

Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #33
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This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Selection of appropriate tools and equipment required to perform finishing operations according to supervisor's instructions
- Cleaning excess materials from the leather garment surface
- Thread trimming
- Passing the leather garment accordingly
- Polishing
- Attaching labels according to specification

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to –

- Select appropriate tools and equipment required to perform finishing operations according to supervisor's instructions
- Remove excess materials and clean the leather garment surface
- Remove excess thread by trimming from the leather garment
- Press leather garment in accordance with requirements
- Polish leather garment in accordance with requirements
- Attach labels on finished leather garment according to specification

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described in number 3 to 20.

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3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask you teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” in page 15.
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-check 1).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Information Sheet 2”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Instruction #2.
7. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.
8. Read the information written in the “Information Sheet 2”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask you teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
9. Accomplish the “Self-check 2” in page 24.
10. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-check 2).
11. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 3 and 4”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask you teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
12. Accomplish the “Self-check 3, 4, 5, 6” in page 29, 35, 39, 45, respectively.
13. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-check 3, 4, 5, 6).

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14. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation Sheet 1” in page 47. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Instruction #6.
 15. Read the “Operation Sheet 1” and try to understand the procedures discussed.
 16. You are provided with a CD containing lessons on how to clean and maintain equipment. Before you open the CD read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1-2” in pages 4-24. You will be also provided with additional reference reading materials regarding the cleaning of masonry handtools.
 17. Request a desktop computer or laptop from your teacher. Make sure the unit is plugged to a power source before turning on the power. Then insert the CD in the CD drive located in your computer. Access the information as described in the Operation Sheet 1 in page 47.
 18. Read all the contents of the CD and try to understand the procedures discussed.
 19. Request access to the equipment and software described in the CD. Practice the steps or procedures as illustrated in your CD. Go to your teacher if you need clarification or you want answers to your questions or you need assistance in understanding a particular step or procedure.
-
20. Do the “LAP test” in page 49 (if you are ready). Request your teacher to evaluate your performance and outputs. Your teacher will give you feedback and the evaluation will be either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advise you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to Learning Guide #34.
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Information Sheet-1	Selection of appropriate tools and equipment required to perform finishing operations according to supervisor's instructions
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APPROPRIATE TOOLS AND THEIR USAGE:

In leather garment manufacturing units needed specific tools for needful result and purposes.

1. Identify hand tools

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- Identify hand tools Identify types of hand and power tools, their functions and sources of power supply.
 - Identify specific hand tools required for various jobs in work operations.
2. Select hand
- Select, correctly fit and use appropriate personal protective equipment.
 - Select hand tools according to job requirements.
 - Check tools for serviceability and safety and mark any unsafe or faulty tools for repair according to enterprise procedures, or report to supervisor.
 - Select equipment to hold or support material for hand tools application where applicable.

A **tool** is any physical item that can be used to achieve a goal, especially if the item is not consumed in the process. Tools that are used in particular fields or activities may have different designations such as "instrument", "utensil", "implement", "machine", or "apparatus". The set of tools needed to achieve a goal is "equipment".

The following tools and equipment used for finishing and repair operation are: scissors, trimmer, stitch ripper, cleaning brush, polishing brush, measuring tape, and iron

1.1.1 Scissors

Scissors are hand-operated cutting instruments. They consist of a pair of metal blades pivoted so that the sharpened edges slide against each other when the handles (bows) opposite to the pivot are closed. Scissors are used for cutting materials. In leather manufacturing #8 scissors used.

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Fig. 1

1.1.2 **Trimmer:** cutting instruments. There are different kinds of trimmer instrument in garment manufacturing:

1. Attached with sewing machine, to trim when you finished stitch formation
2. Hand-operate (fig 2), to trim when you finished stitch formation and unwanted thread
3. Trimmer machine, to trim unwanted thread on the whole finished garment with trimmer machine

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fig 2

1.1.3 **Stitch ripper (stitch remover)** (fig.3): A **seam ripper** is a small tool used for unpicking stitches. The most common form consists of a handle, shaft and head. The head is usually forked with one side of the fork flattening out and becoming a blade and the other side forming a small point.

