

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Leather garment preparation in appropriate manner for restoration

Adhesive

Velcro

Foam

Polishing cream

Fusing material

Leather

Lining

- prepare Leather garment in appropriate manner for restoration or repair work
- Obtain materials and/or equipment require for the repair work

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 –

- Prepare Leather garment in appropriate manner for restoration or repair work
- Require Materials and/or equipment for the repair work are obtained

### **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 10.
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 20.
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. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation Sheet 1” in page However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Instruction #6.
12. Read the “Operation Sheet 1” and try to understand the procedures discussed.
13. 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 4-19. You will be also provided with additional reference reading materials regarding the cleaning of masonry hand tools.

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14. Request a desktop computer or laptop from your teacher. Make sure the unit is plugged to a power source before turning on the power O. Then insert the CD in the CD drive located in your computer. Access the information as described in the Operation Sheet 1 in page \_\_\_.
  15. Read all the contents of the CD and try to understand the procedures discussed.
  16. 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.
- 
17. Do the "LAP test" in page (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 advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to Learning Guide #8.
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| <b>Information Sheet-1</b> | <b>Leather garment preparation in appropriate manner for restoration or repair work</b> |
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### **Leather garment preparation in appropriate manner for dry cleaning**

The degree of classification to be carried out depends on several things:

- Type of leather or accessories
- Color of leather
- Requirements of leather
- Degree of soiling present

Due to the methods of dyeing leather there is sometimes an excess of loose dyestuff, particularly in suede garments, which can be flushed out readily in the dry cleaning solvent without bringing about any significant change of garment color. Such garments, together with those, which actually undergo color change due to dyestuff loss, are called 'color bleeders'. Normally they are either processed alone or with other garments of identical color. However, most suede leather articles lose a little dyestuff during cleaning and therefore classification into color groups is essential to avoid visible color transfer.

Garments are sorted into the following classes: Whites, Pastels, Light Tans, Medium Tans and Browns, Darks including Blacks.

Deeply colored Reds, Blues and Greens are classified separately.

Shearlings are cleaned separately from suedes to prevent discoloration of the fleece by loose dyestuff from the suede garments. Grain leather garments can usually be cleaned with the corresponding color group of suede articles.

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All leather garments must be classified separately from textile garments at all times. Few leather garments are adequately conditioned when presented for dry cleaning, i.e., wherever possible they should be allowed to hang for at least an hour before treatment of any kind is started. If damped or wet garments are encountered, these should be air dried completely before processing.

### **Treatment of Leather Garments before Cleaning**

The pretreatment of staining matter, of local built-up stains or of ingrained soiling is essential. This is especially true for stains which can be set by even mild heat (blood, some food stains and other proteinic matter) and it is also true of stains which are liquid in origin (usually aqueous).

Superior cleaning standards can be achieved if suede surfaces are pretreated before cleaning in solvent, and this can be done in several ways. The suede pile surface can be treated with an abrasive pad or copper wire brush which raises the pile and allows staining matter to break up and become more easily removed.

Obviously, abrasive treatments cannot be used on grain leathers but often pencil erasers or proprietary 'grain' blocks can be used to good effect. Advice to use a blunt knife as a scraper should be ignored.

These dry treatments are very effective but must be used with care to prevent suede pile ragging and local and/ or general color variations on the garments.

Much of the soiling and staining matter and staining matter on garments is not soluble in drycleaning solvents. However, much of it is soluble in water which is therefore necessary as part of a leather cleaning process. Water may be used prior to or after drycleaning to remove water-soluble stains from garments. Stains or excessively soiled areas of suede leather garments are usually treated with

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detergent/ water mixtures immediately before they are put into the drycleaning machine.

The quantity of water must obviously be limited otherwise migration of dyestuff may occur, resulting in patchiness or loss of color.

Alternatively, solutions of drycleaning detergents in solvent can be used with gentle brushing on heavily soiled areas. 25—30% solutions of detergents in solvent are usually adequate. Properly designed and adequate ventilation is essential otherwise solvent vapor health hazards occur. Because of this it is more usual to apply a 50:50 mixture of detergent and leather oil to the soiled garment although this is less effective.

If drycleaning detergents are allowed to dry into the leather, stains may develop which are almost impossible to remove. It is therefore important to dryclean immediately garments treated in this way.

Pre-spotting, or the removal of stains before drycleaning, as opposed to pretreatment, to remove ingrained soiling and staining matter, can also be carried out on leather garments. Choice of reagents should, however, be restricted to avoid those which may cause excessive color loss. These include highly alkaline solutions and solvents such as acetone which can give rise to patchy areas. Pre-spotting is valuable, nonetheless, if stains can be treated quickly and the reagent is not allowed to dry before dry-cleaning.

