BFW-046

B.Sc. FOOTWEAR TECHNOLOGY (BSCFWT)
Term-End Examination
June, 2016

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BFW-046 : ADVANCED MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE

Time : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 70*

Note :   All questions are compulsory.

1.   Write down the sequence of operations for baby derby upper assembly.   *10*

2.   (a)   What is purchase cost variance ? $2\frac{1}{2}$

     (b)   What are the advantages of making a layout before cutting corrected Grain leather ? $2\frac{1}{2}$

     (c)   What are the important points to remember while cutting Buff Nubuck leather ?   *5*

     (d)   A company is using cow corrected Grain leather having a side of 12 sq.ft., 'grade-B' for a casual article (single component). The costing norm at size 0·7 is 2·18 sq.ft./pair by RSM. Due to some problem, the tannery started supplying hides of 24 sq.ft. of same grade. Will there be any change in the cutting norm ? If yes, give reasons for the change. Also calculate the percentage of changes in the norm, if the scale area of the component is given as 1·6 sq.ft.   *5*

3. (a) Describe four different types of closed seams. *5*

(b) Explain two methods of thread ticket. *5*

4. (a) What are the five quality checkpoints of leather unit sole ? *5*

(b) Define welted leather unit sole. Write the names of the machines involved in the manufacturing process of welted leather unit sole. *5*

(c) Write about the five defects found in finished bottom leather. How can we cut various bottom components by avoiding these defects ? *5*

5. What remedial action will you take as a 'finishing incharge' for the following cases :

$$4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 10$$

(a) If the shoe after finishing is not having sufficient gloss.

(b) Whiteness occurs on finished shoe.

(c) Burnish leather bleeds.

(d) Shade variation in shoe is made of dyed suede leather.

6. Write short notes on the following :   *5×2=10*

(a) Direct Injection Process (DIP)

(b) Cemented Construction

(c) Stitch down (Veldtschoen) Construction

(d) Moccasin

(e) Welted Construction