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fig.3

POLISHING CREAM AND BRUSH

Leather garment polish is a waxy paste cream, or liquid used to polish to provide shine, water proof and restore the appearance of leather garment extending the leather life. Various substances have been used as leather garment finish for hundreds of years, starting with natural substances such as wax and tallow. Modern polish formulas were introduced early in the 20th century and many of those original formulations are still in use today. Leather goods polish is usually made from a mix of natural and synthetic materials including Naphtha, turpentine, dyes and gum Arabic, using a chemical processes. leather polish is usually flammable, can be toxic and if misused can stain skins. It should be used in a well ventilated area with care taken to protect cloths, carpet and furniture.

Polishes and creams are non- film forming. Normally wax polishes are used and

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are widely available either neutral or pigmented to match the color. Surface waxes can impart a measure of water repellency for leather although they cannot be regarded as water proofing agents. Waxes and creams are also suitable for gloss enhancement or to give some special appearance (antique effect) on leather look synthetic material. Cream could be soft, medium or hard. Soft and medium creams are those that require to be polished, and are referred to as the creams to be polished. Hard creams are available as self- shining creams. They do not require polishing or brushing operation.

1.1.4 **Cleaning brush ()** (fig.4): used to clean unwanted materials on the surface area of finished leather garment. The cleaning brush fibers must be soft because it would not damage the area of finished leather garment.



fig.4

1.1.5 **Polishing brush (fig.5)**: used to polish with appropriate wax on finished leather garment where it required.

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fig.5

1.1.6 **Measuring tape (fig.6):** A **tape measure** or **measuring tape** is a flexible form of ruler. Tape measures that were intended for use in tailoring or dressmaking were made from flexible cloth or plastic.

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fig.6

1.1.7 ADHESIVE

Adhesion plays a vital role in assembling components viz. leather, lining and reinforcements during fabrication of the products. Further strength of the parts can be achieved by stitching.

Types of adhesives

- temporary adhesive
- permanent adhesive

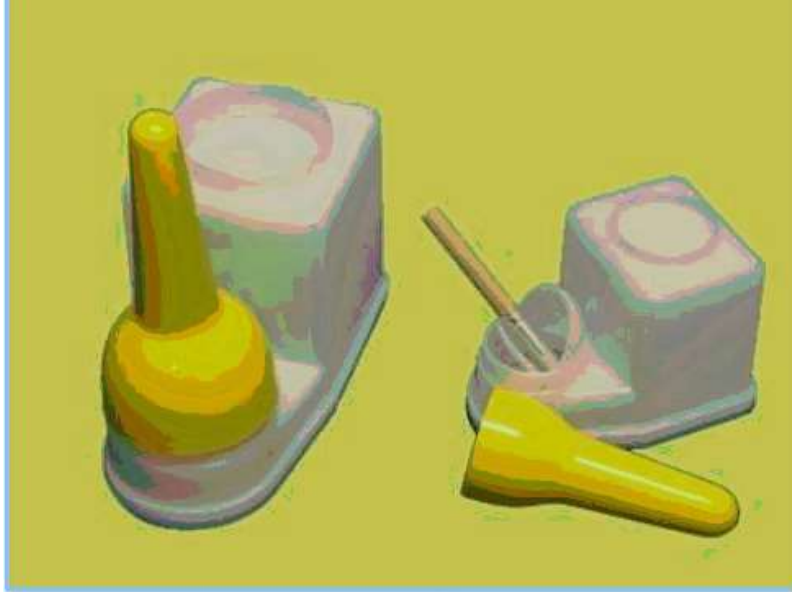
Adhesive Rubber adhesive is a temporary adhesive as it gives temporary bonding effect and so stitching is necessary after joining the components. It is buff colored natural

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rubber adhesive. It is easy spreading characteristics coupled with cleanliness, flexible bondage and economy of application make it particularly suitable for general works. It gives a firm grip while stitching and helps in making articles with stitches .Rubber adhesive is applied uniformly to the surface to be bonded. After achieving maximum tack development, the surfaces are joined. The joined surfaces are rolled down with a smooth roller to remove air bubbles. The components are then taken for stitching.