If in any doubt, test the garment using the desired solvent to determine the likely effect.

In certain instances during pretreatment, it may be better to treat the whole of the soiled panel in order to lessen the differences in effect caused by localized treatment.

**Note:** A test for the effect of stain removal agents on a hidden area should indicate any detrimental effect on the leather. It will not necessarily indicate the effect of a

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reagent on interlinings or adhesives. This is normally taken as the cleaner's responsibility but there is no adequate simple test method. For this reason, reagents should be applied as sparingly as possible and as a last resort and only with the agreement of the customer.



The Production Manager / Supervisor carry out repairs on leather garments in manufacturing environment

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

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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
- 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 goods 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 goods for repair
- 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

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- 4 The techniques used to achieve secure, neat and correctly positioned fastenings.
- 5 The approved methods and techniques for removing excess materials
- 6 How to use edge cutting and trimming equipment



7. The different techniques used to produce various surface finishes on leather and repair materials
8. How to use different types of finishing equipment and the safety precaution associated with them
9. Methods of preparing the different materials to receive coloring
10. Methods of mixing and preparing colors

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| <b>Self-Check 1</b> | <b>Written Test</b> |
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. List down the factors that depend for degree of classification to be carried out on a leather garment. (5 points)
2. List down the factors associated for Treatment of Leather Garments before Cleaning. (5 points)

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| <b>Satisfactory rating - 6 points</b> | <b>Unsatisfactory - below 6 points</b> |
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**Answer Sheet**

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| Score = _____ |
| Rating: _____ |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

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| <b>Information Sheet-2</b> | <b>Obtaining materials and/or equipment required for the repair work</b> |
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### 3.2.1 Adhesive:

Adhesive is a substance applied to one or both surface of two separate items that binds them together and resist their separation The use of adhesives offers many advantages over binding techniques such as sewing Mechanical fastening, thermal bonding. These include the ability to bind different material together , to distribute stress more efficiently across the joint, the cost effectiveness of an easily mechanized process .

### 3.2.2 Velcro

Velcro is a fastener for garments or other items consisting of two strips of thin plastic sheet, one covered with tiny loops and the other with tiny flexible hooks, which adhere when pressed together and can be separated when pulled apart

Hook –and –loop fastness, hook-and pile fastness or touch fastness consists of two components typically two lineal fabric strips which are attached to opposing surfaces to be fastened



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## Foam: reinforcement materials

Reinforcement material is a consequence applied that will strengthen an behavior when ever that behavior is preceded by a specific antecedent stimulus. This strengthen effect may be measured as a higher frequency of behavior (e.g. longer duration)



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 bags with a foam/ cloth. Apply a small amount of shoe 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 rubber sheets are used in a variety of leather goods where cushioning of the products is necessary, 2m x 1m x 3mm, and 2m x 1m x 6mm, foam rubber sheets are normally used in leather garment reinforcement making and polishing with cream.

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### 3.2.4 Polishing cream:

Polishing creams can be used in different types of aqueous polishes and care products such as leather jackets, shoe goods. Depending on the special system properties like durability, mark and scuff resistance as well as improved water and alcohol resistance can be achieved.

#### Use

- High brightness
- Have lubricating effect
- Have good gloss
- Good film transparency
- Good abrasion resistance
- Good hand fell

### 3.2.5 Fusing material: it used for strength

The reason being during fusing the melt adhesive interlining is mainly attached to leather by a resin that penetrates .During the resin transfer process the resin would melt, spread uniformly over the leather and form a close link structure, making it rigid. Such leather will be stiff and flexible.



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Self Fusing are used as support and feelings in leather goods making. These fusing cloths give more strength, durability and luxury look to the products. These fusing cloth are used in Sophisticated leather goods like port folio , ladies bag ,travel bag leather jacket etc. This fusing cloth has one side wax and it should fix by hot iron. The wax side has fix on the flesh side of the leather by iron. This fusing gives a good support of the leather and the product. There are various types of fusing cloth available in the market. In leather garments also fusing are used

### 3.2.6 Leather:

In the workshop during finishing of garments faults like streaks on upper occurs. Normally this fault arises during liquid dressing due to uneven spray pattern. Distribution of finishing during cleaning and filling i.e. If cleaning and filling does not done properly as per quality and standard norms. When leather is new, it has a rich, smooth appearance, overtime, the leather will begin to fade in spots where it is repeatedly warn. The color will appear uneven, with light streaks appearing throughout the leather. This happens to leather furniture, such as on the seats or leather jackets at the crease of the arms. Fortunately, a warn leather finish can be restored to an almost new appearance with the right materials.



