# New US Mens Brannock Sizing 

## Designing Barleycorn Shoe Last Sizes in 2/3 IT (Paris Point) Increments

 Shoehorning the Barleycorn System into the Paris Point SystemThis makes the Original Brannock Device® work better by reducing the Toe Room percentage variation from $1.87 \%$ to $0.49 \%$, an $\sim 3 / 4$ reduction for US sizes $51 / 2$ through 15 corresponding to Foot lengths of $91 / 6^{\prime \prime}$ to $12^{1} / 3^{\prime \prime}$ respectively. It also produces more accurate and consistent size labeling between the Barleycorn and Paris Point systems.


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BY: Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {TM }} \quad$ (Attribution)
ND: No Derivative Works means do not change numerical relationships between sizing systems. Last design fit must correspond to specified Foot length for each size, labeled Width and its typical Metatarsal Girth (Ball of Foot Circumference).

The next page has $4 " \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ Avery US Mens Brannock Box Labels using $\sim 62 / 3 \%\left(1 / 6^{\prime \prime}+5 \%\right)$ Toe Room. License: (CC BY-ND 4.0) - Individual labels as single images for each size are available here.

US Mens Brannock Box Labels - Copyright ©2018 J. S. Gilstrap - All Rights Reserved. (CC BY-ND 4.0)



| ot | U K | US Brannock | E. | . Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 111/6" | $10^{11}$ | 1 | 45 | /9 |
| Le | $8 \infty$ | M | T | $\begin{gathered} 283^{1 / 3} \\ \text { mondopoint } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  |  |
| ot | U.K. | US Brann | E | . Last |
| 111/3" | 114/15 | 12 | 46 | 302/3 |
| Length | $8{ }^{4}$ | M | IT |  |
| $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $95 / 6^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{7} / 15$ | $7^{11 / 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | $26^{2 / 3}$ |
| Length | $7^{3}$ | $M$ | $I T$ | cm | $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {m }} \quad \stackrel{250}{\text { mondopoint }}$



| ot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 114/5 | 12 | /3 | /3 311/9 |
| Length | $8 \infty$ | M | IT |  |
| $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {m }}$ ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 2921/3 } \\ \text { mondopoint }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| ot | U.K. | US Bra | E. | Last |
| 112/3" | 121/3 | 13 | 471/3 | /3 |
| Length |  |  | IT | $5 \%$ |
| $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  | $295 \%$ mondopoint |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101/6" | 78/15 | 81/2 | 411/3 | 275\% |
| Length | 75 | M | IT |  |
| -62/3\% | Con | rsion by JS |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115/6" | $12^{13 / 15}$ | 131/2 | 48 | 32 |
| Length | $8{ }^{7}$ | M | IT | m |
| $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ | Size Con | ersion by J |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{1 / 3 "}$ | $\mathbf{8}^{1 / 15}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | 28 |
| Length | $7 \infty$ | M | IT | cm |
| $\sim 6^{2} / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | $262^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| mondopoint |  |  |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $83 / 5$ | $91 / 2$ | $\mathbf{4 2} 2 / 3$ | $28^{4} / 9$ |
| Length | $7 \infty$ | $M$ | $I T$ | Cm |
| $\sim 6^{2} / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | $2662 / 3$ <br> mondpoint |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 102/3" | 92/15 | 10 | 431/3 | 28\% |
| Length | 80 | M | IT | cm |
| $\sim 6^{2} / 3 \%$ | Size Con | ersion by |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | us Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $13^{2} / 5$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 2 / 3}$ | $32^{4} / 9$ |
| Length | $9 \infty$ | M | IT | cm |
| $\sim 6^{2} / 3 \%$ | Size Conversion by JSG ${ }^{\text {mM }}$ | $3041 / 6$ <br> mondopoint |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | Last |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121/6" | 1314/15 | 141/2 | 491/3 | 32\% |
| Length | $9{ }^{1}$ | M | IT | cm |
| $\sim 6^{2 / 3} \%$ | Co | rsion by |  |  |


| Foot | U.K. | US Brannock | E.U. | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121/3" | 147/15 | 15 | 50 | 331/3 |
| Length | $9{ }^{2}$ | M | IT | cm |
| $\sim 62 / 3 \%$ | Size Con | ersion by |  |  |

Copy Ruler Image to Clip Board and Paste into Image Editor. Set Print D.P.I. to $323^{1 / 3} \mathrm{H} \times 304 / 5 / 5 \mathrm{~V}$ (for $71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 13^{\prime \prime}$ ) and Print on $8^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime}$ Legal Size Paper or CardStock. After printing check to see if the 300 mm mark measures 300 mm . Cut Along Dotted Line at Top and Place on a Board with a RightAngle BackStop.