An adhesive is a substance, which can hold materials together by surface attachment. The bodies held together by adhesive are known as adherents while the process of holding one adherent to another by adhesive is called 'bonding' and the final assembly of two adherents and the adhesive is called bond or joint. The requirements of and adhesives are: it should wet and adhere to the surface to be bonded and the dry film should have high cohesive strength. There are two main types of adhesion- Specific and mechanical. Specific adhesive is related to molecular attraction and polarity and is usually the determining factor governing the selection of an adhesive for surfaces such as metal and glass. Mechanical adhesion is most evident in bonding of papers, textiles, leathers, etc. where the adhesive penetrates the interstices of the material and blocks itself into a fibrous structure. Commonly used adhesives in leather goods making are natural rubber adhesive and synthetic rubber adhesive

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Advantages of adhesive:

- i. It can be applied to the surface of any materials
- ii. It does not require high heat for bonding
- iii. It facilitates the surface to join easily and rapidly
- iv. Its application is simple and
- v. It gives smoother surface

Limitations:

- i. Most of the adhesives are organic materials and as such they cannot be used at high temperatures.
- ii. The bonding strength decreases as the temperature increases

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- iii. Specific adhesive is required for specific jobs and hence selection of suitable adhesive is necessary
- iv. Adhesives take time for curing and setting.

Quality of Adhesive:

- Quality of adhesive is judged by
- degree of tackiness
- rapidity of bonding
- strength of bonding effect after drying and (d) durability.

Selection of Adhesive:

- I. Depending upon the type of materials, specific adhesive is needed to achieve good bonding effect.
- ii. Depending upon the application of adhesive either by brush or by any other means, the viscosity and solvent system must be taken into consideration.
- iii. The solvent in the adhesive must evaporate quickly for giving rapid tack development.
- iv. Tack retention must remain as long as possible for perfect bonding.
- v. While choosing the adhesive to give high bonding strength, the performance of the adhesive and other conditions like heat, water and flexibility must be taken into consideration.
- vi. The adhesive should give trouble free performance both during application and in service.

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1.1.8 Iron)

Ironing is the use of machine, usually a heated tool to remove wrinkles from leather garment. The heating is commonly done to a temperature of 180-220 degree Celsius depending on the leather ironing works by loosing the bonds between the long chain of molecules in the fiber of the material. While the molecules are hot, the fibers are straightened by the weight of the iron, and they hold their new shape as they cool

Special electrically heated hand irons which are thermostatically controlled are used for removing wrinkles. Sometimes the whole leather surface is ironed to improve the finished quality.

