Transmembrane Leather;

--- Add a map of the components of the travel shoe.

This standard uses the redrafted law reference ISO .19952.2005 "Footwear Terminology" preparation, and the ISO .19952.2005 agreement process

Degree is non-equivalent.

1 Scope

This standard defines the terms and definitions of footwear parts, names, foundations, materials, inspections, processes, equipment, shoe lasts used in the footwear industry.

This standard applies to sewing, adhesive, molding, vulcanization, injection molding,

inserting, pouring and other processes and sewing and sticking, etc.

A variety of natural leather, artificial leather, synthetic leather, textiles and other materials and two (inclusive) materials used as the upper surface of the footwear.

2.1 Parts

2.1.1

D-ring D-ring

D-ring

A metal or plastic object that is often used on shoes can make the lace (2.1.56) slide but unlike the eyelet (2.1.67) or the lace tie (2.1.54).

see picture 1.

Figure 1 D-ring

2.1.2

Half-sole halfsock

Cover only the visible part of the insole (2.1.39), usually the flank (2.8.81) and the heel.

2.1.3

Half-bottom shankboard

Made of a hard material, the back of the insole (2.1.39) extends to the arch (2.3.23) to support the foot.

2.1.4

Help cover apron; plug

The central part of the upper part of the forehead (2.1.6) is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 cover