

01 / THE HOUSE STORY

The people. The point of view.



THE BEGINNING

Christian Louboutin

Christian Louboutin opened his first boutique in Paris in 1991. The famous red sole followed in 1992, and the house added handbags in 2003. The brand itself stresses that authenticity depends on numerous factors and, where it offers authentication, requires physical inspection—useful confirmation that a red sole or logo alone is never enough. Important anchors are 1991 first boutique, 1992 red sole and 2003 first handbag. Later footwear and leather-goods releases can be dated by style names/references and archived retail imagery. Avoid absolute rules based on a single sole stamp because size, last, gender and production era affect markings.

FOUNDED

1991

ORIGIN

Paris, France

WHY THE DETAILS MATTER

Style names, model references and size markings identify the design; they are not a universal unique serial system. Match the exact shoe/bag to official imagery and retailer data. Packaging/box labels are supporting provenance only because boxes can be switched. Before 'decoding' anything, identify what kind of identifier it is: RN/business ID, style/article number, size code, supplier/production reference, serial, date mark, season code, inventory barcode, RFID/NFC or digital passport. Different identifier types answer different questions and are not interchangeable. Read the Christian Louboutin care label literally before trying to date it.

Research and catalog observations are distinct. See the linked sources in this guide. Dates describe the cited records; a last recorded year does not establish a line closure.

An independent educational guide by Sui Generis. Unaffiliated with the featured designer; these references cannot establish an individual item’s authenticity.

Names, lines & relationships

Women’s Shoes Core house category Pumps, sandals, boots, flats and sneakers	1991
Men’s Shoes Core house category Dress shoes, loafers, boots and sneakers	2009
Bags & Leather Goods House category Handbags, small leather goods and accessories	2003
Christian Louboutin Beauty Beauty category Nail color, makeup and beauty objects	2014
Loubiworld & Fétiche Fragrance Fragrance category Fragrance collections and sculptural bottles	2016

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Names, lines & relationships · continued

Kids & Pet Accessories Family category Children’s footwear and pet accessories	2022
Eyewear Licensed/specialist category Optical frames and sunglasses	2025
Kate / So Kate Family Signature model family Classic pointed-toe pumps in multiple heel heights	
Sneakers & Spikes Signature product system Low/high sneakers and embellished models	

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A story in chapters

1991

Christian Louboutin

House origins · Christian Louboutin

1991

Women's Shoes

Line / house introduction in the cited records

2003

Bags & Leather Goods

Line / house introduction in the cited records

2009

Men's Shoes

Line / house introduction in the cited records

2014

Christian Louboutin Beauty

Line / house introduction in the cited records

2016

Loubiworld & Fétiche Fragrance

Line / house introduction in the cited records

2022

Kids & Pet Accessories

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A story in chapters · continued

2025

Eyewear

Line / house introduction in the cited records

COLLECTION CONTEXT

Christian Louboutin opened his first boutique in Paris in 1991. The famous red sole followed in 1992, and the house added handbags in 2003. The brand itself stresses that authenticity depends on numerous factors and, where it offers authentication, requires physical inspection—useful confirmation that a red sole or logo alone is never enough. Important anchors are 1991 first boutique, 1992 red sole and 2003 first handbag. Later footwear and leather-goods releases can be dated by style names/references and archived retail imagery. Avoid absolute rules based on a single sole stamp because size, last, gender and production era affect markings.

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04 / A WORKED EXAMPLE FROM OUR CATALOG

Read the label. Find the details.



THE COMPLETE ITEM

CHRISTIAN LOUBOUTIN Size 6.5 Olive Green Leather Stacked Wedge Pumps

Marked size = the item’s original label. As a US company, Sui Generis lists a US size comparison; use the relevant brand/category chart and actual measurements to check fit.

THE LABEL / MARKING DETAIL



01 / WHAT YOU CAN READ

Christian Louboutin

02 / HOW TO USE IT

The insole is the useful branding view on this pair. Save it alongside the full shoe and outsole to connect the mark to the item’s construction.

03 / WHAT TO CHECK NEXT

The insole signature alone supplies no readable season or complete material specification. Request interior size and style markings for a more targeted comparison.

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Research & image credits

Based on the existing Sui Generis guide research and credited references. Catalog photographs are Sui Generis images. Brand names identify the subject; this guide is independent and unaffiliated. Share complete sheets with their credits and a link to the guide.

https://us.christianlouboutin.com/us_en/faq/general-information/

https://us.christianlouboutin.com/us_en/la-maison-christian-louboutin

https://us.christianlouboutin.com/us_en/faq/care-and-repair/

https://us.christianlouboutin.com/us_en/

<https://suigenerisconsignment.com/products/christian-louboutin-size-6-5-olive-green-leather-stacked-wedge-pumps>

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SIZING / HOW TO READ OUR CATALOG

Marked size & your US size

The marked size is the size printed on the item's original label. Sui Generis is a US company, so our catalog uses a US size comparison to help our customers shop. A US listing size may therefore differ from the number on the designer's tag; it does not change the item's original marked size.

READ THE SIZING SYSTEM

FR or F means French; IT, I or ITA means Italian; JP means Japanese; UK or GB means British; US or USA means United States. D or DE means German. EU (or UE on some labels) denotes a European size where the relevant brand and category chart uses it. French and Italian clothing numbers are not interchangeable, and a manufacturing country does not identify a sizing system.

JAPANESE & BRAND NUMBERED SIZES

Some Japanese designers use their own numbered sizes, such as 1, 2 or 3. These are brand sizes, not automatically US sizes or a universal Japanese conversion. Use the chart for the specific brand, line and item.

MATCH THE CATEGORY. CHECK THE MEASUREMENTS.

When a tag prints several national sizes, retain the brand's own size table instead of substituting a generic conversion. Women's clothing, men's tailoring and footwear need different charts. Letter sizes, denim and accessories also need their own fit information. Compare the original marking, the relevant chart and actual measurements. Vintage fit, alterations and cut can change the fit; a US comparison is a guide, not a guarantee.

If the sizing system or original marking cannot be confirmed from the available photograph, we say so rather than assigning a country or inventing a conversion.

REFERENCE READING

Nordstrom: designer clothing conversion reference

Maison Margiela: category-specific size guide

Yohji Yamamoto: measuring garments

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