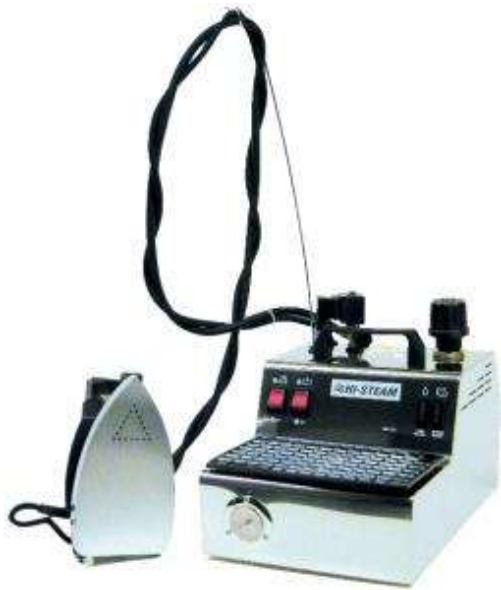


fig.7

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PRECAUTIONS

1. Avoid a heat build in a small localized area, which may damage the finish of the leather, or shrink the leather upper. Have TEFLON CLOTH on the iron to prevent burning. Maximum temperature of the iron 70 – 75 degree centigrade and with the Teflon up to 96 degree centigrade. May apply water before ironing to prevent burning, or anti crease wax if water cannot use.
2. Patent and high gloss finishes are very easily or loose gloss in the heat. It is sometimes an advantage to apply a little Vaseline or anti creasing wax as a lubricant especially when ironing.
3. Discoloration of pastel shades, white and aniline finishes, all have a tendency to discolor under heat. Check the effect on scrape before attempting the bulk.
4. High grease content leather, the heat may bring the grease to the surface and prevent adhesion of later dressing or cause bloom to appear after boxing.
5. Synthetics, wrinkle chasing is relatively ineffective, and most of these materials have poor resistance to the heat.

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Self-Check 1	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

-
1. What is a flexible form of ruler name? (1 point)

 2. Write 5 tools and equipment required to perform finishing in leather garment (10 points)

 3. What is used to attaché and remove wrinkles from leather surface? (9 points)
 4. Which tools Used to trimming unwanted thread, leather and others materials (1pts).
 5. What is the use of adhesive in leather garment fabrication? (2points)
-

Note: Satisfactory rating - 12points

Unsatisfactory - below 12 points

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Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

1. _____

2. _____

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5.

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Information Sheet 2	Cleaning excess materials from the leather garment surface
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Cleaning of excess material

The first thing to keep in mind is that you will be trying to repair a surface that has been damaged. A repair will always be just that...a repair...but that shouldn't stop you from trying your best to make the damaged area look like it was never there. Some damage simply can't be repaired for several reasons, the area is too large, and a big piece of material is completely missing. You'll need to judge for yourself..."Should I try to repair this damage or should it really be replaced by an upholsterer to help in determining some of the extent of damage that can be repaired. Feel free to ask for our opinion if you are unsure. Repairing compound is meant for damage to "soft" surfaces like the

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seats and padded areas of the trim but not for "hard" areas like the dash or steering wheel. Seams-- repair compound will not repair seams. Meaning it will not work on the stitched part of the seam. It will work on cracking that goes right up to the seam.

Leather is a difficult material to take care of. In the manufacturing of garment should cleaning excess material after finished the whole operation. Excess Material cleaning are adhesive, excess thread, sand others

Do NOT stores your leather garment in plastic bags or other nonporous covers. Instead use a garment bag or leave it out in the open for ventilation.

1.2.1 Adhesive: Remove any wet or dry glue from your finished leather garment with help of plastic wrapper.

Crepe Rubber



Crepe Rubber is used to clean the surface of the garment wherever glue or adhesive has been be stuck. For cleaning purposes it is a good option to clean. It is a natural product produced by coagulation the latex from the rubber tree. Latex is formed into thin sheets, and then laminating and pressing a good number of sheets together to give a specific thickness. Chemically it is a polymer made

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from “ Isoprene” monomer units which has sufficient strength not to need vulcanizing.

Advantages

1. It is comparatively cheap to process.
2. It has good wear resistance.
3. It has self-sealing ability and provides a very good resistance to flex crack but slips on dry surface.
4. It is very light in weight (0.88 gms/ c.c.)
5. Resilience is high and the strength is moderate.

Disadvantages

1. It is very sensitive to heat and become soft and sticky in warm condition. It has tendency to spread under body weight.
2. It has a poor resistance to ageing. If it is exposed to heat of sunlight it shows surface hardening and cracking.
3. It is sensitive to solvents mainly petroleum and oil.

1.2.2 Threads:

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To provide good sewing performance a thread must have consistent size, strength, stretch and needle heat resistance. The thread selected for sewing has to provide satisfactory appearance in the seam in both stitch formation and color match.