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## INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Apply a leather cleaners to a clean rag, wipe the entire surface of the leather item to be cleaned. This not only removes the surface dirt , but it opens the pores in the material , allowing the re-coloring balm to work more effectively. Select a re- coloring balm in the appropriate shade.
- 2 The shade usually come in a few basic color and can fit a range to shades in that color family.
- 3 Apply the balm to a clean cloth. Beginning at the top of the item to be restored, rub the cloth in a circular pattern. This will work the color into the leather. As the color seeks into the pores, the streaks will disappear and the color will be restored. Add additional amounts of balm to the cloth, as necessary.
- 4 Buff the leather surface with a clean cloth once the entire item has been covered with the balm. Continue buffing until there is no longer a color

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transfer between the item and the cloth. The buffing will create a smooth, even appearance.

- 5 Apply a leather cream to protect your leather item against further wear and fading.

### **STAIN MARKS**

During finishing operation, like incorrect dressing , uneven cleaning, contaminated dressing as well as atmospheric contaminations. Due to above reasons generally fault like stain found on the upper surface of the finished leather, because of tackiness and not proper penetration of finishes as well as uneven dryness of the finished film. This problems also arises due to poor spray pattern, due to shaking of liquid or season not done before apply it on the surface.

### **STAIN ON UPPER FINISH**

**DETERMINE THE TYPES OF LEATHER:** Put a drop of water on the surface of the leather, if the water soaks in the leather is unfinished and will requires more tanning chemicals. If it breaks up, the leather is finished and you can begin cleaning.

Take unfinished leather ( like suede ) directly to a dry cleaners for stain removal.- Unfinished leather is extremely absorbent and the stain will be very difficult to remove.

### **DETERMINE THE DEPTH OF THE STAIN:**

If the stain is fresh and only on the surface of the leather item, begin cleaning according to the steps. If the stain is older or has soaked into the leather, you will likely have to re-dye the leather professionally to remove the stain.

### **CLEANING LEATHER:**

Read carefully the instruction of your leather, if possible because the manufacturer may recommend a certain conditioner or cleaner to remove stain. Wipe the leather gently with a cloth dampened with hot soapy water or

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use a leather shampoo to clean the affected area. Treat your leather on a regular basis with quality protection products.

### 3.2.7 Lining: it used as reinforcement materials in leather garment



They have to maintain proper norms for cutting the lining and wastage has to be minimized. The safety norms has to be maintained according to the industry act. To make less number of products, cardboard patterns are used for cutting components. To make more number of products, aluminum or galvanized metal patterns are used for cutting components. To manufacture in bulk, the cardboard patterns of the product are converted into clicking dies and the components are cut in the hydraulic clicking press. Linings are used as reinforcement materials in a wide variety of leather garment.

The uses of linings in leather garment are:

- (i) To mask the rough surface of split leather components,

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- (ii) To cover the defects of flesh side of the leather components,
- (iii) To add sufficient strength to the components,
- (iv) To match the color of the articles and(iv) to improve the elegant look of the articles.

Lining is done usually with fabrics, leathers and synthetics.

**FABRIC LINING:**

Cotton and silk are generally used as linings in leather goods. Drill and case men linings are used as linings in heavy and luggage leather goods. Taffeta, crape, satin, and moiré silk linings are used as linings in small, medium and sophisticated leather goods. Velvet linings are used in jewel boxes, camera cases and attaché cases.

**LEATHER LINING:**

Suede’s splits and skivers are used as linings in leather goods making. These linings give more strength, durability and luxury look to the products. Suede linings are used in sophisticated leather goods like brief cases, attaché cases, jewel boxes, camera cases etc. Split linings are used in heavy and luggage goods. Skiver linings are used in small leather goods.

**SYNTHETIC LINING:**

Plastic, Rexene, nylon and flocked fabric (imitation suede) linings are used in certain types of leather goods. Flocked fabric or imitation suede lining is used as a substitute for suede leather lining in a variety of articles. Plastic or rexene linings are used as linings in articles where water-proofing is necessary for example shaving kit, cosmetic box, water bottle covers, etc.

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| <b>Self-Check 2</b> | <b>Written Test</b> |
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

- 
- 1 List the material required for repair work of leather garment(5pt)
  - 2 Write the use of polishing cream for leather garment repair work (5pt)
  - 3 Write the use of lining in leather garment manufacturing (5pt)
  - 4 What are types of lining in leather garment manufacturing (5pt)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 11 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 11 points**

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**Answer Sheet**

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| Score = _____ |
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

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| <b>LAP Test— 1</b> | <b>Practical Demonstration Test</b> |
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**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time started:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time finished:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

1. How do you prepare a leather garment for dry cleaning?
2. What is the treatment to be made in a leather garment before cleaning?

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## List of Reference Materials

<https://leatherrepaircompany.com>

[www.modernleathergoods.com](http://www.modernleathergoods.com)

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

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