The foot is aligned along the inside of the foot. Here only the part of the foot is considered up to 4 cm height (i.e. below the ankle). Around this part of the foot a bounding box is placed - i.e. a box which exactly abuts the foot from all sides.

## 1. Foot Length \& Width

The length of the box corresponds to the foot length.

The width of the box corresponds to the foot width.

For the ball circumference at $70 \%$ of the length a section plane is applied at the inside of the box. This section plane is tilted $8^{\circ}$ towards the rear to the outside of the foot in order to align the inclination of the ball.

The length of the section polygon, which generates the section plane with the foot model corresponds the circumference of the bunion.


## 2. Instep

For the Instep height a series of cutting planes from the heel point is laid diagonally through the heel. The cut with the smallest circumference determines the point on the top of the foot, on which the leg transitions into the foot. This point is moved forward by $5 \%$ of the foot length and serves as an anchor point for a vertical cut through the foot.


The highest point of the section polygon is the instep point. The instep height corresponds to the height of this point above the ground level.

## 3. Heel width

For the heel width, a plane inclined 45 degrees to the heel is determined at $25 \%$ of the foot length and cut with the foot. The maximum width is then calculated from the resulting intersection polygon.