Sewing threads are made from two types of fibers - (1) natural fibers (cotton, silk and linen) and (2) synthetic fibers: (nylon, polyester, rayon etc). Natural fibers provide best sewing performance while synthetic fibers provide best seaming performance.

Cotton thread is vulnerable to abrasion while synthetic thread provides excellent seam strength, resistance to abrasion and wears.

Special features of Polyester cotton Threads:

- i. Improved sewing performance because it is less harsh.
- ii. Cotton rap acts as insulation against needle heat.

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- iii. Gives extra seam grip.
- iv. Fills the needle hole completely and
- v. Prevents leathers being cut by the hard synthetic core.

Remove unwanted or excess thread from your finished leather garment with hand operating trimmer or machine trimmer

1.2.3 Velcro: it used for instead of button, it will be help full for easy to close and open cuffs, pocket, and where ever required



1.2.4 Foam:

The whole product is cleaned both inside and outside with a clean piece of foam. Before the articles are sent for packing, strict quality control is observed for perfection in assembling, Stitching accuracy and smooth functioning of fittings. Start by removing any dirt or debris by wiping the garment with a foam/ cloth. Apply a small amount of cream and spread evenly in a circular motion over bags. You can use either Foam, cotton cloth or a polish application brush to apply. Polyurethane foam are used in leather garments where cushioning of the products is necessary. 2m x 1m x 3mm foam rubber sheets are normally used in leather garments reinforcement making and polishing with cream.

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it used to fill in pocket lips, center front placket, and where ever we need soft feeling. Instead of foam better use wadding on leather garment manufacturing .Foam is used mostly for leather goods manufacturing.

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self-Check 2	Written Test
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Instructions: Answer all the questions listed below. Illustrations may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers. Write your answers in the sheet provided in the next page.

- 1) What tools did you use for cleaning? (2pt)
- 2) What is the use of Velcro?(1pt)
- 3) What is the use of foam? (1pt)
- 4) What is a crepe rubber? (1pt)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 3points

Unsatisfactory - below 3points

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Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

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4. _____

5. _____

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Information Sheet 3	Thread trimming
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THREADS

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In the finishing process of leather garment excess threads has to remove carefully in manufacturing units. For the quality of the product this maintain by quality checkers, who are responsible for the work. Thread trimmer is used to trim excess thread after stitching of the components or products in the sewing machine. It is also used in final finishing of the products to trim excess thread, left un-noticed. Thread trimming tool is a very important tool used to fuse excess thread after stitching. Since leather goods are stitched with synthetic threads, it is necessary to use thread burning tool to fuse the excess thread after stitching. This enhances stitch appearance on the products.

Precaution of Thread trimming Machine:

- Trimmer not cutting cleanly
- Tension release not working properly causing the thread to pull back out of the needle when the thread is trimmed
- Thread caught in trimmers Make sure the Thread trimmer is operating properly
- The trimming knives and sharp and trim the needle and bobbin thread cleanly.

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- The tension release mechanism is working properly so a needle thread tail is left allowing it to be picked up at the beginning of the next stitching cycle.



In garment manufacturing after finished the whole garment formation it must be trim unwanted thread and leather. For this formation hand operating and machine trimmer tools are important.

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Self-Check 3	Written Test
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Instructions: Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1 What tools used for trimming (5 points)
- 2 Thread trimmer is used to trim threads before stitching of the components or products T/F(1pt)
- 3 Write Precautions of Thread trimming Machine?(5pts)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 6points

Unsatisfactory - below 6 points

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Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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Score = _____

Rating: _____

Information Sheet 4	Pressing the leather garment accordingly
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While the steam presses process is an ideal solution for suede and other leather jackets and heavier garments in general. Hand pressing provides a personal touch and is useful for awkward features. It is done by hand with a Teflon coated iron, which can be used with or without steam.

You can also press a garment by setting the thermostat to silk or wool, and then press with a dry towel. The garment must be dry while pressing.



