

B.Sc. FOOTWEAR TECHNOLOGY (BSCFWT)

Term-End Examination

December, 2012

**BFW-040 : MANUFACTURING
TECHNIQUE - I**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt any seven questions.

1. Give reasons for the following : 4x2.5=10
 - (a) Use of Vamp Point and Ball Point while constructing Upper Standard.
 - (b) Round off provided in margins given in the pattern.
 - (c) Heel Grip provided in back part of the shoe.
 - (d) Gimping margin given in upper patterns.

2. Define Court Shoe. Explain it with a diagram. 10

3. Attempt all questions : 5x2=10
 - (a) What is DD lining ?
 - (b) What are the ante-mortem defects found on leather ?
 - (c) What is area discrepancy in leather ?
 - (d) What is the table run method of grading ?
 - (e) What is cello tape test ?

4. Attempt *any four* questions : 4x2.5=10

- (a) The leather procured from the tannery had 8% of the area shortage and 4% of the grade waste whereas the leather procured from the other tannery had 10% of the area shortage and 2% of the grade waste. Which lot will you buy and why?
- (b) What do you understand by purchase cost variance? A shoe factory has received 10000 sq.ft. of cow full grain leather of TR-grade. The price quoted as Rs. 80/- per sq.ft. After arrival of the leather following result is observed on checking the lot :

Grade	Quantity
A	2550 sq.ft.
B	4550 sq.ft.
C	2450 sq.ft.

Calculate purchase cost variance in terms of profit (+) or loss (-) in rupees.

- (c) What are preferable storage conditions of leather? Explain.
- (d) What is the difference between grading and sorting? Why sorting is compulsory for goat glazed (brown) leather?
- (e) What are the advantage of making layout? Write important points to remember while making layout on buff calf full grain leather.

5. (a) Explain different types of skives done in shoe-upper with the help of diagram. 5
- (b) Name and explain different type of 3 cutting edges needle point in shoe making. 5
6. Match the following : 10
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Needle Guard | (i) Free from burns |
| (b) Gibb | (ii) Movement from left to right |
| (c) Polyamide | (iii) Sharpening stone |
| (d) Beading | (iv) R |
| (e) Paris binding | (v) Nicks and cuts |
| (f) Concave curve | (vi) Court shoes |
| (g) Elastic | (vii) Acoutrasting colour |
| (h) Dressing Tool | (viii) Flexibility |
| (i) Bell knife | (ix) Holds the hook body |
| (j) Check spring | (x) parts of the hook |
7. Attempt *all* questions : 5x2=10
- (a) V.T. Leather is a natural material
- (b) The top surface or walking surface of heel is called as heel lift.
- (c) Texon board are also known as shank board.
- (d) Insole board is non-woven board.
- (e) Resin, Alum and latex are fibrous.

8. Attempt *any four* questions : 4x2.5=10

- (a) Write at least six major parts and their function of skiving machine.
- (b) How will you set travelling head cutting press machine for a particular.
- (c) What are the various method for manufacturing fabre boards ? Explain four drinier machine with diagram.
- (d) Write the dimensions (LxBxH) of cellulose board, shank board and steel shank.
- (e) Define the following terms :
 - (i) Insole
 - (ii) Toe puff
 - (iii) Heel
