

# Exploring the Material Science Behind the Top 5 Types of Underfoot Cushioning

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### **Meet the Team**



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## Agenda

#### What we will cover:

- Rogers Corp Brief Overview
- Creating Comfort in the Footwear System
- Underfoot Cushioning Options and Performance Indicators
- Enabling Footwear Innovation
- Questions/Discussion







## **Rogers Corporation – At a Glance**





## **Continuous Innovation**

# Rogers has a rich legacy of innovation and collaborative problem-solving with our customers

- Focused on customer-centric collaboration
- Partnering with global public and private industry, leading research universities and institutions
- R&D investment to create next-generation solutions
- Rogers Corporation Global Innovation Centers
  - Burlington, MA (Northeastern University)
  - Suzhou, China
  - Eschenbach, Germany



Rogers Innovation Center at Northeastern University in Burlington, MA



### **Guess the Material Type!**











### **Footwear System**



### Upper

- •Secures foot to shoe; attaches to lower components
- Protection from environment (resistance to abrasion, impact, etc.)
- Airflow for breathability
- Aesthetics and style

### Footbed

- Direct contact with foot
- Step-in and long-term comfort to the foot
- Enhances consumer's perceived comfort
- Supplements the midsole functionality and benefits

### Midsole

- Reduction of shock to the body (reduced leg fatigue)
- Visible comfort technology opportunity

### Outsole

- Purpose and material depend on style and function of shoe
- Protection from environment (resistance to slipping, chemical, etc.)





# **Considerations for Underfoot Cushioning**



#### Footbed:

Inside part of the shoe that runs under the bottom of the foot . . .

It may have many layers of construction and structural elements for better fit and comfort https://www.liveabout.com/what-is-the-footbed-of-a-shoe-2987680

### Footbed

#### Types:

- Removable
  - Insole or sockliner
- Permanent
  - Adhered to midsole or board
  - Strobel stitched to upper

### **Components:**

- Top Cover
  - Leather
  - Fabric
- Adhesive
  - Type and placement that promotes flexibility and breathability
- Cushioning material





# **Considerations for Underfoot Cushioning**



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### Footbed

#### **Cushioning Material**

- Wide array of choices in varying levels of quality and performance
- Ideally, compliment and enhance the overall design
  - Maintain performance, shape and fit over the product lifetime
  - Retain neutral alignment and cushioning for long-term, "as-designed" comfort
- Select materials based on goals for your design
  - Trends (Comfort, Multi-Functional Use, etc.)
  - Category and style
  - Expected product life
  - Price point





# **Enduring the Footwear Environment**

### Underfoot cushioning material is under a variety of stresses during use

### Walking

- At average walking pace (3 mph), one step every 0.6 seconds
- Feet experience 1.5 to 2 times the pressure of standing

### Running

- Longer stride length and increased pace, one step every 0.3 seconds
- Feet experience 2 to 3 times body weight

### Perspiration and Elevated Temperature

- 250,000 sweat glands on the average pair of feet produce ¼ liter of sweat per day
- Foot temperature rises during activity as blood flow and core body temperature increases





# **Performance Indicators: Extending Product Life**

#### Indicators of performance that extend the comfortable life of footwear:

Compression Set Resistance	• Maintains fit, shape and cushioning without breaking down
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Hydrolysis Resistance	• Moves moisture vapor while maintaining performance without breaking down to keep feet cool, dry and comfortable
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# **Ethylene Vinyl Acetate**

Material Type	<i>Short Term</i> Performance					L	on Perf	g T orm	e r r ance	n 9	Price					
Rating Scale	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
EVA			-	<						$\supset$					$\geq$	

Maintaining Fit, Shape and Cushioning



#### Cell Type: Closed



EVA: After Use

• Permanently molds and conforms to the foot after a period of wear



- EVA will have a firmer but less supportive feel after a short period of use
- Wearer will notice the change in cushioning experience and a different level of comfort





# **Synthetic Latex Foam**

Material Type	<i>Short Term</i> Performance						o n ( Perf	g T orma	e r r ance	n :	Price					
Rating Scale	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Synthetic Latex	$\leq$		-			$\leq$	<			>		<			>	



#### Cell Type: Open

• Cells distort permanently under stresses and result in altered cushioning response

Load Bearing Support



After a simulation of the humid footwear environment:

- High moisture absorption
- Remains wet after 24 hour drying cycle
- Lower load bearing capability after moisture exposure





### Polyurethane

### **Differences in Fit, Shape and Cushioning**

20kU

Material Type	<i>Short Term</i> Performance						o n Perf	g T orm	e r r ance	n 9	Price					
Rating Scale	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Polyurethane	$\leq$			<		$\leq$	_		<		$\leq$		-			



#### Commodity Polyurethane



Commodity PU: New

Cell integrity changes, weakened support structure and cushioning capability

15 50 SEI

**PORON**<sup>®</sup> Comfort Polyurethane Technology





Cell Type: Engineered, Open Microcellular

Stable properties over product lifetime and after use for consistent performance





## Polyurethane

### **Differences in Load Bearing Support**

#### **Commodity PU**

Following one month of simulated use

- Reduction in load bearing support
- Change in comfort and potential for higher rates of fatigue to wearer

#### PORON<sup>®</sup> Comfort Polyurethane Technology

PORON Technology has the same load bearing and cushioning capability over time

- The wearer will have same experience after one month as when the shoe was worn for the first time
- Indicates long-term cushioning performance











## **Natural Rubber**





- Sustainable alternative to petroleum based polymers
- Produced from sap of approximately 200 different plants
- Vulcanization creates the finished rubber product
- Elasticity, high tensile and tear strength
- Durable with resistance to fatigue

Maintaining Fit, Shape and Cushioning



#### Cell Type: Open

• Cell size variability due to natural source but durable even after use





Gel





Gel and Cellular PU under compression

- Fine particles dispersed in a continuous medium contained within an outer skin
- Highly viscous and behaves similar to a solid
- Shape is maintained even under compression
- Limited conformability produces firm cushioning experience



- Gel has high firmness and is incompressible
- Conformability and pressure distribution capability difference compared to cellular materials





# **Underfoot Cushioning Options - Scorecard**

Material Type	Short Term Performance						o n Perf	g T orma	e r r ance	n	Price					
Rating Scale	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
EVA										>					>	
Gel					>	$\subset$				>			>		>	
Synthetic Latex	$\subset$		_			$\subset$				$\supset$	$\subset$					
Natural Rubber	$\subset$		-			$\subset$	_	$\leq$		>	$\subset$	$\leq$			>	
Polyurethane	$\subset$					$\subset$	_									

- A range of performance exists within each material category
- Other important criteria to consider:
  - Compliance
  - Innovation capability
  - Global supply chain support





## **Enabling Footwear Innovation**

#### Shoe Construction



- Evolution of design to address consumer challenges
- 3D Printing

### Multi-Functional Use



- One-style-fits-allactivities footwear
- Next-generation materials that combine benefits
- Durability and long-lasting quality

### Wearable Technology



- Sensing capabilities
- Protecting sensitive electronics









# Thank you!