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The Production Manager /Supervisor must have knowledge about –

1. Examine the article to see what repairs are required
2. Where appropriate, tell the customer what the options are, the likely length of time the repair will take, and expected costs
3. Prepare the machines and tools
4. Prepare the article for repair including removing worn or damaged parts and preparing any adhesive solutions
5. Make sure that the materials used in the repair are free of faults and compatible with the article's materials
6. Minimize wastage of repair materials
7. Attach new components
8. Complete any final repairs
9. Trim any excess material
10. Polish and buff the article as required.

The key areas of knowledge and understanding –

1. The different types of leather garment construction, the characteristics, and which materials are compatible
2. The features of worn and damaged leather garment.
3. Which repair options are available and the correct combinations of materials and components
4. The factors influencing the repair options and their costs

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5. Which different materials are used in the construction and repair of leather garment and their availability?
6. Which types of solvents and adhesives are used in leather garment repair?
7. Which adhesives are compatible with different combinations of materials?



8. Which different tools and machinery are used in making repairs?
9. What the types, sizes and uses are of different fasteners?
10. The different types of polishing and buffing materials and equipment.

The skills and techniques--

1. Methods of preparing leather garment for repair

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2. The different methods of attaching combinations of materials using solvents and adhesives.
3. Common problems encountered when repairing with adhesives and methods to prevent and correct these problems
4. The techniques used to achieve secure, neat and correctly positioned fastenings.

Sewing component onto leather is a popular application method, but you can also use an iron to apply component to leather without damaging the leather. With this method you use the iron as a pressing tool rather than using its heat. Irons are good for simply pressing because they have smooth finishes that evenly glide over leather and components. Using an iron to apply patches to leather can be done safely as long as you know what not to do.

A variety of parts and shapes of garments has to be pressed, neat, appearance of garments and thus attractiveness at the point of sale. The creases and crushing occur in garments during its construction by any of handling and transporting.

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Self check 4	Written test
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Instructions: Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1 Process is an ideal solution for suede and other leather jacket (1pt)
- 2 Hand pressing provides a personal touch and is useful for awkward features. T/F (1pt)
- 3 List the knowledge and attitude that required Production Manager /Supervisor must have? (4pt)

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Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points

Unsatisfactory - below 6 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

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1. _____

2. _____

3 _____

Information Sheet 5	Polishing
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Polish usually contains several kinds of synthetic waxes, paraffin waxes, resin, solvents, auxiliary agent and water. As well as the requirements of the consumer, cost of the components is an important factors in the formulations. While shoe finishing are non commonly and loosely referred to as inks and stains many more chemical products are in general use in shoe factories as essential raw materials for finishing purpose. In big cities polishes are used for both shining the shoes and protecting them against dust etc. In all types of color and design the polishes are needed with every types of leather goods and garment. Liquid polish used as a protectors, which is normally applied by aerosol spray, confer on the footwear material a measure of water / oil repellency and hence reduce the severity of subsequent staining. The depth of absorption and hence the degree of protection depends upon the absorbency of the material. They are therefore most popular for unfinished leathers like suede and nu- bucks. Get into the habit of polishing leather shoes regularly. A polish conditions and helps retain leathers natural oils. It masks scuffs and marks, enhances the color and provides a protective layer from light rains and spills.



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POLISHING INSTRUCTION

Polishing should take no more than a few minutes...

- I. Start by removing any dirt or debris by wiping the garment with a damp cloth.
- II. Apply a small amount of cream and spread evenly in a circular motion over bag. You can use either cotton cloth or a polish application brush to apply.
- III. Take a minute to allow the cream time to dry on bags.
- IV. Once dry, buff off with a polishing cloth or polishing pad for high shine.

TIPS AND TRICKS

1- Try and match the polish as close as you can to the color of your garment.

2- If you choose the color neutral, use this on light colored garment only as it tends to leave a white film on dark colored bag over time.

3- Always remove garment accessories before polishing to good clean and ensures that do not get stained by the polish.