A 60 to 140 mm scale to measure width is provided. Dividing the width by the length a percentage can be obtained and referenced to the Approximate Width table. e.g. $100 \times$ Width $\div$ Length The table's values are derived from the BBB Online Table that is the Brannock standard width table, $\mathbf{3 / 1 6 "}$ between widths and $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ width increment between $1 / 2$ sizes centered on a US8.

Note: Actual ruler markings are scaled to MondoPoint labeling providing a consistent $6 \frac{2}{3} \%$ toe room across the entire size range. The inch markings in Gray are a very close approximation and are the correct Foot length for the associated Brannock sizes. Best alignment occurs at: $8^{3 / 5 / 91 / 2 / 42^{2} / 3},-0.012 \%$ Errors at each end: $34 / 5 / 5 / 362 / 3,+0.248 \%$ $14^{7} / 15 / 15 / 50,-0.245 \%$ These errors are $<1 / 4 \%$ at each end, well within normal manufacturing tolerances and undetectable

> New US Mens Brannock Scale Barleycorn Universal тм Foot Ruler

Mearuring feet at the end of the day will produce the most accurate size and best overall fit.

Place heel against backstop and position the angle of the foot to obtain longest measurement using the longest toe.

After measuring length for size choose your normal width if available otherwise go up or down in size to compensate.

There is a scale to measure width and a percentage can be calculated using the foot length.


Toe Room : $6 \frac{2}{3} \%$
$\underset{\left(-6 \frac{1}{4} \%\right)}{0.9375} \Rightarrow \underbrace{1 / \mathrm{X}} \underset{\left(+6 \frac{2}{3} \%\right)}{1.0 \overline{6}}$
Last.cm $=\mathrm{IT} \div 1 \frac{1}{2}$
Foot. $\mathrm{cm}=\mathrm{IT} \div 1 \frac{3}{5}$
$=$ Last.cm $\times 0.9375$
$=$ MondoPoint $\div 10$
Foot.in $=$ IT $\div 4-\frac{1}{6}$ "
Girth $\approx 2 \frac{2}{5} \times$ Width
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Using the ruler measurements if the calculated width is $D$ (Medium) then this is correct for the whole Brannock size range. Alternatively all other Brannock widths for all sizes can be realized by referencing the Width:Length percent ratio calculated from ruler measurements with the graph below.

US Mens Brannock Width Variance Graph


Size fitting reference is for the area below each width line and down to the next width line.
Above is the width variance graph and as you can see it is non-linear. Only the D width is a consistent $37 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of the length across the entire size range. This is because the $1 / 2$ size increment is $\frac{1}{6}$ " and the width increment for $1 / 2$ size is $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 6 \div 16=3 / 8 ; 3 / 8 \times 100=371 / 2 \%$. For scaling purposes this consistent width percentage characteristic should apply for all widths and all sizes. The standard Brannock width table is linear in respect that widths are separated by $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ and the width increment per $1 / 2$ size is $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. This linear layout of the width table does not lend itself to consistent scaling. As you can see the width \% difference for an $8^{\prime \prime}$ foot, size 2 , from AAA to EEE is $183 / 4 \%$ but for a $121 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ foot, size 15 , it is $12 \frac{1}{6} \%$, a $>6 \%$ difference. In actual manufacturing proper scaling of the Lasts will maintain the same percentage for a given width across the entire size range like the $D$ width. For instance using the $17 / 8 \%$ width spacing for a $10^{\prime \prime}$ foot, size 8 , and for every $1 / 2$ size, $\frac{1}{6}$ ",

 method allows the width to be specified as a percentage which can be referenced to a standard width marking and can be easily calculated using the width and length of the foot but the metatarsal girth, circumference around the ball of the foot, associated with the width is even more important in determining how tight the shoe width fits. The foot ruler presented here will further optimize the spacing by using an $-5 \frac{2}{5} \%$ factor increment, $\sqrt{37} 1 / 2 \div 333 / 4$, between the widths: AAA $28 \frac{5}{6} \%$, AA $303 / 8 \%$, A $32 \%$, B $33 \frac{3}{4} \%$, C $35^{4} / 7 \%$, D $37 \frac{1}{2} \%$, E $391 / 2 \%$, EE $41 \frac{2}{3} \%$, EEE $437 / 8 \%$, a non-linear exponential but $\sim 17 / 8 \%$ average width spacing.

