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BFW-046

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	E	B.Sc. FOOT WEAR TECHNOLOGY (BSCFWT)	
0	Term-End Examination		
02600		December, 2013	
BFW-046 : ADVANCED MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE			
Time : 3 hours		ours Maximum Marks	: 70
Note	e: A	ll questions are compulsory.	
1.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	What is purchase cost variance ? What are the advantgaes of making layout before cutting goat glazed leather ? What are the important points to remember while cutting Buff Calf burnish leather ? A company is using cow corrected grain leather having a side of 10 sq.ft. , grade B for a casual article (single component) .The costing norm at size 8 is 2.36 sq.ft/pair by RSM . Due to some problem the tannery started supplying hides of 20 sq.ft. of same grade. Will there be any change in the cutting norm? If yes, give reasons for change. Also calculate the percentage change in the norm if the scale area of the component is given as 1.6 sq.ft.	2.5 2.5 5
2.	Explain sequence of operations for Derby Upper, 1 with its quality specification.		
3.	(a) (b)	Explain five different types of closed seam. Explain two methods of thread ticket.	5 5

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- **4.** (a) What are the different quality check points **5** of leather unit sole ?
 - (b) Define welted leather unit sole. Write the 5 names of the machines involved in manufacturing of leather unit sole.
 - (c) What are the various defects found in the finished bottom leather? How can we cut various bottom components by avoiding these defects ?
- Draw cross sectional labelled diagram of a full shoe of the following constructions : 5x2=10
 - (a) Struck on construction
 - (b) Direct Injection Process(DIP)
 - (c) Stitch down (Veldtschoen) construction
 - (d) Welted construction
 - (e) Moccasin
- What remedial action you will take as a finishing incharge, if : 4x2.5=10
 - (a) Burnish leather bleeds
 - (b) Whiteness occurs on finished shoe
 - (c) If the shoe after finishing is not having sufficient gloss.
 - (d) Shade variation in shoe made of dyed nubuck leather.

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