4- If the garment have stains or greasy oil marks on them, use “ SPOT STAIN REMOVER “ before polishing. After cleaned adhesive and thread polishing leather part in appropriate wax with smother cloth or towel



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Self-Check 5	Written Test
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Instructions: Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1 Write the tips and tricks of polishing cream?(5pt)
- 2 Write the polishing instruction? (5pt)
- 3 What are components of polish? (5pt)
- 4 Polishes enhances the color and provides a protective layer from light rains and spills'/F (1pt)
- 5 Do not remove bags accessories before polishing to good clean and ensures that do not get stained by the polish T/F(1pt)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 9 points

Unsatisfactory - below 9 points

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Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test I. Short Answer Questions

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

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5. _____

Information Sheet 6	Attaching labels according to specification
----------------------------	--

All information required to appear on labels, presentation packages and on the instructions of use must be in English. Fiber content information is mandatory on leather garments product labels. Information on care and size are not mandatory, but are highly recommended for consumer use. If this information is included on the label, it must be in countries language. Care symbols may be used only with the agreement of the deliverable companies.

Although most labeling regulations are sector related, generally all leather goods must be labeled to show the name of the product, important qualifiers such as “made by hand” on leather products, a list of all components, name and address of manufacturer or vendor, usage instructions, any required dates (i.e., date the product was made, “use

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by” date, etc.), price--including all taxes (applicable to all prepackaged goods, except those sold by mail order), brand name or trademark, and specifications that tell the consumer of any particular limitations or sales conditions for the product.

The country of origin of leather goods products must be included only in cases where provided information might be misleading regarding the real country where the product was manufactured. A so-called corrective mark of origin is required on all imported foreign products that trademarks, names, signs, or indications of any sort that might lead to the belief that the products originate in a country other than their real country of origin.

Leather labels are a great alternative to the traditional, commonly used woven clothing labels. Leather labels and patches are great for durability, long lasting, and are unique. They are strong and supple and are often used on high-end brands to convey a message of quality and prestige. Real leather labels have a rich color that tends to vary due to the nature of the material. This makes each leather label unique. Synthetic leather labels, sometimes called pleather, are also a popular choice. Synthetic leather labels are more consistent in color and still feel similar to real leather. These labels can be more cost effective than real leather labels. Leather labels can be attached to the outside of the garment and are often used to label denim, boots, work clothes, jackets, and more.

Labels categories

- printed clothing label

-woven label.

-Leather Labels

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Placement of labels

The required labels on leather garment products and on the packaging of finishes leather garment products must be securely attached.

They must be placed where they can be seen and they must be durable enough to remain attached to the product and its package throughout the distribution cycle until it is delivered to the consumer.

If another label is attached there, the required label may be attached nearby as long as it remains easy to see.

Before garment sold to the public, they must be labeled. Labels used to protect the consumer.



Heat embossed

There are four different categories of labeling requirements in garment products:

1. Main label
2. Country of origin label

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3. Care label
4. Size label

1. Main label: it is expressed trademark and manufacturer name, the label must be attached to the inside center of the opening midway between the shoulder seams.



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2 Country of origin label: the place where the garment product (yarn, fabric or product) was processed or manufactured.

3. Care label: A care label is a permanent label or tag that contains regular care information and instructions. The label must be attached so that it will remain on the product and remain readable during the useful life of the product. The care label must state what regular care is needed for the ordinary use of the product. Regular care is defined as: "customary and routine care" of the garment, not spots care. A care label must give full care instructions about one regular care method for the garment or, if a garment cannot be cleaned without harm, the label must provide warnings. If the instructions given are followed, they must not hurt the product.



4. Size label: it expresses the size of garment. Most of the size label attached under main label

The manufacturer is responsible for proper labeling of textile fiber products when they are ready for sale or delivery to the consumer. (Products intended for export to a foreign country are exempted.)

Generally the logo or designs are embossed or debossed (reverse embossed) onto the leather. Embossed leather labels have a great burned look and 3D effect that really

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pops on your items. Molds are used to stamp your leather label and the 3D effect is produced by the raised areas of your logo or text. Leather labels can be attached to clothing or use them as hang tags to really stand out and give your items a designer look

Self check 6	Written test
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Instructions: Say *True or false and clarify your reasons (2pt each)*

1. The labels are must be durable enough to remain attached to the product
2. The place where to garment products processed or manufactured is care label
3. Care label is temporary label or tag that contains regular care information and instruction.

Short answer questions

- 4 What is the purpose of label in a leather garment? (2 points)
- 5 What are label categories (4pt)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points

Unsatisfactory - below 8 points

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Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test I. True false questions

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Short answer

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4. _____

5 _____

Operation Sheet 1	Cleaning Excess Materials from the Leather Garment Surface _____
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Purpose: to show how to clean excess materials from the surface of the leather garment.

Conditions or situations for the operation: trainer should know different types of tools and equipment and their usage.

Materials required:

Crepe rubber

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Procedures

Steps:

1. Hold the crepe rubber as in below fig



2. Rub it over the area where the excess material is present,

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3. Until the material is completely removed



Precautions

Use the right cleaning tools and equipment when required

Quality criteria

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1. All steps were completed in the correct sequences
2. The garment surface should clean from any of other materials.

Operation Sheet 2	Thread Trimming
--------------------------	------------------------

Purpose: to show how to trim excess thread from the leather garment



Conditions or situations for the operation: trainer should know different trimming tools and equipment and their use.

Materials used:

Thread trimmer

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Procedures

Steps:

1. Hold the thread trimmer as in below fig



2. Trim the excess thread on the garment



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Precautions:

Use the right thread trimmer

Your work should be clear

QUALITY CRITERIA:

- 1) All steps were completed in the correct sequence,
- 2) No excess thread available in leather garment,

Operation Sheet—3	Pressing the Leather Garment Accordingly
--------------------------	---

Purpose: to show how to press the leather garments accordance with requirement:

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Leather garment is pressed in accordance with requirement:



CONDITIONS OR SITUATIONS FOR THE OPERATION: trainer should know the different types of pressing tools and equipment and their use and should know the temperature required for work.

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EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND MATERIALS

Iron box



PROCEDURES

Steps:

1. Place the garment on the flat table
2. Place the iron box on the garment
3. Press slowly on the crushed areas



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Operation Sheet — 4	Polishing Leather Garment in Accordance With Requirement
----------------------------	---

Purpose: to show how to polish in accordance with requirement

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS FOR THE OPERATION: Trainees should know the different polishing tools and their use and should know the natures of polishing chemicals.

Materials used:

Polish and brush



PROCEDURES:

Steps:

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1. Take little amount of polish on brush
2. Brush the garment as in below fig.



3. Until the garment shines new as in below fig.



PRECAUTIONS:

- Use the right polishing tools when required

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- use the right polish

QUALITY CRITERIA:

1. All steps were completed in the correct sequence,
2. The colour variation should not happen
3. The polish materials should stable

Operation sheet —5	Attaching Labels According to Specification
---------------------------	--

PURPOSE: To show how to attach labels in the leather garment according to specification.

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS FOR THE OPERATION: Trainees should know the different label attaching tools and their use.

EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND MATERIALS

Label



PROCEDURES:

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Steps:

Keep the label on the side seam and stitch over it as in below fig



PRECAUTIONS:

- Use the right tools when require

LAP Test	Practical Demonstration
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Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Instructions: Given necessary templates, workshop, tools and materials you are required to perform the following tasks within 3 hours.

Task 1: Clean Excess Materials from the Leather Garment Surface

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Task 2: tream excess trade from garment surface

Task 3: press the leather garment as required

Task 4: Polish the garment as desired.

Task 5: Attach the given label in a leather garment

List of Reference Materials

<https://leatherrepaircompany.com>

www.modernleathergoods.com

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/ironing>

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/tweexers.](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/tweexers)

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